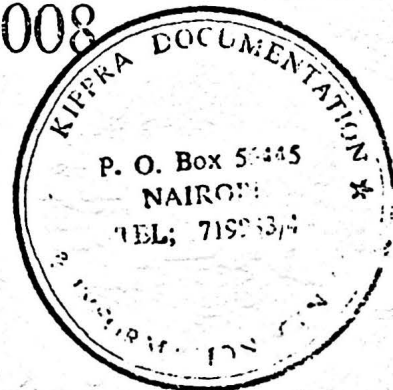




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KIRINYAGA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002--2008



**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

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STATE OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Department of Agriculture
and Forestry



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FOREWORD

The 7th Kirinyaga District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

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

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and were responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the constraints identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge

investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centres (DIDCs) and District Planning Units (DPUs) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

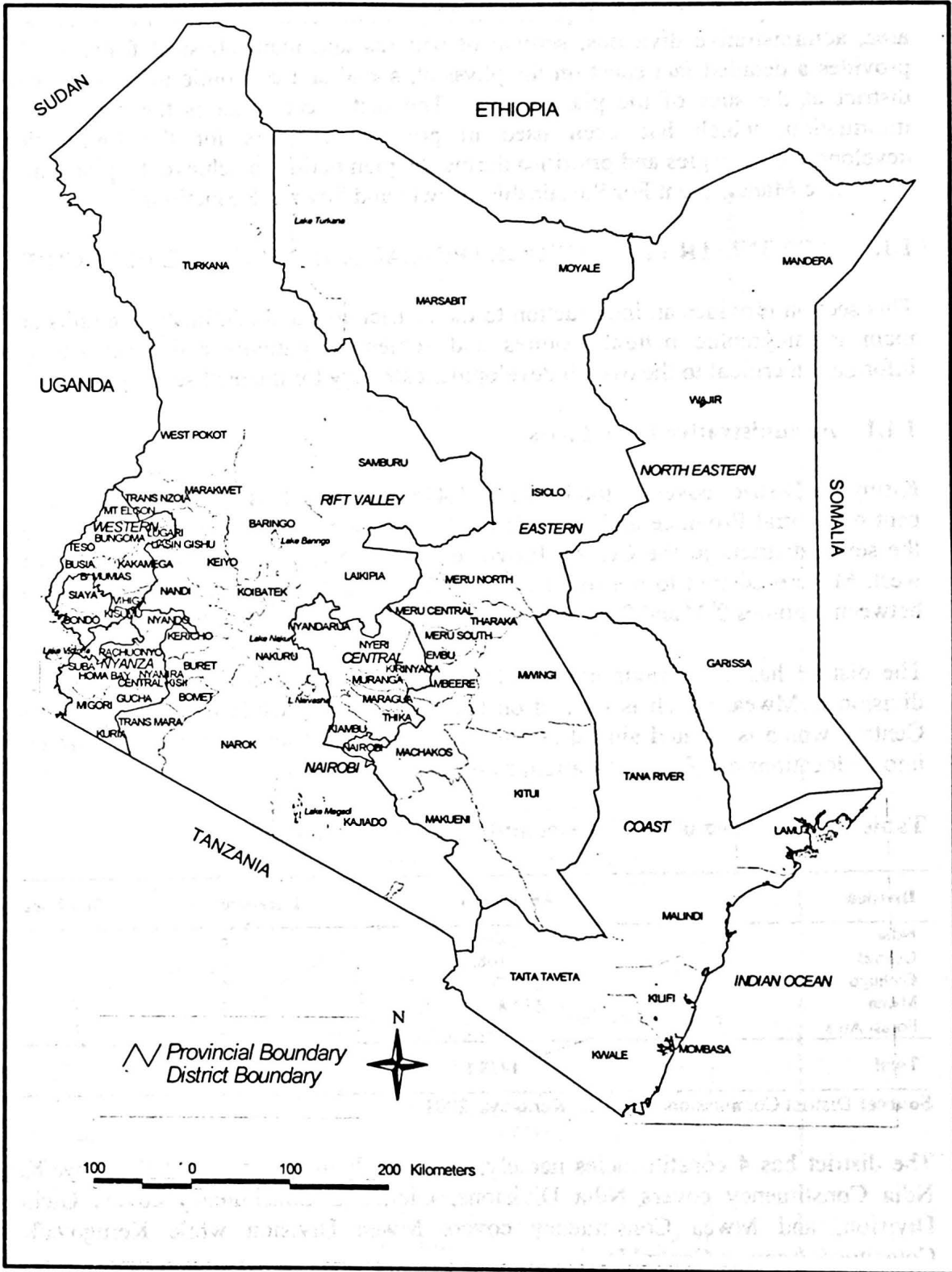
ACK	Anglican Church of Kenya
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ADB	African Development Bank
BSF	Belgium Survival Fund
CBK	Coffee Board of Kenya
CS	Cooperative Society
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Programme
DDP	District Development Plan
DPU _s	District Planning Units
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DPM	Department of Personnel Manager
DEO	District Education Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC _s	District Information and Documentation Centres
DWO	District Water Officer
DPRSP	District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FTC	Farmers Training Centres
FCS	Farmers Cooperative Society
HCDA	Horticultural Development Authority
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IFAD	International Rural and Agricultural Development
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KPCU	Kenya Planters Coffee Union
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LADP	Local Authority Development Plan
ICT	Infant Current Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NIC	New Industrialized Countries
NDP	National Development Plan
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MEH	Maternal Child Health Care
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NES	National Environmental Secretariat
NACEP	National Agricultural Livestock Extension Programme
PLWAS	People Living With AIDS
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SSJKE	Small-Scale, Jua Kali Enterprises
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KIRINYAGA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, settlement patterns and main physical features. It also provides a detailed fact sheet on the physical, social and economic infrastructure of the district at the start of the plan period. The fact sheet contains the basic important information, which has been used in previous chapters for the formulation of development strategies and priorities during the plan period to achieve the plans theme of "Effective Management For Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reductions"

