REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

MBEERE
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 a leading district in sustainable utilization of natural resource to ensure social and economic sustainability for the prosperity of the district inhabitants"

Mission

"To provide a conducive environment for social. economic. cultural and political development of Mbeere district"

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 DDPs 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 Management 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 ST ATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	Aids Control Unit
ADB	African Development Bank
AI	Artificial insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	Arid Lands Livelihood Programme
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project Phase Two
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti Retrovirals
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASL	Above Sea Level
BBS	Broad Based Survey
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CCS	Catholic Christian Services
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIG	Community Interest Group
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DASS	Decentralised Agricultural Support Structures
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEC (Env)	District Environment Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Board
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counselling
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
EA	Environmental Audit
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EFA	Education for All
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPHTFCP	Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project

FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDA	Focal Development Area
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employees
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FPE	Free Primary Education
FPEF	Free Primary Education Fund
FSE	Free Secondary Education
FSEF	Free Secondary Education Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDs	Identification Cards
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
ISFP	Intensified Social Forestry Programme
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KADI	Kamurugu Agricultural Development Initiatives
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health and Family Planning
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
Km	Kilometres
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAs	Local Authorities
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Mbeere County Council
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MKEPP	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OIs	Opportunistic Infections
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAS	Public Administration Sector
PICD	Participatory integrated Community Development
PLWHAs	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies.
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SoE	State of Environment
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TARDA	Tana and Athi River Development Authority
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mbeere district is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. The district borders Embu District to the North West, Tharaka district to the North, and Mwingi district to the East, Machakos district to the South and South East and Kirinyaga District to the West. The district lies between latitudes 00 20' and 00 50' south and longitudes 370 16' and 370 56' east. It covers a total area of 2,092.5km2 with a total population of 220,340. The district is sparsely populated with majority of the population concentrated around major market centres like Siakago, Ishiara, Kiritiri, Karaba and Gachoka. These areas have developed infrastructure and have good potential for business enterprises. There is concentration of people along the major permanent water sources such as rivers and dams where irrigation, farming and fishing are carried out. Other areas where concentration of people is high includes along the major roads and in areas where soils are productive with reliable rainfall.

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profiles. The socio-economic indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The statistics provided will act as benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period.

The previous Mbeere District Development Plan 2002-2008 continued to serve as an important reference document for various stakeholders in implementing development projects geared towards achieving the plan theme of "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". During the plan period, there was remarkable increase in devolved funds, which played a pivotal role in spurring development in the district. Notable funds included; CDF, LATF and CDTF.

Some of the major constraints experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were inadequate and late release of funds since funds were disbursed on a quarterly basis which was not economical and were often delayed before disbursement. This hampered the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure and bureaucratic procurement procedures among others. Key lessons learnt will greatly inform the district strategy towards actualization of the implementation of the current plan.

The District Development Plan will focus on utilization of local resources in the district towards the achievements of Kenya Vision 2030 and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. The District Development Plan will be closely tied to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The introduction of the MTEF budget will link District Development Plan programmes with the available resources to tie budgeting and planning. MTEF will ensure that DDP priorities are funded.

Being a product of a broad based district plan preparation consultations with all Stakeholders at the grassroots, the District Development Plan is reflective of the accumulation of the diverse CAPs across the district that identify priorities that reflect the felt needs of the district. These are the priorities that the current DDP has adopted for implementation during the plan period. Attempts have been made to incorporate LASDAP priorities of MCC for LATF in the current District Development Plan. District

Development Planning in Kenya is guided by the National Strategic Direction as articulated in the Kenya Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan. These national policies take cognizance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda.

The programmes and projects conceived during District Development Analysis workshops are presented along the MTEF sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector, Public Administration and Special Programmes. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector Vision and Mission, importance and role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

Following. The identified sector priorities, constraints and strategies, various Projects and programmes have been proposed to be implemented alongside the ongoing ones. To ensure effective Implementation of these Projects and Programmes, a system of implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation has been developed including Monitoring indicators.

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of location, area, administrative units, the main physical features, and climate and settlement patterns. It also provides a district fact sheet containing data which forms the basis for the formulation of strategies, projects and programmes aimed at achieving Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals.

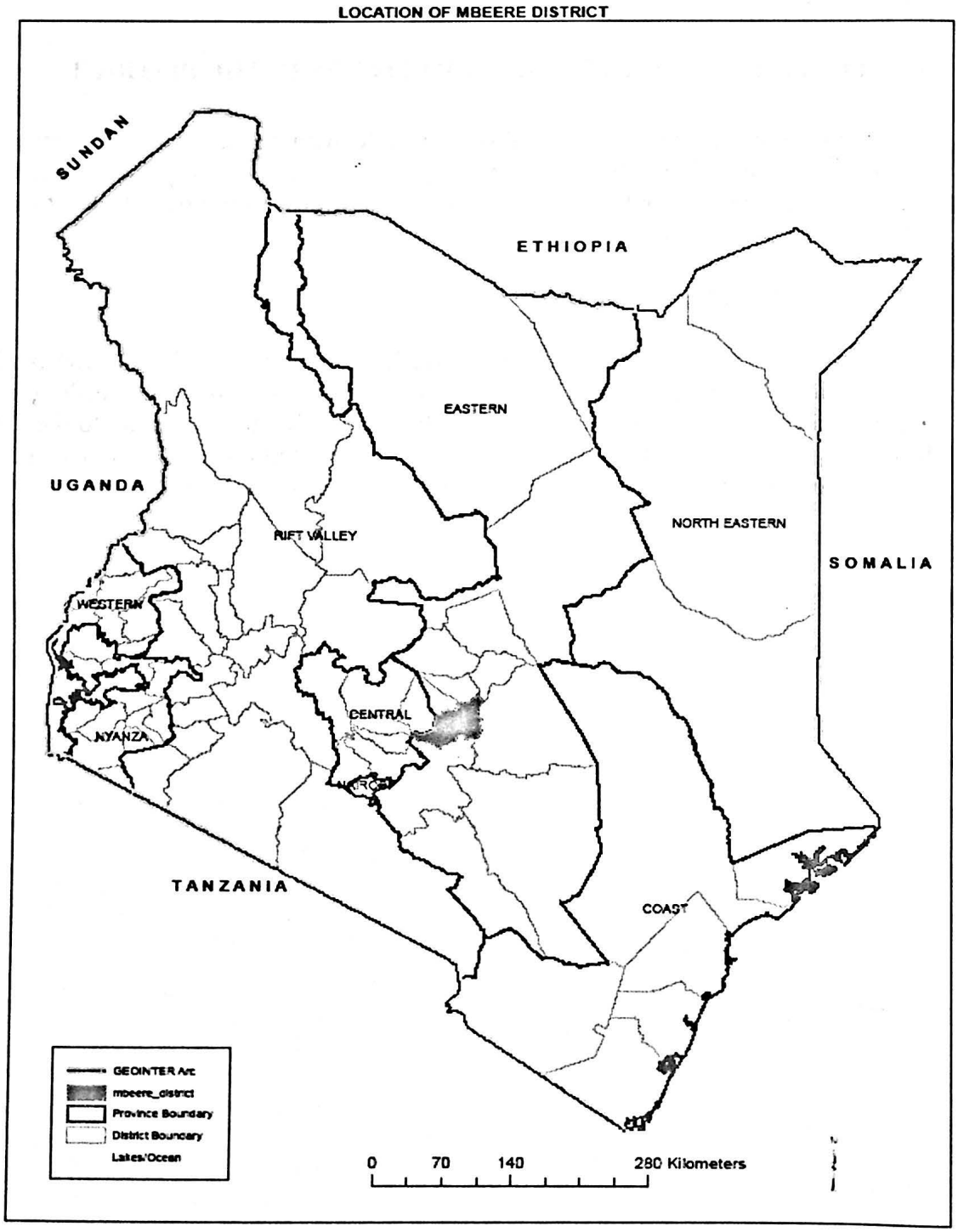
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides details of the district profile with background information on location and size of the district, main physical features, demography, settlement patterns/structure and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District.

Mbeere district is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. The district borders Embu district to the North West, Tharaka district to the North, and Mwingi district to the East, Machakos district to the South and South East and Kirinyaga district to the West. The district lies between latitudes 0^0 20' and 0^0 50' south and longitudes 37^0 16' and 37^0 56' east. It covers a total area of 2,092.5km^2 with a total population of 220,340.

Map 1 Map showing location of Mbeere district in Kenya



1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Mbeere district is divided into six divisions namely; Gachoka, Mwea, Evurori Siakago, Kiritiri and Makima. Gachoka division has an area of 308.3km^2 and has four locations and nine sub-locations. Mwea division has an area of 172.2km^2 and has four locations and eight sub-locations. Makima division has an area of 342.7 km^2 with three locations and six sub- locations. Kiritiri division is the largest with an area of 492 km^2 with five locations and ten sub- locations. Evurori is the second largest with an area of 410.0km^2 and has four locations and eight sub-locations. Siakago division has an area of 367.3km^2 and is made up of four locations and nine sub-locations. Table 1 shows Administrative units in the district

The district has two electoral constituencies of Siakago and Gachoka, fifteen electoral wards. Gachoka constituency has seven while Siakago constituency has eight wards. Siakago constituency covers Siakago and Evurori, while Gachoka constituency covers Gachoka, Kiritiri, Makima and Mwea divisions. There is only one local authority, the Mbeere County Council. Table 2 shows the Political Units in the district.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Divisions

Division	Area km^2	Locations	Sub-location
Gachoka	308.3	4	8
Mwea	172.2	4	8
Evurori	410.0	4	8
Siakago	367.3	4	9
Kiritiri	492.0	5	10
Makima	342.7	3	6
TOTAL	**2,092.5**	**24**	**49**

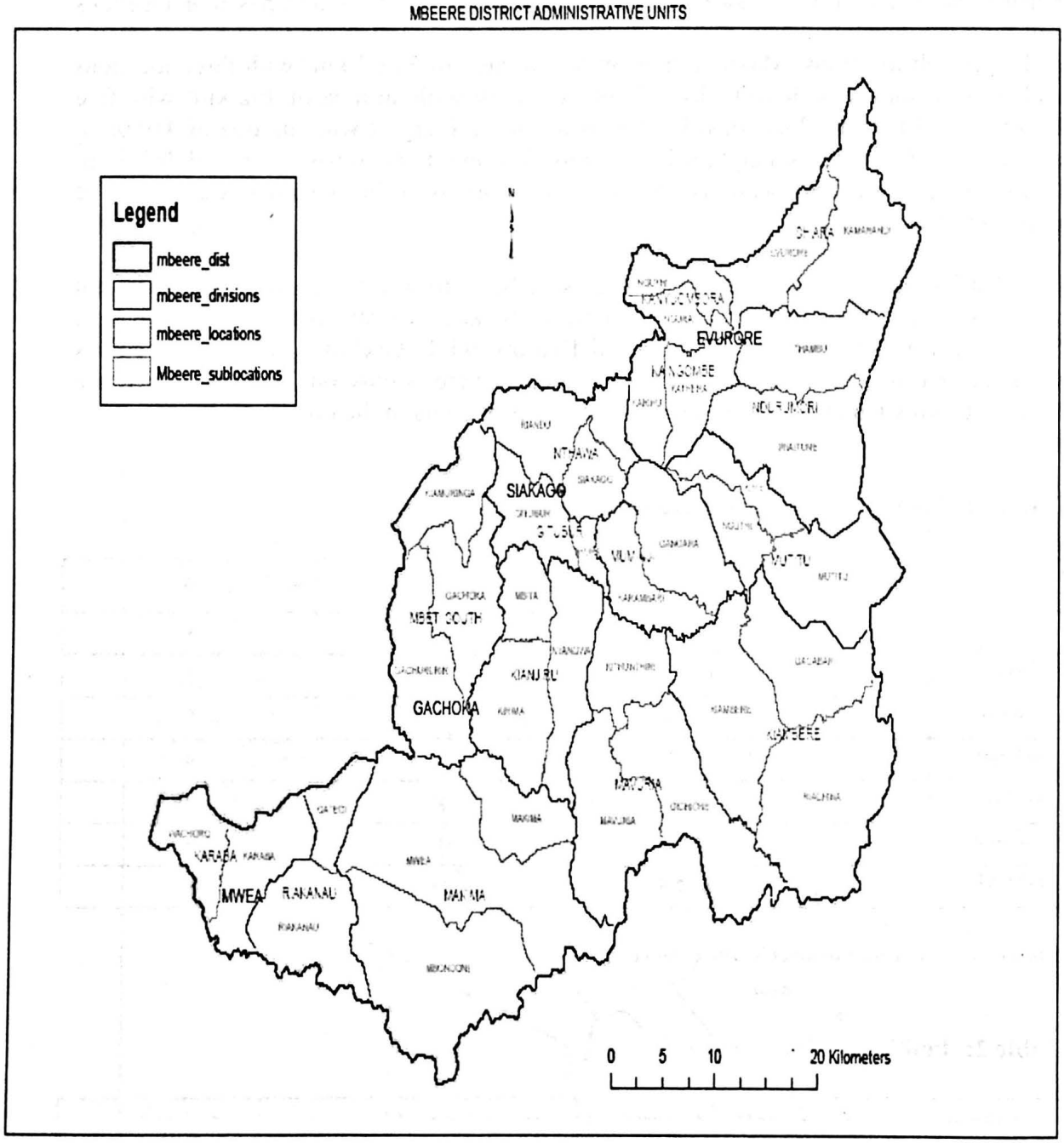
Source: *District Commissioner's Office, Mbeere, 2008*

Table 2: Political Units

Constituency	No. of wards	Covered Divisions	Covered Locations	Area(Km^2)
Gachoka	7	4	16	1,315.20
Siakago	8	2	8	777.3
Total	**15**	**6**	**24**	**2,092.50**

Source: *Electoral Commission's Office, Mbeere. 2008*

Map 2: A Map showing the Administrative Units of Mbeere District



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The district is sparsely populated with majority of the population concentrated around major market centres like Siakago, Ishiara, Kiritiri, Karaba and Gachoka. These areas have developed infrastructure and have good potential for business enterprises. There is concentration of people along the major permanent water sources such as rivers and dams where irrigation, farming and fishing are carried out. Other areas where concentration of people is high includes along the major roads and in areas where soils are productive with reliable rainfall. The former includes Kiritiri-Embu road, Embu-Siakago-Kiritiri road and Embu-Ishiara road while the later includes marginal cotton zone (LM4) which covers upper parts of Gachoka division and some parts of Siakago and Evurori divisions, the sunflower maize zone (UMH) and the marginal coffee zone (UM3) around Siakago market and also the upper belt of Kanyuambora, Siakago/Riandu and Mbeti South. Areas where land has not been adjudicated have relatively fewer people than areas adjudicated. Table 4 below shows the population densities by divisions.

Table 3: Population and Population Densities by Administrative Divisions

Division	Area km2	Population		Projected Population		Projected Population		Projected Population	
		1999	Density	2008	Density	2010	Density	2012	Density
Gachoka	308.3	31,152	101	40,151	130	42,186	137	46,083	149
Mwea	172.2	27,858	162	35,906	209	37,725	219	41,210	239
Evurori	410	36,841	90	47,484	116	49,890	122	54,498	133
Siakago	367.3	34,330	93	44,248	120	46,489	127	50,784	138
Kiritiri	492	27,950	57	36,025	73	37,850	77	41,346	84
Makima	342.7	12,822	37	16,526	48	17,363	51	18,967	55
TOTAL	**2093**	**170,953**	**82**	**220,340**	**105**	**231,503**	**111**	**252,888**	121

Source: *District Statistics Office, Mbeere, 2008*

The most densely populated divisions in the district are Mwea and Gachoka with 209 and 130 persons per km square respectively at the start of the plan period. Evurori division has the highest number of poor people followed by Siakago and Gachoka. Majority of the poor are found in Ndurumori and Kiangombe locations in Evurori division, Makima and Riakanau in Mwea division and Mutitu, Muminji in Siakago, Kiambere and Mutuobare in Kiritiri division. Generally the District is an arid and semi-arid area where the majority of the population is poor, with over 50 per cent of its population living below the poverty line.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district slopes from the northwest to southeast direction. Its altitude ranges from around 500m above sea level on the Tana River basin to 1,200m above sea level at Kiangombe hill. Five major rivers namely Tana, Rupingazi, Thiba, Thuci and Ena, all of which flow on a general south-easterly direction except for Tana river that has tributaries

originating from Aberdare Ranges, serves the district. The rest originate from Mt. Kenya Forest.

The district has no gazetted forest but has 3,751 hectares of natural forest entrusted to the Mbeere County Council. The forests are Kiangombe forest reserve in Evurori Division (2,104Ha), Kianjiru (1,004Ha) and Kiambere (643Ha) forest reserve both in Gachoka division. The three main forests have been proposed for gazzetement.

