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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

EMBU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

VISION

“To be an economically prosperous district with high quality life for all the residents”

MISSION

“To ensure an effective and participatory development process that guarantees high and sustainable economic growth through promotion of community participation and environmental conservation”

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the OOPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

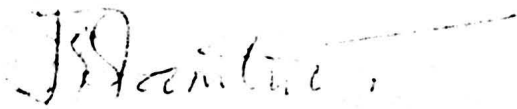
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	Aids Control Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante Natal Care
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARVS	Anti Retroviral
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BOG	Board of Governors
CACCs	Constituency Aids Control Committees
CBD	Community based
CBF	Constituency Bursary Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CCE	County Council of Embu
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEEDO	Cooperative Members Empowerment and Enterprise Development
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIG	Community Interest Group
CLRC	Community Learners Resource Center
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DAO	District Education Officer
DCO	District Cultural Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DGSDO	District Gender and Social Development Officer
DHO	District Housing Officer
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIO	District Information Officer
DLO	District Labour Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMoH	District Medical Officer of Health
DPHO	District Physical Health Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer
DSMEU	District Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DVO	District Education Officer
DYO	District Youth Officer
EA	Environmental Audit
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EDDMC	Embu District Disaster Management Committee

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
IP-ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy & Investment Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employees
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Employment Rate
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
GoK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectares
HHs	Households
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
HoDs	Heads of Departments
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint HIV/Aids Programme Review
KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creameries
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
Kgs	Kilograms
Km	Kilometres
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Area Service Delivery Programme
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCE	Municipal Council of Embu
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MKEPP	Mt. Kenya East Pilot Project
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPND	Ministry of State for Planning and National Development and Vision 2030
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MoW	Ministry of Works
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality Rate
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OCS	Officer Commanding Station
OoP	Office of President
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PA	Provincial Administration
PIO	Provincial Information Officer
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/Aids
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSDA	Private Sector Development in Agriculture
RFML	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SHOHMAP	Small Holder Horticulture Marketing Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLDC	Sub-Location Development Committee
SMC	School Management Committee
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWG	Sector Working Groups
TB	Tuberculosis
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendance
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association
PWD	People With Disability

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rural Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Planning National Development and Vision 2030 has over the years facilitated and given guidance on the preparation of District Development Plans.

This is the 8th Embu District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008 – 2012 that was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The plan is a product of broad-based consultation among various stakeholders in the district. It has been prepared in line with Vision 2030 with its theme being “*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*”. To achieve this theme, the district vision will be to be an economically prosperous district with high quality life for all the residents, and the mission to ensure effective and participatory development process that guarantees high and sustainable economic growth through promotion of community participation and environmental conservation”

It articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further, translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Plan of the Vision 2030 and the medium term expenditure framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The plan is divided into four chapters:

Chapter one:

This chapter briefly describes the district background by providing details of physical description, administrative and political features of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions as well as the demographic details. It provides wide range of information that is critical to understanding the district characteristics. The chapter also gives statistical data on the socio-economic status as reflected in the district fact sheet that provides crucial statistics on various sectors. This spells out a basis for development based on sectoral resource potential. This information acts as the baseline data for guiding the strategies, priorities, projects and programmes proposed towards addressing development issues in the district in the next five years. The Fact sheet provides a summary of key district statistical data and information on the physical condition, population, welfare indicators and social amenities. This provides guidance on formulation of strategies to address development issues. Information is provided per sector which brings out the gaps that exist within the district desired state and the prevailing situation.

Chapter two:

This chapter analyses the district development by reviewing the implementation of programmes & projects in the 2002-2008 DDP. It also details achievements and constraints experienced in its implementation as well as major development challenges that face the district. An analysis of issues and causes of key development challenges is presented in a matrix along with objectives and targets. It also shows linkages between

this plan, the National Development Plan and other policy documents such as Vision 2030 and MDGs.

Chapter three:

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to realize faster economic growth and reduce poverty. The proposed strategies address the critical issues that affect the community as identified in participatory forums and target key areas of the district economy that have great potential to mitigate against poverty and result to faster development of the district as a whole. More emphasis is placed on the productive sector which forms the bulk of the economic activities in the district. Social sectors such as education and health are given prominent priority since they are at the core of Vision 2030 and the MDG. The participatory forums at locational levels are the strategies' development guides and have a wide spread impact on majority of the community.

Assessment of sectors is done and the role of the sector stakeholders is well outlined. Further, the priorities, constraints and strategies for each sector are analysed forming the basis for identification of project/programmes. They are then subjected to a prioritisation based on the community ranking.

The chapter reviews every sector and analyses key issues and strategies. It further identifies the sector linkages with other sectors and outlines appropriate projects and programmes as proposed by the community and prioritised at the DSF. It is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector.

The plan covers the MTEF sectors namely, Productive; Education; Health Sector; Man power and Special Programmes; Physical Infrastructure; Governance, Justice, Law & Order; Information and Communication and Public Administration.

Chapter four:

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the efficacy and efficiency of the implementation of development projects and programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policy. M&E continues to emerge as an essential management component and integral part of project cycle that should be availed and utilized by all players in project implementation.

This chapter provides the Institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation system in the district, that will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects outlined in chapter three. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix for each sector is provided.

Finally, a summary of monitoring and evaluation impact and performance indicators are given to assist in measuring the impact of projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

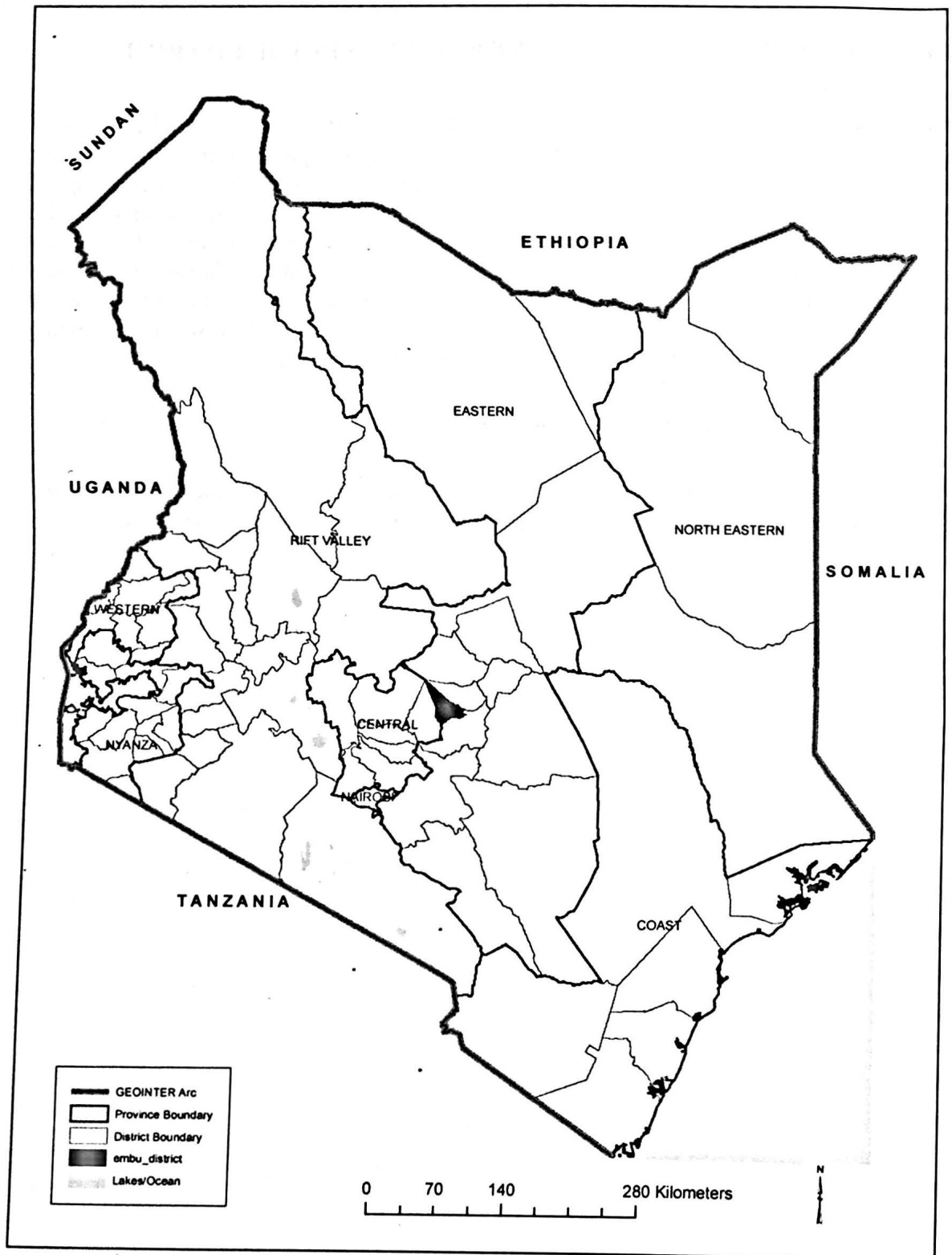
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This chapter briefly describes the district by providing details of the physical, administrative and political features of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions as well as the demographic details. It provides a wide range of information that is critical to understanding the district characteristics. The chapter also gives statistical data on the socio-economic status as reflected in the district fact sheet that provides crucial statistics on various sectors. This spells out a basis for development based on sectoral resource potential. This information acts as the baseline data for guiding the strategies, priorities, projects and programmes proposed towards addressing development issues in the district during the 2008 – 2012 period.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

This section gives district background information pertaining to location, the size and position, the main physical and geographical features and the settlement patterns.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Embu district consist of five (5) divisions, twenty three (23) locations and seventy (70) sub-locations¹. Runyenjes Division is the largest with an area of 148.5 km² (20.4 percent) followed by Manyatta, Kyeni and Nembure occupying 14.7 percent, 14.4 per cent and 12.1 percent of the total area respectively. Central Division is the smallest at 70.6 km² (9.7 per cent). Forests, including Mt. Kenya and non-gazetted forest under trust land, account for about 28.8 percent of the total area in the district. The area occupied by Mt. Kenya Forest falls under parts of Manyatta, Runyenjes and Kyeni Divisions.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Central	70.6	2	7
Kyeni	104.9	5	14
Nembure	88.1	3	8
Manyatta	107.1	7	22
Runyenjes	148.5	6	19
Mt. Kenya Forest	210.2	-	-
Total	729.4	23	70

Source: Embu District Commissioner's Office, 2008

¹ See Annex one for specific details of the Locations and the Sub-locations

Political Units: Embu District has two parliamentary constituencies, namely Runyenjes and Manyatta. Runyenjes Constituency covers Runyenjes and Kyeni Divisions, as well as Gaturi North Location of Manyatta Division and Makengi Location of Nembure Division. Manyatta Constituency covers the remaining parts of Nembure and Manyatta and Central Divisions.

The district has three local authorities namely County Council of Embu, Municipal Council of Embu and Municipal Council of Runyenjes with twenty one (21) electoral wards as indicated in Table 2

Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Local Authority	No. of Wards
County Council of Embu	10
Municipal Council of Embu	7
Municipal Council of Runyenjes	4
Total Wards	21

Source: Embu District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The District is characterised by a rural settlement pattern with only two major urban centres namely Embu and Runyenjes Towns. These are located along the Nairobi - Meru main road. The district has a population that is relatively homogeneous comprising of the Aembu community. In the urban centres however, there is a fair mixture of many communities.

The settlement pattern in the district is influenced by social economic activities, rain and soil fertility. The lower parts, covering areas which receive less rainfall, have a more scattered settlement pattern compared to the upper parts which receive more rainfall. The majority of rural populations are found in the high potential areas of Manyatta and Runyenjes. Lowland potential areas of Kyeni and Nembure have less population densities.

The population of town dwellers continues to increase with the area close to the towns opening up settlement. New settlements are emerging especially on the Embu-Meru highway. This is significantly improving the economic activities in the area. Population living in slums has also continued to rise which has led to expansion of informal settlements.

The poor exist throughout the district but the proportion of the rural poor is higher than that of the urban poor. There is however higher concentration of the urban poor in Embu Town in slum and informal settlements.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Embu district is located about 910m above sea level at the lowest point and 5,000 m above sea level at the highest point – altitude. The District is characterized by hilly highlands and midlands typical of Kenya's Eastern Highlands with high altitude (4,500) towards the North West and lowland (1,500) towards the South East.

Irangi forest (21020 Ha) is the main physical feature of the district. The Southern part of the district is flat, while the northern part is hilly. The terrain is conducive for cost effective irrigation systems due to the ease with which water can flow by gravity. Several permanent rivers and streams traverse the landscape which includes Rupingazi, Ena, Kii, Kapingazi, Thambana, Nyanjara and Thuci. These serve as the main sources of water for irrigation schemes and domestic use. There is high potential for Hydro Power generation since waterfalls exist along the rivers.

The hilly terrain has negative and positive impacts on the development of the district. The most profound negative impact has been on the road network manifested in high construction and maintenance costs. The steep hills and valleys characteristic of most parts of the district, coupled with intensive crop cultivation render most of these areas susceptible to soil erosion making it necessary for farmers to practice terracing which is costly.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with two distinct rainy seasons, long rains occur between March and June and the short rains falling between October and December. Rainfall quantity received varies with altitude but averaging to about 1495 mm annually with fluctuations as low as 512.1 mm to as high as 1675 mm. On the higher altitudes (above 1700m), the pattern changes to tri-modal. Temperatures range from a minimum of 12°C in July to a maximum of 27.1 degrees in March with a mean of 20.7°C.

The physical features, characterizing the district, along with the climatic conditions, create a very favourable environment for growing high value crops like coffee, tea, cotton, macadamia and pyrethrum. Cereals and horticultural crops such as French beans, cabbages, kales, tomatoes, avocados, oranges and mangoes are also grown.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Demographic features of a population are important variables in any development process since they determine the pattern of resource allocation and utilization. Accordingly, this section outlines the population profiles of the district for 2008 - 2012. Population distribution according to age categories is important for planning purposes. It helps to put in place long-term strategies aimed at addressing age specific needs and issues such as mortality for children below five years, education for school going age group, labour force for the 15 to 65 years population and the dependent population. Similarly, it offers policy makers with the necessary tools to analyse and interpret the

causes of various dynamics that result to population structure changes and the arising challenges.

At start of this plan period, the district population is estimated at 357,307 people comprising of 175,315 male and 181,992 female as indicated in Table 3. This is based on 1999 Population and Housing Census at an annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent. The population is projected to rise to 375,410 and 411,530 by 2010 and 2012 respectively. The rural population comprises of about 80.3 percent of the total population. The increase is due to the high fertility rate, decline in the mortality rates for children below five years, and increased access to health facilities. Others are reduced incidences of malaria and provision of ARVs to the PLWHAs

The age group distribution shows that the population aged less than 15 years comprises 37.7 per cent while that of 15 to 35 years is 38.3 percent of the total population. The female population is higher than that of males, with a sex ratio of 96 males per 100 females. Only three age cohorts, 0-4, 5-9 and 45-49 have higher male than female population. This could be attributed to the fact that infant mortality is lower in male than female children. Other major contributing factors are emigration due to land pressure, people leaving the district in pursuit of further studies and search for better livelihoods. This manifests itself more in men than women.

The dependant population (below 15 years and above 64 years of age) constitutes 43.1 percent of the population and will decrease to 42.6 percent by end of plan period. The proportion of men who are dependent is higher than that of women. This shows majority of the population do not contribute positively to the economic growth of the district. Efforts need to be intensified to develop programmes that provide basic interventions in the social sector especially health, education and nutrition.

The rising population continues to exert pressure on land and other natural resources. Land sub-division due to rising need for settlement space affects agricultural productivity. Social amenities such as schools and health facilities suffer from inadequate land for expansion. This necessitates proper planning to ensure that the upcoming facilities are expanded upward through construction of storey facilities. There is an urgent need to put more emphasis to improving the quality and capacity of existing facilities to minimise the pressure for more facilities.

The dependency ratio in the population is high, given the percentage of children, youth, women and the aged in the population who are largely dependants. There is, therefore, need to instigate programmes to cater for the dependants especially the aged.

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	17884	17388	35272	22970	22333	45302	24133	23464	47598	26455	25722	52177
5-9	15744	15727	31471	20221	20199	40420	21246	21223	42468	23290	23265	46554
10-14	18933	19181	38114	24317	24636	48953	25549	25884	51433	28007	28374	56381
15-19	17660	17783	35443	22682	22840	45522	23831	23997	47828	26124	26306	52430
20-24	13526	15129	28655	17372	19431	36804	18253	20416	38668	20009	22380	42389
25-29	11047	12437	23484	14188	15974	30162	14907	16783	31690	16342	18398	34739
30-34	9388	9641	19029	12058	12383	24440	12669	13010	25679	13887	14262	28149
35-39	8134	8390	16524	10447	10776	21223	10976	11322	22298	12032	12411	24444
40-44	5174	5365	10539	6645	6891	13536	6982	7240	14222	7654	7936	15590
45-49	4677	4558	9235	6007	5854	11861	6311	6151	12462	6919	6743	13661
50-54	3571	3763	7334	4586	4833	9420	4819	5078	9897	5283	5567	10849
55-59	2336	2431	4767	3000	3122	6123	3152	3280	6433	3456	3596	7052
60-64	2122	2351	4473	2725	3020	5745	2864	3173	6036	3139	3478	6617
65-69	1535	1666	3201	1972	2140	4111	2071	2248	4320	2271	2464	4735
70-74	1372	1845	3217	1762	2370	4132	1851	2490	4341	2030	2729	4759
75-79	910	986	1896	1169	1266	2435	1228	1331	2559	1346	1459	2805
80+	1121	1723	2844	1440	2213	3653	1513	2325	3838	1658	2549	4207
Age NS	1365	1333	2698	1753	1712	3465	1842	1799	3641	2019	1972	3991
Total	136499	141697	278196	175315	181992	357307	184198	191212	375410	201920	209610	411530

Source: District Statistics Office, Embu, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age groups	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	4221	3960	8181	5421	5086	10507	5696	5344	11040	6244	5858	12102
Under 5	13663	13428	27091	17548	17247	34795	18437	18120	36558	20211	19864	40075
Primary school Age (6-13)	28004	28480	56484	35968	36579	72546	37790	38432	76222	41426	42130	83556
Secondary School age (14-17)	14653	14663	29316	18820	18833	37653	19773	19787	39560	21676	21691	43367
Youth Population (15-29)	42233	45349	87582	54243	58245	112488	56991	61196	118187	62474	67084	129558
Female Reproductive age (15-49)		73303			94148			98918			108436	
Labour force (15-64)	77635	81848	159483	99712	105123	204835	104764	110449	215213	114844	121076	235920
Aged Population (65+)	6303	7553	13856	8095	9701	17796	8506	10192	18698	9324	11173	20497

Source: District Statistics Office, Embu, 2008.

Table 4 shows population projections for selected age groups with 1999 as the base year and projections during the plan period.

Under 1 and under 5 years: Children under 1 year old consist of 2.9 percent while those below 5 years consist of 9.7 percent of the total population. Measures will have to be put in place to cater for the needs of this category of the population. Priority would be given to childcare and immunization coverage as well as Early Childhood Development (ECD).

Age group 6 – 13 (Primary): The primary school age population is 72546, which is 20.3 percent. However, the district primary enrolment is 70195. This is mainly due to immigration into the district to take advantage of the FPE. Besides the FPE, there was consistent investment in education facilities which resulted to expanded primary schools as well as new schools especially by the CDF and LATF.

Age Group 14 – 17(Secondary): The population of the secondary school age children is 10.5 percent and is projected to rise to 10.9 percent by end of plan period. The current enrolment is 16,800 against a projection of 37653. This indicates that 51.3 percent of secondary school going population is currently out of school.

Age group 15 – 29 (Youth): The youth comprise a sizeable proportion of the population with those between 15 and 29 years being 31.5 percent of the total population. Deliberate measures should be put in place to cater for this group which is very active and needs to be occupied with income generating activities and appropriate extracurricular activities. Other measures include sensitisation on HIV/AIDS and against drug and substance abuse.

Age group 15 – 49 (Female Reproductive): The female reproductive population, those aged 15 – 49 years, consisted of 94,148 persons at the start of the Plan period. This number is projected to rise to 98,918 in 2010 and 108,436 in 2012. The continued increase in the population of this age group will require more maternal health facilities as well as child health care services for a steady growth in the population.

Age group 15 – 64 (labour force): The labour force population in the district is 204835(57.3 percent) of the population comprising of 99712 males and 105123 females in 2008. Female labour force is higher than male by 1.1 percent. This is mainly due to the higher life expectancy amongst females as compared to males. The majority of the labour force is engaged in farming directly and indirectly. There is need to identify development strategies that will lead to establishment of small-scale industries and other income-generating activities to absorb the labour force and enhance household incomes by offering diversity in the households' source of income composition.

Table 5 below shows the project population and densities per division for the district.

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Population 1999	Density (Km ²)	Population 2008	Density (Km ²)	Population 2010	Density (Km ²)	Population 2012	Density (Km ²)
Central	52446	743	67360	866	70773	896	77582	927
Manyatta	71332	666	91617	776	96259	803	105520	831
Runyenjes	64111	432	82342	503	86514	520	94838	538
Nembure	41590	472	53417	550	56123	569	61523	589
Kyeni	48385	461	62144	538	65293	556	71575	575
Mt. Kenya	332	2	402	2	448	2	491	2
Total	278196	381	357307	444	375410	460	411530	476

Source: District Statistics Office, Embu, 2008.

There is higher population density in urban areas than in rural areas with a projected average of 444 persons per sq Km in 2008. The density varies in the five divisions with central division having the highest and Runyenjes division the least. Central division depicts the highest population density owing to its small size and urban characteristics since it includes Embu Municipality. For Manyatta Division, the high density is due to its high agricultural potential while the other divisions have lower densities due to their rural characteristics.

The high population densities have increased pressure on land to the extent that it is subdivided into uneconomical units. Strategies to intensify farming and develop alternative sources of income to ease pressure on land will be formulated. These strategies will specifically target the highland areas of Manyatta, Kyeni and Runyenjes Divisions where further sub-division of the land available will lead to low production of coffee and tea, which are the main cash crops.

Urban Population: The district has two major towns namely Embu and Runyenjes which are situated along the main Nairobi-Meru road. Embu is a major centre for commercial and administrative institutions and serves as the headquarters for both Embu District and Eastern Province. Runyenjes town is 25 Km from Embu Town and on the Embu-Meru highway. Table 6 shows the population projections for urban centres based on the 1999 Population and Housing Census.

Table 6: Population Projections by Towns in Embu District

Urban Centre	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Embu	18417	18503	36920	23654	23765	47419	24853	24969	49821	27244	27371	54615
Runyenjes	11097	11715	22812	14253	15046	29299	14975	15809	30784	16416	17330	33745
Total	29514	30218	59732	37907	38811	76718	39827	40778	80605	43659	44701	88360

Source: District Statistics Office, Embu, 2008

The urban based population is 76718 in 2008. Embu town has a population of 47419 and is projected to increase to 54615 by 2012, while Runyenjes has 29299 and is expected to rise to 33745 persons. However, the district is likely to witness a more rapid increase in urban population due to the increase in rural – urban migration. This continues to exert pressure on the social amenities and results into problems associated with rapid urbanization such as increased insecurity and proliferation of slums among others.

The urban centres are experiencing a higher population growth due to the influx of people in search of employment, better services, opportunities and infrastructure. Consequently, the projected population could be surpassed by the end of the plan period. Most of the other centres in the district have not developed fast due to poor physical infrastructure, lack of electrification, inadequate social amenities and land for expansion. Due to the agricultural based activities, the towns experience a higher population during the day more so on market days.

Constituencies and local authorities have become a focal point of development owing to the enormous resources channelled through them. Table 7 shows the population projections per constituency.

Table 7: Population Projections per Constituency

Constituency	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Manyatta	70155	71811	141966	90105	92232	182337	94670	96905	191575	103779	106229	210008
Runyenjes	66344	69886	136230	85210	89760	174970	89528	94307	183835	98141	103381	201522
TOTAL	136499	141697	278196	175315	181992	357307	184198	191212	375410	201920	209610	411530

Source: KNBS Embu District Statistics Office

Manyatta constituency has a higher population than Runyenjes by 2 percent. In Manyatta the population of males is 48.4 percent compared to 50.6 percent for females; while in Runyenjes it is 48.7 percent to 51.3 percent for male and female respectively. The population of the two constituencies increased by 16.5 percent during the previous plan period and will increase by a further 7 percent by end of the plan period.

Table 8 gives the population projections for the municipality areas in the district.

Table 8: Population Projections for Municipality Areas

Municipality	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Embu	26237	26209	52446	33698	33662	67360	35405	35368	70773	38812	38770	77582
Runyenjes	28260	29963	58223	36296	38484	74780	38135	40433	78569	41804	44324	86128
Total	54497	56172	110669	69994	72146	142140	73541	75801	149342	80616	83094	163711

Source: District Statistics Office, Embu, 2008

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Runyenjes Municipality has a population of 74780 while Embu municipality has a population of 67360 based on 1999 census. This is projected to reach 86128 and 77582 for Runyenjes and Embu Municipalities respectively. The combined population of the two municipalities is 142140(39.7 percent). The remaining population falls within the County Council of Embu.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This section gives a highlight of the sectors in the district with key emphasis on the sector policy, main potentials, performance and the constraints. It gives an overview of the sector in the district and the progress made in integrating the projects and the programmes to address the district core issues.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector contributes immensely to the District in terms of income and employment. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of the Embu people. The sector employs 83.4 percent of the population and 87.9 percent of the HHs are engaged in agricultural activities. The upper part of Embu relies mainly on cash crops such as coffee and tea while the lower part of the District mainly produces food crops such as maize and beans.

Most of the farming in the district is rainfall fed. Though the district experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with long rains in March to May and short rains in October to December, it is often inadequate and erratic. The District has therefore intensified irrigation projects with the aim of minimising over reliance on the rain for farming. The district is further promoting farming of drought resistant crops and indigenous plants to reduce the associated problems that arise due to poor rainfall distribution.

Besides crop farming, livestock farming is gaining popularity with revival of milk cooperatives. Dairy farming is concentrated in the upper parts of the district while in the lower part indigenous breeds are reared. The main breeds that are reared include cattle, goats and sheep. Over 63.3 percent of the households own cattle while 44.4 percent own goats and 8.9 percent own sheep. The population of pigs in the district is small with only 1.1 percent of HHs owning them. Over 80 percent of the HHs rear poultry which provides alternative source of protein.

The cooperative sector is critical in mobilising funds for other sectors especially the agriculture and rural development and physical infrastructure sectors. It also brings together people operating in the sector thereby increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and production. The active cooperative societies in the district rose from 40 to 49 between 2002 and 2007 while the membership rose by 119 percent from 71092 members to 155,467 members over the same period. Similarly, SACCO members' savings rose by 214 percent to Kshs 1,773,076,288 between 2002 and 2006 while membership loans rose significantly to Kshs 3,189,446,385, an increase of 540 percent in the same period. The payment to coffee farmers improved significantly by over 350 percent from Kshs 73,589,492.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The Sector plays a significant role in promoting commercial activities and industrial establishment through provision of trade information, business management training and financial assistance to MSMEs as well as advisory and counselling services. The need to set up value addition plants for produce such as milk, coffee, tea, fruits and others is very high.

The sector facilitates farmers to get value for money and fetch higher returns through value addition. This helps to raise the incomes of the farmers who are the majority, improve living standards hence contributing economic development.

The sector provides employment within the district through establishment of commercial and industrial enterprises. It is also expected to play a key role in promotion of indigenous enterprises in trade and industry through trainings, extension services and financial assistance, assist in promotion of effective production of high quality products and services for local and export market through dissemination of trade and industrial information and sensitisation on technology. Further it also provides linkages between enterprises and market.

Tourism is a key sector that has high potential in the district; both domestic and international. Exploration of tourism as an alternative income sources by the community would result to increased living standards. Some of the available sites include caves, waterfalls and eco tourism. Others include a tourist resort and an access route to Mt Kenya which would open up the district to tourists. Wildlife is also a significant attraction for tourists; two camps are managed by KWS hence enhancing great potential for the tourism industry in the district.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The Physical Infrastructure sector is very important to the district due to its support to development activities. A good physical infrastructure lowers cost of investment and doing business. It is a major factor in lowering costs of production and accessing markets.

The district road network comprises of 665 kms comprising of 42 kms of bitumen, 200 kms gravel and 423 kms of earth road. The roads department, local authorities, CDF and NGOs, maintains the road network. One airstrip serves the district though it is not regularly used.

In the long run developing the energy sub-sector is critical. The district main source of energy is firewood for cooking and paraffin for lighting at 82.4 percent and 84 percent respectively. Many trading centres have not joined the national grid though the rural electrification programme is reversing this scenario. Other major beneficiaries are the public institutions such as schools and health facilities.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Provision of clean and safe domestic and irrigation water is important in the district. The Sector has made great improvements in developing systems that has made it possible for 46,283 (66.4 percent) HHs to have access to piped water while 41.1 percent have access to portable water. The average distance to the nearest water point is 1.2 Km, with about 43 percent of HHs taking between 1 to 4 minutes to access the water. The HHs with

latrines have increased to 98.9 percent but only 12.6 percent have access to VIP latrines and 72.7 percent covered pit latrines.