1.1. ADMINISTRATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides an introduction to the district area and administrative units and the main Physiographic natural features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kirinyaga District covers a total area of 1,478 km², which is 11.2 per cent and 0.3 per cent of Central Province and Kenya's total area respectively. The district being one of the seven districts in the Central Province borders Nyeri and Muranga Districts to the west, Mbeere District to the south and Embu District to the east. The district is located between latitudes 0°1' and 0°40' south and longitude 37° and 38° east.

The district has 4 divisions namely; Ndia, Central, Gichugu and Mwea. The largest division is Mwea, which is located on the southern side while the smallest division is Central, which is located almost at the centre of the district. The divisions are divided into 21 locations and 80-sub location, as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Area of the District and Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Ndia	276.4	6	24
Central	108.5	4	15
Gichugu	229.7	6	23
Mwea	512.8	5	18
Forest Area	350.7	-	-
Total	1478.1	21	80

Source: District Commissioner's office, Kerugoya, 2001

The district has 4 constituencies namely; Ndia, Gichungu, Mwea and Kerugoya/Kutus. Ndia Constituency covers Ndia Divisions, Gichungu Consitucency covers Gichungu Division, and Mwea Constituency covers Mwea Division while Kerugoya/Kutus Constituency covers Central Division.

The district has 3 local authorities namely; Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality, Sagana Town Council and Kirinyaga County Council with a total of 37 elective wards as indicated in Table 1.2.

KIRINYAGA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)