Kiangombe Hill forest consists of both exotic plantations and natural forests. The exotic plantations are found both at the foot and top of the hill. The rest of the hill is composed of natural forests with indigenous trees such as cordial, abyssinica, ficus sycomonous and croton megalocarpus. The hill is also the source of Kangiri, Marivue and Ngiga streams. Kiangombe hill has a potential for ecotourism. Kiambere and Kianjiru hills consist of natural forests composed of rare herbs and shrubs.

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

The district has a bimodal pattern of rainfall with the long rains falling between April and June while the short rains are experienced from October to December. The rainfall is, however, not reliable and ranges between 640 mm to1,100mm per year with most parts of the district receiving 550mm of rainfali per year. The rainfall received enables the cultivation of cash crops like tobacco and cotton. Livestock farming is also a significant economic activity in the district.

The extensive altitudinal range of the district influences a temperature that ranges from 20^0C to 32^0C. July is usually the coldest month with an average monthly temperature of 15^0C. September is the warmest month with an average monthly temperature rising to 30^0C. There is however climatic variations in some part of the district especially the southern region due to proximity to the Kiambere, Masinga, Kamburu and Kindaruma dams.

The district has no lake but is endowed with both surface and sub-surface water resources. It has some major dams, which generate hydroelectric power for the country. These dams include Kiambere, Gitaru, Kindaruma and Masinga all of which are situated along the Tana River.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The female population is higher than that of the males, with a sex ratio of 90 males per 100 females as at 1999. Table 4 shows the projected population for various age groups for the District in the Plan Period at a growth rate of 2.3 per cent per year. Using this growth rate, the population is 220,340 and is projected to increase to 231,503 in 2010 and to 252,888 in 2012.

Table 5 shows population projections for selected age groups. These include primary going age (6-13 years), Secondary school going age (14-17 years), Female reproductive age (15-49 years) and labour force (15-64 years). These age groups are analysed in this DDP because of their significance to socio-economic development

Table 4: Population Projections 2008-2012 by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	12,839	13,331	28,170	16,548	17,182	33,730	17,386	18,053	35,439	18,993	19,720	38,713
5 - 9	12,514	12,193	24,707	16,129	15,715	31,845	16,946	16,512	33,458	18,512	18,037	36,549
10-14	13,231	12,839	26,070	17,053	16,548	33,601	17,917	17,386	35,304	19,572	18,993	38,565
15-19	10,887	10,478	21,365	14,032	13,505	27,537	14,743	14,189	28,932	16,105	15,500	31,605
20-24	6,494	8,043	14,537	8,370	10,367	18,737	8,794	10,892	19,686	9,606	11,898	21,504
25-29	4,939	6,266	11,205	6,366	8,076	14,442	6,688	8,485	15,174	7,306	9,269	16,575
30-34	3,987	5,035	9,022	5,139	6,490	11,628	5,399	6,818	12,218	5,898	7,448	13,346
35-39	3,646	4,600	8,246	4,699	5,929	10,628	4,937	6,229	11,167	5,393	6,805	12,198
40-44	2,556	3,247	5,803	3,294	4,185	7,479	3,461	4,397	7,858	3,781	4,803	8,584
45-49	2,493	3,016	5,509	3,213	3,887	7,101	3,376	4,084	7,460	3,688	4,462	8,149
50-54	2,058	2,396	4,454	2,653	3,088	5,741	2,787	3,245	6,032	3,044	3,544	6,589
55-59	1,403	1,646	3,049	1,808	2,122	3,930	1,900	2,229	4,129	2,075	2,435	4,510
60-64	1,402	1,633	3,035	1,807	2,105	3,912	1,899	2,211	4,110	2,074	2,416	4,490
65-69	946	1,183	2,129	1,219	1,525	2,744	1,281	1,602	2,883	1,399	1,750	3,149
70-74	809	1,059	1,868	1,043	1,365	2,408	1,096	1,434	2,530	1,197	1,567	2,763
75-79	597	727	1,324	769	937	1,706	808	984	1,793	883	1,075	1,959
80 +NS	1,084	1,376	2,470	1,397	1,774	3,171	1,468	1,863	3,331	1,604	2,035	3,639
Total	**81,885**	**89,068**	**170,953**	**105,541**	**114,799**	**220,340**	**110,888**	**120,615**	**231,503**	**121,131**	**131,757**	**252,888**

Source: *District Planning and Monitoring Unit. Mbeere 2008*

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Population 2008-2012

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	total	Males	Female	Total
Siakago	1,668	1,562	3,230	1,934	1,811	3,745	1,974	1,848	3,810	2,249	2,106	4,355

Source: *District Planning and Monitoring Unit Mbeere 2008*

Table 6: Projected Population for Selected Age Groups 2008-2012

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1	3236	3449	6685	4142	4415	8557	4349	4635	8985	4741	5053	9793
Under 5	12,839	13,331	26,170	16434	17064	33498	17256	17917	35172	18809	19529	38338
13-Jun	21,120	20,589	41709	27034	26354	53388	28385	27672	56057	30940	30162	61102
14-17	9362	9036	18398	11983	11566	23549	12583	12144	24727	13715	13237	26952
15-29	22,332	24,787	47,119	28585	31727	60312	30014	33314	63328	32715	36312	69027
15-49	-	40,685	40,685	-	52077	52077	-	54681	54681	-	59602	59602
15-64	38,605	47,620	86,225	49414	60954	110368	51885	64001	115886	56555	69761	126316
65+	3,436	4,345	7,781	4398	5562	9960	4618	5840	10458	5034	6365	11399

Source: *District Planning and Monitoring Unit, Mbeere 2008*

Age Group 6-13 (Primary Education): Since the last Development Plan, 2002-2008, the population of primary school going age in the district has been rising steadily and so has the rate of primary school enrolment. This population is projected to increase to 53,388 in 2008 and to 61,102 at the end of the Plan period. The challenge for the district during this Plan period is expansion of primary education facilities and establishment of youth polytechnics to cater for primary school dropouts. In addition, this being a semi-arid district, there will be need for continuous investment in school feeding programmes to enhance retention.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary Education): This age group stood at 18,398 during the 1999 Population and Housing Census and represented 10.8 percent of the total population. It is projected to increase from 23,549 in 2008 to 26,952 in 2012. The trend calls for both the expansion of the existing secondary schools and establishment of new ones. The increased access to education is a pre-requisite to human resource development and hence poverty reduction.

Female Population (Age 15-49): The population of this age group is the reproductive age group. It stood at 40,685 in 1999 and represented 23.8 percent of the total population. This population is set to rise to 52,077 at the start of the plan period, 54,681 in 2010, and 59,602 in 2012. This increase calls for increased provision of maternal and childcare programmes as well as other health and family planning measures during the plan period.

Labour Force (Age 15-64): This age group is very important for poverty reduction, as it is the group that has the potential to work and generate income. It stood at 86,225 in 1999, including 38,605 males and 47,620 females. The labour force is expected to rise to 110368 in 2008 and to 126,316 in 2012. This calls for creation of more employment opportunities. Generally, the labour force in the district can be said to have ample potential.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

Agriculture and Rural Development

This is major sector in the district. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as food security and high income generation during the plan period. In the medium term, measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative crops like cotton and horticultural crops. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and beans and increase the incomes for the people. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new recipes.

Trade, Tourism and Industry

It is the main source of wage employment contributing 11 per cent of the household income in the district. To enhance it, the county council of Mbeere will continue to provide loans to small scale traders in the district to boost their working capital. In addition micro finance institutions will continue to provide loans to the business

community. This sector has a potential of providing the highest source of employment opportunities.

Physical Infrastructure

The district intends to set up a well functioning management and operational system to oversee infrastructure development. For road works, the Kenya Roads Board in conjunction with the Roads Department will oversee all roadwork activities in the district. This will be geared towards increased accessibility and income employment in the rural areas, whereas further emphasis will be to ensure that the main road network is maintained. In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving shelter situation in both rural and urban areas by implementing the national housing policy and implementing habitat agenda on shelter. It will also provide a centralized technical service to other government departments in an efficient manner.

Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector will ensures that there is access to safe water at reasonable distance. In addition, sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town. Boreholes will be sunk while springs along the hills will be protected. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas and other food crops.

Human Resource Development

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a healthy and well-trained population. To achieve this, the Education sub-sector will implement activities aimed at promoting universal primary education. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the education facilities. On the other hand, the health sub-sector will provide both preventive and curative services. It will ensure a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities.

Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector provides the people with development information that helps them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities. During the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to information. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum on ICT alongside other curriculum.

The district will increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Several trading centres will be linked with telephone networks. It is also expected that, in the medium term, the DIDC will be improved in offering the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the renovation of the building and installation of modern technology; computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district for investors to have confidence and invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in facilitating a favourable environment for investment. The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

Public Administration

The sector ensures active participation of the communities in the development process. To ensure this, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. 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.

Special Programmes

The district has continued to rehabilitate and upgrade youth polytechnics and equipping them. In addition, selected youth polytechnics are piloting the developed curriculum which has integrated ICT and entrepreneurship modules. More youth polytechnics will be established to cater for the number which is not admitted in secondary school.

In drought management the district has maintained a steady Drought Early Warning System, which has been used in decision making and disaster preparedness. The sector fills gaps at the district by implementing activities that departments are unable to do due to inadequate resources

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet contains information relating to topography and climate, demographic and population profiles and social-economic indicators that are relevant for planning and for Monitoring and Evaluation of Development projects and programmes during the plan period.

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
District Area		
Total Area (Km^2)	2,092.50	
Arable area (km^2)	1,690	
None arable land(km^2)	402.5	
Water Mass(power generating dams) (Km^2)	591.1	
Gazetted Forest(km^2)	Nil	
Urban area(Km^2)	3.6	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Topography and Climate		
Altitude above sea level:		
Highest (Metres)	1,200	
Lowest (Metres)	500	
Temperature Range:		
Lowest(^{0} C)	15	
Highest(^{0} C)	30	
Average temperature	22.5	
Rainfall:		
Highest(mm)	1100mm	
Lowest(mm)	640mm	
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Total Population size at the start of plan period	220,340	
Total Population as at mid of plan period	231,503	
Total Population at end of plan period	252,888	
Population structure:		
Male	105,541	
Female	114,799	
Female/male sex ratio	108:100	
Female population aged one year and below	4,415	
Male population under one year	4,142	
Population aged one year and below	8,557	
Female population under 5 years of age	17,064	
Male population under 5 years of age	16,434	
Total Population under 5 years	33,498	
Reproductive Population	96,879	
Female Youthful population	31,727	
Male Youthful population	28,585	
Total no. of youthful population (15-30)	60,312	
Female population aged between 6 & 13 years	26,354	
Male population aged 6 & 13 years	27,034	
Total no. of population of primary school going age (6-13)	53,388	
Total population of secondary school going (14-17)	23,549	
Labour force(15-64)	110,368	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Female	60,954	
Male	49.414	
Aggregate population aged 65 and above	9.960	
Life Expectancy		
Males(years)	54	
Females (years)	59	
Infant mortality rate(per 1000)	71	
Under 5 mortality(per1000)	119	
Total fertility rate	5.9	
Health		
Beds capacity	115	
Doctor/population ratio	1:39,647	
Nurse/population ratio	0.10416667	
HIV prevalence	3.80%	
Average distance to health facility	7 km	
Antenatal care (ANC)	72%	
Contraceptive acceptance	69%	
Children vaccination	86%	
No. of CHWs,	300	
HIV/AIDS:	4,014	
Number of VCTs	9	
Number of trained counsellors	22	
Crude Death rate	13.1/1000	
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	71/1000	
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	119/1000	
Social –Economic Indicators		
Total Number of households	37,036	
Average households size	5.5	
No. of female headed households	11,166	
No. of disabled	3,044	
% of the disabled population	1.7	
No. of female headed households	9,946	
OVCs	3,801	
Distribution of population by disability (%)		
Lame	47.7	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Blind	0	
Deaf	0	
Dumb	10.3	
Mental	10.3	
Paralyzed	8.4	
Other	4.2	
Poverty Indicators		
Absolutely poor population (%)	50.2	
No. of district population that is absolutely poor	99,525	
No. of district poor(absolute) as a % of national	0.6	
District urban population that is absolutely poor (%)	43.1	
No. of district rural population that is absolutely poor	108,298	
District rural population that is absolutely poor (%)	50	
Sectoral contribution to house income		
Agriculture (%)	80	
Rural self employment (%)	10	
Wage employment (%)	2	
Urban self employment (%)	6	
Others (%)	2	
No. of Unemployed(approximate)	70,000	
Crop farming		
Average farm size(small scale)Ha	3.5	
Average farm size(large scale)Ha	20	
Main food crops produced	Maize, sorghum, millet, beans, cowpeas, green grams and pigeon peas Cotton, Tobacco and coffee	
Main cash crops produced	36,200	
Total acreage under food crops(Ha)	3,000	
Total acreage under cash crops(Ha)	Traditional granary/glibbs, gunny bags	
Main storage facilities(on and off-farm)	Cereals stores/silos	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
On-farm	149,270	
Off-farm		
On-farm population working in agricultural sector		
Livestock Farming		
Number of Ranches	1	
Main Livestock Types	Zebu and Sahiwal crosses	
Land Carrying capacity(Unit per Ha)	One livestock	
Number of beehives:		
KTBH	308	
Lang troth	640	
Long hive	41747	
Number of Apiaries	30	
Annual milk production(Litres):		
Dairy cattle	1,270,000	
Zebu	6,800,000	
Goats	200,000	
Value of Milk (Ksh)	248,100,000	
Beef Production:		
Quantity (Annual in Kgs)	500,000	
Value in(Annual in Kshs)	80,000,000	
Mutton production:		
Quantity(annual in Kgs)	36,000	
Value(Annual in Kshs)	720,000	
Population working in livestock sector	78,000	
Egg Production:		
Quantity (Annual in Trays)	100,000	
Value (Annual in Kshs)	16,000,000	
Poultry Meat production		
Quantity(annual in Kgs)	84,000	
Value (Annual in Kshs)	2,100,000	
Honey Production:		
Quantity (annual in Kgs)	25,000	
Value(Annual in Kshs)	2,500,000	
Pork Production:		
Quantity(Annual in Kgs)	11,200	
Value(Annual in Kshs)	2,016,000	
Fish Farming		

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, common carp, clarius, barbus, labeo, momyrus, Eels	
No. of fish farmers	500	
Approximate water surface area(sq km)	591	
No. of boats	200	
No. of nets	1500	
No. of hooks	17.945	
No. of landing beaches	8	
No. of traditional traps	1.470	
Average annual fish production(MT)	940	
Culture Fishery	63	
No. of fish farmers	6	
No. of stocked fish ponds/Earth dams	2Ha	
Approximate area of stocked ponds/earth dams	Tilapia, Clarius	
Species of fish cultured		
Cooperatives		
Number of active Co-operative Societies	28	
Number of Co-operative societies by type:		
Savings and credit cooperatives(SACCOS)	9	
Agricultural based co-operatives	3	
Quarry mining	Nil	
Multipurpose	2	
Cotton	2	
Cereals/marketing	8	
Ranch	2	
Beekeeping	1	
Total membership of registered Cooperative		
SACCOS	728	
Multipurpose	186	
Cotton	2.649	
Cereals;/Marketing	4.017	
Ranching	2.156	
Quarry	Nil	
Beekeeping	256	
Total registered by type(memberships)	9.992	
Total annual turnover by type:-		

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
SACCOS	12,599,695	
Multipurpose	145,111	
Cotton	84,642	
Cereals/Marketing	150,705	
Ranching	120,400	
Quarry	Not determined	
Beekeeping	Not determined	
Miraa	Not determined	
Total annual turnover by type	13,100,553	
Total No. of dormant co-operative societies	10	
Education		
No. of ECD centres	277	
No of ECD teachers	329	
Teacher Pupil ratio	1:26	
Total enrolment		
Boys	4,479	
Girls	4,204	
Total enrolment	8,683	
Dropout rate (%)	3	
Average years of attendance	2	
Primary:		
Total number of primary schools	241	
No. of teachers	1762	
Enrolment rates by sex		
Boys	27,035	
Girls	26,705	
Total enrolment	53,740	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30	
Average years of school attendance	9	
Dropout rate (%)	3	
Secondary:		
Number of secondary schools	351	
No. of teachers	394	
Total enrolments rates by sex		
Boys	4,241	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Girls	3,586	
Total enrolment	7,827	
Dropout rate (%)	2	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20	
Average years of school attendance	4	
Tertiary:		
Main type of training institutions		
Primary Teacher Colleges	1	
Technical training institutes	2	
Youth Polytechnics	3	
Jua Kali	1	
Adult literacy:		
Number of adult literacy classes	146	
Enrolment by sex		
Male	394	
Female	1,670	
Total learners	2,064	
Average daily attendance		
Male	213	
Female	1,419	
Total average daily attendance	1,632	
Sanitation % of population using the sanitation type		
Flush Toilet	2.2	
VIP latrine	11.2	
Uncovered pit latrine	11.6	
Covered pit latrine	40	
Others	35	
Energy		
HH Distribution by Cooking fuel (%)		
Firewood	91.1	
Paraffin	0.6	
Electricity	2.4	
Solar	0.2	
Gas(LPG)	1	
Charcoal	5.5	
Biomass Residual	Not determined	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Biomass	Not determined	
Other	0.2	
HH distributions by cooking type appliance		
Traditional stone fire	86.7	
Improved stone fire	5.1	
Ordinary Jiko	2.7	
Improved Jiko	3.6	
Kerosene stove	1.6	
Gas cooker	0.1	
Electric cooker	0.1	
Other	0.1	
Trade, Tourism and Industry		
No. of trading centres	38	
No. of hotels	2	
Main tourist class hotels	None	
Main tourist attractions	1	
Number of registered hotels	2	
Total number of informal sector enterprises	10	
Banks and financial institutions:		
No. of banks	None	
Volume of credit provided	Not available	
No. of micro finance institutions	3	
No. of tourism class hotels	1	
No. of registered retail traders	12	
No. of registered wholesale	none	
No. of manufacturing industries	none	
Total production by industries	1	
No. of registered hotels	none	
No. of commercial banks	none	
No. of village banks	2	
No. of jua kali associations	4	
No. of jua kali artisans	100	
HOUSING		
Government houses:-		
High grade	1	
Medium grade	6	