The district irrigation network has increased significantly as more emphasis is put to reducing reliance on rain fed agriculture. Kamavindi and Mwiria irrigation schemes were completed in the year 2006 while other schemes were initiated. Apart from the central government, the CDF, donors and LATF have played a key role in financing the schemes. There is great potential in the lower parts of the district especially in Nembure and Kyeni divisions where cereals are the main crops grown. Major rivers which are sources of irrigation water include Thambana, Ena, Ruringazi and Kapingazi.

Environment and Natural Resources remains key concerns for sustainability of development. Encroachment of water catchment areas and felling of forest-endangered trees have reduced through enactment of government rules and regulation through NEMA office. However, the high demand of wood fuel for domestic and tea factories and cultivation of hill top needs urgent attention.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The health sub-sector plays a critical role of ensuring that the district populace accesses health services to enable it engage in development activities. The district has health infrastructure comprising of public and private facilities. The district is the host of the Provincial General Hospital while Runyenjes health facility is now a sub district hospital. A total of 40 public health facilities and 31 private facilities are found across the district. The district has a bed capacity 1025. This is expected to rise by 48 percent to 2012 once the on-going projects are completed. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 6.6 Km. with an increasing number of facilities being set up using development funds the distance is expected to reduce to 5 km.

Malaria remains the most prevalent disease in the district accounting for 41.2 percent of the diagnosed cases. Another common disease is lower respiratory disease with incidences accounting for 13.4 percent. Others are diarrhoea flu and stomach aches with prevalence rates of less than 5 percent each.

The district puts more emphasis on malaria control to ensure a reduction of out-patient cases from the current 28500 to less than 18000 by 2012 over the plan period. This will be achieved through distribution of ITNs, environment management programmes and spraying of residential areas especially the urban centres.

The main challenges facing the sector include low staffing, inadequate equipment and low funding for some programmes.

The education sub-sector plays a vital role in the development process of the district. This is chiefly through enhancing capacity of the work force and empowering people through education, training and information dissemination. The district has a good coverage of well-established educational facilities across the seven educational zones. These comprises of 282 ECD centres, 223 primary schools and 85 secondary schools. The primary schools increased by 23 percent between 2002 and 2007. With introduction of FPE, notable achievements which include an increase in GER to 86.6 percent and 99.76 percent for ECD and primary respectively were realised. The transition rate also increased from 68 percent to 87 percent. This is largely due to the establishment of day secondary schools which increased by 18 percent. Mixed day schools constitute 70

percent. Completion rate is 98 percent and 90 percent for primary and secondary respectively.

The district has literate population of 88.9 percent for those who can read and 88.2 percent for those who can write. The literacy levels for men and women are 91.2 percent and 83.3 percent respectively.

The main challenges in the sector include drug abuse. This has resulted to a high drop out rate in secondary schools. Others are poor facilities, high teacher to pupil ratio in primary schools standing at 1:41 and rising number of OVCs.

The sector is however receiving considerable support from GoK, NGOs, devolved funds like CDF and LATF especially in setting up infrastructure. Bursary programmes are also assisting the needy to access education and improve the retention rate.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The ICT sector has evolved as a major drive to the economy. Access to mobile phones has increased while telephone/mobile coverage has reached 98 percent of the district. There has been an increase in internet connectivity for cyber cafés and private connections.

There was an increase in cyber points from three (3) to eighteen (18) between 2002 and 2008. However, affordability of this service remains low especially for private connections.

To bridge the ICT gap within the district, two centres of excellence are proposed. Polytechnics will be equipped to enable them offer ICT courses within the district to ensure literacy and skills among the youths is improved. This will in the long run open up job opportunities and reduce the cost of transactions. There is need to set up digital villages to facilitate access to the ICT. Beside these, there is need to ensure the DIDC is fully equipped to enhance access to e-government by the departments and the community.

Statistical information remains central to planning in the district. The capacity to store this information in retrievable manner is vital. This would also promote consistency and increase the sharing of the data and information for planning purpose.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Maintenance of security, law and order and preservation of peace are important for development activities to take place. Security is a key consideration for the district to attract investment capital. The district has four police stations and five police posts located mainly in the large urban centres. There has been an increase of AP lines which as boosted the security in the district. There is one prison in the central division.

Establishment of community policing committees have resulted into reduction of crimes rates in the district with major crimes reported 2007 declining by 13 percent 2008. There are serious concerns arising from high cases of school dropouts particularly due to high levels of drug abuse.

The judiciary sub sector is important in timely dispensation of justice, in a fair and efficient manner. This has been enhanced through reforms resulting to reduction of the backlog of cases. Two law courts and a mobile court at Karaba serve the district and neighbouring ones. The mobile court has resulted to fast tracking of cases. The

challenges facing the sector include inadequate resources, shortage of personnel and inadequate facilities.

1.4.8 Public Administration

Planning and coordination of government policy is important for efficient development. The sector is pivotal to dissemination of government policy to devolved structures. The sector through the DIDCs ensures central access to government policy. This ensures that the project and programmes initiated at the district and devolved levels are aligned to the national policy.

Community participation in the projects cycle has become evidently important particularly with the devolved funds. The sector is vital in integrating communities to projects and programmes through enhancing the devolved structures like SLDCs, LDCs and sub DDCs.

Successful development under takings can only be realized if there is robust M&E. The sector plays a significant role in ensuring accountability and transparency through M&E at devolved levels.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Special programmes play a significant role in empowerment of youth and women and building capacity for the district manpower. This is achieved through capacity building and greater involvement of youth and women in development activities.

The district has 11 polytechnics and plans are under way to ensure they are well equipped to offer competitive courses. This will reduce the high number of youth who lack access to higher education where they can gain useful skills. This is necessary to ensure that the district youthful population, constituting over 30 percent, is well equipped to create self employment opportunities. Sports are important as recreation activity and can be used positively to change the behaviour. Promoting sports is thus important as it plays a central role in reaching out to the youth for positive behaviour change. Sports are useful for dissemination of HIV/AIDS awareness, information, and campaigns against drug abuse.

Women constitute the majority of the population at 51.3 percent. They constitute 51.7 percent of the labour force in the district. Majority of them are engaged in agricultural based activities in rural areas. However, access to factors of production by women remains a challenge. These include affordable credit, land and skills. The disbursement of the women enterprise fund has greatly alleviated this problem. Capacity is nevertheless low and needs enhancement to ensure efficient utilisation of the funds to alleviate poverty.

The main challenges that affect this sector include HIV/Aids, drug abuse and low employment rates among the youth. Others are low access to credit and low rate of ICT development.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
District Area (Km ²)		729.4
Water mass (Km ²)		5
Gazetted Forests (Ha)		18219
Arable land (Km ²)		478
Non-arable land (Km ²)		251.4
urban area (Km ²)		67.1
No. of towns		2
Topography and climate		
Altitude (meters above sea level)	Lowest	910
	Highest altitude	5000
Temperature range: (in °C)	High	27.1
	Low	12
	Average Temperature	20.7
Rainfall: (in mm per year)	High	1,495
	Low	700
	Average annual rainfall	1,095
Demographic Profiles (2008)		
Total Population		357,307
Total Male Population		175,315
Total Female Population		181,992
Sex Ratio – female: male		100:96
Projected Population:	Mid plan period 2010	375,410
	End of plan period 2012	411,530
Infant Population:	Female	8269
	Male	8529
	Total	16798
Population under five:	Female	17247
	Male	17548
	Total	34795
Pre-school Population:	Female	11090
	Male	11609
	Total	22699
Primary school age group:	Female	36579
	Male	35968
	Total	72546
Secondary School age group:	Female	18833
	Male	18820
	Total	37653
Youth Population:	Female	58245
	Male	54243
	Total	112488
Labour force:	Female	105123
	Male	99712
	Total	204835
Aged Population: Population aged 65 and above	Female	9701
	Male	8095
	Total	17796
Eligible Voting Population:		
Central		38779
Manyatta		52743
Runyenjes		47403
Kyeni		35776

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
Nembure		30753
District Total		205454
Urban Population:	Female	35211
	Male	34395
	Total	69606
Rural Population:	Female	129912
	Male	124671
	Total	254983
Population density	Highest	866
	Lowest	503
	Average	444
Crude Birth rate		32.8/1000
Crude Death rate		8.8/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		41.1/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		25/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		41.1/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		11.4/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		57.2/1000
Life expectancy Male: Female		60.7: 71.9
Total No. of HHs		76580
Average household size		4.3
Female headed HHs		22,470
Children Needing Special Protection:		19,838
Children under 15 in labour		16,633
No. of Orphans		10,806
No. of the physically handicapped		4,426
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	Lame	58.2
	Others	41.8
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:	Percentage	24.7
	No. HHs	18936
Contribution to National Poverty		0.90
Urban poor:	Percentage	43.1
	No.	27834
Rural poor:	Percentage	36.6
	No.	9481
Food poverty:	Percentage	39.0
	No.	29866
% Sectoral Contribution to Household Income:		
Agriculture		60.1
Rural self-employment		10.4
Wage employment		20.3
Urban self-employment		7.5
Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha)		0.8
Average farm size (Large scale) (Ha)		3
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		80
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)		14,000
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		19,000
Total acreage under soil/land conservation (Ha)		18,000
Total acreage under organic farming (Ha)		50
Main storage facilities		Improved granary & stores
On—farm		Improved granary, stores
Off-farm (Commercial)		Godowns, Silos (Cereals Board)
Livestock Farming:		
% Population working in livestock		23

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
No. of Bee apiaries		6
No. of Bee hives		44
Annual Milk production:	Quantity – litres	25,280,000
	Value (KShs)	50,560,000.00
Annual Beef production:	Quantity (Kgs)	6,000
	Value (KShs)	792,000
Annual Mutton Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	3306
	Value (KShs)	595,080
Annual Egg production:	Quantity (Kgs)	1,193,800
	Value (KShs)	11,938,000
Annual Poultry meat Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	65,000
	Value (KShs)	12,650,000
Annual Honey Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	82,500
	Value (KShs)	8,250,000
Pork Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	37,380
	Value (KShs)	6,336,400
Fisheries:		
Fishermen/ Fish farmers		48
No. of fish farm families		73
Fish ponds		73
Area of fish ponds		884.5
Main species of fish catch – Kgs		
Trout		100
Tilapia		400
Catfish		200
Fishing Effort (HRS)		3
Fishing gear:		
Fishing nets:		5
Hooks		21
Traps		None
Fishing Boats		None
Fish harvest:		
Weight (Kgs)		700
Value		46,000
Wildlife Resources		
The No. of Animals by Type		
Elephants		300
Baboons		150
Buffaloes		60
Hippos		80
Vervet monkeys		200
Sykes monkeys		130
Columbus monkeys		50
Bushback		30
Wildlife Estates (private)		1
Game Management	No. of KWS staff	28
	No. KWS camps	2
Sand and ballast quarrying sites		5
Forestry		
No. of gazetted forests		1
No. of Non-gazetted forests		4
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		18,219
Size of Non-gazetted forests (Ha)		938.2

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics	
No. of people engaged in forestry		1000	
Seedlings Production (NO.)		1,111,576	
No. of farms engaged in farm forestry		800	
Grass heavy loads		118,454	
Monthly fuel licence		90,713	
Honey Licence		2,640	
Environment			
No. of EIAs endorsed		13	
No. of Environment Audits executed:		2	
No. of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:		4	
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:		12	
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated:		Nil	
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:		1	
Cooperatives			
No. of cooperative societies by type		No.	Registered Membership
	Union	1	
	Coffee marketing	24	62571
	Urban SACCOs	13	6501
	Rural SACCOs	3	91152
	Multi-purpose	6	70
	Housing	4	1834
	Dairy	4	6300
	Consumer	4	
	Jua kali	2	
	Others	15	
Active cooperative societies		49	
Dormant cooperative societies		24	
Total turn-over by type (KShs)	Coffee marketing	401,537,069	
	Urban SACCO	113,233.52	
	Rural SACCOs	166,410,238.20	
	Housing	1,523,835	
	Dairy	56,138,776	
	Others	233,435	
Health			
No. of health posts:			
	Hospitals	3	
	Nursing homes	5	
	Health centres	5	
	Dispensaries	28	
	Private clinics	31	
Beds Capacity		1025	
Doctor/population ratio		1:8104	
Nurse/ population ratio		1:623	
HIV prevalence		4.2	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)		6	
	0 – 1 Km	5.2	
	1.1 – 4.9Km	57	
	5Km and more	37.8	
Average distance to health facility (Km)		6.6	
% Antenatal care (ANC)		82	
% Health facility deliveries		84	
% Contraceptive acceptance		86	
Children vaccination		84	
No. of CHWs		575	
Place of Delivery (%):			

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Hospital	67.6
	Health Centre	7.9
	Dispensary/clinic	5.1
	Maternity home	0.3
	At home	18.6
Health facility deliveries		
Delivery Assistant (%):	Doctor	20.9
	Midwife/nurse	62.5
	TBA	8.3
	Trained TBA	0.1
	Self	4.1
	Other	3.8
Morbidity Rates (%):		
	Male	23.7
	Female	27.6
	Total (District)	25.7
Malaria Control:		
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
	Untreated net	32.7
	Treated net	21.6
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
	Malaria/fever	41.2
	Diarrhoea	3.0
	Stomach-ache	2.9
	Respiratory Diseases	
	Lower	13.4
	Flu	1.4
Education		
Pre-school:	No. of ECD centres	282
	No. of ECD teachers	390
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24
	Total enrolment	9560
	Female	4850
	Male	4710
	% Drop-out rate	None
	Average YRS of attendance Pre-school	2
Primary school:		
	No. of primary schools	223
	No. of teachers	1680
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:41
	Total enrolment	70195
	% Gross enrolment Rate	99.76
	% Drop-out rate	1.27
	Average YRS of attendance	8
	% Completion Rate	87
% Transition Rate	87	
% Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:		
	0 – 1Km	10.5
	1.1 – 4.9Km	12.7
	5Km and more	76.9
Secondary schools:		
	No. of secondary schools	85

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	No. of teachers	980
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17
	Total enrolment	16800
	% Gross enrolment Rate	90
	% Drop-out rate	10
	Average YRS of attendance	4
	% Completion Rate	90
	% Transition Rate	68
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:		
	0 – 1Km	10.5
	1.1 – 4.9Km	19.4
	5Km and more	70.1
Tertiary Institutions		
University Campuses/colleges (No.)		2
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)		0
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)		2
Youth Poly techniques		11
Private Accredited colleges by type		2
Private Non accredited college by type		20
No. of adult literacy classes		123
	Ability to read:	
	Can Read (%)	88.9
	Cannot read (%)	11.1
	Ability to write:	
	Can write (%)	88.2
	Cannot write (%)	11.8
Adult Enrolment		
No. enrolled	Male	442
	Female	1092
Average No. of adults attending classes	Female	728
	Male	284
% Literacy rate (male: female)		
	Male	91.2
	Female	83.3
Water and Sanitation		
HHs with access to piped water		46283
HHs with access to potable water		31466
No. of permanent rivers		7
No. of shallow wells		12
No. of protected springs		37
No. of un-protected springs		200
No. of Dams		1
No. of Bore holes		73
HHs with roof catchment systems		18,429
Mean distance to nearest water point (Km)		1.2
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:		
	0	14.2
	1 – 4	43.0
	5 – 14	25.3
	15 – 29	8.1
	30 – 59	6.0
	60+	2.6
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		5

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
HHs with Latrines		75,737
	Flush toilet	8.5
	VIP Latrine	12.6
	PIT Latrine	77.7
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	5.7
	Covered Pit Latrine	72.7
	Bucket	0
	Other	0
	None	1.1
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by local Authority	0.2
	Collected by Private firm	0
	Garbage pit	36.2
	Burning	4
	Public garbage heap	2.7
	Farm Garden	56.7
	Neighbourhood Community group	0
	Others	0.1
Energy		
HHs with electricity connection		12.2%
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel:		90%
	Firewood	82.5
	Paraffin	6.6
	Electricity	0.2
	Gas (LPG)	0.8
	Charcoal	9.8
	Biomass Residue	0.2
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel		
	Firewood	1.1
	Paraffin	84.0
	Electricity	12.2
	Solar	2.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
	Traditional stone fire	68.8
	Improved traditional stone fire	12.5
	Ordinary Jiko	5.1
	Improved Jiko	7.1
	Kerosene Stove	5.6
	Gas Cooker	0.8
	Other	0.2
Transport		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface (Km)	42
	Gravel surface (Km)	200
	Earth surface (Km)	423
Airports – strip		1
% Mobile network coverage		98
No. of Cyber cafes		18
No. of private courier services		2
Number of Post offices		2
Number of Sub-post offices		9
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:		
	0 – 1 Km	5.5
	1.1 – 4.9 Km	15.6

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	5 Km and more	78.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
Trading centres (No.)		28
Registered Retail traders (No.)		2325
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		36
Bakeries		Nil
Juan Kali Associations		1
Tourism		
Hotels by category:		
	Three Star	1
	One Star	6
	Unclassified Hotels	248
Hotel Bed capacity by category:		
	Three Star	48
	One Star	186
	Unclassified hotels	368
Financial Services		
Commercial Banks		8
Micro-finance Institutions		15
Village banks		5
Housing		
HHs distribution by main wall materials:		
	Stone	13.0
	Brick/Block	7.9
	Mud/Wood	24.1
	Mud/Cement	1.1
	Wood only	47.6
	Corrugated Iron sheet	3.9
	Tin	0.9
	Other	0.8
HHs distribution by main floor materials:		
	Cement	31.8
	Tiles	0.2
	Wood	0
	Earth	67.9
HHs distribution by main Roofing materials:		
	Corrugated Iron Sheet	98.7
	Tiles	0.2
	Asbestos Sheet	0.2
	Makuti	0.9
Government houses by category		
	LG	371
	MG	506
	HG	66

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter analyses the district development by reviewing the implementation of programmes & projects in the 2002-2008 DDP. It also details constraints experienced in its implementation as well as major development challenges and crosscutting issues that face the district. An analysis of issues and causes of key development challenges is presented in a matrix along with objectives and targets.

2.1 Review of the previous Plan

The 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan, was prepared focusing on the theme of “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction”. The Plan covered a period of 7 years and integrated priorities of the district Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

In 2002, the main challenges identified were low funding and resource mobilisation, poor management, high investment capital and poor infrastructure especially in the energy sector. Others were cross-cutting issues of high population, high poverty levels, low income and low agricultural productivity. Similarly, high levels of unemployment and low access to credit by farmers, HIV/Aids pandemic and prevalent gender inequalities and environmental concerns were additional constraints to development.

During the plan period, there was introduction of development initiatives such as the Constituency Development Fund, the Local Authorities Transfer Fund and Free Primary Education. These contributed significantly to addressing social development needs especially in putting up facilities in the health, productive sector, physical infrastructure and education sector. This resulted to an increase in the transition and enrolment rate in primary and secondary schools. Beside this, more land was put under irrigation farming and HHs with access to piped water rose by 14 percent over the plan period.

Beside these devolved resources, there was increased allocation to the mainstream government departments which resulted to improved implementation of programmes and projects. There was also enhanced resource allocation to local authorities during the plan period which resulted to improved implementation of the LASDAP programmes.

In line with the theme of the plan, the goal to reduce poverty incidence was realised with extreme poverty reducing from 56 percent to 46 percent in the year 2005 and further to 37.1 percent by the year 2007.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

In the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, 31 projects were ongoing while 103 projects were newly proposed projects. In total, there were 134 projects, out of which 99 projects (73 percent) were implemented. Of the 99 projects, 73 projects (54.5 percent) were completed, 26 (19.4 percent) are ongoing at various stages while 36 (26.1 percent) were not started.

There was a high increase in the resources that reached the district. In the district development plan for the period 1997- 2001, only Kshs 135.86 million was allocated for development activities. However, there was increased allocation amounting to Kshs 3.9338 billion. This reflects an increase of 96.5 % in resources. Sectors that received high

allocation were agriculture, education, and roads sub-sectors. Others were water, irrigation and the cooperative sub-sectors.

The productive sector registered a high rate of projects completion with thirteen projects being implemented. The health sector had 66 percent of the projects funded. Some of these received funds from other stakeholders including CDF and LATF.

The table below provides the implementation status of projects and programs as proposed in the 2002 – 2008 Embu District Development Plan (DDP).

Table 9: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Proposed Projects	No. of Projects completed	No. of on-going projects	No. of stalled projects/not started	Total Project cost (Million Kshs)
Agriculture	3	3	0	0	18.2
Veterinary	6	6	0	0	2.99
Livestock	4	4	0	0	3.182
Water	9	3	6	0	93.77
Irrigation	3	2	1	0	19.6
Roads	9	8	0	1	2850
Housing	1	0	1	0	2.3
Cooperatives	5	3	1	1	184.4
Fisheries	1	1	0	0	2.1
Trade & Industry	7	3	0	4	3.8
Education	1	1	0	0	5.21
Adult Education	6	3	2	1	0.6
Culture	1	0	1	0	7.84
Sports	3	1	0	2	0.4
Youth	1	0	0	1	-
Children	4	1	0	3	0.18
Social Services	3	2	1	0	8.4
Forestry	4	4	0	0	18.7
Environment	1	0	1	0	0.4
Information and Technology	7	4	0	3	0.9
Civil Registration	3	1	1	1	0.47
Health	26	8	9	9	440.9
Wildlife	6	4	0	2	0.513
Energy	1	1	0	0	102.8
Municipal Council of Embu	6	4	0	2	156
Probation	1	1	0	0	1.1
Prisons	4	1	1	2	2.6
Judiciary	2	1	0	1	2.9
Provincial Administration	7	3	1	3	3.5
Total	135	73	26	36	3933.8

Source: Analysis by the District Planning and Management Unit, Embu, 2008

Many projects were implemented yet were not prioritized in the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan. However, the strategies contributed to the overall goal of reducing poverty by addressing key issues and problems in the various sectors.

Most of these projects were funded through the devolved funds, especially the LATF and Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) which was introduced in the year 2003. The main target sectors included education, health, roads, water, irrigation and security. The

district received KShs 226,714,912 through CDF and KShs 168,914,125 through LATF between 2003 and 2007. Moreover, government departments, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and other development agencies implemented projects not reflected in the preparation of the plan. For instance, the Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resources funded by Government of Kenya, IFAD, GEF and the local community started in the year 2006. This cuts across the agriculture, livestock, veterinary, water and natural resources sub-sector with particular emphasis to sustainable natural resources use and conservation.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

In implementation of the current district development plan, the following challenges were experienced which hampered the successful implementation of the programmes/projects.

i) Inadequate Resources

Most of the departments experienced inadequate funding and in some cases late disbursement. The late release of funds affected the activities schedule and therefore overall project performance. Similarly, there exist weak linkages within the government budgetary cycle i.e. MTEF process which resulted to inadequate resource allocation hence low completion rate. Projects funded by devolved funds received inadequate resources and sometimes funds were spread too thinly. Projects that received little funding or were funded in multiple phase's experienced low levels of completion. Beside these, some projects that were not funded by the targeted start period led to non-adherence of the planned implementation schedule and sometimes project costs escalating.

ii) Low Technical Capacity

Low capacity especially of the technical staff mostly due to massive transfers of District staff resulted in over burdening the few skilled personnel a situation that impacted on projects implementation.

iii) Low Community Participation

The participation of community at various stages of implementation was low. This greatly affected the implementation especially where community contribution was needed. The situation was however different for CDF and LATF funded projects.

iv) Poor Coordination

The existence of several devolved funds like LATF, CDF, CBF, and RMFL, presented difficulties due to duplication and overlaps. Funds such as LATF developed their own needs identification process i.e. LASDAP. This impacted negatively to effective resource utilisation and consequently low implementation levels.

v) Political Factors

Some projects were delayed or affected due to political interests while some projects were initiated due to political considerations. Political interference especially in devolved funds has seen emergence of rival duplicate projects which negate the essence of planning and compromise the efficiency and effectiveness of resources.

vi) Poor Infrastructure

Infrastructure remains a key development component in boosting development activities in an area. The roads network in the district is poor and this affects development activities particularly agriculture. Access to services like health is also hampered by poor road network. This problem is however being addressed by various stakeholders where resources are channelled to address the roads conditions. CDF, LATF and the roads department are spearheading the process. In general, there is need to ensure that the current effort is enhanced by ensuring resources are utilised for the maximum benefit.

vii) Lengthy Procurement Process

The current procurement procedures hampered the pace of projects implementation. In some cases funds allocated could not be utilised due to these procedures. This resulted to funds reallocation and hence affected projects implementation.

viii) Changes in Government Policies

In the plan period, several government policy changes were introduced. This resulted in decentralisation of funds such as CDF and LATF. As a result, some projects were not implemented since very little money was available to the departments for development activities. Changes in water sector reforms slowed down implementation in the water sector. Other sectors that were affected include Education, Forest and Environment departments, Public service, Health and Energy. There was no reference to the District Development Plan by some of these sectors due to the emerging policy changes.

ix) Weak M&E System

M&E system envisioned in the plan faced challenges of operationalisation. Whereas the plan proposed a participatory approach in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes where communities would play a significant role; in practice it was difficult to coordinate and harmonize the M&E activities of the various committees and other development partners in the district. This resulted to implementation of projects without establishing appropriate M&E structures. The introduction of devolved/decentralized funds contributed to the weakening of most systems and structures that were in existence. Existence of separate M&E structures for every development stakeholder served to weaken the umbrella District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), the institution charged with the mandate of spearheading M&E activities in the district.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Preparation of the 2002–2008 Development Plan hinged on the PRSP produced through a rigorous consultative process. However, the participation of communities in the implementation of departmental projects and programmes was less than optimal due to absence of structures among other factors. Some of the invaluable future lessons brought out by the low level of DDP implementation are;

i) Introduction of Devolved Funds:

With introduction of devolved funds like CDF, the role of the community in projects cycle became quite evident. This is because the system took great cognizance of the community ability to implement projects while the departments offered technical

capacity. In most cases, the projects have been successful proving that communities determine their development agenda and play a significant role in its realization.

ii) District-Centralised Planning:

The changes in government policy have brought out the need for centralised planning for all devolved funds. This will result into maximum use of funds flowing to the district. The strategic plans for the local authorities, the constituencies and the district development plan should be harmonised to address District priorities that contribute to attainment of vision 2030. Measures should be put in place to ensure harmonisation and remove inconsistencies that may exist therein.

Sector wide approach is an important approach in achieving goals that will contribute to poverty reduction and result to improved living standards. Cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, youth, gender inequalities, and environmental management can only be effectively handled if a sector wide approach is used since no one sector can claim to address the concerns exhaustively.

iii) Strengthening the District Planning and Management:

The need to strengthen the DPMU is explained by the increasing level of devolved funds and the magnitude of their allocation. Duplication and overlaps due to absence of a central tracking system where district resources can be captured and their utilisation monitored to ensure accountability and transparency resulted to wastages and hence the need to develop structures and establish a system that would help in harmonizing the activities of all development partners in the district. Another primary role that the DPMU should play is to ensure coordination of the stakeholders and communities involved. This should be emphasized at all stages of project. It is also imperative that the available resources are optimally and effectively used in production and service delivery.

A vibrant and effective M&E system that clearly links with the NIMES should be established at the District level. This will ensure that resources are tracked for transparency, accountability and best practises are documented and incorporated in future activities to enhance efficiency.

iv) Community Participation:

For sustainable development, there is need to ensure community involvement and participation. In instances where the community has been involved and has participated at various stages of the project cycle, there has been marked success. Community participation is therefore an important factor for ownership and sustainability of the projects and programmes. Community involvement should start right from project identification to ensure that projects are tailor made to address the specific needs of the beneficiaries. It is evident that community involvement in projects and programmes leads to faster completion thereby resulting to faster development.

v) Assigning Roles to Stakeholders:

The success of a project depends on the level of involvement for the various players. The identified projects should therefore endeavour to assign roles to the stakeholders to ensure that their collective input is converged to the set goal. Where a project can be implemented by several agencies, it is vital to identify who is to undertake the said project. This would tame the cited effects of duplication and double funding.

There are cases of non-involvement of the parent ministries in certain projects especially with the devolved funds. The physical completion of the projects is not a direct benefit to the community and consequently many facilities such as hospitals and police posts are

not functional long after completion. There is need to ensure the conceived ideas are executed in full consultation of all the stakeholders.

vi) Post More Technical and Professional Staff

Majority of the programmes and projects identified requires expertise for successful implementation. Currently some of these skills are missing or wanting in supply in key departments leading to delays. There is need therefore to ensure human resource in the district is properly addressed to ensure the problem is tackled comprehensively.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Embu district is highly endowed with abundant resources, human capital and viable opportunities. Nevertheless, numerous challenges and constraints hinder achievement of development objectives. These include:

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poor Infrastructure:

The road network is poorly developed due to the high cost of maintenance especially during rainy seasons. This is mainly due to the hilly terrain and poor drainage system due to the soil type in the district. The poor road network affects access to market for agriculture leading to increased transport cost. The delivery of milk and horticultural crops to the local and external markets is thus affected. Poor road network contributes to rising cost of doing business and this makes access to farm inputs impossible or beyond the reach of many. Road network affects accessibility to factors of production and curtails setting up of industries and processing plants in the district.