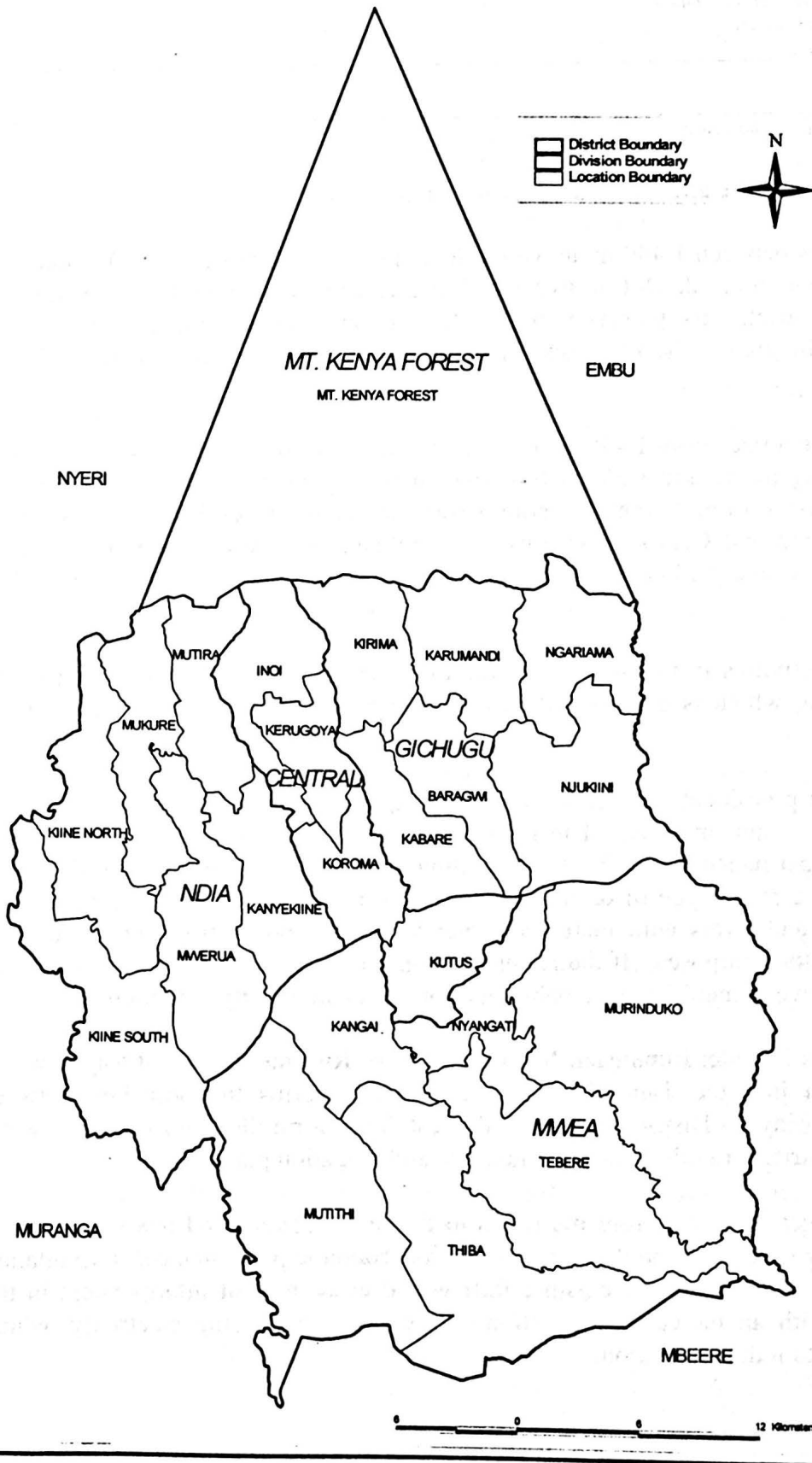


Table 1.2 Political Units

Local Authorities	No. of Wards
Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Council	8
Kirinyaga County Council	24
Sagana Town Council	5
Total	37

Source: Electoral Commission, Kerugoya, 2001

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district lies between 1,480 m above sea level in the south to over 6,800m above sea level at the mountain peak. Mt. Kenya, which is a volcanic mountain, lies to the northern side of the district. Its presence in the district has greatly influenced the current landscape in the area. The landscape in the district can be divided into three distinct relief features.

The low land area rises from 1,480m to about 2,000m above sea level. This area consists of gently rolling plains and isolated hills, which occupy most of Mwea Division. The midland area rising from 2,000m to about 4,800m above sea level forms the lower parts of Ndia, Gichugu and Central Divisions. The highland area, which rises from 4800m above sea level to over 6800m, lies in upper Gichugu, Central and Ndia Divisions and the Mt. Kenya area.

The volcanic activities in the area led to the existence of volcanic soils favourable for crop production, which is a source of income and employment to most people in the district.

Snow and other prominent features such as hanging and v-shaped valleys and pyramidal peak cover the mountain peak. The mountain is deeply dissected by streams, which maintain their permanent flow from the melting snow. The streams flow down the slopes forming a radial type of drainage pattern that merge in the lower areas to form bigger streams and rivers with increased water volumes. Water from here is used in irrigation and other purposes. If the resource is optimally used, it can boost agriculture and industrial development for sustainable development and poverty reduction

The major rivers include; Rupingazi, Nyamindi, Thiba, Rwamuthambi and Ragati which ultimately drain into the Tana River (Sagana) which forms the boundary between Muranga and Kirinyaga Districts to the south west. They form the main source of water supply in the district for both domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes.