Information Category	Statistics	Totals
Low grade	8	
Pool	10	
HH Distribution by main wall material (%)		
Stone	6.6	
Brick/Block	39.1	
Mud/Wood	41.5	
Wood only	6.6	
Corrugated iron sheet	0.1	
Grass straw	4	
Tin	0	
Other	0.5	
HH Distribution by main floor (%)		
Cement	19.1	
Tiles	Negligable	
Wood	0.5	
Earth	80	
Other	0.5	
HH Distribution by Main Roofing (%)		
Corrugated Iron Sheet	84.7	
Tiles	0.7	
Concrete	0	
Asbestos	0	
Grass	3.9	
Makuti	10.7	
Tin	Not determined	
Other	0.2	
Community Development and Social welfare sector		
Number of entire groups		
Total membership of women groups	3,843	
No. of youth groups	976	
No. of community based projects	769	
Activity types	Afforestation, Horticulture, HIV/AIDS Mitigation, Micro- Financing, Dam Constructions and Livestock.	
Number of OVCs	3,801	
Number of PLWD	3,044	
Transport and communication		

Information Category	Statistics				Totals
Divisions	Total kilometres of roads(i.e. earth, murram, (RAR) bitumen, by division				
	Murram	Bitumen	Gravel	earth	
Siakago	6	84.8	141.4	232.2	464.4
Gachoka	Nil	72	49.6	192.8	314.4
Mwea	150	-	35	57	92
Evurori	210	-	32	57	92
Total	146	78	202	491.3	771.3
No of Bridges/Box Culverts	18				
Number of airports and airstrips	NIL				
Number of public service vehicles	150				
No. of households with telephone connections	210				
No. of private and public organization with telephone connection	146				
Mobile coverage (%)	50				
No. of post/sub post offices	5				
No. of telephone booths	25				
No. of households without radios	18,037				
No. of cyber cafe	1				
Forestry					
Size of non-gazette forests	3,758				
Size of Gazette forests	Nil				
Medium potential areas per household(Ha)	2				
Range land(low potential areas) per household(Ha)	5				
Main forest products					
Tree logs, carvings, charcoal, seeds, posts, poles and seedlings, Firewood					
% of people engaged in forest related activities	75				
Saw benches	2				
Furniture workshops	54				

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides a review of the 2002-2008 plan implementation performance. It also reviews the major district development challenges, constraints and cross cutting issues. In addition, it gives an overview of the District Development plan linkages with the Medium Term Plan, and the Kenya Vision 2030. Finally from the district development analysis, it endeavours at identification of district potentials, objectives and targets for of formulation of strategies to district development.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The last District Development Plan covered the period between 2002 and 2008. The theme of the plan was "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". During the plan period, strategies were geared towards setting the pace for effective management for sustainable Economic growth and poverty reduction in all the sectors in the district. Table 7 gives a summary review of the previous plan projects implemented.

Table 7: Implementation of 2002-2008 DDP

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects completed	No. of Ongoing projects	Total cost of projects implemented (Millions)	No. of projects Stalled/not started
Agriculture	12	6	6	40	0
Livestock	12	4	8	20	0
Veterinary	3	1	2	10	0
Water	18	3	15	35	0
Environment	1	1	0	3	0
Forestry	4	1	3	10	0
Land and Settlement	1	0	1	1	0
Roads/Bridges	5	5	0	2	0
Roads	22	18	4	30	0
Drift/Bridges	10	7	2	20	0
Mbeere County	5	4	1	25	0
Trade /Industry	4	1	3	1	
Health	29	18	11	25	
Education	11	7	4	150	0
Social Services	2	2	0	11	0
Public Administration	3	2	1	10	0
Civil Registrar	1	1	0	1	0
Children	2	1	1	2	0
National	3	1	2	3	0
Prisons	1	0	0	0	0
Building	18	10	8	15	0
ALRMP II	42	29	13	75	0
Total				**489**	

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides a review of the 2002-2008 plan implementation performance. It also reviews the major district development challenges, constraints and cross cutting issues. In addition, it gives an overview of the District Development plan linkages with the Medium Term Plan, and the Kenya Vision 2030. Finally from the district development analysis, it endeavours at identification of district potentials, objectives and targets for of formulation of strategies to district development.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The last District Development Plan covered the period between 2002 and 2008. The theme of the plan was "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". During the plan period, strategies were geared towards setting the pace for effective management for sustainable Economic growth and poverty reduction in all the sectors in the district. Table 7 gives a summary review of the previous plan projects implemented.

Table 7: Implementation of 2002-2008 DDP

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects completed	No. of Ongoing projects	Total cost of projects implemented (Millions)	No. of projects Stalled/not started
Agriculture	12	6	6	40	0
Livestock	12	4	8	20	0
Veterinary	3	1	2	10	0
Water	18	3	15	35	0
Environment	1	1	0	3	0
Forestry	4	1	3	10	0
Land and Settlement	1	0	1	1	0
Roads/Bridges	5	5	0	2	0
Roads	22	18	4	30	0
Drift/Bridges	10	7	2	20	0
Mbeere County	5	4	1	25	0
Trade /Industry	4	1	3	1	
Health	29	18	11	25	
Education	11	7	4	150	0
Social Services	2	2	0	11	0
Public Administration	3	2	1	10	0
Civil Registrar	1	1	0	1	0
Children	2	1	1	2	0
National	3	1	2	3	0
Prisons	1	0	0	0	0
Building	18	10	8	15	0
ALRMP II	42	29	13	75	0
Total				**489**	

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

During the Plan period, the district experienced inadequate rainfall which resulted in crop failure. Low implementation could also be attributed to low funding levels of projects. At the same time most of the projects undertaken by departments were outside the Plan since ministries demanded annual Work plan and budgets which were not drawn from the DDP.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM PREVIOUS PLAN

Most of the devolved funds in the district level do not draw their projects from the DDP but identify projects from the community level. Lack of commitment to the DDP while setting priorities within sectors also contributed to the low levels of implementation. Most of the projected targets were met partially. Most departments implemented other projects than those proposed in the Plan while most of donor funded projects were not included in the Plan.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH MEDIUM TERM PLAN THE VISION 2030 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, issue-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, CONSTRAINTS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to affect the implementation of the 2008-2012 Mbeere District Development plan.

Development Challenges

In adequate water

Generally, the district has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use since rainfall is inadequate and unreliable. 40 % of the districts' inhabitants have access to portable water. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production since most farmers depends on the rains for production. The majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

Inaccessible Roads

The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth roads. This is often rendered impassable during rainy seasons. This has affected agricultural production and marketing of produce as well as provision of important services.

Persistent Famine

The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically. This has continued to undermine development efforts in Mbeere district. Lack of pastures and water causes loss of a large percentage of livestock which is one of the major sources of income to the community notwithstanding.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

High Population Growth Rate

The District population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 38.05 % of the total population (83861 persons) as at 2008 and is projected to rise to 95979 persons by the year 2012. This scenario will put a lot of strain especially on learning facilities which are not expanding at the same rate as population

growth. The youthful population has also given rise to high levels of unemployment in the district.

High population implies that the population of age groups needing targeted interventions in addressing issues affecting them has been on the rise. Both the primary and secondary schools age is expected to increase towards the end of the Plan period thereby exerting pressure on the existing Education, Health and Social facilities. This means there is need to expand learning facilities at the existing primary and secondary schools as well construct new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in population. There will be need to increase the number of tertiary institutions to offer professional courses to help improve transition and enhance human resource and skills for the development of the district.

The reproductive age among women is expected rise significantly meaning, maternal, child health care and other related services will need to be improved through establishment of adequate facilities and education. There will also be need to curb rampant increase in population through concerted education and sensitization on the importance of family planning and population management.

The labour force is the most productive group in the district. This group is faced with a number of challenges including unemployment, underemployment, low education levels, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Efforts will therefore be geared towards addressing issues affecting labour force during the Plan period. An ambitious program for imparting entrepreneurial and life skills to especially the youthful population will be crucial. To address the issue of HIV and AIDS, all stakeholders need understand the fact that the pandemic is a development rather than a health issue and therefore mainstreamed in all development programs.

Creation of employment opportunities in the district is also emphasized in this Plan. Agriculture and livestock sub sector is the largest employer and contributor to household incomes in the district. Therefore strategies for transforming the sub sector are necessary if the district is to fully absorb its labour force

SWOT Analysis for Population Growth Rate

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Energetic youth	Lack of initiatives to migrate and look for jobs. Lack of appropriate skills. Lack of collateral Security to borrow loans Low education levels
Opportunities	**Threats**
Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Micro Finance Institutions. Banking institutions providing loans to start business, Mbeere Joint Loans Board.	HIV and ids pandemic. Diseases,

High levels of Poverty

Half of the total population in Mbeere live below the poverty line. The district has inadequate health facilities making treatment of diseases costly. On average, one has to

travel a distance of 7km to get a health facility, usually a dispensary, which may not have necessary drugs.

Among the groups affected by poverty in the district are children, women, jobless school leavers, widows, single mothers, orphans, the disabled and aged, the sick, peasant farmers, divorcees, female headed households, children headed households and households headed by the uneducated.

Strategies during the plan period will include provision of sufficient water for both domestic and livestock consumption as well as irrigation, reducing the cost of farm inputs, introducing drought resistant crops, provision of credit facilities to farmers, improving marketing strategies, improving infrastructure in the district, control of crops and livestock pests and diseases, provision of subsidized drugs and medical services, making the cost of education affordable at all levels, opening and developing rural access roads, issuance of title deeds, ensuring the provision of electricity for both domestic and commercial use, lowering the cost of construction materials and creation of employment opportunities in the district.

SWOT Analysis for Poverty

Strengths	**Weakness**
Devolved youth and women fund; Availability of labour force; Availability of land.	Lack of entrepreneurship culture among locals; Risk averse attitude-fear of taking loans; A large dependent population; Poor access roads to market centres.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Skills development for youth at youth polytechniques; Promote more self employment by giving trade loans; Improve and open more access roads.	Frequent drought that destroys lives and livelihood;

High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has become a major problem in the district with over 4,014 people confirmed as HIV/AIDS positive. The district prevalence rate is 3.8 per cent. The most affected areas in the district are the major market centres of Kiritiri, Makutano, Ishiara and Siakago, where the main economic activities are concentrated.

The disease has led to increase in the number of orphans who lack proper care increasing burden at the family level and stress for the extended families. There is loss of productive manpower as most people affected are in the productive age between 25-45 years. This has led to decline in economic output in the district because of reduced workforce, family income, food and other basic necessities.

Measures that the district plans to put in place during the plan period to curb the HIV/AIDS pandemic include strengthening advocacy through community awareness campaigns, encouraging community participation in the fight against HIV/AIDS through Community Based Organization (CBOs) and encouraging the use of preventive measures

like condoms. Others include treatment and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and discouraging retrogressive cultural behaviours that promote the spread of HIV/AIDS.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDs

Strength	Weaknesses
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs; HIV\AIDS lessons in schools.	High levels of stigma; Illiteracy; High denial rates Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Initiate Home Based care programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Establishment a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers Droughts; High rate of denial; Rising poverty levels; High illiteracy.

Gender Inequality

The problems facing the Mbeere women include lack of participation in decision-making and limited access to resources for example men in the district generally hold title deeds to land. Therefore women cannot access credit using title deeds as collateral to set up income generating projects. The women also have limited access to information on how to improve their welfare. Preference for the boy child as opposed to the girl child education in the district is prevalent.

During this plan period, efforts will be made to reduce gender disparity especially with regard to decision-making in development and environmental issues. The district will also facilitate women to have greater access to resources such as land. The current land Reform Review is expected to enable women achieve this goal. To increase food security and poverty reduction in the district, the agricultural and other extension workers will focus their attention on women. Capacity building will be undertaken to empower women to increase their knowledge and enable them to make informed choices. Tradition that restricts women in major decision-making will be discouraged. To optimally address gender issues, the district will, as much as possible, maintain and use data for planning that is gender disaggregated.

SWOT Analysis for Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses
Creation of ministry of Gender and Existence of MYWO; Existence of Women and Youth Empowerment Programmes e.g. KWFT, K-	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and district committees.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund; Adult education programmes.	
Opportunities	**Threats**
Existence of law on gender balance; Creation of awareness on the existence of support programmes.	Entrenched cultural practices;

Lack of Disaster Management Systems

The major disasters that frequently occur in the district are drought and famine. Drought in the district is persistent as rainfall is often either uncertain or inadequate to support agricultural and livestock development activities. During the plan period, introduction of appropriate indicators (early warning systems) to assist in monitoring environmental changes such as drought will be put in place, rehabilitation of grazing land with indigenous grass and shrub species to ensure availability of dry season fodder while introduction of fruit trees on farms will ensure a regular cash flow to the farmers even during drought periods. Intensification of agricultural extension services with a view to improving farm management, mobilization of the community to improve the poor road network, sensitizing people to work hard and to avoid over dependence on relief food and promotion of drought crops are some of the other measures that will be introduced during the Plan period to curb adverse effects of drought and famine in the district.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses
Early warning indicators; Availability of arable land.	Lack of effective disaster preparedness; Depletion of forests through de-forestation;
Opportunities	**Threats**
Train communities on disaster preparedness; Intensification of agricultural extension services; Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas; Training on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion.	Unpredictable natural disasters; Lack of trained personnel.

Environmental Degradation and Management

Some of the problems identified as associated with environmental degradation in the district include high levels of deforestation and land degradation. Due to prolonged drought, many indigenous trees have been cut down for charcoal burning. Land clearing for agriculture has also caused deforestation in several parts of the district. During the Plan period, appropriate measures will be put in place to conserve environment in the district by protecting water catchment areas, increasing protection and conservation of indigenous forest, especially the Kiangombe Forest through control of timber harvesting and charcoal burning, establishment of trees nurseries in each of the locations, strengthening rural Afforestation Extension Programmes, protecting river banks and hills

to ensure that there is no land degradation through deforestation and water pollution in the existing rivers.

SWOT Analysis for Environmental Conservation and Management

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Existence of law and regulations; Political goodwill Cooperation from local leaders.	Non-adherence to existing laws; Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws; Poor management of natural resource due to illiteracy.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Rehabilitation of catchments and a forestation of degraded areas; Training opportunities for community environment committees.	Destruction of forests and catchments Natural disasters e.g. droughts Aridity and harsh climatic conditions

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

The section provides the analysis of the major development issues and their causes which will need to be addressed during the plan period. The section further analyses District Development /immediate objectives and targets to be achieved during the plan period. The section provides the strategies to be used to achieve the objectives and targets.