The district roads department will, during the plan period, increase efficiency and quality of the existing road network through routine maintenance of the classified network, periodic maintenance of the main trunk roads and provide basic access by spot improvement of the unpaved feeder roads through Roads 2000 programme. There will be increased collaboration with constituency development committees and the local authorities in funding and implementation of the projects to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

ii) Energy:

Adequate energy supply is a prerequisite for industrial and commercial development in any region. In the district, wood fuel account for 82.5 percent of the available sources of energy for cooking while LPG and electricity accounting for a partly 0.8 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. Only 12.2 percent of the HHs use electricity for lighting with 84 percent using paraffin. The high dependency on wood fuel as the main source of energy has resulted to forest cover depletion in the district. This is also aggravated by increased population growth and the situation is likely to worsen hence the need to shift the pattern of energy consumption towards modern sources of energy.

Establishment of industries and processing plants can only materialise if there is adequate, and affordable energy. This is however not the case because there are many urban The community consultative meetings noted the need to harmonise all plans by implementers in the district. This will curb duplication of activities and funding that has emerged with devolved funds at constituency and local authorities. All stakeholders in the development process in the District will play a complementary role in order to improve productivity in key sectors of the economy as set in the Economic, Social and Political pillars of the vision 2030 by implementing strategies identified.

The interventions in the plan address priority areas that will spur the district economy towards the achievement of the vision 2030. These have been developed with due

cognizance of the priorities set in the policy documents enumerated above and district specific needs as spelt out in the analysis of district issues and causes

Centres without electricity have contributed to slow development of agricultural produce processing industries that would result in value addition. This has resulted into rural urban migration as people move to towns for search of better business opportunities while denying the rural areas the much needed labour force.

iii) Low Agricultural Productivity:

The agriculture productivity has continued to be on the decline due to land sub-divisions due to population pressure. This has led to uneconomical sub-divisions, which renders commercial farming unfeasible. Agricultural land is limited and the supply of farm inputs is irregular, particularly to non cash crop growers. Prices of the farm inputs are high while quality is low. Low use of inputs lead to low productivity of maize, beans and other farm produce.

Over reliance on rain fed agriculture resulted to poor harvest due to persistent rain failure. Irrigation systems were not completed on time due to the high cost of systems. This resulted to the district falling short of the target area intended to be under irrigation farming by 2008.

Low productivity in agriculture and livestock is worsened by the poor marketing infrastructure for the products. Apart from coffee, milk and tea with well-defined marketing arrangements, other crops such as horticultural crops, maize, beans, and bananas depend on weekly markets where prices vary according to supply and demand of the products and where exploitation by middle men is high.

iv) Population growth:

The high population growth has continued to exert pressure on available resources. The District population growth rate remained 1.7 percent resulting to an estimated increase in population by 24.7 per cent. This resulted to further sub division of arable land to uneconomical units this inhibiting economic investment in farming which would encourage farming as an economic activity. High population growth rate results into competing needs as social expenditure rises. The need to have more facilities in education and health sectors results into little resource being devoted to infrastructure development.

High population growth rate leads to increased rural urban migration as people move to towns to seek better opportunities. This leads to challenges of urban management, informal settlements, sanitary facilities and other basic facilities. Besides, this has the adverse effect of increasing levels of pollution, deforestation and unemployment due to diminishing opportunities.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

There are many cross-cutting issues that continue to affect the rate of development in the district. These issues cut across the sectors and thus needs concerted and focused effort to address them. This will ensure they are mainstreamed in the district responses and interventions to address the development needs of the District. These include;

i) High Poverty Levels:

Poverty is a national issue cutting across age, gender, urban and rural areas and occupational backgrounds. Rising levels of poverty is the main cause of the increasing cases of child neglect, child labour, increasing school drop-out rates and crime.

In the District, poverty is a significant factor that affects development in a number of ways. The level of farm productivity depends on the investment in farm inputs. The poor are forced to utilise low technologies and low quality inputs. The exploitation of natural resources, degradation of the environment affects the poor most. This is because they rely heavily on the community consultative meetings noted the need to harmonise all plans by implementers in the district. This will curb duplication of activities and funding that has emerged with devolved funds at constituency and local authorities. All stakeholders in the development process in the District will play a complementary role in order to improve productivity in key sectors of the economy as set in the Economic, Social and Political pillars of the vision 2030 by implementing strategies identified.

The interventions in the plan address priority areas that will spur the district economy towards the achievement of the vision 2030. These have been developed with due cognizance of the priorities set in the policy documents enumerated above and district specific needs as spelt out in the analysis of district issues and causes

Access to education, good health care, water and sanitary services is determined by ability to afford the services. In addition, the poor have inadequate access to justice since they cannot afford legal services. Beside this, collateral requirements hinder access to credit facilities. Most of the districts poor are farmers lack access to markets and therefore rely on intermediaries to sell their produce. This translates to low returns and consequently low savings.

The district poverty statistics indicate that 29.6 per cent and 28.6 percent of the HHs in Embu District are categorised as rural absolute poor and rural food poor respectively while 13.3 percent are categorised as hardcore poor. The table below summarizes the poverty situation in Embu District.

Table 10: Embu District Poverty Statistics Summary²

	% Rural Absolute poor	% Rural food poor	% Rural Hard Core Poor
Households	29.6	28.6	13.3
Individuals	36.6	38.3	17.6

Source: Basic Report on well being in Kenya, 2003

² The figures are from the 2003 Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) report on Geographical Dimensions of Well Being in Kenya.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Increase in the number of donor funded projects; Reasonable revenue from LATF, cess, business permits; Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes in the district; Availability of tourist attraction sites; And availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF etc</p>	<p>Poor infrastructure and harsh topography; Illiteracy among parents; Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Inadequate water resources; Poor implementation status of development projects</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Kenya Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district development; Youth Enterprise Fund; Women Enterprise Fund.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDs pandemic; Marginalization of the region; Overdependence on donor assistance; Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.</p>

ii) High Unemployment levels

The district experiences high unemployment levels due to lack of local employment opportunities. Under-employment and low wages in the agricultural sector, which accounts for over 80 per cent of HHs incomes, renders a high percentage of the population unable to provide for all their needs. Unemployment is greater among the youth who comprises the majority of the population. The absorption of the youth in the agriculture and rural development sector is minimal since most of them have formal education that places much emphasis on white-collar jobs. This affects the level of productivity since the youth are more productive and provide a critical labour force.

Lack of employment opportunities has also influenced the youth to engage in growing of miraa which is more promising financially. This has subsequently resulted to increased drug abuse by the youth which leads to school dropouts and rise in crime. There is reduction of land under food cultivation due to rising miraa growing and this threatens food security in the district.

To help address this problem, there is need to have vibrant campaigns against drug abuse especially in schools and other learning institutions. Recreation facilities and vocational training institutes can also offer a good platform to influence behaviour change in the youth. Lastly, there is need to revamp the sports activities to constructively occupy the youths and use the same as drug awareness campaign forums.

iii) HIV/AIDS

The development process in the District has continued to suffer adversely due to the HIV/Aids pandemic. The district has continued to receive support from many stakeholders with enormous resources devoted to the fight against HIV/AIDS pandemic. Major players such as the GoK, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs have continued to play a key role in sustaining the fight against the pandemic. This has contributed to tremendous gains in reduction of the prevalence rate falling from 26.6 percent in 2002 to the present rate standing at 4.1 percent which is lower than the regional average of 4.9 percent. This is mostly due to high levels of awareness and high levels of contraceptive acceptance.

Despite the gains, the pandemic continues to pose some serious development challenges in the district. It is the main reason behind the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). Current estimates indicate that there are over 10,806 OVCs in the district who need various forms of care and support. Most of these cases are concentrated in the urban areas particularly in the slums. This contributes to households headed by children, school drop outs, drug abuse, under-age prostitution and child labour. In addition, there are rising cases of dependence with the aged taking care of orphans.

Access to quality medical care and support for the infected is another challenge. Whereas the infected benefit from the government's programme of free ARVs, treatment of opportunistic infections is also costly. Therefore a substantial amount of resources are channelled towards treatment and care for the infected.

Productivity of the suffering people is negatively affected. These effects are felt more by those who cannot afford food supplements even though they might be accessing free ARVs. HIV/Aids leads to more resources being devoted to drugs and related expenses affecting HHs ability to meet other needs. Another negative impact is on the working force mostly arising from low service delivery due to absenteeism. This results to general decline in productivity.

The age group between 14 - 49 years is the most affected with high concentration in the 21-28 years group. Apart from the youth being more affected, the HIV/Aids has a feminine dimension. Given the fact that most of the population engaged in agriculture and labour provision are the women and the youth, the pandemic has impacted on agricultural productivity. This has resulted to a significant decline in productivity, contributing to district food insecurity and reduced incomes. The table below shows a summary of key district HIV/AIDS statistics.

Table 11: Summary of Key HIV/AIDS statistics in the District

Variable	Descriptive Statistic	
District HIV Prevalence	4.1	
Average No. of new infections in a year	535	
No. of adults on ARVs	1203	
No. of children on ARVs	42	
No. of AIDS related deaths in a year	38%	
No. of PMTCT centres	35	
No. of VCT centres	10	
Average no. seeking VCT services in a year:	Female	4365
	Male	4694
No. of comprehensive care centres (CCC)	10	
No. of CSOs undertaking HIV/AIDS interventions	2	
No. of hospital beds occupied by AIDS patients	36%	

Source: District Medical Office, Embu, 2008

The challenge facing the district is to strengthen the institutional capacity to respond to the epidemic and advocate for greater involvement and commitment of political, religious and other opinion leaders in HIV/AIDS programmes. This will be achieved through formulation of strategies to establish community level interventions that prevent transmission of HIV infections and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the epidemic.

Improved behaviour change, especially among the youth arising from exposure and dissemination of information coupled with provision of comprehensive care in major health facilities, increased support to orphans and vulnerable children including clothing, shelter, food and cash transfers to families, male and female condoms distribution and improved access to ARVs treatment for both adults and children is expected to bear immense fruits in the long run. Similarly enhanced coordination and networking at implementation levels and increased stakeholder participation in the fight against HIV and AIDS will be major components in the success of the fight against the HIV/Aids.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Opportunities
Dedicated staff; Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDS; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres;	Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDS pandemic in the media.
Weaknesses	Threat
Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDS patients due to weak tracking mechanism.	Limited resource allocation which does not take into account the size of the district; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

iv) Disasters Management:

The Embu District Disaster Management Committee (EDDMC) is the main body that is charged with the mandate to control, prevent and respond to events threatening the stability and sustainability of the human and the natural environment in the district. There is thus urgent need to strengthen its capacity and the disaster response systems to cope with emerging challenges especially in urban areas.

The District experienced two events in the year 2007 which put disaster preparedness in sharp focus. The two disasters involved the burning down of buildings. One of the cases involved slum houses where a significant number of the residents became homeless. In the other case, a supermarket was severely damaged resulting to losses worth millions of shillings. These fire disasters exposed the unpreparedness of the district to tackle disaster of huge magnitude.

The outbreak of rift valley fever disease also affected hundreds of livestock. Embu district was not affected as appropriate and timely measures were taken to curb the outbreak.

Potential areas of disaster incidences include fire outbreaks especially in the slums, disease outbreaks due to poor sanitation, environmental degradation due to deforestation and cutting down of trees in the farms, famine due to low food production, floods droughts, pest invasion' animal disease outbreaks and malaria outbreak

Major causes of disasters in the district are mostly human activities which lead to disease outbreaks and serious environmental degradation as well as natural causes from geophysical, geological and climatic factors.

To enhance the district capacity in disaster management, all existing laws pertaining to Environmental Act, Physical Planning Act, Water and Health Acts among others will be enforced fully. Human activities that may result to disaster such as quarrying, poor planning and pollution will be tackled through participatory means that incorporates the community views and its response mechanism. A comprehensive public awareness campaign in disaster management should be initiated. Purchase of fire fighting equipment should be a priority to ensure sufficient capacity to handle a disaster of any magnitude.

Despite the above measures, prevention and mitigation of disasters at the community level through appropriate capacity building and sensitisation remains the most effective strategy to curb disaster given the poor capacity that exist presently.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to disaster ; Availability of emergency kitty in CDF; Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies.	Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories, hospital and telecommunication services; Collapse of traditional pastures management practice; Bad/impassable roads during rainy season.
Opportunities	Threats
Increased government and development partner interest ; Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region;	Endemic poverty and rising population ; HIV/AIDS; Low interest to private sector investment.

v) Drug Abuse

Drug abuse has emerged as a major threat to development in the district. This is mainly due to the declining income from coffee which has seen more land put under miraa farms. The miraa farming has led to a drop in land area under food crop production which threatens the food security in the area.

Drug abuse is also responsible for poor transition rates and school drop outs. This in turn has resulted to deteriorating security and accelerated unemployment. As a consequence, rehabilitating the victims has exerted pressure on health provision.

xi) Gender Inequalities

Gender inequalities pose great challenges in the district. Few women own land and other resources and are denied the production. Thus, women lack appropriate skills needed for self-employment. Access to markets and credit is limited since men own land and access to the market. Hence, the production and requirements are fulfilled by men.

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accessing credit. In addition participation of women in non-farm activities is low in the district because they lack capital to enable them start businesses. However, women continue to dominate the agriculture sector in the district are also involved in household chores. Participation and involvement of women in the development process has continued to gain momentum but is not yet to acceptable standards.

Overall there is need to ensure adequate participation of women in the development initiatives that are in the District. Current government directive of the 30 percent quota participation in all sectors for women has started bearing fruits. Many programmes that are in the district such as MKEPP have pursued policies to ensure high participation of women in the development. Political participation by women increased in the 2007 elections and this was a positive move in promoting the women voice. Further, the women enterprise fund is expected to bridge the gap that currently exists in access to affordable credit.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
High level of awareness on importance of social sector in development; Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues; Presence of CBOs.	High dependence on donor assistance; Retrogressive cultural practices;
Opportunities	Threat
Women Enterprise Fund; Youth Enterprise Fund.	HIV/AIDs.

vii) Environmental Management:

Effective management of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources is fundamental to attaining the Millennium Development Goals, in particular; eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality, combating major diseases, and ensuring environmental sustainability. Consequently, it is vital to boost the efforts aimed at safeguarding the environment. Such responses will influence the poverty reduction strategies and ensure the living standards of the people improve in a clean and sustainable environment where natural resources are used efficiently.

Environment and natural resources influence development processes in the District since there is a linkage between poverty and environment and natural resources. Poor rural households often derive a significant share of their incomes from exploitation of natural resources. Further, reliance on resources such as wood, minerals and quarries contribute heavily to degradation of the environment.

Therefore, natural resource degradation coupled with loss of biodiversity translates to poor livelihoods and loss of future opportunities for majority of the poor. The poor become more vulnerable to environmental hazards and environment-related conflicts because they are unable to cope.

Environmental degradation is also associated with a number of health risks in the district especially due to water, land and air pollution. This is reflected in high incidences of diseases and poor health affecting generally reproduction and survival.

Environment primarily affects agricultural productivity which is the backbone of the district economy. Poor farming methods such as the excessive use of chemicals and fertilisers, cultivation on hill tops, hill sides and river banks and slash-and-burn agriculture without proper soil erosion prevention techniques contributes significantly land degradation, as well as water and environment pollution. Soil degradation due to poor farming practices results to reduced productivity.

Indiscriminate felling of trees for domestic use and charcoal production to raise incomes especially in the southern parts of the district requires urgent intervention measures. Illegal logging due to the high demand for wood products and the high demand for energy by the tea processing factories has also contributed to environmental degradation. This has resulted to climatic changes gradually leading to reduced rainfall and unreliability of the same and ultimately low farm produce.

Similarly, sustainability of the water resources is hinged on the protection of water catchments areas. Many of the rivers that transverse the district originates from Mt. Kenya which has been under threat of illegal timber harvesting and rising use of wood for fuel. This is compounded by drawing of water for irrigation and domestic use which has been increasing due to the high demand for irrigation water, increasing population and urbanisation and planting of some species of trees near the rivers and water sources. Currently, the MoW through the MKEPP programme is addressing this concern through protection of the water sources in conjunction with the communities. Similarly harvesting of water is being promoted to ensure that the conservation of the scarce resources is enhanced.

Another major environmental concern in the district is the Dallas ponds. These are found at the municipality of Embu and offer a serious challenge since they lead to houses being immersed during the rainy season and further contribute to increased incidences of malaria among other diseases. There is therefore need to improve the sanitation conditions in the area and the Municipal council of Embu in partnership with habitat Kenya and other stakeholders should work together towards a lasting solution.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Sectors collaboration and partnerships; Presence of active District Environment Committee (DEC); Renewed commitment by the locals to conserve the environment ; Presence of NGOs which addresses environmental issues;	limited staff ; inadequate financial resources facilities and equipment ; low client responsiveness due to inadequate capacity and destruction of water catchment areas; Low adherence to EIA requirements.
Opportunities	Threats
Partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders; Indigenous knowledge; Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues.	Unclear delineation of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters. High pollution of the environment Global warming.

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

The analysis of issues and causes was done through a rigorous participatory process at the locational meetings. The issues and causes differ among the various locations and is reflected in the level of development as well as available resources. The analysis of issues and causes led to formulation of strategies which is a guide to proposed projects and programmes.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Agriculture and Rural Development				
Low Agriculture and Livestock Productivity	Abandonment of traditional crops; Inadequate irrigation systems and Unreliable rainfall; High cost of input; Inadequate market opportunities; Poor farming methods; Poor quality inputs; Middlemen exploitation; Rural-urban migration; Diminishing land sizes; Low prices for farm produce; Poor infrastructural development; Poor access to credit	Increase agriculture and livestock productivity by 20% by 2012; Ensure that the District becomes attains food security status.	Increase land under irrigation by 30% by 2012; Promote adoption of improved farming techniques; Promote dairy and livestock farming as a business; Increase land under food crop by 10% by 2012; Increase productivity per unit by 7% by 2012.	Promote farming and consumption of traditional food crops; Promote proper farming methods, crop management and increase acreage under irrigation farming; Improve on bulking to ensure quality seeds; Discourage land subdivision to uneconomical sizes; Enhance value addition and processing industries; Improve on marketing and market information sharing; Revitalise extension services; Enhance collaboration with stakeholders;

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	facilities; Reduced effectiveness of extension services; Poor management of cooperatives and Late payments.			Encourage use of alternative inputs; Promote livestock farming as a business; Encourage formation of CIGs; Improve infrastructure and market access.
High rates of Environment degradation	Poor farming methods; Forest cover depletion; High rate of tree felling.	To promote sustainable environment management and reduce degradation.	Increase land under trees cover and farm forestry by 10% by 2012.	Promote adopt ion of proper farming methods; Encourage agro-forestry to increase land under trees cover.
High Rates of Unemployment	Inadequate skills; Inadequate self employment opportunities and initiatives; Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills.	Reduce unemployment levels by 20% by 2012.	Community empowerment programs.	Promote agricultural enterprises, business initiatives and value addition; Empower the youth through skills and capacity transfer; Encourage local initiatives; Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management.
Trade, Tourism and Industry				
Low Tourism Potential	Unexploited tourism sites; Poor road infrastructure; Low tourism marketing; Inadequate tourism facilities;	Promote the district as a tourism destination.	Increase the number of tourists visiting the District by 10% by 2012.	Improve infrastructure; Vigorous awareness campaign; Private partnership in exploitation potential tourist destinations; Increase tourist facilities;
High rates of Unemployment	Inadequate skills; low capacity of local industries; and factories Inadequate self employment opportunities and initiatives; Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills.	Reduce unemployment levels by 20% by 2012.	Community empowerment programs.	Promote agricultural enterprises, business initiatives and value addition; Empower the youth through skills and capacity transfer; Encourage local initiatives; Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management.
Physical Infrastructure				
Poor Infrastructure and Road	Poor planning and road reserves encroachment;	Improve the District road network through	Increase funding for development	Create community awareness on drainage systems;

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Network	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system; High levels of soil erosion.	maintenance to efficient and reliable levels	of road infrastructure; Increase capacity of available staff.	Upgrading and Maintenance and repair of roads and Construction of bridges; Resurveying rural access roads; Grading and murraming of access roads; Enforce regulation to ensure non-encroachment; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance.
Environment, Water and Sanitation				
High rates of Environment degradation	Poor farming methods; Poor liquid and solid waste-management; Unprotected water catchments, river banks and high rate of pollution.	To promote sustainable environment management and reduce degradation.	Reduce environmental degradation in the district by 30% by 2012	Promote adopt ion of proper farming methods; Improve on the waste management; Protect catchments areas and river banks.
Poor Water and Sanitation Standards	Inadequate sewage systems and sanitary facilities coupled with low garbage collection and high levels of Pollution; High demand for domestic water; Inadequate water treatment plants; Inaccessibility to piped water and long-distance to water points; Seasonal streams drying-up; Unprotected water sources; Inadequate boreholes; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of water systems.	Provision of adequate and reliable water	Increase the No. of HHs with access to clean safe domestic water by 30% by 2012; Reduce water borne disease by 40% by 2012	Improve sanitary and drainage systems and improve solid waste disposal; Construction of treatment plant to provide safe, clean drinking water; Drilling of boreholes; Protection of water sources; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water.
Human Resource Development				
Poor Health Standards	Inadequate facilities, equipment, land for expansion, personnel and drugs; High Poverty levels; Poor road infrastructure; Inadequate health	Increase access to quality health care	Intensify community health education; Increase the number of operational health	Rehabilitate, upgrade health facilities and provision of adequate facilities, equipment, personnel, and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education;

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	education and Poor feeding habits; High Pollution levels and poor quality of water; High Human disease incidences such as malaria; Poor hygiene and sanitation systems.		facilities by 5% by 2012; Increasing the number of trained health workers by 12% by 2012.	Create public awareness and Integrated community based health care; Improve toilet facilities using locally available materials; Provision of ITNS; Increase training for community health workers.
Low Standards of Education	Inadequate education facilities; land for expansion and shortage of teachers; Under developed education infrastructure; High incidences of Child labour; Poor supervision and low motivation among staff; Low transition rate and high drop-out rates; Poor reading culture. High Poverty levels and rising No. of OVC High levels of Drug abuse (miraa).	Improve the quality and standards of education offered in the district.	Increase the enrolment in primary and secondary by 10% by 2012; increase transition rates and retention rates for primary and secondary levels by 10% by 2012.	Construction of storey facilities and purchase of equipments; Recruitment of new teachers; Increase funding to education programmes; Sensitization of community and awareness campaigns against drugs and enforce the policy for prohibition of selling drugs to students; Improve and upgrade existing tertiary institutions; Improved coordination of bursary programmes; Increased Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs; Enhance supervision and management.
Governance, Justice, Law & Order				
High levels of insecurity	High levels of poverty and unemployment; High levels of drug abuse, idleness and school dropout; Lenient punishment and Ignorance of law; Inadequate security facilities and personnel.	To enhance the security status in the district	Reduce crime rate by 30% by 2012	Drug abuse awareness campaign; Hire more security personnel; Construct more security facilities; Intensify community policing programs and patrols; Security Infrastructure development.
Public Administration				
Mushrooming of Slums in Urban Centres	High rate of family break-ups; Poor urban planning; High Population growth; High rate of rural-urban migration.	To reduce informal settlement in the District	To reduce the number of people living in informal settlements by 30% by 2012; To improve the settlement	Improve planning and adherence to plans; Curb rural-urban migration; Sensitise people on family planning; Counselling of families to reduce break-ups.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			standards of the slum areas.	
Special programmes				
High Rates of Drug Abuse	High rate of unemployment, and idleness; School drop-outs high rate of family break-ups; Moral decay; Cultural beliefs.	To reduce drug abuse among the youth	To sensitise the community on dangers of drug abuse; To reduce drug abuse among the youth by 50% by 2012.	Organising youth events; Promote formation of youth groups and initiatives; Counselling of youths on dangers of drug abuse; Promote positive culture..
High Prevalence Rate of HIV/AIDS	High levels of Stigma; Inadequate guidance and counselling personnel; High number of OVCs; Poverty; Moral decay.	Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence in the District.	Reduce HIV prevalence to 2% by 2012; Increase the No of VCTs from 10 to 20 by 2012.	Intensify behaviour change communication, awareness creation and establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase resources to the District; Responses to the disease; Strengthen coordination among the District players; Capacity build community organization fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service.

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND
PRIORITIES**

This chapter outlines the various measures the District Council will undertake to realize faster economic growth and reduce poverty. The various strategies address the critical issues that affect the community as identified in participatory forums and target key areas of the district economy that have great potential to mitigate against poverty and result to faster development of the district. Much emphasis is placed on the agriculture and rural development sector which forms the bulk of the economic activities in the district. Social sectors such as education and health are also given prominence since they are at the core of Vision 2030, the MTP and the MDGs.

Assessment of sectors is done and the role of the sector stakeholders is well outlined. Further, the priorities, constraints and strategies for each sector are analysed forming the basis for identification of project/programmes. These are then subjected to a prioritisation based on the community ranking.

The chapter reviews every sector and analyses key issues and strategies. It further identifies the sector linkages with other sectors and outlines appropriate projects and programmes as proposed by the community and prioritised at the DSF. It is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector.

The plan covers the following MTEF sectors namely, Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, And Special Programmes.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife, and Fisheries Development.

Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern, Agriculture and Rural Development Sector".

Mission: "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife".

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to realize faster economic growth and reduce poverty. The proposed strategies address the critical issues that affect the community as identified in participatory forums and target key areas of the district economy that have great potential to mitigate against poverty and result to faster development of the district. More emphasis is placed on the agriculture and rural development sector which forms the bulk of the economic activities in the district. Social sectors such as education and health are also given prominence since they are at the core of Vision 2030, the MTP and the MDGs.

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3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is very significant in alleviating poverty and raising income of the community. The district will initiate strategies over the plan period to ensure that the agricultural sub-sector is improved to meet the food security. Integrated techniques will be used for sustainability of the agriculture sub-sector to meet vision 2030 targets.

Other strategies that will address poor production of crops and livestock will be initiated. This is well reflected in the projects that are either ongoing or will be started in the plan period. Emphasis will be placed on improved yields, improved food storage and utilisation of practices that will enhance incomes derived from agriculture, marketing through strengthening of the cooperative movements, as well as diversification. Equally, the lands under irrigation will be increased to avoid over reliance on rain fed agriculture which has profound effects on food productivity when rains fail.

Particular attention will be paid to horticultural farming with specific emphasis on value addition. This is possible due to the huge potential in fruit farming, macadamia, and vegetables. The produce has a potential market in Isiolo town once the resort city identified as a flagship project in Vision 2030 is developed.

Capacity building is an effective strategy in addressing key issues as well as mobilising community resources. In this regard, the sector aims to ensure that the key stakeholders are capacity build through trainings to enable them effectively respond to the emerging issues.

The forestry and wildlife natural resources are key components of development. If well enhanced, they have the potential to translate the lives and open up opportunities. To address this fundamental need, the district will intensify the programmes aimed at conservation of the forest and natural resources. Further, programmes aimed at increasing the land under indigenous forests and grass will be increased leading to reduced water loss. Great emphasis will be laid on water sources and the river banks to ensure sustainability of water resources which is critical to food productivity.

The district will also to exploit the great potential in the fisheries sector which has been under utilized. Similarly, the tourism sector will be explored by strategically marketing itself as a tourist hub since it can offer a resort to tourist accessing Mt Kenya.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

This sector is the mainstay of the district economy. The sector constitutes the bulk of the district economic activities and it is the chief source of income and employment. The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development and the Cooperative sub-sectors are the backbone of the district economy. The analysis below shows the sub-sectors importance to the district.

The role of agriculture sub-sector in the district economy is very significant. About 70 percent of the population derives their livelihood from agricultural activities either directly or indirectly. The agricultural sector is important in that it offers employment, income earnings, food security and overall contribution to the socio-economic welfare of the district. The sector is also a source of raw materials for agro-based industries and provides bulk of ready to sell materials to small scale traders. The sub-sector is also vital

in achievement the main employer and contributes over 80 per cent of household income. The sub-sector is vital to achieving of food security in the district.

A large portion of the population depends on Livestock and fish products for alternative sources of protein. As a result, they are important in ensuring food security of the community.

It contributes significantly to house hold income in the district. Most of the activities are in dairy cows and goats farming. The district has two major dairy zones namely; tea/dairy zone bordering Kirinyaga district and Mt Kenya and the coffee/dairy zone bordering Mbeere and South Meru districts. Dairy goat farming has rapidly gained popularity due to land constraints resulting from frequent lands subdivision due to population pressure. Poultry and rabbit farming are becoming popular and needs to be promoted as alternative sources of protein and promote food security. The district has a cooling plant which has significantly improved the dairy sector. This proper utilization can transform the dairy sector to be a key income earner.

Fish farming is yet to emerge as a significant contributor to district economic activities with less than 1 percent of the households engaged in fishing activities. However the district has huge potential for fisheries farming which can be translated to a viable commercial activities if well enhanced. The district also has a great potential for aquaculture fish farming.

The cooperative sub-sector cuts across all the sectors of the economy. Co-operative societies are formed to facilitate the agricultural production, processing, marketing, and service industry through savings and credit facilities.