Intervention to get the water from the rivers to the urban centres and towns and to the rural community would get the district improve its economic performance. Exploitation of hydroelectric power from the existing falls would cause a great improvement in the energy sector with an increased proportion of the population using electricity, which would also lead to industrialization.

The rock structure in the district has influenced formation of magnificent features along the rivers, such as a natural bridge (God's bridge) over River Nyamindi at Difathas, which offers a spectacular site. There are seven waterfalls in the district, which provide potential for hydroelectric power generation due to the permanent nature of the rivers. This would go along way in contributing significantly to the district's development by providing power for industrial development, employment and incomes for the people in the district if the potential is tapped.

A thick indigenous forest with unique types of trees covers Mt. Kenya. The forest is inhabited by a variety of wildlife, which includes elephants, buffaloes, monkeys, bushbucks and colourful birds. The lower parts of the forest zone provides grazing land for livestock. Exotic rural afforestation has been done over an area of about 92 km².

There are 3 salt lakes in the district all of which are in Gichugu Division where the wildlife go for salt licking. The presence of these features has greatly influenced the economic activities in the district. Natural caves exist in both Central Division (Kutus) and Mt. Kenya Forest. The natural cave in Kutus is on a private land and the owner intends to develop it into a private park. In spite of the existence of natural tourist attractions such as Mt. Kenya, indigenous forests and wildlife, waterfalls, salt lakes, caves and the natural bridge, tourism potential has not been fully exploited. Linking the district to the tourists' circuits would enhance this.

With the existence of several natural tourist attractions, promoting tourism in the district by opening tourist circuits linking the district to the Meru National Park/Chuka, tourism potential would be exploited and earn the district more income.

The district has a varied tropical climate influenced by its location within the highlands of Mt. Kenya and near the Equator. There are two distinct rainfall seasons; long rains averaging 710 mm occur from March to May and the short rains averaging 640 mm from October to November. Mt. Kenya area in the northwestern part of the district receives the highest amount of rainfall because it is on a high altitude. The amount of rain declines from the high altitude towards the lowland areas of Mwea Division, which is a low potential area. Low annual mean temperatures are experienced in the high altitudes while the lower altitudes areas experience higher annual mean temperatures. The lowest temperatures of 5⁰c occur in the upper zones during the cold season and the highest temperatures of 29⁰c in the lower zones during the hottest season.

Evapo-transpiration is higher in the lower zones of the district and lower in the medium and higher potential zones. The high evapo-transpiration in lower zones results in low food crop yield compared to the upper zones where soil retains much water. The low-lying landscape covering Mwea Division and particularly the rice growing areas provide a gently slop that facilitates rice irrigation. The presence of favourable volcanic soils in the upper zone and black cotton soils in the upper zones provide a suitable crop growing condition with the tropical kind of climate. Improved farming technology would have a positive impact on poverty reduction and sustainable growth.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Population density in Kirinyaga District has been increasing in the last 40 years. The density was 487 persons per km² in 1999 and is expected to increase to 509 persons per km² in this year 2002; 541 persons per km² in the 2006 and 557 persons per km² in the year 2008 respectively as indicated in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Population Density Projections

Division	1999	2002
Ndia	490	512
Central	683	714
Gichugu	530	554
Mwea	246	257
Districts	487	509

Source: District Development Office, Kerugoya, 2001

Table 1.3 above, shows the population densities in the 4 divisions of the district. Central Division is the most densely populated division with 714 persons per km² followed by Gichugu with 554 persons per km² while the least densely populated division is Mwea Division with 257 persons per km² as at the beginning of the plan period.

The Central Division is characterized by urban type of settlement and an evenly distributed pattern in its periphery. The high population density here could be attributed to the influx of people who migrate from the rural to the urban area where the district's headquarters is located for the purposes of conducting business and seeking employment. Mwea Division on the other hand, has scattered homesteads with high concentration of villages in the rice-growing scheme leaving large tracts of land for rice growing.