Table 8: Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Development issues	**Causes**	**District Development Objectives**	**Immediate Objectives / Targets**	**Strategies**
Food insecurity	**Agriculture** Poor agronomic practices; Poorly developed market systems; Non prevalence of value addition practices ; Overdependence on nature for the growing of the crops; low moistures content (in adequate rainfall); Post harvest losses; High cost of farm inputs; Crop pest and diseases;	Ensure food security (we have enough food)	Goal 1: Ensure Food Security **Agriculture** Promote better agronomic practices; Monitor and disseminate market information; Set up cottage value addition plants; promote irrigation practices; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Increased extension services .	Initiate extension services under NALEP; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Monitor input prices and advise farmers accordingly; Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate product market information.
	Livestock Production/ Veterinary services;	Ensure food security (we have enough food)	Increase extension services; Affordable livestock inputs;	Training on animal upgrading, feed production, and

Development issues	Causes	District Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives / Targets	Strategies
	Few extension staff; High cost of livestock inputs; Frequent droughts; Low producing breeds; Animal diseases.		Improved breeding animals; Put in place droughts mitigation measures.	Water harvesting; Initiate extension services through NALEP; Initiate crop pest and disease control; Intensify disease surveillance and control.
Water inaccessibility	Long distance to water points, Poor water harvesting methods, Inadequate water points, inaccessibility to clean drinking water, Poor operation and maintenance of water points.	Ensure that the community has access to clean portable water	Goal 2: Improve Water accessibility- Increase accessibility to reliable clean water, Rehabilitation of existing water points and supplies.	Construct borehole, earth dam, springs, wells and roof catchment programmes, Initiate clean piped water projects.
Poor Health status	Inadequate health facilities, Low Doctor / Nurse patient ratio, Inoperative health facilities, Long distances to health facilities, Understaffing, Lack of essential drugs.	Improve Health Standards	Goal 3 Improve Health Status- Increase accessibility to proper medical care, Increase health facilities, increase control and prevention of endemic diseases, and increase immunization coverage	Initiate immunization programmes, Construct/ equip more health facilities, Control of endemic diseases, Initiate nutrition and balanced diet programmes.
Poor road infrastructure	Inadequate funding for road upgrading and routine maintenance, Many unclassified roads, Poor Terrain and Soil texture.	Improve the condition of the roads in the District.	Goal 4: Improve road network- Ensure proper maintenance of road networks, increase classification of roads; and Increase road network	Undertake routine road maintenance through RMFLF, Initiate classification of roads, Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges
Low literacy levels	Low literacy, high dropout rates, inadequate education facilities, and teaching staff, low enrolment, transition, and retention rates.	Improve the literacy levels	Goal 5: Increase Literacy Rates Improve performance in national exams; Improve enrolment, transition, and retention rates.	Intensified assessment, Mounting in service courses; Hold awareness meetings; Improve facilities e.g. Science Laboratories.
Environmental degradation	High rate of deforestation; Poor sand harvesting methods, and uncoordinated Quarrying.	Ensure that our environmental sustainability.	Goal 6: Environmental Management and Conservation Increase afforestation; Protect	Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate river bank protection along River Ena; Initiate

Development issues	Causes	District Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives / Targets	Strategies
			our rivers; Ensure that waste is properly disposed	proper waste disposal and sanitation.
Unemployment	Lack of job opportunities for locals; Lack of appropriate skills and technologies; Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business potentials; Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization into the rural areas.	Reduce the levels of un employment in the District.	Goal 7: Unemployment Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries; Increase the number of skilled manpower available by 60%; Enhance Rural Electrification Programme.	Initiate skills training / workshops and seminars; Promotion of investment programmes in the district; Enhance Rural Electrification Programme.
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related illnesses; High levels of poverty; Breakdown of family values and irresponsible parenthood.	Reduce the number of Orphans and vulnerable Children	Goal 8: Improve the situation of OVCs- Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs; Ensure that OVCs get access to Education, Health care, Birth certificates	Work towards poverty reduction with development partners such as CCF and Bidii; Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child and responsible parenthood; Enforce children maintenance orders.
Population growth rate, development and environment	High poverty levels at 58 percent of the population under poverty level; .Low uptake of contraceptives	Reduce the Population growth rate in the district.	Poverty reduction programmes. Family planning programmes	Initiate income generation activities; Family Planning campaigns.

CHAPTER THREE
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. The chapter highlights strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues that run across all sectors. For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the major sector in the district and is made up of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Fisheries development, forest and Wildlife, Co-operative development and Lands Sub-sectors. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as food security and high income generation during the plan period. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative crops like cotton and horticultural crops. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and beans and increase the income for the people. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new recipes.

In addition, co-operative and fisheries development, livestock production, and veterinary activities will be increased throughout the plan period.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non-gazetted forest from being overexploited. The land adjudication and issuance of title deeds will be improved in order to settle the landless and also allow the farmers have collateral to access loans.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. The sector strives to contribute to food security, income generation and employment creation in the district. Over 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products. The district has over 16 cooperatives with a turnover of over Kshs. 12.5 million annually.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Catholic Diocese of Embu	Agricultural extension and water harvesting
Mbeere Cotton Growers Association	Promotion of cotton growing in the district
ACK Diocese of Mbeere	Agricultural extension services
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute(KARI)	Crop research & provision of certified planting materials
CCF Mayori	Agricultural extension services
Kitui Cotton Ginnery	Cotton ginning, seed provision & promotion
Mwea Cotton Ginnery	Cotton ginning, seed provision & promotion
ALRMP II	Support to Beekeeping, fodder production, Dairy goat and Chicken upgrading, Construction of water Points, and capacity building
MKEPP	Funding
KADI	Agro forestry & food processing
CCF	Funding
SACDEP	Processing of Traditional food crops & water harvesting
CCS	Funding
Green Belt Movement	Rural Afforestation
Arid Land Resources Management project	Natural Resources Conservation
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Springs and river line conservation
Mbeere County Council	Hill Forestry management of Kiangombe Kiambere and Kianjiru
Business Community	Establish Trade & Industrial Enterprises/Investment; Consumer of goods and services; Advocacy for efficient service delivery; Provision of feedback on trade and industry issues; Supplier of goods and services;
Financial Institution(Post Bank & Other credit organization)	Provide financial assistance; Provide business advisory services;
Associations (FKE, JUA KALI Association)	Protect the interests of the business community; Private sector advocacy; Provide business & industrial information.
State Corporations	Clearance of goods; Collection of taxes, levis & duties; Facilitate & promote export, investments & standards; Provide trade & industrial information.
Government	Provide an enabling environment for promotion of Trade and Industrial investment by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in collaboration with all stakeholders. Contribute funds for financial assistance to MSME's.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Improve food security; Production of high quality produce	High cost of farm inputs; Inappropriate credit facilities and high cost credit; Low market prices for the products	Revitalize the coop sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices; More appropriate credit facilities/ scheme to be pursued; source for external markets.
	Provision and facilitation of extension services.	Insufficient transport High staff to farmer ratio	Work scheduling Targeting farmer groups
	Management and control of pests and diseases	Stubborn pests e.g. Greater grain borer	Pests surveillance & control
	Management and conservation of natural resources	Cultivation on sloppy areas and riparian	Sensitization on best agronomic practices.
	Monitoring and management of food security	Miraa growing; Low & unreliable rainfall	Campaigns for alternative source of income; Promotion of drought tolerant crops.
	Information management	Lack of utilization of agric information e.g. market data	Sensitization on use of market data by use of bill boards & trainings
Livestock Development	Improve the quality of livestock products; Increase quality of pasture Increase milk production Livestock upgrading Livestock extension and training Bee keeping	Poor/Low quality breeding, High disease incidence, Inadequate/poor quality pasture due to frequent drought leading to high mortality, poor fodder Preservation methods, poor livestock management techniques.	Improve skills on proper husbandry; Intensify vaccination campaigns. Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques. Adopt group approach Extension
Research and Development	To improve on the crops and livestock quantity	Inadequate resources to carry out long term research on breeding, High costs of research seeds making replication difficult.	Collaboration with other stakeholders, Dissemination of seeds to organized groups.
Food Security	Provision of sufficient food to the people.	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall, Inherently infertile and highly eroded soils, Low usage of improved technology.	Development of early maturing/ drought tolerant varieties, Train farmers on soil fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Cooperative Development	Education, training and information i.e. sensitization of the Co-operative Societies Act, rules, bylaws,	lack of finance; lack of transport; lack of enough staff;	Request for a new vehicle and sufficient funds to enable the officers to operate efficiently. Train more staff

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	accounting system, HIV/AIDS		
Fisheries	Increase the fish production in the main dams Conservation of fisheries resource in Tana River.	Poor fishing Methods and lack of Processing plants	Promote the market for fish. Improve fishing methods.
Land and settlement	Increase number of people having titles.	Many land disputes	Start a crush programme to deal with the cases.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Agriculture

Project Name, Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA District wide	Empower farmers to start income generating activities and involve private sector in provision of extension services.	Reach 6,400 farmers	Training of FADC, CIGs, Youth & Children. Farmers tours, field days, demonstrations and individual farmers training
MKEPP Along river basins of Rupingazi & Ena	Increase food security and reduce poverty at household level.	Reach 1,230 farmers, peg 16km of river bank and form two farmer Field Schools(FFS)	River bank protection, soil conservation, training farmer groups & FFS and compiling market data.
NALEP GOK District wide	Ensure food security through promotion of drought tolerant crops, fruit crops and soil conservation. Support to extension and administrative services	Renovate 2 offices, Promote mangoes, G/nuts & pumpkins.	Promote drought tolerant crops, cotton, sunflower, fruit tree crops, agro processing, energy conservation technologies and soil conservation.
COTTON PRODUCTION District wide	Promotion of cotton growing for income generation	Hold 32 Barazas Train 400 farmers Set up 20 demos	Cotton trainings, seed provision, demonstrations, farm trials and small scale processing.
NJAA MARUFUKU KENYA District wide	Implement productivity based activities with quick impact on eradication of hunger and poverty in rural areas targeting the poor and vulnerable members of the community	Approve 10 proposals for farmer groups	Organize field days and funding groups to start income generating activities and training thro FFS methodology.
PROMOTION OF ORPHAN CROPS District wide	To increase crop production through availing of quality seeds and training to improve food security and income for the farmers	Train seed bulking farmers Retrieve 10 tons of seed from farmers	Provision of seeds and training on production, processing and storage.

(B) New Project Proposals-Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Emerging crops (Sun flower, Jatropha, Mushrooms)	1	To encourage farmers to diversify to non alternative crops for increased incomes	Groups per year 8 Sites per year	Set up demonstration sites Train Farmers Link farmers to markets

(A) On-going project-Livestock production

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Asal based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project ALLPRO (ADB)	To improve sustainable rural livelihood and food security through improved livestock production, marketing and support for drought management and food security.	All farmers	Farmers, groups trainings water resources surveys, Range rehabilitation, disease surveillance, community based demand driven initiatives.
Local poultry upgrading	To upgrade local chicken using Kenbro chicken	5 groups per location	Issue hen and cocks for upgrading through ALRMPII and MKEPP
Fodder bulking or Pasture/fodder production	Establish small fodder bulking plots	3 groups per location	Establish plots to be planted with high quality fodder supported by ALRMPII and MKEPP
Modern Beekeeping (All Divisions)	Introduce modern hives	3 groups per location	Groups are given modern hives through ALRMPII and MKEPP
Local goat upgrading for milk production	Upgrade local goats with dairy bucks	5 groups per location	Dairy bucks used for upgrading
Local goats and sheep upgrading for meat production	Introduce good meat animals(galla bucks and doper rams	30 groups	Purchase of galla bucks and doper rams through ALLPRO(ADB)
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) (All Divisions)	To impart farmers with knowledge on livestock keeping as a business	All Farmers in groups	Provision of livestock extension services
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Fund groups with Livestock related enterprises	5 groups	Each proposal ceiling is Kshs 200,000

New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP II	1	To promote the socio-economic development of the livestock sub sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	All locations	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation Training Collaboration and research; Gender and Poverty focus
Fodder/Pasture gapping of existing bulking plots	2	To do gapping to the small fodder bulking plots	8 locations	Farmers to continue providing land and labour on the plots.

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes-Forestry Department

Project Name Location	Objectives	Target	Activity Description
Intensified Socio Forestry Project(GOK/JICA) Covers all divisions in the district	To promote individual community farmers in good agricultural and forestry practices	Peasant farmers	Adopts farmer field schools using extension officers and farmer facilitators.
Mount Kenya East Pilot Project(MKEPP-NRM)	Conservation of Natural Resources in Ena and Rupingazi river basins	3 FDA's each for Ena and Rupingazi basin	The project uses FDA approach in an integrated multi-dimensional approach
GOK Programmes	Promote dry land and farm forestry	Peasant farmers	Uses the extension Officers' to implement as per the annual work plan and budget.

(B) New Projects-Forestry

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm forest programme (District wide)	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Farm visits - 34 On farm tree planting(10) Plantation establishment (20Ha) Tree nursery production (150,000)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry; Promotion of commercial tree planting; Planting of 20 Ha in un-gazetted areas. Tree seedling production
Plantation development programme	2	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient	Farm visits (50) On farm tree planting(20 Ha) Tree nursery (200,000)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry Promotion of commercial tree planting Planting of 20 Ha

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		utilization	Rehabilitate degraded sites (5) Forest protection (242Ha)	in un-gazetted areas. Tree seedling production
Tree seedlings production	3	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Tree nursery production (150,000)	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	4	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Farm visits - 34 On farm tree planting(10) Forest protection (242Ha)	Training on efficient forest resource conservation. Efficient energy utilization demonstration.

(A) On-going Projects Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mt Kenya East Pilot project for Natural resource management Rural livelihoods Component Veterinary sub-component	Rural livelihood improvement to uplift the rural population out of poverty levels by improving on the livestock population through animal health activities	Improve on livestock population of 50,960 by 5% Rehabilitate cattle dips 2 per FY. In established FDA's (6 cattle dips) Put in place A.I kits in FDA's of : Kiangombe 4 kits Gachuriri already purchased; Ndurumori two Rianjeru to be purchased and others that will be incorporated. Train A.I for every FDA formed 6 trained Hides and skins value addition 3 training.	Purchase of A.I Training of inseminators rehabilitation of cattle dips in focal development areas Disease control and surveillance Value addition especially hides and skins whereby the traders are trained on handling from slaughter to the dried products
ASAL based livestock and rural livelihood project with DLPO Location: District wide	Project objectives is to contribute to poverty reduction at Natural and house hold levels to be achieved	Target on improvement of a population of over 78,000 basically on livestock/Agricultural	Livestock productivity activities in beef production and small stock production; Animal health improvement by:

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	through: Livestock production development; Animal health improvement Drought management and food security initiatives	sectors out of the total population of 208,816. Also targeting a livestock herd of about 50,960 heads of cattle to grow by 5% per year. Goats 108,670 to grow by 5% per year Sheep 55,052 to grow by 5%/year and the rest of the other types through improved animal, husbandry and animal health, Increased marketing levels to be reflective of income generated to livestock farmers/traders	Training of staff in disease control; Disease control/surveillance activities; Disease control committees along stock routes; Vaccinations and branding at least 75%of the total population annually, against Anthrax/ black quarter, FMD, lumpy skin disease etc Livestock marketing improvement by linking producers to markets. Identify and train groups in value addition(4 groups per year)FY Identify and train livestock marketing groups at least 4 per year. Train hides/skins producers selectors and flayers Drought management and food security industry by training.

(B) New Project Proposals-Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
PATTEC (District wide)	1	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	Common interest groups to be formed and trained. Farmers to be visited in financial year	Planning, monitoring and evaluation Training Collaboration and research Gender and Poverty focus
Construction of Divisional offices Mwea, Makima, Gachoka, Kiritiri	2	Improve office accommodation	4 offices	Carry out Civil Works

On-going projects-Fisheries

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries Management and Development	Increase Fish production Improve quality of Fish products Stock ponds, dams and Water pans	800MT per year 10,000 fingerlings	Improve fishing methods Conduct trainings

(A) New Project Proposal-Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Fisheries' office Construction	1	Improve office accommodation	1 office block	Civil works

(A) On-going Projects-Land and Settlement

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land adjudication in Mwea Division	To settle the landless; To register the parcels	Complete 80% of the pending cases	Sensitization and collection of S.F.T. revenue; Checking and solving map versus ground queries.
Issuance of tittles	To ensure accuracy of the records	To clear all the cases in the 5 sections; Cover 70% of each section area.	Hearing land objections; Handle filed queries; Check the adjudication registers; Demarcation and survey.

(B) New Project proposals-Land and Settlement

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Title Deeds	1	Ascertain ground occupation of respective squatters	Finalize one in every 2 years	Demarcation and survey work.
Land Adjudication	2	Allow for registration; Ensure accuracy of the records	Finalize one area every year	Finalize and print maps; Handle field queries; Demarcation and survey work. Justification: It is necessary and will ensure ownership.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector requires both direct and indirect inputs from other sectors for it to achieve its mission and vision. Governance, Justice, Law and Order is of particular importance if people are to go about their production activities in a relatively secure environment. This sector links well with Health sub-sector for a healthy labour force to spur its growth. It therefore heavily relies on the gains made in the education sub-sector to provide both healthy and skilled labour force. To transport the produce to the markets, will require well-developed road network (Infrastructure sector).