The sector plays a key role in generation of incomes, poverty reduction and acquisition of property. The district has over 60 societies with a combined membership of 155,467. The savings and credit co-operative societies has mobilised over 1.77 billion shillings which is a cheap source of credit to members. Beside these, the sector provides opportunities for self employment and has employed 505 persons. A significant number of people (63 percent) derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from the sub-sector.

The lands sub sector is critical in improving livelihoods of the residents through equitable distribution, sustainable planning and management of land resource and secure land tenure. Land is a key sector for production and since majority of the residents are farmers, ownership of land which is a common collateral facility is very important.

The sub-sector is the custodian of land records and undertakes registration of land titles and other land transactions. It also undertakes land valuation and arbitrates in land disputes. The department is also the administrator of the government land and all trust land. Thus the sub-sector plays a central role since land is a key production factor due to the district reliance on agriculture and livestock farming.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholder	Roles
Farmers, Members, Community	Carry out farming activities. Adoption of skills and new technologies. Contribution to development projects, savings and capital Adoption and application of skills imparted. Support to cooperative societies through active membership.
CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, CDE)	Capacity building in participatory development. Financial support and Provision of credit to development projects. Provision of extension services. AI services and dissemination of new technologies. Provide in house training on farming methodologies. Linkages to market outlets (mangoes)- SACDEP (K)
GOK, Line Ministries, , RDA, KEPHIS, NCPB, KARI, CAIS, KDB, KCC	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework and formulation of policies. Formulation of policies e.g. environmental management, agricultural extension, cooperative development, etc. Funding of development projects. Provision of qualified staff and support to operations. Carry out research and surveys. Regulate Agricultural input. Provide a link to the community through the area chiefs. Registration and licensing of Cooperative Provision of market.
Cooperative Societies and Related Organisations e.g. KPCU, KNFU, KUSCO, SACCO, Cooperative College, CRF KARI, Embu Nut SACCO, AHB	Insurance cover. Education and training of staff. Support to cooperative development. Research on agricultural technologies. Banking and credit services. Mobilization of funds.. Promotion of modern farming technologies and marketing linkages.
Farm Inputs Companies (EM technologies)	Provide quality farm inputs. Training on organic farming.
Financial institutions Banks and MFI's. (AFC)	Provision of loans and financial services to the agricultural sector and business community.
Farmers Organisations, EDRDSF, DGAK	Mobilize and harness available resources for community development through partnership, networking and formatting of strong linkages and collaborating of all stakeholders. Dairy goat management.
GEF, KFS, Eden Trust	Fund forest rehabilitation project in Irangi forest. Fencing Mt. Kenya. Habitat and forest management. Organise de-snaring operations.
KNCCI, KAM, FKE, KEPSA, JUA-KALI Associations	Private Sector Advocacy. Provide industrial and business information. Promote and protect business community interests.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Development	<p>Minimize post harvest and on-farm losses</p> <p>Increased use of agricultural inputs</p> <p>Improved productivity per unit area</p> <p>Availability of clean planting materials</p> <p>Increased farm income</p> <p>Develop appropriate technologies</p> <p>Information dissemination to farmers</p>	<p>Inadequate technological know-how.</p> <p>High cost of farm inputs.</p> <p>Weak farmers' organizations.</p> <p>Environmental degradation.</p> <p>Crop diseases.</p> <p>Low incomes</p> <p>Declining soil fertility.</p> <p>Under production per unit area.</p> <p>Small farm sizes</p>	<p>Capacity building for farmers and staff.</p> <p>Promotion of high value crops and diversification, emerging crops.</p> <p>Strengthening of farmer groups.</p> <p>Access to inputs by resource poor farmers, 'break the cycle'.</p> <p>Value addition, farming as business.</p> <p>On-farm resource mobilization.</p> <p>Promotion of traditional food crops.</p> <p>Increase access to agricultural information.</p> <p>Participatory research and technology dissemination.</p> <p>Development of appropriate crop varieties.</p>
	<p>To promote the production of milk, meat, eggs, honey, hides and skins, and other animal products efficiently.</p> <p>Provision and facilitation of collaborative extension services.</p> <p>Facilitate livestock marketing.</p> <p>Promote value addition through processing of animal products.</p> <p>Promote animal husbandry as a business through equipping farmers with necessary capacity and training.</p> <p>Disease control through vaccinations and surveillances, illegal livestock movement control and issuance of livestock movement permits.</p>	<p>Low staffing.</p> <p>Inadequate resource.</p> <p>High cost of good animal breeds.</p> <p>Low community uptake of services.</p> <p>High cost of the artificial insemination services.</p>	<p>Facilitate access to markets for livestock products.</p> <p>Increase livestock output and productivity.</p> <p>Promote and enhance ICT usage for improved management and dissemination of information</p> <p>Provision of high quality skins and hide through supervision of traders</p> <p>Improvement of livestock breeds through supervision of licensed artificial insemination service providers.</p>
Co-operative Development	<p>Accessibility to the market.</p> <p>Value adding on the farm produce.</p> <p>Enhance awareness to market information.</p> <p>Improve on governance.</p> <p>Ensure availability of farm credit.</p>	<p>Low capital base.</p> <p>Political interference.</p> <p>Lack of adequate market information and collection tools.</p> <p>High competition.</p> <p>Lack of extension services.</p>	<p>Intensify training.</p> <p>Registration of cooperatives in productive sector.</p> <p>Increase and enhance shares subscription.</p>
Lands	<p>Enhance land adjudication and settlement.</p>	<p>Under utilization of land resources;</p> <p>Small sub-divisions;</p> <p>Lack of information to communities on land matters;</p>	<p>Continue with land adjudication and settlement in the district;</p> <p>Participatory approach to land use planning;</p> <p>Providing information to</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		High population. Inadequate funding to speed up land adjudication process	communities on land matters.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA District Wide	To increase agricultural production and productivity for improved livelihoods of farmers. To ensure adequate access to food among the poor and vulnerable farmers all the year round. To ensure higher incomes from sale of agriculture and livestock produce. To enhance continuous re-investment of incomes in on farm & off farm activities.	60,000 farmers during field days. 100 CIGs formed. 2500 Individual farmers.	CIG formation and training. Staff and farmers trainings. Holding farmer demonstrations & field days. Professional group meetings. Mobilize stakeholders to contribute to agricultural development.
Mount Kenya East Pilot Project (MKEPP) District Wide	Increased income thro higher agricultural productivity. Better water management for equitable use. Improved water quality in rivers. A reduction in silt load in rivers. Improved prospects for the unemployed. Diseases surveillances. Improved breeds through provision of A. I services. Diseases control through Dip rehabilitations.	30 farmers field schools. 260 information bulletins on markets (1 per week) 500 km of river banks protected. 2000 farmers trained.	Establishment of farmer field schools. Establishment of demonstrations on fruit crop, kitchen gardens, soil fertility, food processing & preservations. Information bulletin and Farmer trainings on markets.
Njaa Marufuku District Wide	Offer small grants/ seed money to groups to support income generating projects.	30 groups.	Train beneficiary groups. Offer grants through the DGAC.
Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA) District Wide	Enable small and medium size farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs in selected value chains to	30 groups.	Improving policy advisory services and the regulatory framework for selected value chains. Improving delivery of services in

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	participate more actively in the market and make use of their market potential.		selected value chains. Improving organizational development services for private sector organizations. Promoting resource friendly technologies.
KAPP(Kenya Agricultural productivity project) District Wide	Enhance agricultural productivity thro sustainable agricultural technologies. Enhance a pluralistic approach to extension. Promote research extension linkages.	60 CIGs. 20,000 farmers during field days and demonstrations.	Farmer trainings through field days, trials, demonstrations. Formation of CIGs. Training of staff and other extension providers.
NAAIAP (National accelerated Agricultural inputs access programme) District Wide	Improving Agricultural productivity of output at farm level for small holder farmers with one hectare or less of land. Mobilize farm resources and promote efficiency in their utilization and investment in Agriculture.	5000 farmers provided with inputs.	Provision of farm inputs (maize seed, planting fertilizer, top dressing fertilizer, and stalk borer prevention) to resource poor Farmers.
Small Holder Horticulture Marketing Programme (SHOHMAP) District Wide	Improving sales and returns thro improved access to markets and through building business approach among producers. Reducing costs and improving returns. Enabling more rural households to find employment.	2 markets. 300 Kms of Rural Access Roads. 30 farmers marketing groups.	Farmer and staff trainings. Availing market information for horticultural produce. Improving on market infrastructure.

(B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Fruits/Agro-farming District Wide	1	Improve food production, nutritional value and increase soil fertility while improving the environment.	5000 farmers. 23 fruits/trees nurseries.	Bring awareness to the farmers. Developing of tree nurseries and planting trees.
Crop Management District Wide	2	To equip farmers with proper farm management techniques	1000 Farmers	Trainings and demonstrations
Soil erosion control programme District Wide	3	To equip farmers with skills to reduce	2400 farmers	Trainings and demonstrations

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
		soil erosion		
Food processing plant (Industries) District Wide	4	Create employment. Improve income.	Train 100 farmers groups on value addition and preservation	Trainings on value addition for farm produces.

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fodder Conservation District Wide	To ensure that excess fodder and farm by-products are preserved for use later when there is a deficit of fodder.	Conduct demonstrations on hay making and silage making; Constructing Hay racks.	Demonstrate methods of conserving livestock fodder and farm by-products.
Livestock and livestock products marketing District Wide	To train farmers on farming as a business and enhance their skills to increase their income through farming.	To conduct trainings in all the divisions.	Conduct training on farming as a business.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Livestock farming as a business District Wide	1	Improve farm profitability by improving farm business skills.	2 trainings per division per year.	Instil business skills among livestock farmers.
Livestock products processing and value addition District Wide	2	Increase value of livestock products.	Conduct 3 demonstrations per division per year.	Demonstrate methods of adding value to livestock products.
Dairy cattle improvement District Wide	3	Increase value of live cattle sold as breeding stock.	Sensitise 50 farmers per year per division on Kenya Stud Book Registration.	Conduct breed inspection on target farms, address farmers in barazas.
Local poultry disease control District Wide	4	Reduce mortality rate for local poultry and increase income for farmers.	Sensitise 100 farmers per year per division.	Sensitise farmers in barazas Visit individual farms.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CEEDCO District Wide	Cooperative Members Empowerment and Enterprise Development.	450 farmers.	Trainings to members. Development of strategic plans.

(B) New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee marketing plant	1	To add value to coffee and cut on processing cost, cut down cost by 10 percent and create employment to about 150 persons.	Coffee cooperative societies	Trainings, shares subscription and construction.
Mt. Kenya Nut company	2	To restore ownership to farmers and turn the factory round to profitability.	Nut company members	Sale of shares, sensitization on reconstruction, governance structures setup, and streamline the operating systems.
Equipping office premises	3	To improve service delivery and efficiency.	Reduce service delivery time by 40 percent.	Furniture and fittings. Computers and cabinets.

(B) New Project Proposals: Lands

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
10 years Local Physical Development Plan (Manyatta)	1	To provide for a spatial framework to guide land planning in Manyatta Market centre.	Ensure 1 plan is developed and discussed by stakeholders by 2009.	Feasibility studies and stakeholders meetings. Preparation of base maps. Advertisements. Data collection and management. Plan publication, implementation and Monitoring.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is important in ensuring food security, assisting the cooperatives societies to mobilise domestic savings, offer credit to members and revamping the livestock and fisheries sub-sector. It also ensures sustainable development of forestry and management of Wildlife and other natural resources as well as promotion of Trade and Industry in the District.

The sector relies on the Human Resource Development sector for both skilled and unskilled labour. It also relies on the health sub-sector to ensure continuous health labour supply. The education sub-sector plays a key role in ensuring quality production through gradual trainings that enhances the skills of sector labour force. The sector therefore has direct and indirect cross sectoral linkages with the other sectors of the economy. These include the Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Physical Infrastructure, Special Programmes, Public Administration, and Research, Innovation and Technology. This is because the performance of the sector directly and indirectly affects the other sectors and similarly the performance of the other sectors affects this sector through forward and backward linkages in the economy.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The district's main cross cutting issues are high poverty and unemployment levels, HIV/Aids, gender inequalities, disaster management, and environment management, natural resources degradation and pollution. These are the critical issues affecting the performance of the agriculture and rural development sector. The youth are the majority of the population and have little access to factors of production such as land. The productive factors are highly dominated by men while women and youth have little control over them. This is despite the fact that women and the youth are the major labour suppliers. It is vital to note that the HIV/Aids pandemic has great impact on the youth and women. This is because the youth between the age of 15 and 35 years are more prone to the disease. Women have also been observed to be at a higher risk than men.

Appropriate strategies to mainstream these concerns are identified. The youth funds and the women funds will constitute a big factor in ensuring access to credit by the women and the youth and hence addressing the poverty concern. Projects will aim to ensure women representation while the agriculture projects will train and capacity build groups with an aim of making them more viable and strong.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Trade, East African Community, State for national Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders".

Mission: "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector will aim to ensure that credit access is enhanced through cross collaboration with the MFIs and NGOs to support the projects and programmes that are initiated within the district. The trade and industry sub-sector will also avail funds to entrepreneurs through appropriate channels to respond to the huge financial needs. The district will strive to exploit the high tourism potential by marketing Embu district as a tourist destination.

Culture plays an important role in preservation of cultural practises. Over the plan period, the sub-sector aims to complete the Aembu cultural centre. It is hoped that this will provide the young generation with a forum for learning the culture. The cultural centre is an opportunity for promoting the District and marketing its tourism potential. The sub-

sector will continue to promote cultural practises that promote cohesiveness, unity and social support in to support programmes for those that are less fortunate in t he society and the orphans.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector constitutes the bulk of the district economic activities and it is a major source of income and employment. The analysis below shows the sub-sector’s importance to the district.

Culture plays an important role in development and social cohesion. Preservation of cultural sites can be a source of income by encouraging domestic and foreign tourism. Promotion of visual and performing artists plays an important role in the reduction of poverty amongst the practitioners. Indigenous foods and herbal medicine plays a role in improved health and nutrition in the district.

Trade and Industry: This sub-sector plays a significant role in promoting commercial activities and industrial establishment through provision of trade information, business management training and financial assistance to MSMEs as well as advisory and counselling services. The need to set up value addition plants for produce such as milk, coffee, tea, fruits and others is very high. The sub-sector will facilitate farmers to get value for money and fetch higher returns through value addition. This will help to raise the incomes of the farmers and improve living standards hence economic development. The sub-sector will provide employment within the district through establishment of commercial and industrial enterprises. It is expected to play a key role in promotion of indigenous enterprises in trade and industry through trainings, extension services and financial assistance, assist in promotion of effective production of high quality products and services for local and export market through dissemination of trade and industrial information and sensitisation on technology. Further it will also provide linkages between enterprises and market.

Tourism and Wildlife: Tourism is a key sector that has high potential in the district. Exploration of alternative income sources by the community would result to increased living standards. Some of the available sites include caves, waterfalls and eco tourism. Others include a tourist resort and an access route to Mt Kenya which would open up and drastically make the district marketable. Wildlife is also a significant attraction phenomenon for tourists where two camps are managed by KWS hence the great potential for tourism industry.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers, Members, Community	Contribution to development projects, savings and capital Adoption and application of skills imparted. Support wildlife conservation efforts
CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, CDE)	Capacity building in participatory development. Financial support and Provision of credit to development projects. Provision of extension services.

Stakeholders	Role
GOK, Line Ministries, RDA, CAIS, KDB,	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework and formulation of policies. Funding of development projects. Provision of qualified staff and support to operations. Carry out research and surveys.
Cooperative Societies and Related Organisations e.g. KPCU, KNFU, KUSCO, SACCO, Cooperative College, CRF Nut SACCO, AHB	Insurance cover. Education and training of staff. Banking and credit services. Mobilization of funds..
Financial institutions Banks and MFI's. (AFC)	Provision of loans and financial services to the business community. Partners in Capacity building with GoK departments.
Farmers Organisations; EDRDSF, DGAK	Mobilize and harness available resources for community development through partnership, networking and formatting of strong linkages and collaborating of all stakeholders.
KNCCI, KAM, FKE, KEPSA, JUA-KALI Associations	Private Sector Advocacy. Provide industrial and business information. Promote and protect business community interests.
Cultural Practitioners	Exploitation of cultural resources. Talents and skills development.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Promote and facilitate establishment of MSMEs Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large scale enterprises. Provision of entrepreneurial trainings, advisory and counselling services. Improve availability of financial assistance to MSMEs Promote and facilitate establishment of small, medium and large agro industries. Contribute significantly towards promotion and facilitation of the country's domestic trade Establish a trade and investment data base.	Inadequate entrepreneur skills. Limited funding. Limited market channels. Inadequate investment capital. Poor infrastructure.	Promote the development, growth and graduation of MSMEs Expand, strengthen and promote partnerships with the private sector. Promote innovation and protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs). Implement the National Trade and Industrial policies. Expand and diversify the export base and markets. Develop industrial master plan for the district. Benchmark local industries to national and international standards. Promote fair trade practices and ensure consumer protection.
Tourism	Create wildlife conservation awareness. Reduce human wildlife conflict. Control illegal logging in Mt. Kenya. Control human encroachment to protected areas. Support community projects.	Insufficient funds. Limited man power. Low levels of awareness. Lack of educational facilities.	Construct wildlife barriers. Engage more personnel and link with other law enforcement agencies. Create community awareness. Source donor funding to support community projects. Enhance wildlife conservation education programmes.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and sub-contracting linkages. District Wide	To provide entrepreneurship development skills, training and linkages between MSMEs and large enterprises.	Existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Hold workshops and seminars. Sub-contracting linkages workshops and meetings.
Advisory and consulting services. District Wide	Provide advisory and consultancy services to existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Industrial entrepreneurs, MSMEs and large enterprises.	Field visits and in-office consultancy services.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and sub-contracting linkages District Wide	1	To provide entrepreneurship development skills, training and linkages between MSMEs and large enterprises	Existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Hold workshops and seminars Sub-contracting linkages workshops and meetings
Industrial site (Central and Runyenjes Divisions)	2	To enhance growth of industries in the district through provision of site/sheds to potential industrial investors and entrepreneurs.	Increase the number of industries by 20% by 2012.	Identification and construction of industrial sites and sheds in Embu and Runyenjes town.
Joint loans board District Wide	3	To avail credit to entrepreneurs	100 entrepreneurs per year	To link business community with MFIs and other sources of credit
Milk processing plant Runyenjes Division	4	Value addition of the dairy products.	1 processing plant by 2012.	Construction of milk processing plant by 2012.
Fruits and vegetable processing plant Central and Runyenjes Divisions	5	Value addition of agricultural products.	2 plants industries by 2012.	Construction and operationalisation of the processing plant.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Embu Cultural centre.	Preservation and development of culture.	Establishment and operationalization of the cultural	Construction, establishment and operationalisation of cultural centre. Office block, a typical Muembu

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	Establish a research centre on aspects of culture in the district.	centre.	homestead, a canteen, a curio shop, a model shamba, kitchen and dining hall, art gallery, workshop, library, multipurpose hall, and Amphitheatre.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Embu Cultural centre perimeter wall.	1	To enhance security of the premises.	Complete fencing by 2010.	Construction of a masonry perimeter wall.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Kenya Wildlife Service

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
GEF Fencing	1	Reduce human wildlife conflict.	Number of Kms fenced.	Fencing.
Tourists Resort Hotel Manyatta Division	2	Offer tourist class services, Create employment and Generate revenue.	Construct a tourist class resort at Mt Kenya access point.	Encourage private participation in identification of an appropriate site for resort set up.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Sector ensures sustainable development of forestry and management of Wildlife and other natural resources as well as promotion of Trade and Industry in the District. The sector relies on the Man Power sector for both skilled and unskilled labour.

The sector has direct and indirect cross sectoral linkages with the other sectors of the economy. This is because the performance of the sector directly and indirectly affects the other sectors and similarly the performance of the other sectors affects the sector through forward and backward linkages in the economy.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district's main cross cutting issues are High Poverty and Unemployment Levels, HIV/Aids, Gender Inequalities, Disaster Management, and Environment Management, Natural Resources Degradation and Pollution. These are the critical issues affecting the performance of the sector. The youth are the majority of the population and have little access to factors of production such as land. The productive factors are highly dominated by men and women who have little control over them. This is despite the fact that women and the youth are the major labour suppliers. It is vital to note that the HIV/Aids pandemic has great impact on the youth and women. This is because the youth between the age of 15 and 35 years are more prone to the disease. Women have also been observed to be at a higher risk than men.

Appropriate strategies to mainstream these concerns are identified. The youth and women enterprise funds will constitute a big factor in ensuring access to credit by the women and the youth and hence addressing the poverty concerns. Projects will aim to ensure women representation while the agriculture projects will train and capacity build groups with an aim of making them more viable and strong.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is the key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. Production cost is high where the physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management and poverty reduction, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the already existing infrastructure. In the long run however, there will be need to modernize and expand the infrastructure to make it more efficient.

The Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife services.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030"

Mission: "To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities"

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Physical infrastructure is very vital for sustained development, since it opens up to the district to the wider nation, as well as boosting performance of other sectors. The district will therefore initiate appropriate measures to ensure the infrastructure is generally improved to reliable levels for efficiency to be realised in the development activities. Each sub-sector will contribute towards the overall goal of improving quality of services offered by the sector by applying specific strategies.

The roads infrastructure will be accorded very high priority. Currently two major roads, Ena- Ishiara and Mutunduri- Kianjokama are under construction. These are expected to greatly enhance transport and ease access to market and thus marketing of farm produce from these areas.

Priority will be given to routine maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing road network through Roads 2000 Programme. Currently several roads have been improved through the programme and already a participatory forum has been convened where roads that transverse the district were identified and prioritised. Through the Roads Department, prioritised roads will be gravelled within the classified road network. To improve transport network, selected bridges will be constructed

The task of maintaining the road network will be a joint effort between the Central Government and the Local Authorities and the devolved funds such as CDF, as well as other stakeholders.

The housing sub-sector will prioritise maintenance of government pool houses and local authority housing estates with main focus being to provide quality houses. The district will further promote the low cost housing. Technologies will also be promoted through demonstrations, training and as support. This will target provision of affordable housing to poor members of the society especially those living in Dallas and Shauri slums. KENSUP has already been approached and it is expected to support the programme to enable the upgrading of the slums. Similarly the UNHABITAT will be involved in upgrading of slums in Dallas and this is expected to alleviate the housing as well as sanitation problem. This will be a joint effort between the central government and local authorities.

The sub-sector will ensure newly constructed units are registered and strategic houses are safeguarded through issuance of title deeds. The sector will endeavour to ensure effective and efficient estate management in public sector

The current government policy of rural electrification has greatly enhanced the supply of electricity to the rural areas. The main target has been institutions such as schools, and the markets. The next phase should aim to provide household with electricity which the reliance on wood fuel. The provision of electricity in the rural areas is expected to ease pressure on rural urban migration and further spur development through starting of rural enterprises which are not possible due to lack of electricity.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Road network is useful for delivery of the farm inputs and access to market for the farm produce. The state of roads infrastructure has improved gradually with the advent of CDF and increased resources allocation through the mainstream government. Roads sub-sector further provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance of the roads. A well-maintained road network would lead to reduced cost of production, particularly in the agricultural sector and enhance the average returns hence improving the living standards. Various players in the sub-sector should be well coordinated to ensure that progress is realised faster and duplication is minimised.

Provision of energy systems is important for setting up industries. A well-maintained energy sub-sector will encourage the setting up of processing industries, hence spur numerous investments in the service sector, provide value addition and offer employment to majority of youth. The sub-sector is also critical in curbing rural urban migration and spurring growth in the rural areas.

Housing is a basic need and provision of decent housing facilities is very critical. Housing employees and workers is important for improved service delivery to the community. Transformation of informal settlements and upgrading of slums is thus a priority. This will address the sanitation and drainage concerns especially in the urban areas hence reduce the incidences of water borne diseases.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Government (Public Works Department)	Allocation of funds for establishment and maintenance of the road network, buildings. Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies e.g. low cost housing. Provision of technical staff. Allocation of funds for maintenance.
Community, Local Residents, PMC, MEC	Participate in projects identification. Monitoring and evaluation. Participate in LASDAP programme. Provision of unskilled labour. Safe and sustainable use of the physical facilities. Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing unskilled labour.
Local Authorities, CDF	Maintenance of the road network. Capacity building and community mobilisation. Financing the establishment and maintenance of Facilities. Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities. Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors, Development Partners, CDTF, NGOs	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities. Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures.
NGOs, CBOs, Local Organized groups	Capacity building on participatory development, project operation and maintenance.
Contractors	Provision of maintenance services. Paying of rent.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Maintenance of the roads infrastructure and network expansion. Involve local community in maintenance of roads through capacity enhancement. Construct bridges to enhance the road network and reduce the distance between points.	Insufficient funds; Costly and poor material for road works; High cost due to hilly terrain.	Utilise local labour in maintenance work; Form location based road committees; Strengthen the Coordination of road maintenance programmes between public works, CDF and Local Authorities; Reduce roads encroachment improve the drainage systems.
Housing	Refurbishment of government houses; Increase rent collection; Improve lease management; Safe guarding the public compounds. Improvement of shelter situation in slum areas.	Inadequate funds. High cost of construction materials; Lack of comprehensive housing policy;	Disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technology. Enhance rent Collection. Acquiring title deeds. Create enabling environment to encourage investor to venture into housing.
Local	Development of Social	Lack of funds • •	Community participation

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Government	Infrastructure Improvement of security Maintenance of roads and markets	Low community participation Slow project completion rate	Adherence to LASDAP programmes Enhanced coordination and partnership strengthening
Energy	Provision of electricity energy to rural areas; Promotion of other sources of energy - solar	High cost of the infrastructure setup Low investment in the sector High cost of electricity connections;	Increase funding for the rural electrification programme Provide enabling environment and awareness for investors; Extend the rural electrification programme to cover the entire District. Create awareness in renewable energy sources.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mutunduri – Kianjokoma Rd (D467)	Improvement of the road to bitumen standard. To provide access to a major agricultural area so as to promote productivity marketing & consumption of other social facilities.	16 Km	Construction of the road to bitumen standard.
Ena – Ishiara Ciakariga Road (C92/E789)	Improvement of the road to bitumen standard. Improve access to highly agricultural area. Reduce transport costs. Promote the growth of the economic and social activities of the area.	62 Km	Construction of the road to bitumen standard.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road 2000 Programme	1	Improvement of Roads by use of machinery and labour intensive techniques and Promote employment to Enhance social & economic development.	415 Km 138 Km / year (Three years) period.	Rehabilitation of Gravel/earth roads to maintainable standard through shaping and re-establishing drainage & spot improvement to provide all season access.
Construction of Bridges	2	Improve access to area served by the roads in the district.	Constriction of 7 No. bridges	Construct Kapingazi, Gataware, Mwara, Njauri, Kirurumwe and Kirigi – Kamama bridges to replace the temporary one at
Embu Air strip	3	To enhance the airstrip usability and security	Air strip perimeter	Fencing of the airstrip and maintenance of the runway
Tarmacking Kianjokoma-Kanja-Runyanjes-Ugweri-Siakago road	4	Improvement of the road to bitumen standard to enhance transport system and improve market accessibility.	40Km	Construction of the road to bitumen standard

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishing of houses	Improve the houses conditions.	21 houses	Renovation. Water separation.
Acquisition of titles	Acquire titles for government strategic pool houses in Embu and Runyenjes.	50 houses	Planning & Surveying.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Housing

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Repair & Redecoration of Houses.	1	Renovate houses	15 houses	Carpentry work Plumbing
Fencing of Government Houses and acquisition of titles	2	Improve tenants security	15 Compounds	Erection of fences
Electrification of low cadre houses	3	Lighting of houses	80 houses	Electrical wiring & fittings

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Prisons housing	4	Upgrading of staff houses	32 houses	Carpentry work Plumbing
Slum upgrading	5	Provision of proper houses to slum dwellers	300 HHs	Construction of infrastructure Sensitization of the slum dwellers and capacity building
Construction of ABT Center.	6	Training on Technology	1 ABT Block	Operational ABT To put up fencing and centre

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Local Government

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kathangariri Open air market	Provide market facility.	2 Acres	Purchase land for the Market.
Karau Chiefs Camp.	Enhance Security.	1 Administration Block	Construct Administration Camp.
Health Dispensaries	Improve Health Services.	3 Health Dispensary Blocks	Construct Dispensary at Kiriari, Kevote, Kathari, Kariru.
Manyatta Resource Centre	Enhance access to information and resources to the rural area.	1 Resource Centre Block	Rehabilitate and renovate social hall, construct offices.
Grading of rural Access roads	Improve rural transport network and accessibility.	2 graded Access Roads	Grading and draining of rural access roads, Gaturi and Kithimu.
Iriari Water intake	Provide water for irrigation.	! Complete Water Intake	Construction of water intake.
Secondary school projects	Enhance the education standards in secondary schools.	1 Administration Block and 1 Laboratory Block	Construct an administration block in Kathande secondary and a laboratory in Muragari day secondary school.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Local Government

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Solid and liquid waste management	1	To improve the solid and liquid waste management and the sewerage system	Reduce garbage and sewer outbursts by 50% by 2013	Constructing of sanitary landfills and intensity garbage collection. Overhaul and construction of sewer lines Expand existing sewerage treatment plant
Boreholes Drilling	2	Clean water	200 HHs	Rehabilitate the existing boreholes
Routine maintenance and improvement of roads	3	Rehabilitation	28 Km	Grade and murraming of the roads
Street lighting	4	Enhance Security services	3 Km	Install security lighting in Nthambo and Njukiri
Improvement of	5	To enhance the	All wards	Building of facilities to

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
health access in the wards		health services through setting up of facilities such as laboratories and outpatient departments.		enhance health provision services
Njukiri Show ground Road opening	6	Improve accessibility to the Show ground	3 Km	Opening, murrum & drainage construction
Embu municipality Sanitation improvement programme	7	Improve sanitation and waste management	Improve garbage collection and disposal of waste by 90%	Sensitization of the community Collecting and disposing of garbage.
Dallas/Majimbo Bridge	8	Accessibility	750 HHs	Bridge construction-culvert installation
Kiriari and kathangariri open air markets	9	Offer stable Market place for commerce and farm produce outlets	Two markets by 2012	Fencing Structures constructions
Urban and peri-urban pollution management	10	Improve sanitation and reduce urban waste	Reduce urban wastage by 10% annually	Public awareness and trainings Upgrading slum areas Improving drainage and sewerage systems Slaughter houses surveillance
Urban settlement facilities	11	To provide adequate facilities for the residents	Ensure 60% of the urban population has adequate facilities	Construction of facilities and provision of sanitary facilities

(B) New Project/Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme	1	Promote electricity provision in the rural areas	Provide electricity to all the markets and institutions in the district.	Installation of electricity infrastructure.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of the physical infrastructure sector is determined largely by the execution of the responsibilities assigned to various players. Consequently, the sector also determines the performance of other sectors and especially the agriculture and rural development and the Trade, Industry and Tourism sector.