Gichugu and Ndia Divisions have almost similar population densities of 554 and 512 persons per km² respectively. This is attributed to the prevalence of similar agro-ecologic environment. These divisions are characterized by an evenly distributed pattern of settlement with scattered villages that were allocated to the landless. The allocation of plots to the landless in the district has boosted agricultural production and incomes. This will assist in the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

Urban type of settlements is common in all divisions in the district. Central Division has major urban settlements of Kerugoya and Kutus urban centres with populations of 23,121 and 12,474 persons respectively. Ndia Division has Sagana as the major urban centre with a population of 8,439 persons. Gichugu Division has Kianyaga urban centre with a population of 2,541 persons, while Mwea Division has Wanguru urban centre with a population of 8,181 persons.

Although all the divisions in the district are affected by poverty, Mwea Division is the worst hit. High poverty prevalence in Mwea Division is attributed to its location in the lower part of the district, an area that is characterized by semi-arid conditions, and the land tenure system, which renders many people landless particularly in the rice growing areas where land is owned by National Irrigation Board and the farmers, are tenants. The high level of poverty in the division is evidenced by high rate of school drop out, low

school enrolment, malnutrition and low access to social amenities.

Gichugu, Ndia and parts of Central Divisions, though endowed with fertile soils and favourable climate have been affected by marketing problems of the cash crops grown in the areas because production levels of cash crops like coffee and tea has declined in the recent years. The declining trend is likely to impact on the lives and livelihoods of the people in the areas and therefore frustrate the attainment of sustainable growth as a poverty reduction strategy in the district. Urban poverty significantly features in central Division due to increasing level of unemployment coupled with rising cost of living. This has led to emergence of slums like Ngomongo in Kutus.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet is a brief snap shot of the district's socio-economic information in terms of its area, topography and climate, demographic and population profiles plus all the sectors of the economy in the district.

Area		
Total area		1478.1 km ²
Arable area		1170.7 km ²
Non-arable land		307.4 km ²
Water mass		0.069 km ²
Gazetted forest		350.3 km ²
Urban area		84.3 km ²
Topography and climate		
Altitude		
Lowest		1480 m
Highest		6800m
Rainfall		
Kerugoya		755.8 mm
Sagana		445.8 mm
Castle		1346.8 mm
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)	Long Rain	710mm
	Short Rain	640mm
Temperature range		5 ^o c – 29 ^o c
Temperature average		17 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population Size		457,105
Population Structure		
Total No. of males		237,098
Total No. of females		241,047
Female/male sex ratio		100:98
Total No. of youthful Population (15-25)		124,114
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)		93,442
Total population of secondary going age (14-17)		50,191
Total labour force (15-64)		281,591
Dependency ratio		100:70
Population growth rate		1.5%
Density		
Highest density		
Central		683 per km ²
Lowest density		
Mwca		257 per km ²
Average Density		500 per km ²

Rural Population	
Rural population at the start and end of the Plan Period	
2002	418,612
2008	458,034
Urban Population	
Number of towns	4
Urban population at the start of the Plan Period	57,173
Crude birth rate	28.5 per 1,000
Crude death rate	4.6 per 1,000
Life expectancy	67.7
Infant mortality rate	39.2 per 1,000
Under 5 mortality rate	59.5 per 1,000
Total fertility rate	4.6
Socio-economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	114,439
Average house hold size	4 Persons
Number of female headed households	15,000
Number of children headed households	578
No. of disabled	
Male	5%
Female	3%
Children needing special protection	1,446
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	
Rural	49%
Urban	32.5%
Contribution to national poverty	1.5 %
Average household incomes: sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	72%
Rural Self-employment	10%
Wage employment	7%
Urban self employment	8%
Other	3%
No. of Unemployed	61,005
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	1.25 ha
Average farm size large scale)	Nil
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, bananas, potatoes
Main Cash crops produced	Coffee, tea, rice, horticulture
Total acreage under food crops	50,450 ha
Total acreage under Cash crops	35,711 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	Granaries, NCPB stores, HCDA cold storage facilities
Population working in the agriculture sector	187,955
Total no. ranches	Nil
Average size of ranches	Nil
Main livestock bred	Fresian, Jerseys, Ashiers, Guernseys
Land carrying capacity	1.5 Acres/Livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector	187,955
Main species of fish catch	Cat fish, common carp, rainbow trout, oreochromis tilapia
No. of fish ponds	196
No. of landing beaches	Nil
Size of gazetted forests	30,824.63 ha.
Size of non-gazetted forests	6.33 ha