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Agricultural sub-sector plans to embark on a programme which promotes planting of drought resistant crops due to prevailing harsh climatic conditions in the district. These programmes will put the district on course to achieve MDG Goal number 1 which aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. ASAL based livestock and rural livelihoods support projects will also contribute to poverty reduction at household level. The sector recognizes the critical role played by women and youth in development and in this regard proposes to offer training programme on cross-cutting issues to youth and women groups in the district during the plan period on issues that affect them. This will go a long way in bridging the gender inequality gap and address the needs unique to women and youth. Consequently, this will help to achieve MDG goal 3 which aims at promoting gender equality and empower women. In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the programme of Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) whose aim is to reduce extreme poverty and hunger in the district will have the contribution in minimizing poverty. This will be achieved by giving direct grants to community groups to implement project which address food insecurity.

Environment plays a special role in the development process. It is the main source of raw materials for production, it provides shelter against adverse natural conditions (heat, ultra-violet rays etc), regulates climatic patterns, and acts as a sink for disposal of wastes emanating from production and consumption processes.

At local level, there are intrinsic linkages between rural livelihoods and the environment. Rural populations are dependent on the access and use of natural resources (land, water, forests, and wetlands) to meet their food, energy, building and income needs. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by limited water and sanitation and waste management facilities. In this regard, re-afforestation programme, community forest conservation programmes and range management and improvement programmes have been proposed with an aim of tackling the problem of environmental degradation. This will ensure that the district addresses interventions geared towards the achievement of MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

3.2 TRADE TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

The sector is made up of Trade, East African Community, State for National Heritage and Tourism sub-sectors.

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

Over the plan period, the district will provide necessary incentives for investment especially maintenance of the infrastructure where the youths will be employed on casual basis. New physical infrastructural facilities will also be built in order to promote investments especially in Gachoka, Mwea, Evurori, Siakago Kiritiri and Makima Divisions. Availability of credit facilities will be enhanced to ensure investments by famers.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 11 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centres, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and metal shops forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households.

The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities within the district with the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have been assisted through training on business and provision of credit.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Business Community	Establish Trade & Industrial Enterprises/Investment; Advocacy for efficient service delivery; Provision of feedback on trade and industry issues; Supplier of goods and services
Financial Institution and other credit organization	Provide financial assistance: Provide business advisory services.
Government	Provide an enabling environment for promotion of Trade and Industrial investment by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in collaboration with all stakeholders; Contribute funds for financial assistance to Small Micro Enterprises; Gives technical backstopping.
Mbeere county council/Department of trade	Provision of business loans to traders; Issuance of trading licenses.
Entrepreneurs	Provide business start up capital

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district; Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro	Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by	Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	entrepreneurs: Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	beneficiaries: Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.	premises: Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
Small Scale Industry	Provision of land and infrastructure.	There is no land and structures provided for the informal sector.	Finalize provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds; Finalize allocation of land and title deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied; Develop industrial and innovation parks.
	Access to finance	Most of small scale entrepreneurs lack collateral to secure loans.	Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance; Encourage micro lending institutions in the district.
	Marketing	Inadequate access to markets; Overexploitation by large companies; Monopolistic practices of marketing boards; Lack of market information; Lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets.	Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills; Organizing exhibitions, symposia and trade fete for the Jua Kali products.
	Training	Lack of quality training and facilities.	Develop and implement policies enabling entrepreneurial environment and establishing a national training strategy; Facilitate technological innovation in the sector; Improve the operational and managerial capacity of institutions and programmes that support the sector's development.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board District wide	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises;	Micro, small medium enterprises	Issuing of loans to small traders
Trader courses District wide	Provide Business management skills to enterprises operators	Micro, small & medium enterprises	Training courses on business management
Advisory & counselling services District wide	Provide Business advice & counselling services to enterprises operators	Micro, small & medium enterprises	Provide business management advice & counselling services

(B) New Project Proposals-Trade and Industry

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mbeere Trade Development Joint Loan Board Programme	1	To provide accessible finance to micro, small & medium enterprises	To establish Joint Loan Board by 2009	Establish Board & disburse loans to MSME's
Industrial site Siakago Town	2	To enable the Potential industrialists have facilities	Construction completed by 2010	Construction of Industrial sheds
Fruit Processing project Siakago Division	3	To add value on produce To utilize surplus fruits	Construction completed by 2012	Drying fruits & juice extraction

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector requires a health labour force to spur its growth. It will therefore rely heavily on the gains made in the human resources sector to provide both healthy and skilled labour force. To transport the produce to the markets, the sector will require well-developed road network while thriving trade within the district will ensure a ready market for the products. The manpower sector is important to the Agriculture and rural development Sector due to provision of labour and response to natural disasters and calamities affecting the sector. The sector depends entirely on raw materials produced in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The county council of Mbeere will continue to provide loans to small scale traders in the district to boost their working capital. In addition micro finance institutions will continue to provide loans to the business community. This sector has a potential of providing the highest source of employment opportunities. Further, the youths, PLWAs and women will be considered for credit facilities.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

The sector is made up of Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, airstrips and other infrastructure) sub-sectors.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and mission

Vision: "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

During the plan period, the district will ensure that the road network is improved and new roads opened to link up the whole district. Electricity connections will be increased to a higher level targeting mainly trading centres and public utilities especially in ensuring high investments in the Jua Kali sector. In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving the shelter situation in both rural and urban areas.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income for the people employed in the sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid and hence more people will be employed in the sub sector.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Roads Board(KRB)	Funding Monitoring and Evaluation
District Roads Committee(DRC)	Prioritization of road works Preparation of budgets(ARWPB) Monitoring and Evaluation
Donors(ADB-World Bank etc)	Funding of schools, hospitals etc.
District Development Committee(DDC)	Monitoring and Evaluation
Community	Labour and equipments(contractors) Monitoring and Evaluation
GOK(Other departments)	Funding
Transporters	Funding(via taxes e.g. fuel levy
CDF	Co-funding of projects/programmes
GOK ministries	Technical advice and provision of manpower
NGO's	Co-funding of projects/programmes

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance Upgrading of roads to Bitumen standard Gravelling, Bridging and culver- ting of Roads to an all weather standard	Inadequate funds Inadequate supervisory staff Inadequate supervisory vehicles	Raise Fuel levy Contract the works Train more contractors Source funds from Development Partners
Buildings	Construct new buildings Maintain existing buildings	Inadequate funds Inadequate supervisory vehicles	Request for more resources to be allocated.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Roads and Building

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Objective	Targets	Description
Routine maintenance of roads District wide	Maintain the road network to a motorable standard	Grade 336.0 km of DRC roads, 07/08	a)Bush clearing b)Culvert installation c)Grading
Spot improvement of roads District wide	Improve spots which are bottleneck to road transport	Improve all sports earmarked in the 07/08 Annual Roadwork plans	a)Gravelling b)Culvert installation c)Bridge/Drift construction d)Gabion installation
Upgrading of roads to bitumen standard Evurori Division	Upgrade Road C92, Karigiri-Thuci River to Bitumen	Upgrade 27.0km of road to bitumen	Construction of road to bitumen standard, including drainage structures and road furniture
Mechanical Transport Fund Mbeere District under District Mechanical Officer	Raise revenue through hire of vehicles, plants and equipments	Kshs.4million	Hire of vehicles, plants and equipment.
Construction of jua kali sheds at Makutano-Wachoro Mwea Division, Gachoka Constituency	Build/construct a central place for jua kali artisans to do business	one kali sheds	Construct stalls, sheds
Construction of food processing house at A.T.D.C Siakago	To be used for demonstrating the processing of food stuffs in the District	One food processing house	Construct Building
Construction of District Agriculture offices at Siakago	Provide DAO officers with conducive working environment and better working office facilities	One office block	Construct offices
Construction of 2 No. A.P houses at Siakago	Provide more housing to Administration Police officers	Two AP houses	Construct more houses
Construction of 2 No. workshops at Iriamurai Youth Polytechnic	Provide additional 2 No. workshops to the polytechnic	Two workshops	Construct 2 No. additional workshops

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Objective	Targets	Description
Completion of district works offices	Provide more office space	One district office	Construct building
Completion of Operating Theatre at Siakago District Hospital	Ensure operations are done at Siakago District hospital	One theatre building	Completion of building
Completion of 80 bed ward at Siakago District Hospital	Provide additional in-patient beds	One 80 bed Ward	Completion of ward.

(B) New project Proposals-Roads, Bridges and Building

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Open and maintain roads in Siakago and Gachoka constituencies under road 2000 programme	1	Open and maintain both classified and unclassified roads to motorable condition	79 roads	Bush clearing Grading Spot gravelling Culvert installation
Proposed construction of Cooperative offices at Siakago	2	office accommodation to DCO's staff	Construct office block	Construct one office
Proposed construction of Karaba Law court at Karaba in Mwea Division Gachoka constituency	3	Provide law court at Karaba 1 No. building	Construction of the law court.	Construct Law Court
Rehabilitation of Siakago Youth Polytechnic	4	Provide additional workshops, classrooms, toilets and water facilities	3 No. workshops 1 No. Toilet block	Construct workshops, classrooms, toilet block and rehabilitate water supply.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages.

Public Administration and Law and Order Sectors ensure maintenance of security, law and order for the implementation of the sector activities. The Human Resources Sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agricultural Sector provides the food required by the manpower. On the other hand, the sector provides good infrastructure network for the smooth operations of the other sectors.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Both roads and buildings construction works helps in creating employment leading to poverty reduction i.e. Employment of Project supervisors, consultants, contractors and their related employees and even casuals. Employment in the sector will also ensure gender parity. Before any construction works commence, the relevant authorities will ensure that environmental concerns are fully addressed. Further, seminars will be carried out in the construction centres to counter the spread of HIV/AIDS.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT WATER AND SANITATION

The sector has got two main sub-sectors; water and irrigation and Environment and Natural Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "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 the Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period priority will be given to rehabilitation of all existing water points and expansion of water supply so as to reduce the distance travelled to the nearest water point to allow community members particularly women, to devote themselves to more productive activities

Firewood and charcoal being the major source of energy in the district, efforts will be made to minimize the use of wood fuel and emphasis will be placed on alternative source of energy with much emphasis on environmental friendly technologies such as use of solar energy as alternative sources of energy to reduce environmental degradation

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Increased water accessibility in the district will leave the residents with ample time to engage in economic activities. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role
Water Department	Provision of technical advice to other stakeholders. Rehabilitation and construction of new water points. Capacity building on Operations and Maintenance.
Public Health	Technical advice on proper waste disposal.
Department of Environment	Technical advice on environment management, policy implementation, community education and enforcing of environment Act.
Water services Boards	Ensure sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation to all
Water Resource Management Authority	Development of irrigation farming in the district

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water services	Ensure sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation to all	Most water supplies do not cover O &M funds; Inadequate funds; Insufficient maintenance; Deterioration of assets and thus further decline in service level; Low performance.	Sustainable O&M
Irrigation	Development of irrigation farming in the district	Land terrain; Poverty; Inadequate funds; Drought persistence making rivers dry before rains.	Train farmers on irrigation farming Develop irrigation schemes
Water Resource Management Authority	Conservation of water catchment areas	De-Afforestation due to charcoal burning and cultivation; Pressure from the community for cultivation land.	Promote agro-forestry Establish tree nurseries; Train & sensitize community on the important Natural Resource conservation
Rural water supply	Provide clean water within a reasonable distance	Frequent droughts and poverty	Mobilize resources to scoop dams and rehabilitate existing water projects
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the major rivers	High costs of laying channels; poverty	Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Objective	Targets	Description
Gangara water project Siakago Division	Decrease distance to water points Sustain health Improve economy of the area Improve sanitation	More than 6000 people will have access to safe water	Construction of additional intake and laying of distribution main tanks
Kune water project Evurori division	Decrease distance to water points Sustain health Improve economy Improve sanitation	More than 5000 people will have access to safe water	Laying additional distribution main Develop the remaining springs Train management committee Construction of storage tanks
Makima water project Mwea Division	Reduce walking distance to water points Improve health Improve economy Improve sanitation	To achieve the expected yields of 425m cubes per day	Rehabilitate distribution main Extend distribution mains Construct storage tanks

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Objective	Targets	Description
Ena-Siakago water supply Siakago division	Improve community health and welfare Reduce walking distance to water points in rural areas	Distribution of water to rural/urban areas for domestic use Serve approx. 40,000 people	To rehabilitate the distribution network and lay service pipeline along the distribution mains
Embu-Kiritiri water project(EWSCO) Gachoka/Siakago Division	Improve community health and welfare Reduce walking distance to water points in rural areas	Distribution of water to rural/urban areas for domestic &industrial use Serve approximately 80,000 people	Rehabilitate the distribution network Extend existing pipe lines Construct storage tanks.
Don-Bosco Gachoka water project Gachoka division	Improve community health and welfare Improve sanitation Reduce walking distance to water points in much areas Improve economy	More than 20,000 people will have access to safe water	Laying of distribution mains to Gachoka market and the environs Construction of water kiosks
Ishiara water supply Evurori division	Reduce walking distance to water points Promote community health care and welfare Improve sanitation Improve economy of the area	More than 30,000 people will have access to safe water	Rehabilitation of existing pipe lines Construction of treatment works ·Construction of water kiosks
Kanyuambora water . project Evurori Division	Reduce walking distance to water points Promote community health care and welfare Improve sanitation Improve economy of the area	-complete the project by end of financial year 2007/08	-install parallel 250m gravity main water to Kanyuambora market -construct storage tank of 1no.225m ^{3} 1no. 100m ^{3} 1no. 50m ^{3}
Gathiga Gaceru Water project Evurori division	Reduce walking distance to water points Promote community health care/welfare Improve sanitation Improve economy	Complete the project by 2007/08	Construct new intake Lay distribution mains Construct storage tanks 2no. 100m^3
Kirie water supply Siakakgo Division	Reduce distance to watering points Promote health and wellbeing of the community	Complete the project by 2007/08	Rehabilitate storage tank intake and distribution · main Construct storage tanks of 100m^3 Develop Kiingi spring Lay gravity main to serve more people
Kianamu water project Siakago Division	Reduce distance to safe water Control of water borne diseases	Complete by 2007/08 Benefit 5,000 people	Construct intake Lay 8km pipe line Construct storage tank 1000 ^{3} Train the management committee

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Objective	Targets	Description
Gatituri water project Siakago division	Reduce distance to safe water Improve health Improve sanitation Improve livelihood	Benefit more than 3,000 people by availing safe water	Rehabilitate intake Rehabilitate pipe line Increase distribution pipe line
Gategi water project Mwea division	Reduce walking distance to water sources Improve health and welfare	Benefit more than 5000 people with safe drinking water	Construct pump house Install pump Trench and lay pipes Train the management committee
Maathai/Kageeri/Kavaci water project	Reduce walking distance to water points Supply of safe drinking water Improve health/hygiene Provide water for livestock	2000 people will benefit from safe domestic water	Laying distribution line Construct two storage tanks $50m^3$ Construct 5No. Water kiosks.
Ngunyumu water project	Reduce distance Improve general health/hygiene Reduce water conflicts Raise revenue for O & M	4000 people will benefit from safe drinking/domestic water	Intake improvement Laying of pipe Construction of storage tanks 1No. $100m^3$ Construction of 10No. water kiosk Training of PMC

(B) New project Proposals-Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ndia water project Mwea division	1.	Reduce distance to water points; Improve economy; Improve sanitation Improve health; Reduce water conflicts.	80,000 people will benefit from safe water	Construct intake; Lay 12inch water pipes; Construct 4 storage tanks; Construct treatment works; Survey & design
Ndia-Mathenge water Gachoka division	2.	Reduce distance to water points; Improve economy; Improve sanitation Improve health; Reduce water conflicts.	Benefit 95,000 people with safe water	Survey/design; Construct intake/pump house; Lay pipe line; Construct treatment works; Construct 6No. storage tanks
Makima water project Gachoka division	3.	Reduce distance to water points; Improve economy; Improve sanitation Improve health; Reduce water conflicts.	5,000 people will benefit from safe domestic water	Rehabilitate distribution line; Lay km of distribution lines; Construct $100m^3$ storage tanks.
Riachina Mutuobare water project	4.	Reduce distance to water points;	2000 people will	Construct pump house and install pump;