The roads sub-sector is important for other economic activities to thrive. Infrastructure development is closely linked with the environment given that drainage affects the state of roads and cost of maintenance. Further the quantity and quality of water available in

the rivers and other water sources for abstraction is highly determined by the physical activities carried out and these affects the environment.

Energy is undoubtedly critical for trade and industry to thrive in an area. This in turn spurs economic activities and creates employment resulting to better living standards. Provision of rural electricity will reduce urban pressure which results to informal settlement and pressure of urban facilities. This also drains the labour available to undertake farming activities and results to low production. Further, it will reduce destruction of forests which has close links with productivity and water availability.

The sector is also linked to the health sector since the activities undertaken affect the environment and the productivity of the area. Availability of sufficient food and water is important to ensuring the health of the people.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic social facilities. The burden to provide water for the households has been borne mostly by the women. Consequently, projects that aim to ensure adequate safe drinking water to the households will address the problem faced by majority of the women. This will translate to more hours spent in productivity activities.

The roads sub-sector is a major employer. The District aims to adopt labour based roads maintenance which will offer employment to the youth.*This will address the social evils such as drug abuse, HIV/Aids and unemployment as more youth will be engaged in productive activities and further reduce poverty.

Provision of electricity in rural areas will offer employment opportunities through rural based industries especially in value addition. This will increase the HHs income and reduce poverty incidences in the District. It will further result to reduced rural urban migration and thus ease pressure on the urban facilities.

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating extreme poverty. Good access roads will ensure access to markets and social amenities such as health and education facilities. This will ensure reduce cost of production hence higher incomes. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The sectors comprises of the following sub-sectors; Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all".

Mission: "To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for

enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Water and Irrigation sub-sector addresses the water supply services and provision of irrigation water for farming. The priority areas will be to ensure access to safe and portable water to the household. Currently major water works are in progress and majority of the household are able to access water. The district has many irrigation schemes which are expected to contribute significantly to food production as reliance on the rain fed farming will be minimised.

Runyenjes Municipal Council water supply does not have treatment works. The treatment works were proposed in the last plan but the project was not implemented. This will be considered as a high priority in the plan period since safe drinking water is critical. With the devolved funds playing a significant role in the augmentation of the water plants, it's expected that the objective of ensuring every HHs has access to water will be realised.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Sustainable economic development and environment management are highly inseparable. Consequently, for any development to take place, the environmental issues have to be considered. Environment degradation due to economic activities can result in reduced earnings thus negatively affecting the livelihoods of the people. Environmental conservation programmes and projects such as spring's protection, rehabilitation of forests and agro farming are therefore being undertaken in the district to mitigate against the effects of environmental degradation.

A good environment and natural resources base leads to a generally healthy populace, lower incidence of diseases, increased food production, clean and sustainable water resources among other benefits. It is a great contributor to increased incomes and poverty reduction and results to more employment opportunities. It directly compliments economic activities such as agriculture, irrigation schemes, rural and urban water supply, tourism, building, construction, herbal medicine and food security. The sector is therefore very important in the district since the agro based activities can only be guaranteed if the environment is equally protected. Similarly, income generating activities that have much potential in the district including tourism can only kick off if the environment and natural resources are well conserved.

Specific measures to ensure the Environment and Natural Resources are well protected will be undertaken and all economic activities with potential of disrupting the existing natural harmony will be subjected to EIA report to gauge their effects. The current programmes that are being undertaken in conjunction with MKEPP will be continued over the plan period to ensure they are sustained and more impact realised.

The improvement of domestic water and sanitation infrastructure is important in ensuring food security, better health and sanitation. Further irrigation water is essential to ensure that the farmers are able to produce high value crops and engage in horticulture which has the potential to improve the average farm income. The provision of sufficient water systems is a necessary consideration for processing and manufacturing industries.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers, Members, Community	Carry out farming activities. Environmental conservation and management. Adoption of skills and new technologies.
CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, CDE)	Capacity building in participatory development. Provision of extension services. Environmental conservation.
GOK, Line Ministries, , RDA, KEPHIS, NCPB, KARI, CAIS, KDB, KCC	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework and formulation of policies. Formulation of policies e.g. environmental management, agricultural extension, cooperative development, etc. Funding of development projects. Provision of qualified staff and support to operations. Carry out research and surveys. Law enforcement in wildlife related issue. Provide a link to the community through the area chiefs.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment and Natural Resources	Promote proper waste management. Promote cleaner production methods. Mainstream EIA/EA in development projects. Improve compliance with standards and environmental regulation. Improve land cover. Reduce pollution.	Low capital. Low levels of awareness. Political interference. Limited man power leading to inadequate inspections.	Establish and support partnerships with relevant stakeholders and community in management of natural resources. Protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and natural resources. Generate knowledge and technologies towards sustainable management of environment and natural resources. Strengthen capacity in the environment and natural resources management. Mainstream environmental concerns into implementation of programmes and projects through EIAs and EAs
Water and Irrigation	Provision of safe and clean drinking water to residents. Improve sanitation in rural areas, markets and municipality. Increase the sewage coverage for Embu and Runyenjes municipalities.	Inadequate funds. High cost of systems. Poor solid waste management systems. Limited sanitation systems coverage. Inadequate community capacity and knowledge	Mobilise more resources and enhance coordination of existing donors (CDF, LATF, CDTF, GoK, and Community). Expand the treatment works. Community sensitisations of waste management. Expansion of sewerage coverage

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Promotion of participatory environment management programmes. Provision of adequate irrigation systems to farmers. Increase the land under irrigation. Increase food production through irrigation. Provide employment opportunities through irrigation farming. Increase the per capita income of farmers. Improve living standards of the people. Formation of WRUAs to oversee and ensure proper utilisation of the resources.	of available potential. Low strategic planning leading to multiple small irrigation schemes.	in the municipalities. Communities' capacity building and exposure to existing potential. Technical support in irrigation systems set up.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
MKEPP District Wide	Natural environment conservation	25 Ha	Rehabilitation of degraded areas of Irangi forest by planting indigenous trees.

(B) New Project/Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Re-vegetation programme	1	Enhance vegetation cover and reduce charcoal burning.	Improve forest and vegetation cover in the District by 10 percent	Public awareness campaigns. Forest patrols. Trees planting exercises.
Abstraction management	2	Protection of springs and ensure constant water flow in rivers. Ensure no illegal abstraction points.	Protection of springs and rivers	Inventory of abstraction points. Protection of springs. Planting of trees. Public awareness campaigns.
Protection of invasive species	3	Reclaim and rehabilitate all encroached land by species.	Improve indigenous vegetation cover.	Planting of indigenous vegetation. Trainings and public awareness campaigns.
Rehabilitation of the quarries and sand harvesting sites	4	Improve sand and quarrying techniques and rehabilitate the abandoned sites.	Rehabilitate the sites in the District.	Trainings and public sensitisations. Planting of trees. Refilling of

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				abandoned land.

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Embu sewerage works	Connect more HHs to sewerage system.	1000 HHs	Construct a sewer line from estates. Connect household/estates. Connection to main sewer line.
Embu Urban Water Supply (EWASCO)	Provide safe drinking water to HHs	1200 HHs	.Additional water treatment works. Distribution lines and Metering.
Kyeni Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to HHs	1000 HHs	Densing up of distribution. Tank repair and Metering.
Mirundi/Karurumo Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to HHs	500 HHs	Intake gravity distribution.
Makengi Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to HHs	500 HHs	Distribution lines; Installation of Valves.
Kithunguthia Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to HHs	1000 HHs	Rehabilitation and Densing up of distribution.
Kararitiri Water Supply Project	Provide safe drinking water to HHs	1000 HHs	Rehabilitation and Densing up of distribution

(B) New Project Proposal: Water

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Ngandori/Nginda Water Supply	1	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	Extra 1500 HHs	Parallel gravity line 315 mm Improve intake Metering of consumers Installation of valves
Ndamunge Water Spply	2	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	750 HHs	Intake gravity lines Storage tanks distribution
Ngagaka Water Consumers Association	3	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	1500 HHs	Gravity system Distribution Inst. Of valves Extension of distribution
Kigaa Phase II	4	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	1000 HHs	Intake gravity line; storage tanks; distribution lines
Kirimari-Rutune Water Supply	5	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	750 HHs	Intake gravity line storage tanks , distribution
Itabua – Muthatari Water Supply	6	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	1000 HHs	Intake gravity line; storage tanks; distribution lines
Kararitiri Water Project	7	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	1000HH	Distribution , Storage tanks valves

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Runyenjes Water Supply	8	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	1000HH	Densing up the distribution Rehabilitation of the tanks
Roof Harvesting Structures	9	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	1000HH	Construction of storage tanks Harvesting structures
Spring protection	10	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	2000HH	Masonry works Drawing pipes Fencing
Wells rehabilitation	11	Provision of Clean and safe water to HHs	100HH	Masonry works and drawing pipes Super structure and hand pump
Sanitation facilities	12	Improve sanitation in rural and urban areas	500 HHs	Construction of septic tanks and modern latrines
Solid waste collection boxes	13	Improve sanitation in urban especially the market and municipality areas Est. cost 42 million	50 Collection Boxes	Construction of solid waste collection chambers

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kibugu/Nguviu Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	160Ha	Installation, conveyance and laying of pipes.
Kii – Kithiria Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	15Ha	Laying of pipes and connections.
Runga Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	200Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Gichangai Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	30Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Karangi Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	20Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Itabua – Muthatari	Provision of irrigation water.	400Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Kamiu – Kavanga Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	55Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Kiaga Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	480ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Ena Self help Group Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	120Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Kanthitu Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	16Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Kamiugu Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	30Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Itimbogo Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	25Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Iriari Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	35Ha	Pipes installation and connections.
Nthamari - Gachirori Irrigation Scheme	Provision of irrigation water.	25 Ha	Pipes installation and connections.

(B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kibugu /Nguviu irrigation project	1	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	56Ha	Construction of water intake; Supplying water ; Piping; Expansion of existing water supply
Kanga Irrigation Scheme	2	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	80 Ha	Installation, conveyance and laying of pipes
Kithimu - kithegi Irrigation Scheme	3	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	200 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Kamuraru Irrigation Scheme	4	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	15 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Runga irrigation	5	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	45Ha	Construction of water intake; Supplying water ; Piping; Expansion of existing water supply
Gituri irrigation	6	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	78Ha	Construction of water intake; Supplying water ; Piping; Expansion of existing water supply
Kyeni irrigation project	7	To improve agricultural production	120Ha	Construction of water intake; Supplying water ; Piping; Expansion of existing water supply
Runyenges Township – Kagaari Irrigation Scheme	8	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	80 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Kavari – Kamavindi Irrigation Scheme	9	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	24Ha	Rehabilitation of the system
Kianduka Irrigation Scheme	10	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	40Ha	Rehabilitation of the system
Kariru Irrigation Scheme	11	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	40Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Kigumo Irrigation Scheme	12	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	90 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Mwamumu - Mwaugu Irrigation Scheme	13	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	40 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Ngerwe Irrigation Scheme	14	Provision of irrigation water to	40 Ha	Rehabilitation of canal water conveyance system

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		improve agricultural production		
Kiruki Irrigation Scheme	15	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	38Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Nembure Irrigation Scheme	16	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	60 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Makengi Irrigation Scheme	17	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	30 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections
Kevote Irrigation Scheme	18	Provision of irrigation water to improve agricultural production	40 Ha	Designing, intake construction, pipes laying and connections

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The water and irrigation sub-sector is a critical component in production of food and hence food security. This has a direct impact on the income levels. Over reliance on the rain fed agriculture is highly to blame for poverty and poor farm management.

The sub-sector relies on the Human Resource Development sector for mobilisation of labour and other resources. Community participation is vital for sustainability of the projects especially the water projects. The Social Services and the Provincial administration are key partners in community awareness creation and mobilisation.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district's main cross cutting issues are High Poverty and Unemployment Levels, HIV/Aids, Gender Inequalities, Disaster Management, and Environment Management, Natural Resources Degradation and Pollution. These are the critical issues affecting the performance of the agriculture and rural development sector. The youth are the majority of the population and have little access to factors of production such as land. The productive factors are highly dominated by men and women who have little control over them. This is despite the fact that women and the youth are the major labour suppliers. It is vital to note that the HIV/Aids pandemic has great impact on the youth and women. This is because the youth between the age of 15 and 35 years are more prone to the disease. Women have also been observed to be at a higher risk than men.

Environmental degradation will be mainstreamed through appropriate farming methods and management of farms. This will be done through capacity transfer and trainings aimed at sustainable farming methods, agro farming and livestock management. Mining sites, sand harvesting and quarries management techniques will be enhanced to ensure that abandoned land is rehabilitated and trees planted.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The main aim of the Health sub-sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents.

The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through education and training

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resource Development, and Public Health

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

Mission: "To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market".

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district aims to ensure operationalization of the new facilities that have been setup through CDF. The distance to the health facilities has reduced over the last five years. Supply of medical equipments and drugs will be enhanced to ensure that the services provided are of high quality. Maternity facilities set up but not yet operational will be completed to ensure that the target population benefits. The district will further expand the existing facilities to be able to cope with the increasing demand as well as take the services closer to the community. New facilities will be equipped and opened to be able to offer services to the people.

The sector will also promote preventive techniques through capacity building and sensitisation of the community. This will ensure an efficient and high quality health care service in partnership with the stakeholders and the members of the community.

To ensure the response to the vision and mission further, and contribution to the Vision 2030 and MDGs, the District will continue to promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Similarly, there will be continued capacity building and trainings aimed at promotion of the quality of life for PLWHAs and further aim to mitigate the psychosocial impact on the infected. The sector will also respond to the malaria menace through appropriate measures such as spraying the residential areas to ensure that the breeding sites are destroyed and incidences of malaria reduced over the plan period.

The performance of the education sector has improved significantly in the recent past. All the sub sectors of education and training recorded increased enrolments and improvements in completion and transition rates.

The district will therefore endeavour to enhance the consultative participation and mobilization of stakeholders with an overall aim of improving efficiency in investments and delivery of services. The target is to achieve, access, retention, equity and relevance in quality education and realize improved transition rates at both the primary, secondary and post secondary levels.

The Free Secondary Education (FSE) tuition and CDF bursary schemes among other key programmes in the district will boost the transition and retention rates at the secondary level. In addition, the CDF bursary will help increase access to tertiary education in the district. The district has three functional rural polytechnics and enrolment in technical areas is expected to increase owing to the need for skills that are becoming increasingly sought after.

The need to increase the capacity of the primary and day secondary schools is very important especially due to the FPE and the FSE schemes. In response to the need for more additional facilities for primary and secondary school, the district will rally all the stakeholders to ensure that progress is made. Physical facilities especially classrooms, laboratories and the secondary school halls are expected to be on the rise owing to the importance attached to the sector by key players especially CDF. Other financiers for the facilities are DOE, CDTF, ALRMP, LATF and NGOs.

The district will therefore aim to boost the literacy levels especially for the rural female to ensure equity. The youth will be equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes through science and technology training to meet challenges of industrialization and globalisation and sustainable development. The goals in the sector will be geared towards achieving the national policy aspirations as stipulated in the Vision 2030 and the education sector strategic plan.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The health sub-sector plays a key role in ensuring the District populace is healthy and able to engage in economic activities. This is crucial since the productivity and social economic activities of the human resource is directly influenced by the health status of the population. The sector is therefore very crucial in provision of both preventive and curative service.

The sector thus responds to perennial conditions and diseases such as malaria and TB through appropriate programmes to minimise their effects in the community. Further the sector is critical in reduction of the infant deaths and maternal deaths in the District.

Through provision of ARVs and effective PMTCT services, the sector is able to respond to HIV/Aids and reduce the deaths occurring due to the pandemic.

The public health services are also important in ensuring that the community is living in a conducive environment and further the quality of the consumables and hygiene is observed.

Human resources development is very important in any society and the education sector plays an important role in development of human resources from early childhood to higher levels.

This sector is an important determinant of the quality of the available labour force in the economy and in particular the production of skilled labour force. A well-educated society is able to identify and respond to available opportunities and provide quick solutions to threats that inhibit development.

The capacities to appreciate, interpret, implement, and adopt development is very much dependent on the level of literacy of the community. Furthermore, an educated society is able to utilise modern technologies to further development.

The investment decisions and identification of opportunities and level of business acumen to maximize returns are highly correlated to education level. For this reason, education sector has a major role in determining the level of economic activities and the diversity of the same; this has impact on the trends and pace of development in the society. The sector thus is crucial in providing all other sectors with trained man power to increase productivity.

The sector also has a significant role in ensuring that there is equity. This is very key since opportunities that are available to the educated society vary with those that are accessible to others. In particular, the female population needs to have increased access to education. This will have significant impact in-terms of credit access and imparting skills necessary to undertake economic activities.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK, NACC, L/Ministries and departments, CSOs, NGOs, FBOs (Plan International, IFAD)	Funding, construction of facilities, programmes (Maternal and child health); HIV/AIDS and TB programmes, staffing, provision of drugs, Provision of policy framework guidelines. Provision of Bursaries. Support for FPE and FSE. Provision of trained personnel. Formulation of policies. School inspections. Support to physical facility development. Grading. Research on education development. Provide their church halls and other facilities for adults learning. Recruitment and payment of self-help teachers.
NGOs, Donors (Marie Stopes, European Union, Aphia 11) PTAs/BOGs	Funding, construction of facilities, programmes (Maternal and child health); HIV/AIDS and TB programmes. Management and administration of institutions.
Devolved funds (CDF & LATF)	Funding and construction; Equipping. Character development. Provision of physical facilities. Support for Education Initiatives.
Community School Sponsors	Seeking services, reporting cases, contributions for construction of facilities, participate in identification of programmes and projects. Spiritual guidance, leadership. Provision of physical facilities.
Traditional Practitioners Government Ministry/Department	Alternative medicine; Provision of education and training facilities; provide bursaries to needy students; Availing teachers/instructors.
Local Authorities	Funding, construction of facilities. Construction of education and training facilities; provide bursaries to needy students.
Pharmacies, Private Hospitals, Missionary Hospitals	Provision of prescription and non-prescription drugs to the community, capacity building, dissemination of information to patients and community, curative services. Provision of furniture and textbooks. Feeding programmes. Support to physical facilities development bursaries Supplement government efforts. School support to needy special institutions. Support for special education.

Stakeholder	Role
	Character building. Child rehabilitation programmes. School bursaries.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Human Resource Management	Promote development of a highly skilled labour force in the District Capacity building and trainings to staff in the District	Inadequate funding. Inadequate training support for the staff. HIV/Aids related problems	Mobilise support from stakeholder and other agencies. Promote personal development through trainings and capacity development.
Health	Continue enhancing the promotion and provision of quality curative, promotive and rehabilitative health services all over the district.	Inadequate funding from the government. Poor planning of towns and other urban centres. Poor maintenance of completed projects. High poverty levels which limit community contribution and participation. Improve funding from collaborating partners. Staff shortage due to natural attrition. Inadequate transport and drivers. No continuous employment of new staff members despite the upgrading of staff.	Close liaison with relevant departments to ensure proper planning of urban centres. Involve communities in the provision of health of the local community to enhance their participation in development. Involve the local community in O&M of the rural health centres. Initiate community based projects that will control and prevent communicable diseases.
	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDS, STB and prevention management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data;	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors;
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities;
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems. Unsafe home deliveries.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment. Put up new facilities.
	Health management systems	Lack of equipment and proper information systems.	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff.	Training of the staff.
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance. Promote partnership with devolved structures.
Education	<p>Continue enhancing and improving the quality and relevance of education; Expand access and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels; Give greater consideration to cases of disadvantaged and disabled children by improving their access to education; Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and other practical subjects; Strengthen the education sub-sector management. Training of teachers in maths and science subjects. Development/starting of new secondary schools. Community involvement and mobilization in education (school based programmes) Disbursement of augmentation (C.S.G funds). Parent mobilization. Capacity building-training (in-service) of teachers. Improvement of learning facilities - classrooms, play materials, toilets and water provision (sanitation)</p>	<p>Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Rising dropout rates; Poor payment of school levies due to rising poverty levels; Increasing cases of HIV/AIDS among teachers. Poor performance in mathematics and science in National examinations. Unsatisfactory enrolment and student retention in secondary education. Student/pupils vulnerability to socio-economic vices (drug abuse etc.) Low level of instructional/learning facilities in Early Childhood Development Education. Low parental involvement in ECDE as a result of introduction of FPE. Low professional level (training) of ECD teachers in the district as well as resources development.</p>	<p>Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources. mobilization; Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other resources; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases; Introduce HIV/AIDS training programmes for teachers and students. SWAP- Sector wide approach to ensure ownership and sustainability of programmes. Improved data collection and evaluation of all programmes. Periodical reviews of programme success levels and interventional involvements as necessary.</p>
Adult Education	<p>Promotion of the adult literacy in the District Setting up of facilities in the District for adult learning Recruitment of self help teachers to offer teaching services.</p>	<p>Unavailability of free public building for use. Low demand due to poor reading culture. Long delays in the release of funds. Bureaucracy. Lack of land for setting</p>	<p>Encouraging reading culture and preservation of cultural artefacts. Follow-up of proposals sent to HQs for funding. Design men friendly projects. Open men only classes and conduct in-door training</p>

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Starting of men friendly programmes	up facilities. Shortage of teachers.	Follow-up on funds and land allocation. Open Adult education centres in every administrative location and increase the teacher: learner ratio from 1:15 to 1:20. Mobilize stakeholders support for ACE programmes. Increase awareness of adult education by enhancing publicity.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Anti-HIV/AIDS campaigns District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence through community level support interventions.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 4.1% to 2% by 2012.	Hold two awareness campaigns per sub location. Establish two VCTs; provide home based care for 50% of patients; Condom distribution at village level. Train all health workers on ART.

(B) New Project Proposal: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria Control Programme District Wide	1	To reduce incidences of malaria cases and malaria related deaths in the district.	To reduce malaria cases by 30 percent in the district and by 80 percent at Dallas.	Distribute 10,000 nets Hold 2 training sessions per sub location Supply drugs to all treatment centres Carry out indoor residual spraying in the community.
Food Hygiene and Nutrition Programme District Wide	2	To reduce incidence of food borne diseases and diseases associated with poor nutrition.	Provide supplementary feeding to 20 percent of the malnourished children. Hold sessions in all health facilities.	Provide food supplements to malnourished children. Trainings and sensitisation forums in the health facilities.
Sanitation programme District Wide	3	To enhance the sanitation in the District and curb diseases caused by poor sanitation.	To reduce incidences of diseases associated with poor sanitation.	Community participation in sanitation at the village level. Construct 5 demonstration VIP latrines at the village

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			by 30 percent.	level. Intensify on routine sanitation and introduce weekly clean up days.
Reproductive Health Programme District Wide	4	To provide the community with information on reproductive health. To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.	To reduce reproductive related problems by 30 percent. Attain 100 percent immunization coverage.	Organize community education in the location; Training health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine anti-natal and family Planning services; Equipping health facilities with reproductive health equipments.
Improvement of Water Quality District Wide	5	To reduce incidence of water/borne/water related diseases in the district by 60 percent.	Sample 50 percent of all water sources. Hold 2 sessions in every location.	Trainings; sensitisations and community awareness campaigns; water quality sampling exercises.
Embu Provincial General Hospital Embu Casualty	6	To provide facilities which will cater for accident victims and patients; Make hospital self reliant with oxygen and water;	Complete and equip casualty, I.C.U. and oxygen; Sink, borehole equip and distribute the water by 2012; Complete and equip wards	Construct a casualty, I.C.U oxygen generation centre; Sink and equip borehole; Provide a modern OPD block, lab and X-Ray centre and an emergency response centre.
Maternity wings in Mufu, Kithegi, Kairuri, Dispensaries	7	To provide maternity and lab services in the health facilities.	Complete maternity wings by 2010.	To complete maternity wings. Equipping and staffing.
Karau Dispensary	8	Complete theatre and drainage to enable facility operate as a health centre.	Complete and upgrade to a health centre by 2008.	Complete theatre and drainage system.
Elevation of Runyenjes to District Hospital	9	To offer more services to the residents and enhance services on offer.	Construction of facilities to enable the hospital to be elevated by 2012.	Construction of more facilities. Equipments. Staff houses.
Drug and substance abuse control programme District Wide	10	To reduce the number of youth abusing drugs and rehabilitate the ones abusing drugs.	Reduce the school drop outs by 50 percent and increase school enrolment by 2009. Reduce the no. of youth abusing drug by 60 percent by 2012.	Anti drugs abuse campaigns. Placing them in rehabilitation centres. Reuniting them with their families.
Health Facilities Improvement in Kariru,	11	To improve the health facilities	Complete the improvement	Construction of more facilities.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mukuria, Kathanjuri, Kigumo, Kathari, Rukuriri		through expansion and equipping to enhance the health services.	by 2012.	Expansion. Upgrading. Supply of the equipment and drugs.
Construction of a care centre	12	To care for HIV/Aids victims in the district and offer support to OVCs	To complete centre by 2012 and care for 1200 PLWHAs and OVCs	Construction and equipping and operationalisation.
Construction of health facilities	13	Construction of viable health facilities to take reduce distance to the nearest centre	Reduce distance to 5 Kms through construction of new facilities	Construction, equipping and staffing of the facilities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education III	Improve learning facilities in secondary schools.	Disbursement of funds under pockets of poverty to procure laboratory equipment in secondary schools.	Procurement of basic equipment for laboratory. Supplement GOK assistance by mobilizing parents to contribute towards improvement of learning facilities.
OPEC/GOK	Improve quality of education through developed infrastructure.	Construction of classrooms for 6 schools – one secondary school, five primary schools (3 schools per constituency).	Training of school managers (SMC and BOG) on resources utilization. Construction of classrooms. Monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing phase II.
KESSP Kenya Education Sector Support Programme - 10 components	To improve access, retention, equity, relevance and transition in early childhood education, primary and secondary education. To build capacity of the personnel involved through training and resources mobilization. To establish collaboration through CCBM: Community Capacity Building and Mobilization programmes. To ensure quality service delivery.	ECDE – 35 centres. Infrastructure – 28 primary and 2 secondary schools. S.N.E – 26 special needs education units. All public (141) primary schools under FPE – Free Primary Education. All public (80) secondary schools under F.S.E. Free secondary Education. EMIS - the district ICT equipment and personnel Trained. SMASSE – all secondary schools. The stakeholders (CCBM)	Holding sensitization forums for stakeholders. Capacity building through training for head teachers, SMC and BOG. Personnel training for teachers and education officers on programmes management and ICT (for EMIS). Monitoring for Quality Assurance.

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
KESSP – Primary (FPE)	1	Improving educational quality by boosting access and sustain satisfactory transition.	Strengthening the FPE and especially quality performance.	Training of teachers and education managers.
Most vulnerable children (MVC)	2	To ensure improved access and retention of OVCs to education	13 schools	Uniform, desks, shoes and sanitary towels to OVCs
KESSP – ECDE	3	Enhancement of standards for basic learning levels i.e. ECDE establishment.	Boost enrolment of pupils in ECDE. Enhancement of quality.	Community and stakeholders mobilization in providing facilities.
KESSP – Secondary (FSE)	4	To improve access, retention, equity, relevance and transition in secondary education.	The new (2008) programme inception –Kshs.18 million from MOE.	Continuous monitoring to ensure successful implementation of FSE.
KESSP- Quality Assurance and Standards	5	To improve the quality of education delivery, performance and outcome through provision of collaborated approaches with all sector stakeholders.	Schools inspections/Quality assurance.	Monitoring and evaluation of programmes implementation
KESSP- C.C.B.M and Training	6	To improve the quality of education delivery, performance and outcome through provision of collaborated approaches with all sector stakeholders.	Education personnel. Stakeholders and Education managers.	Training of personnel. Capacity building and mobilization of parents/stakeholders.
KESSP – ICT/EMIS	7	To support establishment of ICT at all	EMIS launching and functionalizing at district	Equipping schools to sustain compatibility with ICT.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		levels of learning (primary and secondary).	headquarters ICT equipment.	
KESSP – Infrastructure to schools	8	To improve the quality of education delivery, performance and outcome through provision of collaborated approaches with all sector stakeholders.	Classrooms construction Sanitation improvement	Construction and improvement of facilities.
OPEC/GOK	9	To improve the quality of education delivery, performance and outcome through provision of collaborated approaches with all sector stakeholders.	Classroom facilities in six schools	Construction of classroom/learning facilities.
EDUCATION III	10	To improve the quality of education delivery, performance and outcome through provision of collaborated approaches with all sector stakeholders.	Facilities (Laboratory equipment) improvement	Construction of classroom/learning facilities.
Improvement of education quality and performance	11	Enhanced coordination, putting up structures and improved bursary allocation	2000 Students to benefit yearly, Schools facilities to be constricted and equipment to be purchased	Construction and equipping of schools; Increased accountability and transparency in allocation of bursary.
Runyenjes Institute of science and Technology	12	Absorb school leavers and enhance transition and skills building.	1 No. institute by 2012	Acquisition of land & Construction Capacity building & value addition.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult Education Teachers Professional Training.	Enhance teaching skills of part time teachers.	All part time teachers to be trained by 2010.	Identification of training needs. Trainings and capacity building.
Adult Learning Centres District wide.	Make adult learning centres accessible.	160 classes.	Identification of the centres, equipping and staffing
Community Mobilization, Promotion and Enrolment campaigns District wide.	Popularise adult education.	Increase enrolment by 200 percent	Carry-out sensitisation campaigns on literacy
Capacity Building for Adult Education Teachers District wide.	To impart basic skills in adult learning.	All teachers.	Conduct seminars and workshops on post literacy teaching
Adult Education resource Centres (Kyeni Runyenjes, Manyatta Divisions).	To establish adult education resource centres.	Three centres.	Construction of learning centres
Construction of Offices (Manyatta, Kyeni and Nembure Divisions)	To enhance supervision by providing permanent premises.	One office.	Construction of the offices
Establishment and Equipping of 3 CLRCs (Runyenjes, Kyeni, Manyatta).	To create a literate environment.	Adults and Out-of-school youth.	Drawing of proposals. Renovations of buildings Purchase of furniture and Teaching /learning materials. Training of management committees.

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of division offices in Kyeni, Nembure, Central and Manyatta.	1	Provide decent and permanent offices to divisional staff	4 offices.	Allocation of land; Acquisition of Bill of quantities; Construction of the office blocks; Equipping with furniture.
Establishment of CLRC (Nembure, Kyeni, Manyatta)	2	To improve the literacy levels in the community.	Establish 1 No. CLRC:	Identification of a suitable public building. Formation of a management committee. Drawing of proposal for funding. Renovation of the building. Purchase of furniture and teaching and learning materials.
Training of CLRCs management committees on library skills	3	To enhance capacity of the management on library skills	4 CLRCs	Trainings and capacity development

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector relates with other sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, and physical infrastructure very closely. The sector ensures supply of healthy population which is a vital production factor since it supplies labour to other sectors. A healthy population is able to engage more in productive activities which in turn lead to higher economic development and consequently to better standard of living.

Vibrant agriculture and livestock farming sub-sectors feed the population and ensure they acquire necessary nutrients which are important for the body. This in effect translates to better health and hence increased productivity.

The physical infrastructure sector provides necessary infrastructure such as water systems. Water plays a vital role in promotion of good health. Where water is unsafe or inadequate, there are higher incidences of diseases. Similarly, water is a requirement if any meaningful health services have to be offered in the health facilities.

Accessibility to social facilities such as health and education facilities is determined by the state of the roads and road network in the District. The roads sub-sector also ensures access to the physical facilities. This reduces the need to set up facilities where accessibility is high and hence promotes upgrading and enhancement of existing facilities.

The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of the health sector. Storage of data, processing, analysis and dissemination of information is highly attributable to the ICT sector. This promotes the sharing of information which is important for provision of quality health services. Availability of ICT services is affected by power systems in place which in turn determines the type of services that a facility can offer.

Proper housing and sanitary conditions and environmental care will lead to better living conditions and hence reduce the incidence of vector-borne such as malaria and other communicable diseases. Consumption of proper diet and access to safe and adequate drinking water are also great determinants of the health of the people. Similarly, the local authority through construction of the facilities is a key partner in provision of health services.

The energy sub-sector is also linked to this sector since the existence of suitable energy sources such as electricity is crucial to enabling research and education to take place. Furthermore, the sector is greatly influenced by the agriculture and rural development sector since the availability of enough food and water is paramount for quality training. More so the sector benefits greatly from the GJLOS. Education cannot take place in an environment of uncertainty and hence law and order as well as security are critical ingredients for education systems to be operational.

To avoid duplication in funding given the high number of financiers it is necessary for the sector to coordinate with other Sectors. The public administration sector thus ensures that the various players are adequately informed of the various sources of funds to ensure accountability and efficiency in utilisation of public resources.

The education sub-sector further relates closely with the sports sub-sector. Development of the pupils and the students relies on proper balancing of the learning with extra-curriculum activities. The sports department offers training and capacity development to the various stakeholders. This will improve sports standards in the District.

Other sectors that work closely in service provision include Gender, Sports; Culture and Social Services, Labour and Human Resource Development, Local councils, Youth Affairs and those that conduct research and training institutions.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Provision of quality health services to the women and the children is of high priority. The District will thus aim to improve access and affordability of health services for all. Provision of maternity services is foremost and this will reduce morality rate especially for mothers and children. Reduction of the distance travelled to access the health services will also be addressed to ensure the facilities are accessible and are capable of coping with the demand for the services.

HIV/Aids remain a priority issue in the District. The current prevalence rate of 4.1 percent needs to be reduced further if the war against the pandemic has to be won. The District targets reduction of the pandemic to 2 percent by the year 2012. This will require concerted effort from all players to fight the pandemic. The District will apply multi sectoral approaches to ensure that the gains are sustained. The sector will continue to partner with stakeholders and the community to ensure sustained gains. Further, it will enhance the ARVs programme and supplements to the infected. Timely treatment of opportunistic diseases to reduce the effects and lead to better living conditions for the infected will be also be undertaken. The sector will further in partnership with partners offer voluntary counselling and testing service. These will increase the levels of awareness and promotion of safe methods of sex.

The youth fall among the most vulnerable groups to HIV/AIDS infection. To address the high rate of HIV/Aids and STIs that affect the youth, the sector will initiate in conjunction with other stakeholders' youth friendly VCTs. This will advocate for the youth to know their status and positive behaviour change. Further it will provide forums for youth to discuss issues of reproduction with adequate guidance.

The sector will continue to integrate the use of ICT in processing and dissemination of information. Many stakeholders undertaking projects in the health sector require accurate information to make appropriate decisions.

The education sub-sector addresses key cross-cutting issues due to its role in the society. By imparting knowledge to the youth, it ensures they become competitive and have the necessary skills for both formal and informal employment. An educated society is able to respond to the trends and adopt to as well as initiate solutions to the problems facing it. The FPE and FSE will thus ensure that the youth do not drop out of school due to financial needs.

Another key issue is the HIV/Aids. The education sub-sector plays a big role in dissemination of HIV/Aids information to pupils and students. This is very critical since this age group is at most risk. Since the education system offers a facility where vital information is disseminated, this results to wise decisions which leads to reduced and delayed unsafe sex.

Similarly, the sector will continue to address environmental concerns through promotion of tree planting in the schools compounds. This will be done in partnership with the forestry department and other key stakeholders.

The sector through various programmes and assistance from stakeholders is able to enlighten the communities on the dangers of drug abuse especially miraa which is locally

produced. This is closely related to unemployment and results to illicit activities. The sector thus engages other stakeholders such as the FBOs to advocate against drug abuse especially among the youth.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Technology, KNBS, GITS, E-Government, Research Institutes.

Information and Communication Technology, has continued to evolve as a very critical development area and a useful tool in achieving development goals. Efficient communication systems cut down on the cost of operations and have the potential to open the district for opportunities. ICT can also play a significant role in access to market for the local produce and avail information that can assist in the production.

ICT can result to diverse benefits if well harnessed especially in improving access to services, information, governance, opening up the rural areas leading to reduction of poverty.

Kenya government has embraced ICT effort towards increased contribution to performance improvement, efficiency and effective through the e-government initiative. Further as a cross-cutting sector, the ICT is very critical component to projects and programmes success in addressing poverty issues in the district.

The district has a well equipped District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) which serves a source of information and provision of data to both the public and the technical departments. It will also be equipped with the modern ICT equipment to remain relevant with the fast changing technology.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge".

Mission: "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

ICT is an important sector in the district. The district will rally support towards further development of this sector in the district. This will involve support of the digital villages that will act as centres of information especially for the youth. Similarly, two centres of excellence have been identified in the two constituencies that are meant to spur uptake of ICT in secondary schools.

To ensure that the services are accessible and affordable the district will ensure that DIDC is well equipped with modern ICT material and equipment. This is meant to ensure that the departments improve on the efficiency and competitive of departments. Similarly, the training gaps will be identified and staff training done to bridge any gap that may reduce the pace of the uptake of the ICT.

The district has a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which will ensure enough capacity is developed to effectively manage information technology and bridge existing gaps for the government departments and the stakeholders in accessing and utilising information.

Access to internet as a source of information will be encouraged. This will enable the District to have more private sector providers for internet services from the current eighteen. There is also need to ensure affordability and the current government initiative of introducing fibre optic cables is expected to bear fruits.

The establishment of digital villages and centres of excellence is expected to spur the introduction of information and technology training in local schools. This will assist in preparing students and teachers to be IT literate and thus enable them to reap the benefits of the sector. This is expected to further assist other sectors of the economy and stakeholders to benefit as the cost of transactions reduces with time.

The use of mobile telecommunication continues to grow tremendously. This has been enabled by more HIIs and individuals acquiring mobile phones and call charges reducing overtime. The telecommunication sector will thus continue to play a big role in facilitating businesses to transact and other sectors to perform their tasks.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information and communication is an essential sector to the economy. The need for reliable and up to date information for planning at the district level is important if stipulated policies are to be effected and for Vision 2030 to be achieved. Provision of planning data is very critical for proper planning. This ranges from population statistics and projections, surveys, data on district fact sheet and amenities available. Beside this key role, the department is also strategically placed to perform surveys and conduct the census which is significant in policy formulation.

An effective and reliable information system is an important development tool in promoting accountability and transparency in government functions. This enhances public confidence in government and increases the commitment and participation of stakeholders and encourages them to play a major role in sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

A well-developed Information Communication Technology sector will promote private sector and community participation in development activities. This will further enhance public interaction with the government as increased accountability and transparency in government operations. Beside these, the sector will facilitate informed decisions that will have more impact in development activities. Access to information on marketing, availability of opportunities and choices will lead to improved livelihoods and better living conditions for the people in the district.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) acts as a Databank for the district and a source of information. The centre will ensure to provide accurate and up to date data.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GoK, Line Ministries,	Provision of departmental data. Collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information.

Stakeholder	Role
	Research on education development.
Broadcasting stations, Print Media	Carrying of information and dissemination. Education and sensitisation.
Community	Participate in information dissemination. Consumers of information. Utilisation of information.
Telephone service providers; internet service providers,	Provide infrastructure to communication. Capacity development.
NGOs, FBOs, colleges,	Promote ICT literacy. Sponsorship and funding. Trainings and capacity development.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information and Communication	To disseminate information timely and factually. To sensitise the government departments and public members on need to embrace ICT. To create awareness and environment for the private sector to invest in ICT at grassroots level. To mobilise ICT service providers and telephone service providers to increase the coverage and infrastructure at the rural areas. Development of auxiliary infrastructure, e.g. electricity to expand IT development to the rural centres.	Lack of adequate funds. High cost of ICT equipment. Low awareness on use and capabilities of ICT use. Low capacities at the resources centres in the rural areas. Lack of adequate auxiliary infrastructure in the rural areas.	Invest in training community leaders on need for ICT. Encourage training of IT at primary and secondary levels. Training of GoK staff on ICT and its application in the office. Equipping resources centres at the community level with ICT resources to enable community have access to IT services.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	To collect, analyse and disseminate data at the District level. To provide statistical information that is relevant in guiding development process. To sensitise community on use of statistical information and need for respondents to give true information.	Lack of vehicle to facilitate the data collection process. Inadequate knowledge on the statistical information use. Low capacity of linking primary data sources for storage and analysis. Low computerisation and training needs	Carry out a sensitisation exercise on statistical information and data use. Computerisation of data analysis and storage. Linking with primary sources for timely data submission and processing.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposals: Information and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community leaders Training on IT.	1	Training community leaders on ICT potential and to embrace government digital villages projects.	Train 20 community leaders from every sub location by 2012.	Hold workshops for leaders to capacity build and sensitise them on uses and importance of ICT.
Divisional ICT centre.	2	Equip people with modern ICT skills and establish digital villages in the District.	Establish and operationalise digital villages centres in every division by 2012.	Identify suitable centres in partnership with community. Purchase ICT equipment Trainings of staff.

(B) New Project Proposal: Department of Statistics

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerisation and data management	1	To ensure computerisation of data and information for improved service delivery.	4 computers	Purchase of computers, internet connectivity and networking Trainings of staff

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information and communication technology has continued to contribute remarkably to both economic and social development. It directly spurs growth in all sectors through improved efficiency in both production as well as service provision. The tourism and Trade and Industry sub sectors are affected significantly by internet services. High exposure and information flow has been enhanced.

Finalisation and completion of the centres of excellence will put in place an environment that is conducive to maximization of the ICT potential in the district. It is further expected that that national ICT policy and the expected reduction of cost will transform many sectors and provide businesses with alternative transaction channels by doing business electronically.

ICT is also critical factor in enhancing competition by enabling access to markets for both producer and consumer goods thus increasing the community welfare. Further access to services such as banking are expected to be directly influenced with the ICT sector such as the electronic money transfer.

ICT is also emerging as a major employer which is addressing the twin problems of youth unemployment and lack domestic innovative solutions.

The basis of successful maintenance of law and order and access to justice promptly is determined by availability of accurate information. ICT is thus a significant tool that can influence the provision of these services. More so the ICT sector contributes to the development of education content, access to learning materials and information as well as delivery. It also affects the health services and provision of the same. This is because it

enables sharing of information, processing of important data and storage of the same. It is also a critical tool in research which is important for development.

There is need therefore to promote free flow of information to facilitate efficient delivery of services in all sectors. Statistical data in all sectors to support development initiatives should be timely availed to ensure development activities are undertaken based on relevant data.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector, through digital villages will address many issues affecting the youth such as unemployment, illicit behaviour and social disintegration. This will be achieved through information sharing and offering forums for the youth to share and discuss issues that affect them. Digital villages will expose the youth to opportunities for both formal and informal employment and help in skills advancing.

The sector will further address the high rural urban migration that is being witnessed in the district. The digital villages and centres of excellence will enable many youth to gain useful employment at the rural areas and thus tame the high incidences of rural urban migration.

Information access will enable people to make informed decisions on production and marketing. This will enable farmers to gain more for their produce and increase their capacity hence improving their livelihoods. This will translate to reduced poverty levels especially for the rural women who are engaged mostly in subsistence farming.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

This is an important sector which comprises of Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, the Electoral Commission, and Registration of Persons. The sector plays a crucial role in the district through maintenance of law and order, rehabilitation of offenders, timely provision of services and general coordination of government policy.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya".

Mission: "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development".

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides services that are crucial for the maintenance of peace, law and order, access to justice, observance of rights of children, management of electoral processes as well as coordination of government policy at the district level.

Through sub division of the administrative units, the sector is expected to enhance service delivery through hiring of more staff in the capacity of chiefs and sub-chiefs. This is expected to improve the service delivery. Similarly, many police posts have been set up

in the district and their operationalisation is expected to contribute significantly in reducing crime rate in the district.

Registration of persons is charged with the role of issuance of Identity cards is very important in the district. The department has made significant leaps in provision of timely service to the clients with introduction of mobile units but serious challenges exist. The sub-sector will however endeavour to ensure that the standards of the services are improved and promote the registration of the persons and ensure the applicants are able to get their documents without unnecessary delays.

In ensuring that the constitutional rights of voters in the country are observed, the district electoral body will continue to register persons as voters. This is important to ensure that the persons of voting age are able to exercise their constitutional rights.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital component for any development in the district. Investors' confidence is highly determined by the certainty of the environment in which they operate. The public administration and internal security sub-sector is important in maintenance of law and order in the district. Furthermore, the sector plays a prominent role in ensuring security is guaranteed and resolving disputes at the lower levels. Similarly, the sub-sector is vital in dissemination and implementation of the government policy and programmes such as the free primary education.

The judiciary sub-sector provides for the dispensation of justice to the offenders and community in general. The reforming of the offenders and subsequent integration into society is an important task that is carried out by the probation sub-sector. This is important in provision of free labour service to the community institutions to reduce congestion in the prisons.

The children's department plays a vital role in ensuring that children rights are adhered to. It is also a key player in promotion of children rights in conjunction with the judiciary and the provincial administration. The sector is therefore very important in the smooth operations of the government programmes in the district.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholders	Roles
GoK (Line Ministries) and departments.	Collaboration in service delivery. Collaboration in crime prevention. Ensuring good governance, justice and the maintenance of law and order. Promoting internal security, conflict resolution, peace-building, coordination of development in the field.
Community.	Feed back on effectiveness of policies. Participate in implementation of policies. Actual Custody and care of Children. Management of offenders serving non-custodian sentences
NGOs, CBOs, Volunteer children's Officer, Faith Based Organization, Civil Societies	Enhance capacity for feedback on effectiveness of the policies. Training, financial support and provision of man power. Advocacy.

Stakeholders	Roles
	Empowerment of offenders as part of rehabilitation. Spiritual guidance to reform offenders. Skills development as part of rehabilitation.
Police, Prison Officers, State Counsel, Prosecutors and Probation Offices.	Arresting law breakers. Remanding people and those serving terms. Prosecutor of state on behalf of AG. Prosecution of cases and production of witnesses, exhibits and accused persons.
Advocates.	Assist courts in arriving at a decision. Defend the accused in courts.
Auctioneers and court Bailiff.	Correct arrest warrants and sale of property warrants. General execution of court orders.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Immigration and registration of persons.	Ensuring 100 percent coverage in registration of births and deaths. Issuance of identity cards to persons of 18 yr and above. Community mobilisation of importance of registration.	Inadequate resource especially financial. ICT facilities and computerisation of records. Skills constrained. Low participation in community mobilisation.	Provision of adequate funds. Partnership with relevant stakeholders to increase community participation. Training and capacity building of staff. Computerisation and networking and records management.
Probation.	Integrate all eligible offenders in society to decongest the prisons. Proper targeting of projects to benefit CSO to maximize benefits accruing from the labour.	Poor community interest in management of offenders. Inadequate institutional arrangements to oversee CSO implementation at lower levels. Inadequate transport to follow up on offenders.	Creating awareness on the benefits of non-custodial sentences. Proper identification of CSO projects. Involving community in management of offenders.
Provincial Administration and Internal Security	Maintenance of security. Coordination of government business. Coordination of state functions. Identification of persons for registration. Disaster management. Promotion of statehood and nationalism Management Of internal and external boundaries Conflict resolution	Organised crime. Inadequate corrective facilities. Inadequate trained man power. Inadequate funding. Community abetting crime. HIV/Aids pandemic.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public. Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security. Retrain and train the personnel. Provide adequate resources.
Judiciary	Provide justice by clearing old cases Children cases	Witnesses not bonded on time. Ignorance of litigants on procedure:	Court gives last adjournment. Use of the PA to educate the community on children cases.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Headquarter office	To have adequate office space and storage facility for easy records retrieval.	Premise to be completed by 2009.	Expansion of the block. Painting. Equipping.

(B) New Project Proposals: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Computerization project.	1	To ensure efficiency of records storage and retrieval.		Computerization. Networking. Trainings.
Training of local leaders on importance of registration.	2	To ensure wider awareness on the importance of registration.	23 chiefs and 70 sub chiefs are trained by 2012.	Training and capacity building of the chiefs and all the sub chiefs in the district.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fast tracking of court reports	Ensure fast and effective justice dispensation.	Reduce time taken to submit pre-sentence reports from 14 to 7 days.	Interview offenders and relatives the day the case is referred. Station an officer in the court every day to direct relatives to the office for interview. Putting posters in court cells and prison directing relatives of referred cases to office for interviews.

(B) New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Improve offenders' compliance to CSOs order.	1	Improve offenders' compliance and integrate them.	Integrate 90 % of offenders Reduce crime by 45 percent. Decongest prisons by 30 percent.	Community mobilisation and sensitisation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Free labour programme.	2	Provide free labour to institutions.		Deployment of offenders to perform unpaid community work.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration & Internal Security

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Model chiefs' office.	Reinventing the Provincial Administration. Improve service delivery.	23 offices.	Construction of modern chiefs' offices; Equipping; Installation of basic facilities; computerisation.
Kathanjuri AP Lines Housing project.	To provide Decent housing for officers.	4 houses by 2009.	Construction of the housing units
Manyatta AP Lines canteen and social hall.	To provide Recreation and shopping facility for officers.	To complete by 2009.	Facilities completion and equipping

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration & Internal Security

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community Policing	1	To enhance community participation in curbing crime.	Establish village community policing units.	Sensitize, and mobilize community trainings and capacity skills equipping.
Ugweri Police Post	2	To improve security in the division.	Construct and staff by 2010.	Construction of the facility. Equipping and staffing.
AP Lines	3	To improve security in the district.	Construct and staff 11 No. AP Lines	Purchasing land, Construction, Expansion, Equipping, and staffing at Kathanjuri, Mbuvari, Kathunguri, Kathangariri, Kathangari, Kanja, Mutunduri, Kianjokoma, Mufu, Njukiri, Kiriari
Kyeni DO's Office	4	Improvement of service delivery.	Construct and staff by 2010.	Construction of the facility. Equipping and staffing.
Assistant Chief Offices.	5	Improvement of service delivery.	70 offices	Construction, Funding.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Runyenjes DO's Office.	5	Improvement of service delivery..	Modern office by 2012.	Construction of the facility.

(B) New Project Proposals: Prisons Department

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Embu GoK Prison Staff Houses.	1	To provide modern and decent staff houses to the prison workforce.	150 permanent two bed roomed houses.	Construction of houses, water and electricity installation
Prisoners' accommodation wards.	2	To decongest the current prison population.	5 prisoners' accommodation wards.	Construction of the wards
Prison perimeter wall.	3	To improve security systems within the prison.	Construct 20 feet high wall, length 8,500 feet.	Construction of the perimeter wall
Premises electrification.	4	To enhance security and rehabilitation programme.	Do wiring of the prison and workshop.	Installation of electricity
Modernisation and expansion of industry section and the show room.	5	To broaden the training programme and introduce modern technology.	Construction of a new workshop and showroom.	Construction of the showroom and equipping the industrial section
Prison water system installation.	6	To ensure adequate safe drinking water to staff and prisoners and reduce water borne diseases.	Connect electricity to already completed borehole and distribution pipe works.	Installation of piped water systems
Prison motor vehicles.	7	To ease transport crisis within the prison department.	1 No. Vehicle.	Purchase of a motor vehicle
Dispensary expansion.	8	To cater for both inpatient and outpatient and reduce transport cost to the general hospitals.	additional facilities and equipping	Construction of more facilities and purchase of equipment.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Administration block.	9	Enhance service delivery through provision of a modern office.	25 offices block.	Construction and equipment
Staff recreation center and equipment	10	To boost staff morale and enhance productivity.	A modern recreation unit.	Construction of the unit
Farm enterprise improvement	11	Improve revenue base and broaden our training programs for prisoners.	Increase farm productivity by 50%	Adoption of improved farming methods and modern farm inputs; improved use of irrigation system
Prison ICT programme	12	To train and equip prisoners with computer skills. To modernise operations within the prison.	Train 40% of prisoners on ICT skills annually	Training of trainers Acquiring the ICT equipment
Modernisation and expansion of the grazing unit.	13	Improve on milking products.	to accommodate 20 cows.	Expansion of the grazing unit; improvement of the breeds;

(B) New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
High court building Phase II.	1	Create more space for high court offices and files to ease congestion.	Building of the premises by 2012.	Building of library, registries, lobbying rooms for advocates.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

All other sectors in the district rely on Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment for them to perform effectively and efficiently. Security is not only important for promotion of peace and social integration but determines the level and nature of investments the district will attract. Investors will only commit their resources if they are certain that peace is prevailing and where effective systems exist to deal with any possible threats to security, law and order.

The sector is very important in ensuring that government policies are effected at the devolved structures. Free primary education and secondary education relies on the public administration for effectiveness. The sector regulates other sectors such as health by ensuring people observes hygiene. It is also central to respect for human rights and

adherence to rights of children and women. It thus works in close partnership with other stakeholder to ensure that the existing laws on children and women are fully applied.

The sector works closely with the provincial administration in coordination of government development activities in the District. This is done through various forums such as the DDC and DEC.

Through public barazas, the sector in close liaison with the information sector communicates government policies to the people and also enforces them. The sector further mobilises resources to meet certain community needs and is central to bringing people together to communicate their needs.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations in rural areas. This will enhance security in the rural areas and curb rural urban migration while making investment possible.

The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/Aids issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are in school and that cases of child abuse are eliminated.

Environmental degradation remains a key concern of the District and nation in particular. To address this concern, the sector will work closely with the forestry department and the NEMA to ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. Cases of illegal logging will be reduced and culprits who engage in such severely punished.

The sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the District an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to including in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

At the district level, the sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; personnel management, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Government.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management".

Mission: "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery".

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The success of the government policies depends to a large extent on the coordination level and the dissemination of the information to avoid overlaps and duplication. The

sector will therefore play a critical role in ensuring that the government policies are disseminated swiftly through the DIDC and other forums. The sector will also facilitate the formation of the sector working groups at the devolved levels and capacity building them to ensure that the district priorities as stipulated in the DDP are funded as per MTEF guidelines. This will ensure that the departments are able to determine their annual WPB which will enhance resources utilisation.

The sector will also ensure provision of appropriate techniques and skills to the district staff to ensure they are able to respond adequately to the emerging development needs. To achieve this, the sector will undertake capacity building on M&E as well as project management where the various stakeholders can be able to share best practises and therefore enhance the resource use and impact. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

The sector will emphasise the involvement of the community at all levels to ensure that their needs are reflected in the projects and programmes and their input is taken into consideration. This means that the communities should be represented through participatory project identification, implementation, and also in the M&E phases. To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning.

To be able to achieve this objective, the sector will collaborate closely with other departments especially the PA and the CSOs to achieve meaningful outcome. The sector will further seek ways to enhance the operations of the DDC to ensure it plays a more effective role. Thus the DMEC will be strengthened to ensure that the implementers are able to give reports that are credible and factual.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is represented by the district treasury and the planning department at the district level. The finance department is responsible for ensuring that the departments are able to meet the financial obligations for projects and recurrent expenditure.

The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee. The planning department is key in the district since it plays a central role of coordinating the departments and other stakeholders on development issues. With the emergence of the devolved funds and the increasing number of donor related activities coupled with the rising government expenditure, the role of coordination becomes crucial. This is because the sub-sector offers a forum through which information can be shared. The sector also plays a crucial role in facilitating tracking of the progress made through regular reports which are able to shape the government policy.

The sub-sector is also vital in provision and dissemination of government policy to the district heads and the community at large.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholders	Role
Government Ministries: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Local Government, State for Public Service	Formulate policies to coordinate projects and programmes. Monitoring & Evaluation and Provision of information on the projects status at a central point-DIDC. Provide planning data and participating in Planning Process. Provide technical services. Dissemination of government policies funding.
Local Government.	Partner in M&E funding. Provide planning feedback.
Community Members.	Partner in M&E. Participate in CAPs development. Provide planning and development feedback.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations.	Provision of planning data. Collaboration with line ministries in implementation of projects funding. Compliment government efforts in training and capacity building.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning and National Development	Coordination of project planning, implementation and M&E. Reporting of district development activities, projects and programmes Monitoring and evaluation	Poor community and stakeholder's participation. Inadequate devolved structure. Inadequate resource. Low staffing levels. Lack of reporting regulation Low facilitation of M&E activities. Inadequate capacity for members.	Create capacity to mobilize local resources through the PRA approach; Capacity building of SLDC and LDC. Ensure optimal staffing levels in the district offices. Sensitization of departmental heads. Capacity building of the community and other stakeholders. Mobilise resources

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Co-ordination of Development Activities.	Ensure that all development activities are carried out in a coordinated manner and are harmonised.	Participate in all district development meetings and participate to ensure that the development	Participate in planning meeting. Attend participatory sessions.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		process is enhanced.	
Establishing of District Websites.	Ensure a central point for accessing all the district data and information. Provide useful channel for linking the district to outside world For exposure purpose.	Have a district website that hosts useful information regarding the district.	Gathering vital data to be placed in the websites.
Monitoring of Development Projects and programmes.	To ensure district activities are reported and avoid overlaps and duplication in funding.	Visit projects and programmes that are ongoing in the district and compile a report on progress.	Conduct regular visits to all project sites. Ensure timely reporting of projects and programmes in the district.