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	[illegible]
Gachoka division		Improve economy: Improve sanitation Improve health. Reduce water conflicts.	benefit from the project	Survey/design: Construct 4. storage tanks Lay pipe line
Muthatari/Gachoka water project Gachoka division	5.	Reduce distance to water points: Improve economy: Improve sanitation Improve health: Reduce water conflicts.	4000 people will benefit from the project	Extension of distribution mains: Construct 2 storage tanks
Gitaru Gatururi water project Gachoka division	6.	Reduce walking distance: Reduce water conflicts: Improve economy Improve hygiene	More than 2500 people will benefit from the project. Time frame(5yrs)	Awareness creation: Survey/design: Construct pump house/install pump: Lay pipe line: Construct 2No. storage tanks 100m^3
Kamburu Kathuri water project Gachoka division	7.	Reduce walking distance: Improve health: Improve sanitation: Reduce water conflicts.	More than 2500 will benefit from safe water in the next 5 yrs: Complete the project within 5 years	Create awareness: Survey and design Construct pump house and install pump Lay pipeline Construct storage 2No 100m^3 Train PMC
Kinara Machang'a kiritiri water project Gachoka Division	8.	Reduce walking distances to water sources: Reduce both human and animal diseases: Improve economy Improve economy Improve general health: Reduce water conflicts	More than 3500 will benefit from safe water in the next 5 years: Complete the project within the next 5 years	Create awareness: Survey & design: Construct pump house and install pump: Lay pipeline: Construct 2 storage tanks 100m^3 Construct storage tank 1 50m^3: Train PMC on project management and operation and maintenance
Masinga Riakanau water project	9.	Reduce distances to less than 1km to water source: Reduce human/livestock diseases: Improve livelihood: Improve economy	More than 1,500 people will benefit from the project in the next 5 years	Create awareness: Survey/design: Construct pump house complete with pump: Construct treatment works: Trench and lay pipes; Construct storage tanks 1No. 100m^3 1No. 50m^3
Kiambere dam – Kiambere hill water project	10.	Reduce distance to water sources: Improve general health: Improve economy: Improve sanitation	120,000 will benefit from safe water for domestic	Construct storage tank 1000m^3 at Kiambere hill; Construct 4 225m^3 storage tanks; Lay distribution mains;

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			use	-Pump house, treatment works, and pump unit already in place.
Muchonoke Kamakia earth dam Siakago Division	11.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction; Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Muchonoke Kiangombe dam Siakago Division	12.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	500 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction; Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing Training O&M –training PMC
Wango earth dam Mwea division	13.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	400 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ngambari earth dam Gachoka division	14.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ikongu earth dam Gachoka division	15.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	350 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gachara earth dam Gachoka division	16.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activ
Kanguru earth dam Gachoka division	17.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ngarira sand dam Gachoka division	18.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Mururiri earth dam Gachoka division	19.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gwa Gakunju earth dam Gachoka division	20.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kavarori earth dam Gachoka division	21.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ndaruri earth dam Gachoka division	22.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kirirori earth dam Gachoka division	23.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy;	250 people will benefit from the	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design;

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	project	Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ndaguma earth dam Gachoka division	24.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kiamuthengi earth dam Gachoka division	25.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	500 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Giatugu earth dam Gachoka division	26.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	400 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Karuriri earth dam Gachoka division	27.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kwanjuri earth dam Gachoka division	28.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gwakarigu earth dam Gachoka division	29.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction;

Location/ Division/Constituency	Ranking			
		conservation		Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Mbati earth dam Gachoka division	30.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ikui earth dam Gachoka division	31.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kimweri earth dam Gachoka division	32.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gwa Kangungu earth dam Gachoka division	33.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kawenga earth dam	34.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kanjara dam Gachoka division	35.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gakinoro dam Gachoka division	36.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ciandue dam Gachoka division	37.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ndinduruku dam Gachoka division	38.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ciakuru dam Gachoka division	39.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gakavuro dam Gachoka division	40.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kathumiro dam Gachoka division	41.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Mitonguri dam Gachoka division	42.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy;	250 people will benefit from the	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design;

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	project	Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gacinari dam Gachoka division	43.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Karuiki farm Gachoka division	44.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kigomo dam Gachoka division	45.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kamuribia dam Gachoka division	46.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Rukuriri masonry dam Siakago division	47.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	500 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kiuguri dam Siakago division	48.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams. construction;

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		conservation		Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Ngenge earth dam Gachoka division	49.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Mugwambiti earth dam Gachoka division	50.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kangondo earth dam Gachoka division	51.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	400 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction; Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Njara Ciambini earth dam Gachoka division	52.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Rwaicau earth dam Gachoka division	53.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	250 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kwa Njiru earth dam Gachoka division	54.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gituuri earth dam Gachoka division	55.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	300 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Kagumori Kamukari earth dam Siakago division	56.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation; Enhance soil and water conservation	200 people will benefit from the project	Awareness creation; Site clearing; Survey/design; Dam construction Spill way and check dams, construction Fencing; Training O&M –training PMC
Gicaru borehole Gachoka division	57.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	400 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kanganangu borehole Gachoka division	58.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	1500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Mwambari borehole Gachoka division	59.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	400 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Gwagathui borehole Gachoka division	60.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	400 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Utugi borehole Gachoka division	61.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	1000 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kiamwinga secondary school borehole Gachoka division	62.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	600 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Ngangari primary school borehole Gachoka division	63.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	1000 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gwa Gakunju borehole Gachoka division	64.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Rwambora borehole Gachoka division	65.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Gituuri borehole Gachoka division	66.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	350 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Itiira borehole Siakago division	67.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Ndia Ndaga borehole Mwea division	68.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	800 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kiambogo village borehole Mwea division	69.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation	1000 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Gichunguri borehole Gachoka division	70.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	400 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Cianthia P.S borehole Evurori division	71.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	600 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kyogogo borehole Siakago division	72.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation;	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kamaa S.S borehole Evurori division	73.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	450 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kavui P.S borehole Siakago division	74.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health;	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Improve sanitation;		
Kerwa Sec. sch. borehole Gachoka division	75.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	1000 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kaungu P.S borehole Siakago division	76.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation;	600 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Ngambari village borehole Gachoka division	77.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kinyaga village borehole Gachoka division	78.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation;	300 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kaumu village borehole Gachoka division	79.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	800 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Njigi village borehole Gachoka division	80.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation;	600 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Ikomeni P.S borehole Gachoka division	81.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	800 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kiamuthengi village borehole Gachoka division	82.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation;	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kamwimbi P.S borehole Gachoka division	83.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Ndomba village borehole Gachoka division	84.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation;	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kabugua Kanyama borehole Evurori division	85.	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy Improve health	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Improve sanitation		
Ndaguma village borehole Gachoka division	86.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy: Improve health: Improve sanitation:	300 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee
Mutuandu village borehole Gachoka	87.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	300 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Ithirianjara village borehole Gachoka division	88.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	400 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Kiandue village borehole Evurori division	89.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	300 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Muteriaiguru village borehole Evurori division	90.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	250 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Mbonzuki village borehole Mwea division	91.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	500 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee.
Mungau P.S borehole Siakakgo division	92.	Decrease walking distance: Improve economy Improve health Improve sanitation	400 people will benefit from the project	Borehole drilling: Borehole equipping: Training of PMC and caretaker committee.

(C) New project Proposals-Environment (NEMA)

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	1	Provide every person with an opportunity to acquire knowledge and develop skills to manage the environment	To carry out awareness to 2 groups and 2 schools/ colleges per year	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programmes for schools/ colleges. Justification: There has been massive environmental degradation
Pollution/ Waste management District Wide	2	To reduce the levels of pollution and minimize, volumes of wastes, to encourage waste recycling and re-using	Visit all industries and local authorities; prepare environment	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land. Justification:

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Cases of pollution of the environment are increasing.
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	3	Promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources	Prepare environment management plans for 2 sand harvesting societies: 2 quarrying societies and 1 mining society per year	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act Justification: The activities are adversely affecting the environment.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4	To integrate environment concerns into the district development	1 plan for the next 5 years	Prepare a DEAP. Justification: This will integrate programmes from other stakeholders and will improve environmental management.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resource Development Sector is directly affected by Environment Water and Sanitation. The sector will ensure that the human resource is health to engage in development activities. Research, Innovation and technology sector has also close linkages to the sector due to the provision of market information. The sector requires Governance, Justice, Law and Order to enable it enforce different laws and by law governing the sector.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

To mainstream cross-cutting issues, the sector will ensures that there is access to safe water at reasonable distance. In addition, sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town so as to ensure a clean environment. Boreholes will be sunk while springs along the hills will be protected. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. Women will also be encouraged to be members of these management committees. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas and other food crops. This will be a source of employment for majority of the local community.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector is made up of Medical Services, Education, Public Health, Labour and Human Resources Development sub-sectors. The most important resource for a country is its people. In order to plan, it is necessary to have information about them as fully as possible. This involves the preparation of inventory of the existing human resources and skills, their health status, relative poverty status and position in terms of demographic transition.

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained population. To achieve this, the education sub-sector will implement activities that promote integrated management of Universal Primary Education. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the Education facilities. In education. measure will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level and institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities.

On the social front. campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behaviour that negates development efforts on Education. The communities will be further mobilized to participate in development activities towards Education.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The health sub-sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the cost-sharing money to provide facilities to improve the literacy levels and acquiring of skills. The sub-sector is however, threatened by shortage of teachers. The district has therefore taken measures to rationalize the posting of teachers to maintain educational levels throughout the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
APHIA II	Support implementation & funding in the following result areas:- Improving & expanding facility based HIV/AIDS, TB, MCH /FP, Malaria. Improving & expanding civil society activities to increase health behaviours. Improving & expanding care & support for people & families affected by HIV/AIDS. Capacity building
Mbeere Child Survival Program(MCSP) NB: This project is Phasing out on 30th Sept 2008	Implementation on:- Integrated management of childhood illnesses(IMCI) Capacity building of health workers; Community strategy; Community IMCI;

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Compassion International-Ishiara	Child survival component; Education component by sponsoring needy children; Offer support to HIV patients; Do growth monitoring and education; Offer food supplements to children under five; Support children in education.
European Union(E.U)	Funding activities e.g. Kiritiri borehole Purchase of ICT equipments i.e. Desktop & laptop computers, printers & photocopiers; Purchase of KEPI fridges; MOH land rover; Equipping theatre; Capacity building for health workers i.e. HMIS
PCEA Kanyuambora	Provide curative services
Catholic Dioceses	Provide curative services, promotive services & immunization.
NAP Kenya	Nets distribution; Support PLWAs with drugs; Community awareness on HIV/AIDS

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	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, STI prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.
	Health management systems	Lack of an equipment and a proper information system	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.
	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.
	Health Infrastructure Development	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Education and Training	Increase enrolment rates	Poverty affecting the people; High cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children. Remove some of the levies.
	Reduce dropout rates	Poverty affecting the people. Regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme. Stakeholders to cost share.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Improve level.and quality of education	Poor exam grades Low education levels Low retention rates for girls	Quality assurance Reduce poverty Promote girl child education

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects-Health

Project name Location/Division constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of health facilities (dispensaries through C.D.F)	To bring health services closer to the Community (i.e. to improve accessibility to health care.		Construction of the health facilities. Equipping the health facilities. Staffing of the health facilities
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the District.	To improve access to health services for the community in the District	To reach all the residents of Mbeere with the services.	Offering curative services. Offering preventive services. Immunization services. Rehabilitative services. Offering health education to the community.
Family planning programs	To improve access to family planning services in the community	To reach all the women of child bearing age with the commodities. To offer family planning services to the men in the community	To distribute family planning commodities. Community health education.
Malaria control programme: District	Create awareness to community on: New malaria policy Treatment Prevention/control	Leaders Women groups CBO's Community Stakeholder	Free malaria treatment for under 5s ad expectant women Subscribed ITN'S at Kshs 50 to target groups (under 5s expectant woman) affordable ITN's at Kshs 100 ITN's
Mobile outreaches (North/Central divisions	Allow community access/utilize Immunization Curative Rehabilitative Health services	Under 5's Expectant woman People with special needs	Immunizations free of charge Free curative services Free assassination Deworming Vitamin A supplementation
TB/LEPROSY Control District	Create assessable TB services. Create information to community on tertiary treatment of TB/Leprosy. Capacity building to Health worker ,CHWS Teachers etc Specimen collection, investigations follow up of charts	H/worker CHWS Teacher Leaders Community members	Allow free access to TB diagnosis, treatments which are free Follow up on defaulter

Project name Location/Division constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction CDF Ward	To increase the number of beds	80 beds capacity	To construct a 80 beds ward
Construction of theatre	To reduce referrals	Complete theatre	Construction of an operating theatre
Construction of maternity at Kathanje, Kamumu, Riandu, Kiambere dam and Kanyuambora dispensaries by CDF	To increase deliveries by skilled health workers	Complete the 5 maternities	Completion of maternities

(B) New Project Proposals-Health

Project Name/Division Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
AMREF- Mamisha programme	1	To reduce to the impact of HIV/AIDs the District.	To reach all the persons living with HIV/AIDs in the area of operation	Education of people living with HIV/AIDs. Peer education Counselling Nutritional education Linkage of the people living with HIV/AIDs to the health facilities.
DHMT Administration block	2	To create office space	1 DHMT block	To build 1 DHMT block
Fencing of some health facilities e.g. Mbeere D.H	3	Enhance security	Reliable fencing	Fencing

(A) On-going Projects-Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education in all the six divisions	Increase access to education	All primary and secondary students	Disbursement of FPEF & FSBF funds; Buying of instructional materials; Monitoring of FPEF and FSBF implementation;
Bursary Disbursement in the two constituencies	Increase retention in secondary schools	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds
School Infrastructure development through CDF,EU,ADB WORLB BANK	Improvement of physical facilities Improve quality of education	Schools with inadequate facilities Centres of excellence.	Disbursement of funds Construction Monitoring
Provision of laboratory equipment funds through SMASSE	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/ equipment	Identification by D.E.O. Disbursement Monitoring

New project Proposals-Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Free Secondary Education	1	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	All secondary school Students	Disbursement of funds and monitoring
Infrastructure GOK/OPEC-	2	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	6 Primary and 1 secondary schools	Construction Works
Laboratory Project	3	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	Laboratory Equipment project for 5 secondary schools.	Equipping of the laboratory

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture sub-sector will provide the necessary food for the sector. Physical Infrastructure sector will maintain and construct roads to transport while the public administration will ensure proper co-ordination of development activities. Provision of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

To mainstream cross-cutting, the Education sub-sector will implement activities aimed at promoting universal primary education. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the education facilities. On the other hand, the health sub-sector will provide both preventive and curative services to ensure a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed in all development activities. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Several trading centres will be linked with telephone networks. It is also expected that. in the medium term. the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the renovation of the building and installation of modern technology: computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems. The developments of all the other sectors depend on ICT for information. data storage and sharing. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities. During the plan period. this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to information. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum on ICT alongside other curriculum.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the people with development information that helps them to undertake their activities effectively. The development of all the other sectors depends on ICT for information and data storage and sharing. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) for example act as a resource and reference sector for any development information. It collects materials from all stakeholders and avail them to end users.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector. Facilitate infrastructural development. Provision of services and communication facilities.
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure. Provision of services.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Formulate an IT policy in the district: Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment: Lack of an IT policy	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments: Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure: High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
Improve the DIDC infrastructure: Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure: Lack of up to date information.	Renovate the current DIDC: Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials
Build the capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Project-Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of DIDC	Provide District development information	DIDC DEC	Equip DIDC

(B) New Project Proposals-Communication

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sensitization of customers (Marketing visits)	1	To offer effective and efficient postal services to the community by 10% by 2008 to 2009	Companies Government Offices Schools Book shops	Marketing of EMS services, Money Order, Stamp vending licenses
Addition of private letter post office	2	To facilitate customers with enough private boxes	To put up 200 boxes 2008/2009	Sale of Private letter boxes Installation of more boxes in Mbeere Post Office

(C) New projects-Information

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To offer better services	2 video cameras 2 computers	Procuring modern equipment. Justification: The equipment is old and breaks often.
District Website	2	Generate District Development	Department	Provide District web

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The use of new information and communication technology is not wide spread within the district. The role of the government would therefore, be to promote its use. Through the DIDC, the information on the different sectors will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This therefore, calls for the government to make the DIDC fully operational. The Education Sub-sector will promote the sector by introducing curricula that trains students on new innovations. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

There is only one cyber café in the District. Efforts will be made to encourage the youth to venture into the business and therefore create employment. The sector will play a key role in passing HIV/AIDS messages in the District. The sector will also be used to educate the community on disaster preparedness and on the dangers of environmental degradation.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

This sector is made up of Provincial Administration and Internal Security. OVP and Home affairs. Justice. National Cohesion and Constitutional affairs. State Law office, Judiciary. Kenya National Audit. National Assembly. Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anticorruption Commission. Immigration and Registration of Persons.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To 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 the Vision and Mission

In order to improve and sustain security. law and order. the law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts. general insecurity. by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services and coordination.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district for investors to have confidence and invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing and coordinating a favourable environment for investment. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee. which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Employees	Receiving. recording. compiling. keeping and issuance of data
Provincial administration	Collect data for home deliveries and those who dies at home and deliver them to Civil Registration office
Ministry of health	Collect data for health institution deliveries and deaths
Customer	They come to buy birth certificates and death certificates
Community	Peaceful coexistence; Use of legal avenues for conflict resolution; Provision of information in the fight against crime.
Departmental heads	Implementation of ministerial policies. projects and programmes Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues
Law enforcement agents	Prevent deal with issues of lawlessness; Maintain public peace; Cultivate police-community partnership in war against crime;
Business community	Local investment; Create employment; Capacity development projects

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs CBOs and Religious organization	Partner with Governmental organizations in community development
Probation and Aftercare service	Supervision of non-custodial court orders under the relevant Acts: Conduct social enquiries and submission of Reports to various penal discharge boards: Conduct social inquiries and provide pre-sentence reports to courts: Rehabilitation of offenders: Resettlement and Re-integration of offender into the community: Identify and recommend viable C.S.O work places. Crime prevention.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources: Slow dispensing of justice: Lack of coordination between the various actors: Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower: Introduce non-custodial sentences: Improve the prisons and other corrective centres: Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Provincial Administration	Appropriate offices and housing for police officers	Inadequate financial allocation	Piecemeal implementation as per allocation
	Transport	Old and expensive to maintain vehicles	Request for replacement: Boarding those uneconomical to repair.
	Office equipment-e.g. computers. email	Inadequate capacity	Procure as per available funds
	Staff development	Inadequate funds for training	Train as per available funds In-service training
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities: Expansion of Existing Facilities	Lack of funds	Mobilize enough resources; Avail enough funds to expand the current prison facilities
Civil Registration	Training the Ass. Chiefs. chiefs and health personnel. Training personnel working at the chiefs office	Finance Transport	Request for training funds; A vehicle to enable us the access of the Ass. Chiefs and health facilities which are doing registration
Probation and Aftercare Services	Improve on the resettlement of offender re-integration of offender back to the community for harmoniums co-existence: Improve and enhance the rehabilitation	Lack of enough resource Inadequate transport facilities Inadequate funds	Decentralization of community services committees and probation case committees to the divisions and locations -use of voluntary probation officer.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	services; Improve on supervisors of aftercare released on licence from the various penal institutions.		