(B) New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity building of SDDC, LDC, SLDC.	1	To capacity build the development committees from divisional to sub locational levels to equip them with planning and management skills.	Conduct training and capacity building sessions to all committees. Develop institutional capacity and enhance links with the devolved structures.	Hold division, location and sub-location workshops to train the development committees.
Capacity building of HoDs on MTEF and M&E	2	Provide the HoDs with skills on M&E and in budgetary Process	Conduct training and capacity building sessions to heads of department.	Training the district heads on sector working group, M&E and MTEF Process.
District website	3	Dissemination district information	Set up website to provide district information.	Coordinate the district stakeholders and departments to submit information to be hosted.
DIDC computerisation.	4	To provide the DIDC clients with modern facilities to access information and enhance the services of the facility.	Equip the DIDC with computers, internet connectivity, and other modern equipments.	Purchase computers Provide internet connectivity.
Construct a Modern office and DIDC.	5	To provide sufficient space to host the DDOs office and modernise the DIDC.	A modern and equipped office and DIDC by 2012.	Construct a modern block. Equip the office.
Transport.	6	To ensure mobility of the DDOs office to enhance M&E.	One service vehicle.	Provision of a vehicle.

(B) New Project Proposals: District Treasury

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Treasury Computerisation	1	To computerise financial systems for efficient service delivery.	To computerise all treasury services by 2012 and train 20 staff on the applications.	Buying of ICT equipments. Installation of accounting programmes. Training of personnel.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The public administration sector coordinates all development projects and programmes in the district. It is also central to dissemination of government policy at the district level. This is done through the DIDC facility which is the main information databank. Avoidance of duplication and double funding which is wasteful and inefficient will be avoided. The sector is critical in providing appropriate mechanisms to ensure that development agents are able to report on their activities.

The sector links other departments in pursuing development objects that are stipulated in the district. It works closely with health and education sectors especially in provision of infrastructure through the devolved funds and other stakeholders. Further more, the sector coordinates the M&E exercise which is critical for monitoring implementation and utilisation of resources.

The performance of any sector is highly influenced by availability of up to date data and information. The planning department is charged with the role of ensuring that this is availed to the stakeholders. Dynamic data such as population projections and national aggregates that influence the performance of other sectors are therefore important for these sectors to be able to adequately plan and initiate programmes that are responsive to needs of the community.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ability to respond to social economic needs of the district will be determined largely by the information collected and disseminated. The DIDC will continuously store and disseminate up to date information of all sectors of the economy. Appropriate programmes targeting HIV/Aids will be started based on available evidence.

Dissemination of government policy in the District is critical if the projects and programmes commenced are to respond to the national development goals. The sector through the DIDC will continue to disseminate the government policy to ensure that the district responses are in line with the national agenda .

Integrating District cross cutting issues in the development initiatives will be spearheaded by the sector through provision of data for planning to the project implementers. The sector will therefore work closely with other sectors to ensure issues of the youth, women, poverty, rural- urban migration and HIV/Aids are fully integrated in development projects.

More so, through the M&E programme and capacity building of key stakeholders and the devolved development committees, the sector will ensure key cross cutting issues are addressed and incorporated in the development projects and programmes.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Regional Development Authorities, Gender Children and Social Development, Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, and Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Areas.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

Mission: “To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery”.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector implements strategies that spur economic growth and addresses the social economic needs to the community. The foremost task will be to mobilise community resources to promote participatory projects and programmes.

The social services department will promote equal participation of both men and women in development issues through capacity development. Further mobilisation of local resources to respond to development needs will be enhanced. This will be achieved through promotion of projects in agriculture and small- scale trade that are feasible and sustainable. Sensitising the community on the need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support and development activities and capacity building.

The children department through the cash transfer programme will address some of the main issues that face the OVCs in the society by targeting the most vulnerable in the society. Ensuring that all children are able to access education and other rights provided to them through the law will be underscored. Child labour which is prevalent in the upper and lower parts of the district will be addresses through community sensitisation.

The high levels of youth unemployment and drug abuse provide a major challenge to the District. The District will encourage the youth to engage in sports activities for recreation and as an economic venture. The sub-sector will offer a good opportunity for dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS especially to the youth. Sports activities will therefore be promoted for social integration and cohesion.

Development of youth and nurturing of skills is important if the District has to progress. The District will provide adequate facilities in the polytechnics and expand their capacity to train more students to respond to the need of better equipped youth. Further the sub-sector through the youth fund and the vijana boost project will aim to capacity build the youth in the district and avail resources for them to venture into business. The sub-sector will work closely with other sectors to ensure that youth issues are adequately addressed

and a strategic plan for the youth is developed. The sector will further continue to promote initiatives by the youth that promote good behaviour and ensure the youth are engaged constructively.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled, the youth and marginalised groups to fully participate development activities. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self supporting skills to them. It supports and carries out gender sensitization to create self-sufficiency among women. The sector facilitates formation of self help groups and promotes local resource mobilization. The sector plays a key role in community empowerment through capacity and skills transfer and trainings.

The development of the youth and integrating youth agenda in development activities will continue to be given high consideration. Sports activities that promote positive engagement of the youth will be supported. This will ensure that the youth are constructively occupied and this will minimise instances of drug abuse. Sports offer forums for positive interaction and integration and cohesion. Sport is also a powerful tool for promoting positive behaviour and change particularly in disseminating information on HIV/Aids.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholder	Role
CSOs, NGOs, FBOs (Plan International, IFAD)	Participating in programmes and projects. Provide technical and financial support. Community empowerment and Support through capacity building and direct funding to group initiatives. Support community initiatives. Financial support of awareness creation events. Capacity building of staff and stakeholders and trainings. Support to research/surveys on social issues. Advocating for gender rights. Recruitment and payment of self-help teachers. Provision of Public buildings for establishment of CLRCs.
Government Ministries	Provide regulatory policy guidelines and framework. Create an enabling environment. Allocation of resources for projects. Provision of qualified human resource. Provision of grants to groups and the economically distressed. Formulation and dissemination of policies. Community Mobilisation.
Community, Local leaders	Support development activities through active participation and contribution. Provide good leadership in project management. Liaison in capacity building. Mobilization of the community. Monitoring and Evaluation. Advisory services.
Micro-finance Institutions	Provision of credit to groups and individuals. Partners in Capacity building with GoK departments.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth affairs	<p>Increase the level of employment among the youth</p> <p>Reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS pandemic and STIs and promote positive living among the youth infected</p> <p>Reduce Crime and drugs abuse among the youth</p> <p>Promote and participate in Environment management.</p>	<p>Inadequate skills among the youth</p> <p>Negative attitude towards blue collar jobs.</p> <p>Scarcity of employment avenues</p> <p>Irresponsible and risky sexual behaviour amongst young people</p> <p>Inadequate number of youth friendly VCTs</p> <p>Stigmatization of young people infected and affected</p> <p>Peer influence</p> <p>Availability of drugs in the locality i.e. miraa, bhang and illicit local brews</p> <p>Poor waste management in the community</p> <p>Depletion of forest cover</p>	<p>Intensive training.</p> <p>Encourage attitudinal change.</p> <p>Encourage and promote self employment through the youth fund.</p> <p>Conduct awareness campaigns on sexual behaviour change.</p> <p>Liaise with MOH to increase the number of youth friendly health centres.</p> <p>Develop assertiveness among the youth to be able to make wise decisions.</p> <p>Sensitize youth on the dangers associated with drug and substance abuse.</p> <p>Liaise with local authorities in sensitizing the community in proper waste management.</p> <p>Mobilize youths to participate in tree planting exercises.</p>
Gender, Children Affairs and Social Development	<p>Empower women economically by availing credit facilities to boost their projects.</p> <p>Introduction of market oriented courses for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Empower women to lobby and take up leadership positions.</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes.</p> <p>Promotion of IGA among groups and individuals.</p> <p>Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and trainings.</p> <p>Community mobilization and sensitization to enhance capacities of communities to identify plan and implement</p>	<p>Inadequate resources to support the prioritized activities.</p> <p>Inadequate personnel especially at VRC.</p> <p>Old traditional artisan courses e.g. tailoring, carpentry and leather work which do not attract many students.</p> <p>Inadequate equipment.</p> <p>Inadequate project management skills in projects.</p> <p>Project mismanagement.</p>	<p>Market oriented courses to be introduced at VRC.</p> <p>Women enterprise scheme allocation to be increased.</p> <p>Mobilise local resources to augment funds for group projects.</p> <p>Intensify capacity building on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.</p> <p>Create linkages for resource mobilization to support prioritized activities.</p> <p>Avail grants to group projects and individuals to support IGA.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	sustainable socio-economic activities.		
Children's Affairs	Provision of care and protection to children.	Inadequate resource. Lack of adequate accommodation.	Involve the community in provision of care and support to children.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Upgrading youth polytechnics (District Wide)	To produce competitive and marketable graduates and enhance skills for the youth.	8 Youth polytechnics.	Implementation of new curriculum. Staffing with highly trained personnel. Provision of tools and equipments.
Youth fund District Wide	Cushion youth against inaccessibility to loans and increase access to financial support.	Youth groups and individual young entrepreneurs.	Training young people on entrepreneurship. Provision of loans to youth groups and individual youths at minimal interest rates.
Vijana Boost	Enhance institutional development of youth groups. Enhance youth participation in HIV/AIDS prevention care and support activities Increase youth participation in networks aimed at policy influence.	50 youth groups and 25 primary schools.	Capacity enhancement. Support to youths in innovative activities. Advocacy on youth related issues.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Credit facility for youths District Wide	1	Provision of loans to young people with minimal constraints.	To establish a youth cooperative run by youths by 2012.	Source for finance from donors.
Establishment of youth resource centres in each constituency	2	Increase youth access to information.	To establish a one stop youth centre by 2013.	Liaise with stakeholders to source for a site, finances and physical facilities for the centre.
Construction of a village polytechnic (Kyeni)	3	Absorb school leavers and enhance transition and skills building.	Complete the a model facility by 2012	Construction of facilities, equipping and staffing
Nembure rehabilitation centre/vocational	4	Correct the behavioural pattern.	One centre by 2012.	Construction, equipping and staffing.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support to self help groups District Wide.	Support community initiatives for sustainable development through IGAs and revolving loan scheme.	50 self help groups annually	Access credit to groups C-WES. Grants to groups to support their initiatives.
Support persons with disabilities (PWDs) District Wide.	To mainstream persons with disabilities concerns in national development.	500 PWDs to be assisted through capacity development	Training in various skills at the Embu Vocational Rehab. Activities included in programme 1 & 2 as above. Rehabilitation & refurbishment of the EVRC.
Training and capacity development for Group Leaders district wide	Empower capacities of communities to identify, plan and implement sustainable socio economic activities.	Train and capacity build 1000 local leaders on leadership and community mobilisation	Workshops, seminars. Referral to other GOK departments & NGOs.

(B) New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sports and Recreation centres District Wide.	1	To tap talent from the grassroots and engage youth in useful activities. Train youth to participate in provincial and national sporting events	Establishment of recreation centers in every division.	Establish and equip centres where youths can be trained in sports
Youth Skills Enhancement District Wide	2	To enhance competence and management of sports in the district.	Train officials of all represented organisations in the district.	Training of coaches, referees and sports administrators.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sports and youth sub-sector are closely linked with the education sector. Sports offer an opportunity for people to engage in extra-curriculum activities. This is important for human development and enhances performance. The youth are the main source of labour in the district and thus all other sectors rely on this sector for highly skilled labour force.

The sector is also enhances the capacity of women, youth and the vulnerable through trainings and skills transfer. This enables them to participate in development activities as well as acquire important skills that enable them to engage in IGAs. The adult education

sub-sector further improves adult literacy. This is important if adults are to participate in decision making in the society. This equips them with skills to undertake economic activities that improve their living standards.

The sector also works closely with the health sector. The sector mobilises communities and conducts trainings and capacity building which helps people to improve their health. The GJLOS sector has a responsibility in mobilising the communities and is a key partner in the programmes and projects under the sector. These include community awareness on government policy and initiatives such as women and youth enterprise funds. Beside these, several pieces of legislation targeting the sector have been developed through facilitation by the GJLOS sector.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Special Programmes sector will play a significant role in mainstreaming gender, youth and HIV Aids issues in projects and programmes in the district. Issues of women empowerment will be tackled through the women fund and capacity building through the department of social services and other stakeholders. This will also enable more women to participate in decision making forums that touch on development and social issues in the district.

The youth fund will empower the youth economically and assist in bridging the capital gap. The department of youth affairs will build capacity of the youth and train them to ensure they become innovative and able to initiate activities that make them economically productive. Other areas of great concern are drug abuse and HIV/Aids which continue to affect the youth. The sector will thus offer necessary interventions in collaboration with stakeholders including establishment of youth friendly VCTs and trainings targeting the youth.

The sector will equip the youth polytechnics and come up with youth friendly centers where youths can acquire skills and become more marketable hence reduce the unemployment level. Working closely with the sports department, the sector will initiate sports programmes that can act as avenues for disseminating HIV/Aids and drug abuse information and bring the youth together to address issues that affect them.

Poverty is an issue that needs concerted effort if any meaningful gain is to be realised. The sector plays a big role in equipping people with skills and exposing them to opportunities aimed at giving them access to factors of production especially capital. Programmes targeted by the sector will give needed capacity to vulnerable groups in the society and boost their participation in economic activities.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the efficacy and efficiency of the implementation of development projects and programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policy. M&E continues to emerge as an essential management component and integral part of project cycle that should be availed and utilized by all players in project implementation. The importance of integrating lessons learnt through the project implementation phases is critical if progress has to be realised at a faster pace. Consequently, the need to have a vibrant M&E system is very important especially at this time when more resources are trickling to the community.

Serious challenges nevertheless continued to overshadow the M&E. The component was challenged in terms of facilitation with many implementers allocating minimal funds for this activity. There was little documentation in terms of reports by the M&E agents and the activities depicted little consistency. The frequency and the quality of this noble exercise as well as level of involvement of the stakeholders were very low.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has not been received with a positive attitude and more often than not, any attempt to incorporate it into project implementation process has been resisted as a design to install policing and fault finding measures. Very few project implementers recognize the importance and effectiveness of a well designed, and generally agreed upon M &E System in improving efficiency and enhancing the chances of the project objectives being realized. This makes it necessary to ensure M&E as a management tools in project implementation is availed and utilized by all players in fulfilling project implementation i.e. financiers, implementers and the intended beneficiaries.

Mainstreaming M&E

This chapter focuses on development of a monitoring and evaluation system for specified programs and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external resources as stipulated in chapter 3. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects and programmes implementation. The chapter further specifies milestones for impact assessment by giving the base line data and future predictions. The chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system.

In realisation that M&E has not been viewed as an integral part of project implementation but as an academic exercise, the plan proposes monitoring of activities to be undertaken on a continuous basis. It further proposes evaluation to be done periodically and such reviews to be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). An output –outcome assessment review should then be done at the mid plan period and an end term review.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

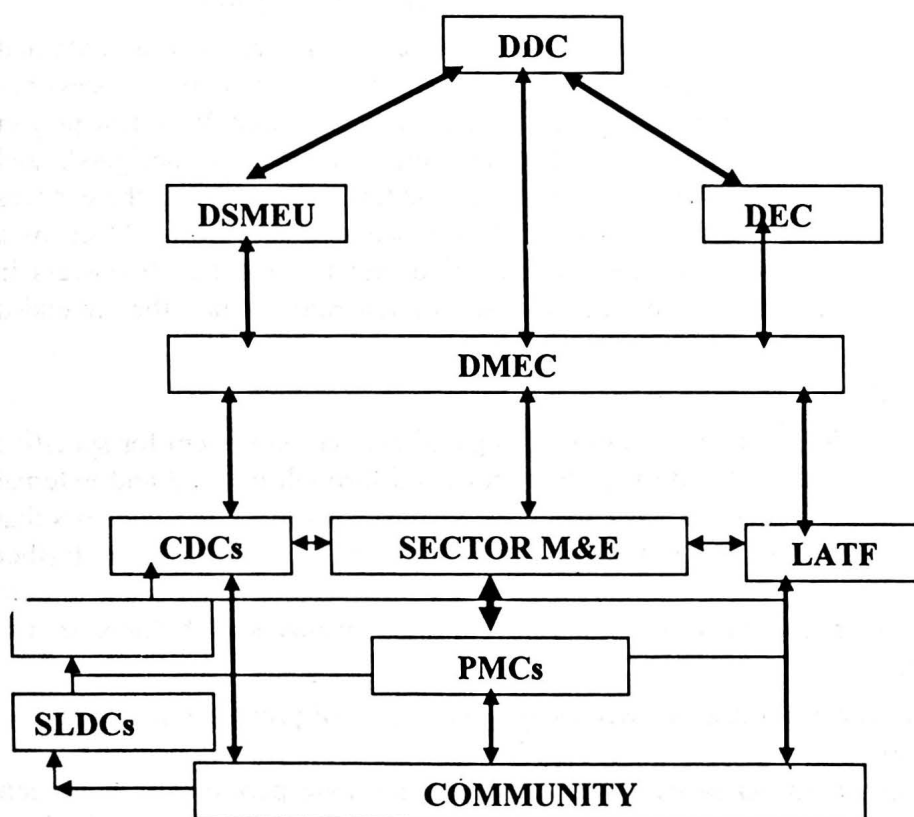
The district proposes a shift from the old system of M&E to one that is participatory in nature through well defined organs at the district devolved structures. Specifically it identifies the prominent role the PMCs, SLDCs, LDCs, the Sub-DDC will play in bridging the gap that exist in the M&E structures to ensure that this is not left to the implementers alone.

The overall M&E committee in the district shall be the DMEC which shall be mandated and well facilitated to conduct its activities reflect a serious M&E agency. The DMEC shall be reporting to the DEC, DSMEU and to the DDC as well as ensure production of quarterly reports and the DAMER.

The proposed system is expected to boost the efficiency and to ensure that project are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs and outcomes as set out in the Development Plan and other strategic plans. To ensure that most of the stakeholders participate in the implementation of plan, clear guidelines on their involvement will be devised. The involvement of all stakeholders in the M&E will ensure that projects are implemented though a harmonious way without deviations.

The M&E system will be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed interventions through participatory M&E methods.

The following diagram depicts the proposed M&E structure in the district.



The proposed M&E system is expected to have high acceptance level across the district development agencies and beneficiaries.

The following steps are necessary for putting in place an effective M&E System for the District.

Adequate resources support to the M&E Units.

Creating the necessary capacity to institutionalize M&E through enhancing skills where needs have been identified and initiating M&E exercise for projects as per the project plan.

Annual DDP implementation review reports will be prepared to assess the status of implementation of DDP projects as per the AWP.

Community participation in M&E will be enhanced through capacity building and sensitisation of the community.

The devolved funds committees will form M&E units which will be responsible for reviewing their work plans and prepare reports on the same.

A collaborative M&E unit involving all the stakeholders will be formed and shall make regular visits to the projects for review.

Recommendation

Monitoring and Evaluation should be mainstreamed in all development initiatives. There is need to promote M&E culture among all stakeholders and sensitize to understand the importance of M&E. A vibrant M&E unit should be well facilitated. Sensitization should be stepped up to make M&E friendly to stakeholders and also make efforts towards changing people's attitude concerning M&E. Continuous funding by factoring in the budget line for the M&E units as well as enhanced capacity. For information to be availed effectively and without delay, stakeholders should be involved in the monitoring process through involvement all through the project cycle.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The following are the matrices that have been prepared to facilitate M&E for the proposed projects and programmes.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Agriculture							
NALEP-SIDA	15m	2008-2012	No. of farmer reached CIG formed	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA	DAO/ Community,	GoK, Development Partners	Farmers to participate in the programme activities
Mount Kenya East Pilot Project(MKEPP)	30m	2008-2012	No. farmers reached through trainings and capacity building Length of rivers protected No. of new technologies adopted	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DAO/ Community,	GoK, IFAD	GoK and Donors to finance and Other stakeholders to participate
Njaa Marufuku	15m	2008-2012	No. of groups funded	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA and stakeholders	DAO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate
Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA)	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of Groups trained	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA and stakeholders	DAO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	GoK and Private sector to partner; stakeholders to participate

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
KAPP (Kenya Agricultural productivity project)	30m	2008-2012	No. of groups formed No. of groups dealing with post harvest production activities.	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA and stakeholders	DAO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate
NAAIAP (National accelerated Agricultural inputs access programme)	30m	2008-2012	No. of farmers receiving farm inputs for 1 acre of maize	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA and stakeholders	DAO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate
Small Holder Horticulture Marketing Programme (SHOHMAP)	30m	2008-2012	No. of market structures improved Road Kms Improved No. of farmers marketing groups formed	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA and stakeholders	DAO/ Community, County and Municipal Councils	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate
Fruits/Agro-farming	1.5m	2008-2012	No. of farmers practising fruit and agro farming No. of Fruit/trees nurseries developed No. of fruits and trees planted	Reports to DDC, DEC, MoA and stakeholders	DAO, Community, KFS	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate
Food processing plant (Industries)	60m	2008-2012	No. Plants set Up No. of farmers benefiting Types and Amount of crops processed and value addition	Reports to DDC/DEC	DAO, Community	Private Investor	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate, private partners to part finance
Crop Management	20m	2008-2012	No. of farmers adopting proper crop management techniques. No. of farmers trained	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DAO, Community	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate, private partners to part finance
Soil erosion control programme	24m	2008-2012	No. of farmers adopting soil erosion conservation techniques No. of farmers trained on soil erosion prevention techniques	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DAO, KFS, Community,	GoK, Development Partners	GoK to finance and Other stakeholders to participate, private partners to part finance
Livestock and Fisheries Development							
Fodder Conservation	1.2m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained No. of farmers adopting conservation technique No. of demonstrations held;	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DLO, community	GoK, Development Partners	Farmers to attend demonstrations and adopt skills.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No. of hayracks constructed; Tonnes of fodder conserved.				
Livestock and livestock products marketing	1.5m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; No. of new market sources;	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DLPO, DVO; Stakeholders	GoK, Development Partners	Farmers to attend trainings and adopt skills; community to partner in implementation
Promotion of Livestock farming as a business	1m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; % increase in No. of farmers adopting livestock farming as a business	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DLPO, Stakeholders	GoK, Private Investor	Farmers to attend trainings and adopt skills; community to partner in implementation
Livestock products processing and value addition	3m	2008-2012	No. of farmers capacity build on value addition and processing; No. of farmers adopting value addition	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DLPO, DVO; Stakeholders	GoK, Private Investment	Farmers to attend demonstrations and adopt value addition; community to partner in implementation
Dairy cattle Improvement	4m	2008-2012	No. of farmers practising improved dairy farming	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DLPO, DVO; Stakeholders	GoK, Development Partners	Farmers adopt improved dairy farming skills; community to partner in implementation
Local poultry disease control	1.2	2008-2012	No. of poultry vaccinated;	Reports to DDC/DEC Annual progress reports	DLPO, DVO; Stakeholders	GoK, Development Partners	Farmers to attend training and adopt skills; community to partner in implementation
Cooperatives Development							
CEEDCO		2008-2012					
Coffee marketing plant	500m	2008-2012	No. Plants Established	Physical structures and progress reports to DEC/DDC	Cooperative Institutions	GoK, Society Members	Capitalisation and ownership
Mt. Kenya Nut Company	280m	2009-2012	Operationalisation of the plant No. of members subscribed	Physical structures and progress reports to DEC/DDC	Cooperative Institutions	GoK, Society Members	Capitalisation and ownership
Equipping office premises	1.8m	2009-2012	Type of equipment procured % level of service delivery	progress reports to DEC/DDC	Cooperative department	GoK	GoK to provide funds and Co-financing by other stakeholders
Lands							
Local Physical Development Plan 10 year (Manyatta)	1.5m	2008-2009	No. of Plans developed	Reports to Local authorities and	DPPO, Local Authorities	GoK, Local Authorities	Participate in plan preparation. Conform to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				stakeholders			approved development plan.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Trade And Industry							
Training and sub-Contracting Linkages	3m	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries	Reports to DDC/DEC Register book	MoT NGOs	GoK, Development Partners	Beneficiaries to participate in skills application and identifying capacity gaps
Advisory and consulting services	2m	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries	Reports to DDC/DEC	MoT	GoK, Development Partners	Beneficiaries to assist in identification of service gaps
Industrial site	10m	2008-2010	No. of sheds constructed	Reports to DDC/DEC	Private sector	Private sector	Community to participate in project site identification
Fruits and vegetable processing plant	5m	2008-2010	No. of plants constructed No. of people employed	Reports to DDC/DEC	Private sector	Private sector	Community to participate in project site identification
Milk processing plant	20m	2008-2010	No. of plants constructed No. of people employed	Reports to DDC/DEC	Private sector	Private Investor	Community to participate in project site identification
Joint Loans Board	10m	2008-2012	No. of applicants Amount disbursed	Quarterly Reports and reports to DDC/DEC	MoT Private sector	GoK, Development Partners	Business community to invest in viable projects
Tourism And Wildlife							
Tourists Resort Hotel (Manyatta Division)	20m	2008-2012	Physical structures	Physical inspections Reports to DDC/DEC.	Private sector	Private Investor	Local leaders to promote the local tourist potential, GoK to support the initiative
GEF Fencing	12m	2008-2012	No. of Km constructed.	Physical inspections Reports to DDC/DEC.	KWS	GoK, development partners	Community to participate; Other interested agencies to co-finance.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Roads							
Mutunduri – Kianjokoma Road (D467)	502m	2008 – 2010	No. of Km tarmacked.	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical	M.O.R. & P.W	GoK	Local Community to provide paid labour.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Inspection.			
Ena – Ishiara Ciakariğa Rd. C92/E789	2.8b	2008-2010	No. of Km tarmacked.	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection.	M.O.R. & P.W	GoK	Local Community to provide paid labour. Maintain Drainage.
Roads 2000 Programme.	240m	2008-2010	No. of Km in maintainable condition.	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection.	DWO (Works)	Donors	Local Community to provide paid labour. Maintain drainage.
Embu Air Strip	400m	2009-2011	No of Kms fenced and Kms of runway maintained	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection	DWO (Works)	GoK	Local Community to provide paid labour. Maintain drainage.
Construction of Bridges.	18m	2008-2012	No. of Bridges constructed.	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection.	DWO (Works)	GoK, Development Partners, CDF	Local Community to provide paid labour.
Tarmacking Kianjokoma – Kanja-Runyenjes - Ugweri – Siakago Rd	1.2b	2010-2012	No. of Km tarmacked	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection.	M.O.R. & P.W	GoK	Local Community to provide paid labour. Maintain Drainage.
Housing							
Construction of Appropriate Building Technology Center	6m	2008-2009	Construction status and No. of people trained on the appropriate technology	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection.	DHO	GoK, Donors	Community to attend building skills enhancement demonstrations
Prison Housing	6.4m	2008-2009	No. of houses built (32)	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection.	DHO	GoK	Provision of labour and materials.
Electrification of low cadre houses	4m	2009	No. of houses connected to electricity	Reports to DDC/DEC	Government estates department	GoK	Maintenance of the facilities
Refurbishment, repair and redecorations of houses	6.4m	2008-2012	No. of houses renovation	Reports to DDC/DEC	Government estates department	GoK	Maintenance of the facilities
Fencing and acquisition of titles	4m	2008-2012	No. of plots and houses with improved fencing	Reports to DDC/DEC	Physical planning, survey, GED	GoK	Maintenance of the facilities
Slum upgrading	10m	2008-2012	No. of formal settlements put up; No. of Persons with decent houses	Progress Report to DDC/DEC & Physical Inspection	DHO, Community, Local Authority	GoK, Development Partners	Maintenance of the facilities; provision of labour
Energy							
Rural Electrification Programme	300m	2008-2012	No. of Institutions, HHs, and trading centres connected with	Reports to DEC and DDC	MoE, KPLC	GoK	Residents and institutions to apply for connection to national grid

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			electricity. No. of connections and metres connected				