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) Ongoing Projects-Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DC's office block	Provide adequate office space	All DC's staff	Construction
Chief's office Ndurumori location	Provide adequate office space	All chief's staff	Construction
Chief's office Ishiara location	Provide adequate office space	All chief's staff	Construction
Construction of 2No. housing units	Provide suitable housing for APs	Siakago AP lines	Construction
Electrification	Proper lighting and improvement of security	Siakago AP lines	Installation and connection

(B) New Project Proposals-Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Completion of DC's office block	1	Provide adequate office space –favourable working condition	All DC's staff	Construction
Construction of 22 No. housing units in Siakago, Makima and Kiritiri Divisions	2	Provide suitable accommodation for AP officers	Newly created divisions	Establishment of AP lines
Electrification of Ishiara AP lines	3	Provide proper lighting and improve security	Divisional offices and AP lines	Connection to the power line
Construction of V.I.P toilets	4	Provide suitable adequate toilets for use by officers and customers	All Divisional headquarters and Chief's offices, AP lines	Digging of pit and construction
Computerization of offices	5	Improve record management and improve efficiency in services delivery	District and divisional headquarters	Purchase of computers and installation

New Project Proposals-Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	1	Improve RAs capacity to create awareness; Improve quality of returns from RAs; Increase the use of the department's partnership with MCH clinics as a point of registration and information by rural RAs	All RAs in both rural and health institutions	Actual training of RAs.

(A) On-going Projects-Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-CT	Retain OVCs in the normal family set up; Ensure OVCs get access to Education' medical care, Birth registration, food and other basic need.	Care givers of OVCs	Cash transfer of Kshs1, 500 per month paid monthly to the care givers.

(A) On-going Projects-National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards by 3000 per year	Issuing and processing of registration forms Justification: It is a legal requirement to have an ID.
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Avail a favourable environment for working	Renovate 2 rooms per year	Renovation of the offices Justification: Current offices are dilapidating.

(B) New Project Proposals-Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Probation office at the District Headquarters and in Karaba and Evurori	1	Improve on supervision of all those released on licence; Improve efficiency and to [provide favourable working environment to the staff	Construct District Headquarters in Siakago and Divisional offices in Evurori and Karaba	Construction of offices in the mentioned divisions **Justification** No divisional Probation offices

3.7.7 Cross Sector linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will play a very crucial role in facilitating a favourable environment for investment through establishment and coordination of national policies. The coordination will be done by the District Development Committee, which in turn will rely on the District Development Plan for project and programme priorities.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors: state house, public service, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Vision 2030, Finance, Local Government, Cabinet Office, public Service Commission and Office of the Prime Minister.

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders will be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. 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. 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.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government of Kenya	Funding
Development Partners	Funding especially in areas of governance and capacity building
Government Department(s)	Training on accountability
Constituencies Development Fund Committees	Co-funding
NGOs/CBOs, Private Sector, Religious Organizations	Awareness creation
Mbeere County Council	Funding, mobilization of resources and capacity building.

3.8.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Improvement of local dispensaries	Lack of enough funds	Funding of laboratory services and Maternity services to the dispensaries
Roads	Improvement and opening of feeder roads	Lack of enough funds	Grading and installation of culverts and construction of drifts
Education	Awarding bursaries to needy and bright students	More needy cases than what we can fund	Awarding bursaries to most needy and bright and bright children in the wards
Markets	Improving/planning of markets in the district	Lack of enough land for expansion of markets	Planning, Surveying and Fencing of Council Markets

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Mbeere County Council

Project Name Location/ Division/Constituency	Objective	Targets	Description
Ishiara market Construction	To have modern market in the district	To serve eight hundred(800) traders	Constructing modern market with market stalls, better drainage and sewerage systems
Head office Construction	To build modern office; Improve working conditions; To offer better services.	To accommodate all Council staffs and Councillors	Constructing modern Council offices and Chambers
Makima dispensary	To provide better health facilities	To serve two thousand (2000) residents in the location	Equipping the dispensary with laboratory services and maternity service
Kiambere borehole	To provide the community with clean water	One thousand five hundred(1500) residents in the location	Rehabilitation of the borehole
Rwika road	To open communication network	Three thousand(3000) residents in Rwika area	Grading and Murruming of the road
Education bursary	To educate needy and bright children	Fifty (50) students per ward .	Awarding of bursaries

(B) New Project Proposals-County Council of Mbeere

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Riachina dispensary	1	Better health facilities	Kiambere ward residents	Constructing drug store and laboratory services
Karaba dispensary	2	Better health facilities	Karaba ward residents	Constructing maternity ward
Siakago market	3	Improving the markets in the District	Siakago division community	Constructing a modern market
Kanyingi road	4	Opening communication in the district	Evurori division community	Grading and installation of culverts on the road
Karaba/Makutano markets	5	Improving the markets	Mwea division community	Buying of stock Yard for the markets

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will ensure active participation of the communities in the development process. To achieve this, the government in collaboration with NGOs, CBOs and the private sector will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. 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. During the planning process, the issues of drought and famine will be taken into consideration. Materials related to HIV/AIDS will also be stored in the DIDC to educate the community on the spread of the pandemic.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

This sector is made up of Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children affairs, Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and other arid areas sub-sectors.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission.

Vision: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

Mission: "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups".

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector ministries will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable development activities. The sector will come up with strategies that will ensure the quality and capabilities of women and youth are enhanced, concentrate on community capacity building while also focusing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDS

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has a special programme with Natural Resource and Drought Management component. The programme is committed to enhancing food security, social services delivery and reducing livelihood vulnerability. Drought and Natural Resource management promote preparedness activities that guarantee peaceful co-existence of ASAL communities and enhance food security at household level while facilitating provision of basic social services. Youth and sport is very important to developing the skills of the youth in the district. Through gender development the issue of the girl child education will be addressed.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Agriculture	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and implementation.
Planning Unit	Co-ordination, M&E Provision of data for planning
Water	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and implementation. E.g. survey work, preparation of bills of quantities and training.
Livestock production & fisheries development	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and implementation.
Education	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and implementation.
Veterinary	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and Implementation.
Health	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and implementation.
Irrigation	Provision of professional supervision and advice during planning and implementation. E.g. survey work, preparation of bills of quantities and training.
Provincial administration/security/Kenya police	Partnership during peace resolution meetings to resolve border conflicts.
KARI	Provision of technical supervision and advice while implementing seed bulking projects.

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ALRMP II	Fodder bulking conservation and utilization	Low adoption rate	Conducting of fodder conservation and utilization demos
	Local poultry improvement	Inadequate disease controlling skills	
	Introduction of modern hives in beekeeping	Low management skills High hives prices	Beekeeping capacity building Training of local artisans
	Fish farming	Poor management skills	Capacity building of fish farmers
	Conservation agriculture	Low adaptation of technology	
	Value addition -Grain polishing technology -Wet milling	High costs of equipments Poor technology skills	Capacity building
	Micro irrigation project	High cost of materials(pipes)	Project implementation in phases
	Excavation of earth dams	Silting pollution	Catchment conservation capacity building on sanitation and hygienic
	Construction of sand dams	Silting pollution	Community capacity building to establish ownership
	Rehabilitation of boreholes	Lack of community ownership	Community capacity building to establish ownership
	Extension of pipeline	High cost of materials(pipes)	Project implementation in phases
	Drip irrigation	Poor uptake of technology	Establishment of demonstration sites
Social Services	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by beneficiaries; Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.	Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
Culture Recreation and Sports	Training groups on group dynamics, Leadership skills, Resource mobilization, marketing, gender and development.	Poverty levels in the communities; Lack of sufficient capacity within the department.	Incorporate other stakeholders in the activities in order to mobilize sufficient resources; Staff income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.
Population	Formulation and evaluation of employment policy and programmes; Capacity building for the staff.	Large number of unemployed youth and women; Increasing child labour.	Develop guidelines for mainstreaming special groups into the labour force; Enhance collaboration between employers and their workers.

3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New project Proposals-Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip women and groups with relevant skills.	Train 12 women groups per year: Train 12 CDAs as TOTs	Conduct training. Justification: Group members are not trained leading to collapse of most groups.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns via Chiefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns via Chefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.

(C) New project Proposals-Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Adult Literacy Resource Learning centres	1		Serve the six divisions	2 learning centres constructed

(A) On-going projects/Programmes-ALRMP II

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Excavation of Gitaraka earth dam Mwea division Karaba location	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock consumption and human use.	1 community	Excavation of dam, fencing, establishment 4 tree nurseries and construction of cattle trough and water kiosk
Excavation of Karure earth dam Gachoka division Mutuobare location	Provision of water for irrigation, livestock consumption and human use	1 community	Excavation of dam, fencing, establishment 4 tree nurseries and construction of cattle trough and water kiosk and drip irrigation
Construction of Gitua sand dam. Siakago division, Muminji location	Provision of water for human and livestock consumption	1 community	Excavation of banners, catchment protection and establishment of tree nurseries
Construction of Mavaruri earth dam Siakago division Mutitu location	Provision of water for human and livestock consumption	1 community	Excavation of banners, catchment protection and establishment of tree nurseries
Provision of water	Provision of 4 clean	8 schools	Provision of 4 plastic tanks and gutters

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
tank to 8 primary schools district wide	water trough roof water harvesting		and inaction of stands
Extension of Kyeniri water pipeline Evurori division, Ndurumori location	Increase water output on Kyeniri line for both human and livestock consumption	1 community	Digging of trenches and laying pipes
Rehabilitation of boreholes district wide	Provision of water for both domestic	30 communities	Replacement of hand pumps and repair
Establishment of Kathiga Gaceru micro irrigation scheme Evurori division Kiangombe location	Provision of water for irrigation purposes	1 community	Digging of trenches and laying of pipes
Fodder bulking sites establishment i) locations Karaba, Mbeti south, Mbita, Kithunthiri, Nthawa, Kiangombe, Kanyuambora ii) All divisions	To establish small scale fodder bulking plots to promote livestock production	27 groups	Land preparation; Training and actual planting
Local goat improvement district wide	To promote milk and mutton production	8 groups	Provision of bucks and does
Beekeeping promotion district wide	Training of artisan on constructing of modern beehives	30 participants	Purchase of training equipments and training

(B) New project proposals-ALRMP II

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Local poultry upgrading district wide	To upgrade local chicken using Kenbro chicks	16 communities	Provision of Kenbro chicken and managerial trainings
Fodder bulking conservation and utilization District wide	To establish medium scale fodder sites to promote fodder production	10 communities	Provision of fodder bulking materials and training
Modern beekeeping district wide	To introduce modern hives which are yielding	6 communities	Provision of modern hives and training
Establishment of fruit tree nurseries	Promotion graft mangoes and agro-forestry	24 communities	Preparation of seed bed, provision of planting materials and capacity building
Hill protection Kiangombe, Kianjiru, Kiambere, Makunguru	Rehabilitation of degraded site	4 hills	Re-Afforestation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Excavation of earth dams district wide	Provision of water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes	6 communities	Excavation of dam and installation of drip irrigation systems
Tissue culture banana promotion. District wide	Improve banana production	14 communities	Provision of tissue culture banana stems
Repair of strategic boreholes. District wide	To ensure optimum water availability and accessibility	40 communities	Replacement and repair of hand pumps
Drip irrigation technology promotion. District wide		14 communities	Provision of drip irrigation kits and training
Run off harvesting. District wide	To enhance run off harvesting which will facilitate small scale irrigation activities	6 groups	Procurement of dam sheets and drip irrigation kits
Improvement of local goats. District wide	To increase both milk and mutton production	32 communities	Provision of both dairy and ngala goats does and bucks
Expansion of Kathiga Gacheru micro irrigation scheme. Division -Evurori. location Kiangombe	Provision of water for irrigation purposes	1	Trenching and laying of pipes
Extension of Ishiara water supply. Kagori line	Provision of water for domestic and livestock consumption	1	Trenching and laying of pipes
Fish farming district wide	Introduction of small scale fish farming. This will increase household income and availability and accessibility of protein	12 communities	Provision of fingerlings
Promotion of environmental friendly bricks mounding	To provide brick making machines which are sufficient and less hazardous to the environment	6 communities	Provision of brick making machines and community training on brick making know how
Value addition on farm produce	Value addition on local farm produce. This will promote their utility and market value, initially increasing farmer's income		Provision of grain polishing machines, mango drinks, wet mills cassava chippens, oil extraction machines and daily feeds processing machines
Promotion of conservation agriculture technology	To promote dry planting, increase soil fertility and enhance timely land preparation	24 communities	Provision of ripens, sub soilers and ox plough

(A) On-going Projects-Department of Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of SIAKAGO stadium	Promote spor recreation	All District inhabitants	Construct

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Skilled and healthy human resources will also be a key component in the sector in attracting new business. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides food for the sector while Trade, Tourism and Industry offer employment to the skilled manpower. The sector will therefore depend on all the other sectors for its performance.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will continue to rehabilitate and upgrade youth polytechnics and equipping them. In addition, selected youth polytechnics are piloting the developed curriculum which has integrated ICT and entrepreneurship modules. More youth polytechnics will be established to cater for the number which is not admitted in secondary school. This will prepare the youth for the job market including self employment and thus create employment,

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Livestock						
NALEP	16.5	July 2009-June 2010	CIGs formed and trained	Reports Field visits	GOK	Farmers to work on the their livestock. GOK to provide technical backstopping. Development partners to co – finance.
Veterinary						
PATTEC	1m annually	July 2008-June 2009	No. of Groups trained No. of Funding Proposals generated and funded	Reports Field visits	GOK/ ILRI	Communities to attend training. extension staff to provide technical backstopping.
MKEPP	3m	July 2008 – June 2010	No of water projects rehabilitated.	Reports. Field visits	MKEPP / Ministry of Water and irrigation.	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
ASAL Based programme	16.5 m	July 2008 – June 2010	No. of projects initiated and completed	Reports	Line ministries	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
Fisheries						
Fisheries Management And Development	6.5 m	July 2008 – June 2010	No. of new fish species introduced and stocked No. of people engaged in fish farming.	Fish stock reports Fish harvest reports	Fisheries Department Local DFO	Communities to Manage Fish dams and conserve Environment around the dam fisheries.
Environment						
Environment Awareness Programme,	5.6m	July 2008-June 2011	No. of workshops / seminars held	Reports	DEO_{env}	Maintenance of the environment by the community
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	4.6m	July 2008-June 2011	No. of industries with EPM	Reports	DEO_{env}	DEO to assist in preparation of the EMP
Prepare EMP for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	5.4m	July 2008-June 2011	No. of societies with EMP	Reports	DEO_{env}	DEO to assist in the preparation of the EMP.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4.0m	July 2008-June 2011	No. of plans produced	Reports	DEO_{env}	GOK and other stake holders to provide funds
Forestry						
Intensified Social Forestry project	15m	July 2008 – June 2012	No. of farmers who graduate in FFS methodology	Backstopping checklist	Kenya Forest service	Offer special topic community participation
Mount Kenya East Pilot Project	14m	July 2008 – June 2012	No of hectares Afforestated. No. of people trained. No of nursery trees supported	Monitoring registers activity devices for community contribution	Kenya forest service with other line ministries	Community participation mainstreamed private sector collaborates
GOK Programmes Arid and Semi-Arid forestry catchments and Natural Forest conservation	3.29m	July 2008 – June 2009	No. of Ha planted No of seedling produced. No of surveys undertaken No of training conducted	Monitoring checklist surveys reports	Kenya forest service	Supplement in project cost Supply of locally available materials Cost sharing
Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlement						
Land Adjudication	4m	2008 -	No of land	Reports	DLASO	DLASO to avail