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Environment							
MKEPP	16.8m	2008-2012	No. of seedlings produced and planted. Ha. rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/DEC.	KFS	GoK, IFAD, local community	Community to participate in the projects cycle;
Rehabilitation of the quarries and sand harvesting sites	5m	2008-2012	No. of quarries and sand harvesting site rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/DEC.	NEMA	GoK, development partners, local community	Local leaders and PA to sensitise the people
Protection of invasive species	5.6m	2008-2012	No. of species protected % increase in the species	Reports to DDC/DEC.	NEMA	GoK, development partners	Local leaders and PA to sensitise the people
Abstraction management	4m	2008-2012	No. of WRUAs formed Level of abstraction maintained	Reports to DDC/DEC.	NEMA	GoK, development partners	Local leaders and PA to sensitise the people
Re-vegetation programme	15m	2008-2012	No. of sites and No. of Ha. rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/DEC.	NEMA, KFS	GoK, development partners	Local leaders and PA to sensitise the people
Water							
Construction of Embu sewerage works	21m	2008-2012	No. of HHs connected to sewerage	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	EWASCO, GoK	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Embu urban Water Supply (EWASCO)	25m	2008-2012	No. of HHs connections	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	EWASCO, GoK	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Kyeni Water Supply	29m	2008-2012	No. of HHs connections	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Mirundi/Karurumo	26m	2008-2012	No. of HHs connection	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Makengi Water Project	3. m	2008-2012	No. of HHs connections	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Ngandorí /Nginda Water Supply	33.75m	2008-2012	No. of HHs connections No. of Km Pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Kararitiri Water project.	10 m	2008-2012	No. of Km pipeline No. of HHs connections	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Runyenjes water supply project	5m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Kithunguthia Water Supply	12 m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Ndamunge Water Supply	23m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Ngagaka water consumers association	33m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Kigaa phase II	29m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Kirimari Rutune Water Supply	35m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Itabua/ Muthatari Water Supply	20m	2008-2012	No. of HHs Connection No. of Km pipeline	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water) SWP	GoK, CDF	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Roof Harvesting Structures	34m	2008-2012	No. of tanks constructed	Progress report to DDC/DPP	DWO (Water)	GoK, Community	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Spring Protection	7m	2008-2012	No. of Springs Protected	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water)	GoK	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Wells	45m	2008-	No. of Bore	Progress	DWO (Water)	GoK	Co-ordination;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Rehabilitation		2012	holes Rehabilitated	report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection			Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Sanitation Facilities	20m	2008-2012	No. of VIP Latrines	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water	Local Authority, GoK	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Solid Waste Collection Boxes	22m	2008 - 2012	No. of collection boxes	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical inspection	DWO (Water	Local Authority	Co-ordination; Funding Technical advice; Capacity building
Irrigation							
Kibugu /Nguviu irrigation project	45 m	2008 - 2012	No. of schemes/Ha irrigated No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMCs Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups.	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Runga irrigation	50 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation). Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Gituri irrigation	28.4m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups.	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kyeni irrigation project	34.7m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kanga Irrigation Scheme	20 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kianduka Irrigation Scheme	8 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							technical capacity.
Ngerwe Irrigation Scheme	7 m	2008 - 2012	No. of schemes/Ha irrigated No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kavari – Kamavindi Irrigation Scheme	6 m	2008 - 2012	No. of schemes/Ha irrigated No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Mwamumu - Mwaugu Irrigation Scheme	15 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Runyenjes Township – Kagaari South Irrigation Scheme	250 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kariru Irrigation Scheme	84 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kigumo Irrigation Scheme	35 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kamuraru Irrigation Scheme	6 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kithimu - kithegi Irrigation Scheme	146.4 m	2008 - 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			irrigation farming.	Reports.			mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kiruki Irrigation Scheme.	23.5m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Nembure Irrigation Scheme.	13.5m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kevo Irrigation Scheme.	6.7m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Makengi Irrigation Scheme	34.1m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kii – Kithiria Irrigation Scheme	2.4 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Gichangai Irrigation Scheme	12 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kamiu – Kavanga Irrigation Scheme	6 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kiaga Irrigation Scheme	80 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			practising irrigation farming.	Field visit; Reports.			training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Ena Self help Group Irrigation Scheme	50 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kanthitu Irrigation Scheme	10 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO, Project Groups.	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Kamiugu Irrigation Scheme	10 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Itimbogo Irrigation Scheme	7.6 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Iriari Irrigation Scheme	35 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated. No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CCE, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Nthamari Gachirori Irrigation Scheme	7.6 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit.	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Itabua - Muthatari Irrigation Scheme	80 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of farmers practising irrigation farming.	PMC Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	DIO (Irrigation), Project Groups	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.
Karangi Irrigation Scheme	5 m	2008 2012	No. of Ha irrigated; No. of	PMC Progress; reports to	DIO (Irrigation), Project	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Members to contribute funds; Support

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			farmers practising irrigation farming.	DDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	Groups		for management training and mobilisation and technical capacity.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Labour and Human Resource Development							
Skills enhancement programme district wide	5m	2008-2012	No. of employees trained No. of Officer capacity build	Reports to DDC/ DEC	DPMU	GoK	Identification of training needs
Health							
HIV/AIDS	40m	2008-2012	No. of training sessions; No. of VCTs; No. people benefiting from home based care; IGA Projects started; No. of condoms distributed; No. Youth centres established; HIV/AIDS and STD patients treated.	Training reports; Testing results; Care and support project reports; Hospital reports.	DMOH	GoK, Donors	Local CBO/NGOs to support project and training; ACU and CACCs to implement supplementary programmes.
Embu Provincial General Hospital	400m	2008-2012	No. of facilities Completed	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	DMoH	GoK, Development Partners	Public works to provide expertise
Malaria Control Programme	25m	2008-2012	No. of nets distributed; No. of fogging machines procured; No. of leaders/Health workers trained; Malaria control barazas; Drugs	Progress reports to DEC/DDC. Training reports; Drug supply schedule reports.	DMoH/ DPHO	GoK, Development Partners	Community members to attend training/barazas; Local NGOs/CBOs to support training; Local authorities to undertake bush clearing.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
			supplied.				
Sanitation programme	5m	2008-2012	No. of VIP latrines for demonstration; No. of weekly clean ups; Frequency of market, towns and public institutions clean ups.	Physical inspection; Reports to DC/DEC.	DPHO	GoK, Development Partners	Local Public institutions to participate; Local Authorities to provide clean up equipment and participate.
Food Hygiene and Nutrition Programme	4.5m	2008-2012	No. of children covered; No. of training sessions; Frequency of food sampling.	Physical inspection; Reports to DC/DEC. Feeding programme reports;	DPHO, DMOH	GoK, Development Partners	Local Nutrition based NGO/CBOs to support; Local Leaders to identify eligible cases.
Reproductive Health Programme District Wide	5m	2008-2012	No. of training sessions; No. of TBAs trained; Immunization coverage.	Project reports to DDC/DEC ; Training reports	DPHO/MPH.	GoK, Development Partners	Local NGOs to supplement training.
Maternity wings	10m	2008-2012	No. of facilities set up	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	PMCs, DMOH	GoK, CDF	MoW to Supervise, Community to offer PME
Karau Dispensary	20m	2008-2012	No. of facilities set up	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	PMCs, DMOH	GoK, CDF	MoW to Supervise, Community to offer PME
Elevation Runyenjes to District Hospital	50m	2008-2012	No. of training sessions; No. of TBAs trained; Immunization coverage.	Project reports to DDC/DEC ; Training reports	DPHO/ MPH.	GoK, CDF	Local NGOs to supplement training.
Health Facilities Improvement	50m	2008-2012	No. of health facilities rehabilitated , and equipped	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	DMOH, Community	GoK, Development Partners	MoW to Supervise, Community to offer PME
Construction of a care centre	10m	2008-2012	Construction status of the centre	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	DMOH, DPHO, Community	GoK, Development Partners	MoW to Supervise, Community to offer PME
Construction of health facilities	10m	2008-2012	No. of health facilities, constructed	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	DMOH, DPHO, Community	GoK, Development Partners	MoW to Supervise, Community to offer PME

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			and equipped				
Drug and substance abuse control programme	4m	2008-2012	No. of sensitisation and awareness campaigns held; No. of youth reached; No. of drug victims rehabilitated	Field visit reports; inspection reports and reports to DEC/DDC	DMoH, DYO, DCO (children), local leaders	GoK, Private sector; development partners	Community to assist in identifying needy cases and n moral support
Education							
Education 111	5m	2008-2012	No of Schools Equipment Provided.	DEB minutes Report to DEC and DDC	DEO/Community.	GoK, Development Partners	Funding by GOK Identification of beneficiary Schools, BOG to procure.
Most Vulnerable Children	3.9m	2008-2011	No of OVCs benefiting Retention rate and Enrolment rate RRE- Retaining, Returning and Enrolment.	Reports to DEB, DEC, DDC, MoE	DEO/Community.	GoK, Development Partners	Identify needy cases Funding by GOK Sustainability and more assistance.
OPEC/GOK	63m	2008-2012	No. of physical facilities set up	School reports; Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/ DEC & DEB	DEO/Community	GoK, OPEC	Supplement development of facilities
KESSEP – ECDE	21.6m	2008-2012	% increase in enrolment	Monthly reports, school inspections and quarterly briefs	DEO/Community	GoK, Development Partners	Compliment efforts through material contribution
KESSP – Primary (FPE)	350m	2008-2012	% increases in retention and transition rate	Monthly reports, school inspections and quarterly briefs; Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB	DEO/Community.	GoK, Development Partners	Supplement development of facilities
KESSP – Secondary (FSE)	990m	2008-2012	% increase in enrolment, retention and	Monthly reports, school inspections and	DEO/Community	GoK, Development Partners	Supplement development of facilities

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			transition rate	quarterly briefs; Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB			
KESSP – ICT/EMIS	22.5m	2008–2012	No. of schools offering ICT learning	Monthly reports, school inspections and quarterly briefs; Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB	DEO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	Supplement development of facilities and acquiring if equipment
KESSP – Infrastructure to schools	47.5m	2008–2012	No. of classrooms and laboratories built	Physical inspection; Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB	DEO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	Resources contribution
KESSP- Quality Assurance and Standards	90m	2008–2012	No. of schools inspected No. of inspection visits conducted	Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB	DEO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	Complimenting GoK in standards improvement
KESSP- C.C.B.M and Training	40m	2008–2012	No. Of workshops held No. of participants	Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB and stakeholders	DEO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	Participation in training
Improvement of education quality and performance	30m	2008-2012	No. of sensitisation forums held. No. of students receiving bursaries	Annual Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB	DEO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	Identification of deserving cases Dissemination of information
Runyenjes Institute of Science and Technology	150m	2010-2012	Construction status and operationalisation No. of students enrolling	Physical inspection and Annual Reports to DEC, DDC	DYO/ DEO/ Community	GoK, Development Partners	Resources and capacity development.
Adult Education							
Construction of divisional offices.	2.4 m	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed.	Physical visit; Report.	Department of Adult Education	GoK	Technical advise Resource base support. Provision of land.
Establishment of CLRCs in Runyenjes, Kyeni and Manyatta.	1.2m	2008 - 2010	No. of CLRCs established, equipped	Physical visit; Proposal & Report	Department of Adult Education.	GoK, Development Partners	Provision of suitable facilities Technical advice and support.

Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			and in use				
Training of CLRCs in Management committees on library skills	0.1m	2008 - 2009	4 CLRCs management committees trained and able to run the CLRC competently	CLRC records. Books condition. Training report.	Department of Adult Education	GoK	Support and participation in the training. Utilization of the CLRCs and materials.
Adult education teachers professional training, district wide	0.6m	2009-2012	No. of trainees	DDC/DEC & Annual reports	DAEO	GoK	Eligible institutions to provide opportunities
Adult learning centres district wide.	1.4m	2009-2012	No. of centres started	DDC/DEC & Annual reports	DAEO	GoK, Development Partners	Local leaders and Govt. departments to assist in setting up.
Adult Education Community mobilization, promotion and enrolment campaigns district wide.	0.7m	2009-2012	No. of classes opened; Enrolment rates; No. of learning centres.	Divisional quarterly reports; Reports to DDC/DEC	DAEO, Local leaders	GoK, Development Partners	Local leaders and Govt. departments to assist in promotion; NGOs/CBOs to provide forums and support
Capacity building for adult education teachers district wide	1.6m	2009-2010	Enrolment rates and attendance	DDC/DEC & Annual reports	DAEO	GoK, Development Partners	Local leaders to support, NGOs/CBOs to support through seminars
Adult education resource centres	6.5m	2009-2012	No. of operational centres. No. of centres started	Progress reports; Quarterly centre reports. DDC/DEC & Annual reports	DAEO	GoK, Development Partners	Stakeholders to provide materials and relevant documents.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Information and Communication							
Divisional ICT centres	5 m	2008-2012	Construction status No. of and type of ICT equipment installed No. of people trained on ICT skills	Reports to DEC and DDC; Field Visit Reports	DIO and DYO	GoK	Identification of strategic areas and needs, participate in implementation
Community leaders Training on IT	5 m	2008 - 2012	No. of leaders trained and sensitised;	Annual reports; Reports to DEC	DIO, PIO, Stakeholder	GoK	Partners in sensitisation and participate in the forums.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No. workshops, barazas and seminars conducted	and DDC.			
District Statistics Office							
Computerisation and data management	0.4m	2009-2011	No. of computers purchased and installed No. of staff trained on ICT	Progress reports; reports to DEC and DDC; training reports	DSO, DIO	GoK	To participate in providing data for management and statistical analysis

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Registration of Persons							
Construction of District Headquarter	0.4m	2008-2009	No. of facilities completed	Physical progress reports; reports to DEC/DDC	DCR	GoK	MoW to offer technical guidance and supervision
Computerization project	0.3m	2009-2010	2 computers installed and networked by end of yr 2	Reports to DDC/DEC	DCR	GoK	GoK to finance and Training support
Training of Local Leaders on Importance of Registration	3.0m	2009-2012	200 local leaders trained in 5 yrs	Reports to DDC/DEC	DCR, OP	GoK	Community leaders to participate in identifying needs and capacity gaps
Probation							
Improve offenders compliance to CSOs order	1.2m	2008-2012	No. of offenders covered; No. of institutions benefiting.	Supervision reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DPO (Probation).	GoK	Local Community to volunteer supervisory services.
Free labour programme	1.8m	2002-2008	No. of offenders covered; No. of institutions benefiting.	Supervision reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DPO (Probation).	GoK	Local Community to volunteer supervisory services.
Fast tracking of court reports	0.3m	2002-2012	No. of cases	Reports to DDC/DEC.	DPO, Judiciary	GoK	Judiciary to assist in the process.
Children's Department							
Office Construction	1.5 m	2009-2010	Office construction status of the. Clients satisfaction survey	Reports of DEC and DDC.	DCO	GoK	MoW to provide technical advice and supervise
OVC Cash Transfer	75m	2008-2012	No of OVCs reached	Reports to DDC/ DEC/	DCO	GoK	Participate in programme

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				AAC			implementation
Inspection and Registration of Charitable Institutions	0.5m	2008-2012	No of institutions registered	Reports to DDC/ DEC/ AAC	AAC, DCO	GoK	Inspections and approval recommendations
Prisons Department							
Embu GoK prison staff houses.	200m	2008-2012	No. of houses; No. of officers housed	Physical inspection; Reports to DEC/DDC	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, MoW to design and supervise
Prisoners' accommodation wards.	10m	2008-2012	No. of wards constructed	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, MoW to design and supervise
Prison perimeter wall.	4m	2010-2012	Status of perimeter wall constructed.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, MoW to design and supervise
Premises electrification.	3m	2009-2010	No. of premises installed with electricity	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	
Modernisation and expansion of industry section and the show room.	6m	2008-2012	Type and No. of equipment purchased.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, MoW to design and supervise
Prison water system installation.	3m	2008-2012	No. of Houses connected	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, water department to provide technical advise
Purchase of motor vehicles.	10m	2008-2012	No. of vehicles purchased	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	GoK to fund
Dispensary expansion.	5m	2008-2012		Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, DMOH to give technical advise
Administration block.	5m	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, MoW to design and supervise
Staff recreation centre and facilities	3m	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	Prisoner to provide labour, MoW to design and supervise
Farm enterprise improvement	5m	2008-2010	% increase in the farm productivity	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK	MoA to assist in capacity and Mol in provision of irrigation water
Prison ICT programme	3m	2010-2011	No. of ICT equipment bought No. of students taught	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison	GoK, private investors	Dept of e-government to provide the expertise
Modernisation and expansion	2m	2009-2011	No. of dairy cattle reared	Reports to DDC/DEC;	GK Prison	GoK	Livestock and veterinary

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
of the grazing unit.				Physical inspection			departments to help build capacity
Judiciary							
High Court building phase II	2.4m	2009 – 2012	No. of Office premises constructed	Physical inspection, Reports to DDC/DEC	Judiciary	GoK	MoW to supervise
Provincial Administration and Internal Security							
Community Policing	15m	2008-2012	No. of committees formed % of Crime Rate	Reports to DEC/DDC	OoP	GoK	Local leaders to participate in identifying members
Model Chiefs Office	120m	2009-2012	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OoP	GoK	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Manyatta AP Lines Canteen and Social Hall	1m	2009-2010	No. of facilities completed	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OoP	GoK	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Assistant chief Offices	75m	2009-2012	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OoP	GoK	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Upgrade Police Post	5m	2010 - 2011	No. of police posts constructed and staffed	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OCS	GoK, Development Partners	MOW to provide low costs designs and supervise
AP Lines	56.2m	2010 - 2011	No. of AP Lines constructed % of the Crime rate	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OoP	GoK, Development Partners	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Kyeni DO's Office	5m	2009-2011	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OoP	GoK, Development Partners	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Runyenjes DO's Office	5m	2010-2012	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	OoP	GoK, Development Partners	MOW to provide designs and supervise

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Treasury							
Treasury Computerisation	1.3m	2009-2011	No. of computers and ICT equipment installed No. of employees trained	Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Finance	GoK	Identification of training needs; Provision of feedback
Planning, National Development and Vision 2030							

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Co-ordination of Development Activities in the District programme	3m	2008-2012	No. of Coordination meetings convened; No. of District AWPB produced	Annual Progress reports; Reports to DDC/DEC	DDO, DPMU	GoK, Development Partners	HoDs to give progress reports, devolved committees to provide feedback
Establishing of District Websites and regular Update	0.2m	2008 - 2009	Information and data hosted No. of updates conducted	Update reports to the IT department	DDO, HoDs	GoK	To avail important information for hosting
M&E of Development Projects and programmes in the District.	4m	2008-2012	No. of projects visited No. of M&E reports produced and disseminated Feedback given to implementers	Damer reports Annual progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC	DDO, DMEC	GoK, Development Partners	Financial assistance, community to provide feedback
Construct a Modern office and DIDC	4m	2010 - 2012	Construction status and Access to facility	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	DDO	GoK, Development Partners	MoW to provide technical capacity
DIDC computerisation	0.5m	2009 - 2011	No. of computers installed and connected to the internet.	Reports to DDC/DEC and community dissemination	DDO, DIDC In-charge Officer	GoK, Development Partners	Dissemination, equipping and data/information storage and sharing
Capacity building of SDDC, LDC, SLDC	5m	2008 - 2011	Training of 4 members of the devolved committees every year	Training needs assessment reports and training ; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DPMU, DDO	GoK, Development Partners	Capacity building and financial assistance
Capacity building of HoDs on MTEF and M&E	1.75m	2008 - 2010	No. of HoDs trained and capacity build	MTEF budget participation reports Reports to DDC/DEC	DDO, SWG	GoK, Development Partners	Sharing of information and participate in capacity building; MSPND to provide the facilitators.
Local Authorities							
Health improvement programmes.	12.5m	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed, and equipped	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	PMCs, CCE, MCE, MCR	GoK	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Street Lighting	1.2m	2008-2009	No. of streets light up	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	PMCs MCE	GoK, private investors	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Boreholes Drilling	1.3m	2008-2009	No. of boreholes drilled.	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC;	PMCs, CCE	GoK	Community to participate in identification of

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Field visit;			projects and M&E
Roads Maintenance and Improvement	35m	2008-2012	No. of Kms maintained.	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit;	PMCs, CCE, MCE, MCR	GoK,	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Manyatta Resource centre.	1.7m	2009-2012	No. of facilities constructed No. of persons benefiting from the centre	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Field visit;	PMCs,	GoK, CDF, Development Partners	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Dallas/Majimbo Bridge	0.8m	2008-2010	Construction status of the bridge	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; physical Inspection;	PMCs, MCE	GoK	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Secondary school improvement projects	4.6m	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed No. of schools equipped	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC;	PMCs, CCE, MCE, MCR	GoK,	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Njukiri Show ground Road opening	0.2m	2008-2009	No. of Kms cleared.	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; Site visit	PMCs, MCE	GoK	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Embu municipality sanitation improvement programme	300m	2008-2012	No. of urban HHs connected to the main sewerage system	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; physical Inspection;	PMCs, MCE	GoK, Private investors and Development Partners	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Kiriari and kathangariri open air markets.	4m	2008-2011	No. of traders using the market	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; field visits	PMCs, CCE	GoK, Community	Community to participate in Implementation of projects and M&E
Urban and peri-urban pollution management	10m	2008-2012	Pollution control measures initiated	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; physical Inspection;	PMCs, MCE, MCR	GoK, Private investors	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Urban settlement facilities	30m	2008-2012	No. of formal settlement structures constructed	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; physical Inspection;	PMCs, MCE	GoK, Private investors	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E
Solid and liquid waste management.	14m	2008-2012	No. of waste management sites started;	Progress; reports to DDC/DEC; physical Inspection;	PMCs, MCE, MCR	GoK, Private investors	Community to participate in identification of projects and M&E

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Gender, and Social Services							
Support to self help groups district wide	2.8m	2008-2012	No. of groups supported and trained No. and amount of grants; Share capital mobilized;	No. of groups supported, No. of groups initiating IGAs	DGSDO	GoK, CSOs	Local leaders and community to participate in identifying deserving groups
Support persons with disabilities district wide	2.4m	2008-2012	No. of persons supported Value of materials support; No. of market oriented courses started; No. of production kits issued.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Periodic reports on enrolment levels at ERC.	DGSDO, community	GoK, Development Partners	APDK to help in identifying the needy Local community to provide material support
Training and capacity development for Group Leaders district wide	3.3m	2008-2012	No. of workshops/ seminar; Registration coverage.	Training reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DGSDO	GoK, Development Partners	Local leaders to identify people to be trained.
Support to community group initiatives district wide.	2.7m	2008-2012	No. of workshops/ seminar	Reports to DEC and DDC Progress reports	DGSDO	GoK, Development Partners	Local leaders to identify people to be trained.
Community Empower Programme district wide	1.6m	2008-2012	No. of workshops/ seminar; Registration coverage.	Training reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DGSDO	GoK, Development Partners	Local leaders to identify people to be trained.
Women enterprise scheme district wide	10m	2008-2012	No. of women accessing the funds % of women engaged in economic activities	Reports to DEC and DDC Progress reports	DGSDO	GoK	MFIs to assist in disbursing the funds, PA to assist in mobilising the community
Support to the vulnerable district wide.	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of persons supported	Reports to DEC and DDC Progress reports	DGSDO	GoK, Development Partners	Community to participate in identifying the needy cases
Refurbishment and equipping of the Embu vocational Rehabilitation Center.	2.1m	2008-2012	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Reports to DEC and DDC Progress reports	DGSDO	GoK	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Construction at the Embu Vocational Rehabilitation Center	3.4m	2008-2012	No. of facilities constructed and equipped	Reports to DEC and DDC Physical inspection; Progress	DGSDO	GoK	MOW to provide designs and supervise

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports			
Construction of Divisional offices – all divisions	3.6m	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Reports to DEC and DDC Physical inspection; Progress reports	DGSDO	GoK	MOW to provide designs and supervise
Youth							
Upgrading youth polytechnics	12m	2008-2012	No. of youth polytechnics upgraded and equipped	Physical structures and progress reports	DYO,	GoK, Development partners	Youth to train in the institutions, local leaders to sensitise the people on alternative skill sources
Youth fund	10m	2008-2012	No. of youths accessing the funds	reports to DEC/DDC	DYO, MFIs	GoK, MFIs	Youths and youth groups to apply for the funds
Vijana Boost	25m	2008-2012	No. of youth and youth groups trained and benefiting from the program	reports to DEC/DDC and Stakeholders	DYO	GoK, PLAN International, youth groups	Youths to identify viable opportunities and participate in the implementation
Credit facility for youths district wide	20m	2008-2012	No. of youth accessing affordable credit No. of financial institutions offering the credit	reports to DEC/DDC and Stakeholders	Private sector	Private investors, MFIs	Youths and youth groups to apply for the funds
Establishment of youth resource centres in each constituency	5m	2008-2012	No. of youth accessing the facilities and trained	Physical structures and progress reports to DEC/DDC	DYO, DSO (sports),	GoK, development partners	Local leaders to sensitise the community and assist in setting up the facilities
Nembure rehabilitation centre/ vocational	2.5m	2010 - 2012	No. of youths rehabilitated	Physical structures and progress reports to DEC/DDC	DYO, PA	GoK, Development partners	Local leaders to sensitise the community and assist in setting up the facility
Construction of a village polytechnic (Kyeni)	2.4m	2010-2012	No. of facilities established; No. of youth enrolled	Physical structures; filed visits reports and progress reports to DEC/ DDC	DYO, Community	GoK, Stakeholders	Local leaders to sensitise the community and assist in setting up the facility
Sports							
Sports and Recreation centres district wide	5m	2008-2012	No. of centres Type of youth programmes	Reports to DDC/ DEC	DYC	GoK, Development Partners	Youth to participate in setting up the centers and utilise the facilities

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Skills Enhancement programme district wide		2008-2012	No. of youths trained and capacity build	Reports to DEC and DDC	DSO (Sports)	GoK, Development Partners	Participate Identifying
Culture							
Embu Cultural centre	20m	2008 - 2010	Completion status of the facilities Cultural activities being undertaken	Physical inspection; Progress reports.	DCO(culture)	GoK; Private Investor	Local cultural groups to utilize the facility.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sub-sector/ Issue	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Health	Eligible persons on ARVs	28%	60%	80%
	No of Out Patient Department Malaria Cases per year	28500	24000	18000
	Average distance to health centre (Kms)	6.6	5	5
	Beds Capacity	1025	1500	2000
	Doctor/population ratio	1:8104	1:8090	1:8075
	Nurse/population ratio	1:623	1:615	1:600
	% of Antenatal care (ANC)	82	90	96
	% of Health facility deliveries	84	88	94
	% of Contraceptive acceptance	86	90	95
	% of Children vaccinated	84	90	98
	No. of CHWs, CBD	575	800	1200
	Number of VCTs	10	20	30
	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	41.1/1000	35/1000	31.1/1000
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	25/1000	20/1000	15/1000
	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	11.4/1000	9/1000	7/1000
	% of children under 5 sleeping under ITNs	21.6	35	65
Education	% of Primary school Transition rate	87	90	96
	% of Primary school Gross Enrolment Rates (GER)	99.76	100	100
	% of Primary school dropout rates	1.27	0.8	0.2

Sub-sector/ Issue	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
	Primary School Teacher: Pupil ratio	1:41	1:37	1:34
	% of Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	90	93	96.3
	% of Secondary school transition rate	68	75	84
	% of Secondary school dropout rate	10.6	7.5	4
	Secondary school teacher/pupil ratio	1:17	1:24	1:30
Agriculture	Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	14,000	14500	15000
	Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	19,000	20000	20500
	Total acreage under soil/ land conservation (Ha)	18,000	18500	19000
	Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha)	350	400	450
	Total acreage under organic farming (Ha)	50	60	70
Livestock	No. of Bee apiaries	6	8	15
	No. of Bee hives	44	54	80
	Milk production (Million Ltrs)	25.28	27.6	30.2
	Beef production: (Kgs)	6,000	7500	10000
	Mutton Production (Kgs)	3306	4000	4780
	Egg production (Kgs)	1,193,800	2,000,000	2,020,000
	Poultry meat Production (Kgs)	65,000	70,000	78,000
	Honey Production (Kgs)	8,250	10,000	14,000
	Pork Production (Kgs)	37,380	50,000	60,000
Trade & Industry	Number of tourist class hotels	1	1	2
	Number of licensed business	2361	2800	3000
	Number of banks	8	8	10
	Joint loans board (traders)	92	100	200
	Joint loans board (Amount in millions)	4.6	5	10
Co-operative	Active cooperative societies	49	55	70
	No. of polytechnics funded and offering competitive skills to youth	11	12	13
Adult Education	CLRCs fully renovated, equipped and in use.	2	2	4
	CLRC Management Committees Trained	0	2	4
	Adult education Divisional Offices	1	2	4

Sub-sector/ Issue	Indicator/ Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
	Constructed			
	Teacher: leaner ratio	1:8	1:13	1:20
Roads	Number of Kms of roads constructed to bitumen standard.	42.6 Km	58.6 Km	73.6 Km
	Number of Kms gravelled.	295 Km	355 Km	415 Km
Housing	No. of GoK houses	943	1000	1200
	No. of informal houses upgraded	0	1	2
Water & Irrigation	No. of HHs with access to safe, clean and adequate domestic water	31460	38,960	42460
	Household with access to piped water.	46283	47,283	48283
	No. of Shallow Wells	12	16	20
	No. of Sub-surface dams/earth dams	1	2	3
	No. of protected springs	37	45	52
	No. of boreholes	73	78	83
	Households with roof catchments systems	18429	20,429	22429
	Average distance to nearest Water point	1.2	1.1	1
	No. of WRUA established	5	7	8
Sanitation	Households with VIP latrine	9542	10,300	10500
Energy	Households with electricity connections (%)	12.2	15.5	25.4
	No. trading centres connected with electricity	57	64	70
Information & Communication	% Pop with access to mobile phones	50%	64%	80%
	No. of cyber cafes	18	50	72
	No. of Centres of Excellence	0	2	6
	Population growth rate	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%
Poverty levels	Rural absolute poverty	37.1%	30.2%	26.4%
	Urban absolute poverty	39%	34%	28%