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
		2012	cases completed			evidence in courts and facilitate in case settlement
Trade Tourism and Industry Sector.						
Small Scale Industries						
Voucher Training programme District Wide	24m	2008-2012	No. of artisans trained	Reports	DATO/WB	DATO to assist in provision of skills and participating in training
Micro-Finance District Wide	32m	2008-2012	Volume of credit given and no. of beneficiaries	Records and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	12m	2008-2012	No. of Jua Kali sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing
Technology and Business Development Service programme	12m	2008-2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO WB	DDC to assist in provision of facilities.
Trade and Industry						
Joint Loan Board	10m	1008-2012	Amount of loans disbursed	Quarterly Annual reports Reports to DCE/DDC	Ministry of Trade & Industry Local authorities	Business community to invest in viable protects
Traders courses	2m	2008-2012	Number of traders(trained)	List of participants	Industry NGO's	Skills acquired World Bank/NGO's/GOK to provide funds
Advisory & counselling services	1m	2008-2012	Number of Traders advised & counsel Register BK	Register book for visitors Reports to DEC/DDC	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Traders to apply the advice received
Industrial sites	50m	2008-2012	Plots of lands allocated Number of sheds constructed	Number of industries set up	local Authorities Private sector	Industrialists to utilize the facilities
Fruits & vegetable processing	50m	2008-2010	Number of constructed firms Number of people employed Revenue generated Cost involved	Number of firms set up Reports to DEC/DDC	Private sector (investor)	Interested organization Investors to initiate & invest in the firm Community to provide labour
Human Resource Development Sector						
Health						
AMREF Maanisha programme	10m	2008-2012	No. of Trainings conducted.	DHMT Reports	AMREF/MOH	Funding and implementation
DHMT Block	5m	2008-2010	DHMT block constructed	MOH Reports	MOH	M&E Implementation
Fencing of District Hospital	5m	2008-2010	Fencing done	MOH Reports	MOH	M&E
Social Services						
Training and sensitization District Wide	6.5m	2008-2012	No. of groups trained	Reports	DSDO	Provision of extra training resources by GOK and other donors.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of groups supported	Reports	DSDO	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			Community projects attained: Dairy goats management			
Fish farming	300.000	2008-2010	Community projects implemented: Improved house hold income: Improved nutritional status	Progress report and PICD reports: District M & E reports	ALRMP. MOLF and community	Capacity building: Implementation M & E
Promotion of environmental friendly bricks mounding	800.000	2008-2010	Community projects implemented: Improved household income: Technology adoption	Progress report and PICD reports: District M & E reports	ALRMP. MOA(ATDC) and community	Capacity building Implementation M & E
Value addition on farm produce	2.740.000	2008-2010	Community projects implemented: Improved household income: Technology adoption	Progress report and PICD reports: District M & E reports	ALRMP. MOA(ATDC) and community	Capacity building Implementation M & E
Conservation agriculture technology	600.000	2008-2010	Community projects implemented: Improved household income: Technology adoption	Progress report and PICD reports: District M & E reports	ALRMP. MOA(ATDC) and community	Capacity building Implementation M & E
Physical Infrastructure Sector						
Road maintenance under DRC	34m	Annual	Kilometres maintained	Reports Committees visit to projects	DRC Roads department	Monitoring Funding Labour
Road 2000 program	240m	2008-2011	Kilometres of road network done	Reports: Monitoring committees	Roads department	Funding: Labour: Monitoring
Proposed construction of Karaba law courts	10.90m	2008-2010	Completed building	Reports: Monitoring committee visits	Judiciary Public works department	Monitoring: Labour
Completion of DC's office at Siakago	6.0m	2008-2009	Completed buildings	Reports: Monitoring committees	Office of the President: Public works	Funds: Labour: Monitoring
Rehabilitation of Siakago Youth polytechnic	6.0m	2008-2010	Completed building	Reports: Monitoring committee visits	Ministry of Youth Affairs: Public works	Funds: Labour: Monitoring
Completion of District Works Office at Siakago	1.70m	2008-2009	Completed building	Reports: Monitoring committees	Public works	Labour: Monitoring
Completion of operating theatre at Siakago	8.0m	2008-2009	Completed facility	Reports: Monitoring committee visits	Ministry of health: Public works	Funds: Labour: Monitoring
Completion of 80 bed ward at Siakago district Hospital	4.50m	2008-2009	Completed facility	Reports: Monitoring committees	Ministry of health: Public works	Funds: Labour: Monitoring
Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector						
Gangara water project	1.5M	2008-2012	No. of H/H supplied with water	Reports from the community	Community	GOK supervisors: CDF community implementing

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Kune water project	1.2M	2008-2012	No. of H/H supplied with water	Reports from DWO/ community	GOK Community	GOK supervisors; Community implementing; CDF funding
Makima water project	100M	2008-2012	No. of H/H with water	Reports from DWO/ community	GOK Community CDF	Supervision; Implementing; Funding
Ena/Siakago water supply	183M	2008-2012	No. intake constructed kms of pipe line laid	Reports from DWO/community	GOK	Implementing; GOK Funding
Embu-Kiritiri water supply	1000M	2008-2013	No. of H/H with water	Reports from DWO/ community	CDF GOK Community	Funding; Supervision Implement
Don-Bosco Gachoka water project	25M	2008-2012	No. of kms laid; No of tanks; constructed No. of H/H with water	Reports from Ewasco	TWSB GOK Community	Funding; Supervision; Implementing
Ishiara water supply	70M	2008-2012	No. of treatment works constructed; Kms of pipeline rehabilitated; Kms of pipeline laid	Reports; Reports from S.M	GOK DMO CDF WSTF Community	Supervision; Funding
Gathiga Gaceru water project	10M	2008-2012	No. of kms laid with pipes; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of intakes done	Reports from DWO/ community	GOK DMO Community CDF	Supervision; Funding; Implementing
Kanyuambora water supply	80M	2008-2012	No. of intake constructed; No. of kms laid; No. of water kiosks constructed; No. of storage tanks constructed	Reports from DWO/ community	GOK DMO WSTF Community	Supervision; Funding; Implementing
Kirie water project	5M	2008-2012	No. of kms laid with pipeline; No. of storage tanks build; No. of kms rehabilitated	Reports from DWO/ community	GOK Community CDF	Supervising Implementing funding
Kianamu water project	50M	2008-2012	No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of kms of pipeline laid; No. of H/H with water	DWO's reports; Reports from the community	GOK CDF Community	Supervision Funds Funds Implementer Manager
Gatituri water project	5M	2008-2012	No. of kms of p/line laid; No of H/H with water	DWO reports; Community reports; DIO reports	GOK; CDF; Community	Supervision; Funding; Implementer Manager
Mathai Kageri water project	8M	2008-2012	No. of water kiosks constructed; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of kms of p/line laid	DWO reports; Community reports	GOK CDF Catholic diocese community	Supervision; Funds; Implementer/ Manager
Ngunyumu water project	10M	2008-2012	No. of storage tank constructed; No. of water kiosks constructed;	DWO reports; Community reports	DMO GOK Community Catholic Diocese	Funds; Supervision; Implementer/ Manager

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			No. of kms of pipeline laid			
Ndia water project Mwea division Gravity system	240M	2008-2012	No. of intake complete; Kms of raw water mains laid; No of T/works complete; No. of pipeline rehabilitated	DWO report; Community report	GOK (DWO) TWSB Community	Supervision; Implementation Funding
Ndia Mathenge water project Gachoka division Pumping system	420M	2008-2012	No. of pump house complete; Kms of p/line laid; No. of storage tanks constructed	DWO report; Report from community	TWSB; DWO; Community	Supervision; Implementation/
Makima water project Pumping system	24M	2008-2012	No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of kms of p/line laid; Kms of pipeline rehabilitated	Community reports; DWO reports	DIO (GOK) CDF community	Supervision Funding Implementing
Riachina-Mutuobare water project Pumping system	28M	2008-2012	No. of intake complete; No. of tanks complete; Kms of p/line constructed	DWO reports; Community reports	Community	Implementer
Muthatari – Gachoka water project Gravity	9M	2008-2012	No. of storage tanks constructed; No of kms of p/line laid	EWASCO reports; DWOs reports Community reports	EWASCO Community DWO	Funding/ supervision
Gitaru-Katururi – Gaabugua water project Pumping system	9M	2008-2012	No. of pump house/ pump complete; No. of km laid; No. of H/H with water	Report from DWO; Reports from community	Community	Implementing Proposal writing
Kamburu-Kathuri water project Pumping system	9.6M	2008-2012	No. of intake complete with pump house; Kms of p/line laid; No. of storage tanks complete; No. of H/H with water	DWO reports; Community reports	Community	Proposal writing Implementing
Kinara-Machanga –Kiritiri water project (pumping)	16.5M	2008-2012	No. of pump house complete; No. of kms laid with pipes; No. of storage tanks complete	DWO reports; Community	GOK Community	Supervision; Implementing
Masinga-Riakanau water project (pumping)	9M	2008-2012	Design profiles; No. of pump house complete; No. of storage tanks complete; Kms of p/line laid	DWO reports; Community reports	GOK Community	Supervision; Implementing
Kiambere dam-Kiambere hill water project (pumping system)	140M	2008-2012	Design profiles; Kms of pipeline laid; No. of storage tanks complete; No. of H/H with	DWO reports; Community reports	GOK Community	Supervising; Implementing

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			water			
Dams(To construct at least 20 dams in every division)	400M	2008-2012	No. of dams complete; Design profiles	DWO reports; Community reports	GOK Community	Supervision; Implementing; Proposal writing
Boreholes(To drill at least 20 boreholes in every division)	240M	2008-2012	No of boreholes dug	Community report; DWO reports	GOK community	Supervising; Implementing; Proposal writing
Public Administration Sector						
County Council of Mbeere						
Riachina dispensary	1,600,000 M	July 2008 – June 2009	1 dispensaries constructed	Progress reports	Ministry of health	Technical advisors
Karaba dispensary	2M	July 2008 – June 2009	1 constructed dispensaries	Progress reports	Ministry of health	Technical advisors
Siakago market	3,300,512M	July 2008 – June 2009	2 markets constructed	Progress reports	Ministry of health; Ministry of works	Technical advisors
Kanyangi road	1,5M	July 2008 – June 2009	1 road gravelled and marrumed.	Progress reports	Ministry of Public works	Technical advisors
Karaba/makutano markets	700,000	July 2008 – June 2009	2 markets constructed.	Progress reports	Ministry of health, Ministry of lands	Technical advisors
Research Innovation and Technology Sector						
Information						
Purchase of communication Equipment District Headquarters	2.2M	2009-2010	No. of Equipment purchased and installed	Visit and reports	DIO	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.
Rehabilitation , Equipping of the DIDC with modern technology	1M	2009-2010	% of physical completion and no. of equipments installed	Visit and reports	DDO	Provision of equipment and financiers by GOK or other donors.
Governance, Justice, Safety, Law and Order Sector						
Civil Registration						
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	312,800	2009-2112	No. of RAs Trained	Reports	District Civil Registrar	Funding Actual training
Probation And Aftercare Services						
Construction of District Headquarters and other offices in Mwea and Evurori Divisions	10M	2008-2009	No. of offices constructed and in use.	Report from the District Probation officer	DPO- Probation	GOK to provide funds

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Provincial Administration						
Completion of DC's office block	2M	2008-2009	Completed Office Block and in use.	Completion Reports	DC	GOK and other donors to provide funds for construction
Construction of 22 No. housing units in Siakago, Makima and Kiritiri division	44M	2008-2011	No. of Units constructed	Completion Reports	GOK/ CDF	GOK and other donors to provide funds for construction
Electrification of Ishiara AP lines	150,000	2008-2009	Installation and connection of power source	Electrification Reports	DC	GOK and other donors to provide funds for electrification.
Construction of V.I.P toilets	4.5M	2008-2011	No. of Units constructed	Completion Reports	GOK CDF DPHO MOW	To provide funds, supervision and inspection
Computerization of offices	1.05m	2008-2011	No of Units bought and installed	Purchase Reports	Line Ministries	Procurement and facilitate installation

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

Sub-sector	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End –term Projection (2012)
Agriculture.			
Total acreage under food crops	36,200 Ha	40,000 Ha	. 54,085 Ha
Total acreage under cash crops	3,000 Ha	4,000 Ha.	6,000 Ha
Number of groups Funded under NMK	32	57	107
Livestock Farming:			
Bee apiaries	30	60	100
Long Bee hives	41,747	50,00	60,000
Milk production	14,870,000 litres	17,086,000lts	19,800,0000litres
Beef production:	500,000kgs	600,000 kgs	700,644 kgs
Mutton Production	36,000 Kgs	50,409 kgs	60,409 kgs
Egg production	100,000trays	200,000 trays	300,000 trays
Poultry meat Production	84,000kgs	100,000kgs	120,000kgs
Honey Production	25,261 Kg	50,273 kg	100,286 kgs
Pork Production	11,200Kg/ p.a.	15,000kgs	20,000kgs
Dairy cattle	2,420	2,662	2,928
Beef cattle	53,430	53,930	54,330
Sheep	23,658	25,658	27,658
Chicken	180,450	186,725	193,725
Increased acreage under pasture	180ha	240ha	300ha
Increased number of modern beehives	900	960	1,080
Reduced distance to water resources(km)	4	3.8	3.6
Trade			
Joint loan Board	Kshs 400,000 (42 traders)	800,000 /- (100 traders)	1,000,000/- (200 traders)
Trader courses	NIL	3 workshops (90 traders)	5 workshops (150 traders
Advisory and counselling services		125 traders	250 traders
Forestry			

Sub-sector	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End –term Projection (2012)
Number of gazetted forests	0	2	4
No. of people engaged in forestry	75%	80%	85%
Seedlings production	500,00 per year	1.0 m	1.5m
Cooperatives			
Active cooperative societies	28	50	100
Total Registered membership	9,992	12,572	17,572
Total turn-over	13,100,553	16,925,326	20,925,326
Health Sector			
Beds capacity	115	200	400
Doctor/population ratio	1:39,647	1:30,500	1:25,450
Nurse/population ratio	1:90	1:80	1:70
HIV prevalence	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%
Average distance to health facility	7 km	5km	4km
Antenatal care (ANC)	72%	80%	90%
Contraceptive acceptance	69%	72%	75%
Children vaccination	86%	87%	90%
No. of CHWs,	300	350	400
HIV/AIDS:	4,014	3,000	2,000
Number of VCTs	9	14	20
Number of trained counsellors	22	30	40
Crude Death rate	13.1/1000	12/1000	11/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	71/1000	69/1000	60/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	119/1000	100/1000	90/1000
Life expectancy: Male Female	54 Yrs 59 yrs	65Yrs	67 yrs
Education Sector			
Pre- primary:			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26	1:30	1:35
Total enrolment	8,683	10,000	12,000
Drop-out rate	3%	2.54%	2.3%
Primary :			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30	1:35	1:40
Total enrolment	53,740	60,000	70,000
Drop-out rate	3%	2.5 %	2.3%
Secondary:			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20	1:25	1:30
Total enrolment	7,827	9,000	11,500
Drop-out rate	2%	1.9 %	1.8%
District literacy level	56 %	60 %	65%
Population growth rate	2.3%	2.1%	2%
Poverty levels	56%	55%	52%
Energy			
Households with electricity connection	802	1000	2000
Trading centres connected with electricity	14	50	100
Physical Infrastructure			
Roads Kilometres of all weather road network maintained	200.00km	500 km	775.20km
Building Additional buildings(houses)	10 No.	30No.	100No.
Mbeere County Council			
Health ten dispensaries	One(1) dispensary improved	Six(6) dispensaries	Ten(10) dispensaries

Sub-sector	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End –term Projection (2012)
(Roads Grading) (ten roads)	One(1) road graded	Six(6) roads	Ten(10) roads
Education(3,750) students	(750) students	(2625) students	(3750) students
Markets (Improving twenty markets)	One (1) market improved	Eleven (11) markets	Twenty (20) markets
Water and Sanitation			
Households with access to piped water	8,548	15,000	22,000
Households with access to potable water	10,000	17,000	21,000
No. of shallow wells	13	30	50
No. of protected springs	34	38	40
No. of un-protected springs	5	3	2
No. of water Earth dams	122	170	180
No. of Bore holes	200	250	300
Households with roof catchment systems	100	200	400
Average distance to nearest water point	4Km	3 km	2 km
Households with Latrines	50%	60%	70 %
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established	4 groups	10 groups	20 groups
Water quality	Fair	Fairly good	Good
GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER			
Probation and Aftercare	232	350	760