Cooperatives	
Coffee	15
Housing	4
Dairy	2
Jua Kali	2
Horticulture	1
Key coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years	Kirinyaga Cotton Farmers Co-operative Societies Ltd.) Kirinyaga Timber Co-operative Society Ltd.) -4
Total registered members by type	
Coffee	81,738
Dairy	17,813
Horticulture	300
Estate	3,685
Sacco's	49,590
Housing	8964
Jua Kali	200
Multi-purpose	3,997
Total	166,287
Total turnover by type	
Coffee	1,158,322,816
Dairy	17,401,216
Estate	5,019,062
Sacco's	271,248,292
Housing	6,169,883
Jua Kali	48,035
Union	132,978,901
Multi-purpose	366,942,351
Total	1,958,130,556
Water and Sanitation	

Number of households with access to piped water	35,527
Number of households with access to portable water	80,000
Number of permanent rivers	11
Number of wells	Over 200 (used by more than 2 H/H)
Number of protected springs	29
Number of boreholes	36
Number of dams	29
Number of households with roof catchments	27,490
Average distance to nearest portable water point	1.5 Km
Number of VIP latrines	89,000
Education Facilities	
Pre-primary	
Number of pre- primary schools	346
Total enrolment rates (boys and girls)	
Boys	9334 (56 %)
Girls	8983 (56 %)
Total drop out rates (boys and girls)	
Boys	10%
Girls	15%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35
Primary	
Number of primary schools	
Boys	48,664 (103 %)
Girls	49,780 (107%)
Total enrolment rates by sex	1:30
Average years of school attendance by sex	64
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	
Boys	6,503
Girls	9,133
Total enrolment rates by sex	1:15
Teacher/pupil ratio	
Boys	4
Girls	4
Average years of school attendance by sex	4
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	Secretarial, Mechanical & Metal Work and Catering
Main type of training institutions	
Adult literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	114
Enrolment by sex	
Male	304
Female	789
Literacy levels by sex	
Male	94.4%
Female	85.9%
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, respiratory system diseases, skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio	79,690
Number of hospitals	4
Number of health centres	5
Number of dispensaries	48
Nursing homes	5
Maternity Homes	3
Private Clinics	48
Average distance to health centre	6.32km
% of Households with access to health centres	63.8%

Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	4,540
Number of trading centres with electricity	23
% Rural households using solar power	2%
% Households using firewood/charcoal	92%
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	64%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres roads (i.e earth, murrum, RAR)	
Bitumen	
Ndia	73.1Km
Central	27.3 Km
Gichugu	9.5Km
Mwea	44.7 km
Murrum	
Ndia	134.6 Km
Central	73 Km
Gichugu	145.4 Km
Mwea	112.7 Km
Earth	
Ndia	53.8 Km
Central	120.1 Km
Gichugu	95.1 Km
Mwea	27.5 Km
Total length of railway line and number of stations	40 km 1 station
Number of ports including inland container depots	2
Number of airports and airstrips	Nil
Number of waterways	Nil
Number of public service vehicles	347
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	1,926
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	
Private	892
Public	1,034
Mobile service coverage	48% (in terms if area of the district 0.9% people with cell phones)
Number of post/sub-post offices	5
Number of telephone booths	22
Number of households without radios	38,000
Number of cyber cafes	2
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	171
Number of hotels	382
Number of tourist class hotels	3
Main tourist attractions	1
Number of registered hotels	396
Number of licensed businesses	5,760
Registered businesses	5,831
Total number of informal sector enterprises	2,142
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	5 (including SACCO Banks)
Volume of credit provided	42.5 m.
Kenya Commercial Bank	83.6 m.
Co-operative Bank	21.8 m
Barclays Bank of Kenya	New Branch
Equity Building Society	4.8 m
Micro Finance Institutions	183.4 m
SACCOs Banks	335.2 million
Total Credit provided	674.6

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2001 Kirinyaga District Development Plan accompanied by an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned. The chapter further addresses the linkages between the current District Development Plan with the (2002 – 2008) National Development Plan and other key long and short-term policy documents. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues is also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions in the district that may accelerate or retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The theme of 1997-2001 Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development” from which specific projects and programmes were developed against specified objectives and targets. To attain the Plan theme, the DDC proposed projects and programmes mainly in areas of improving infrastructure, manpower development, improved utilization of natural resource base, communications and marketing channels. These measures were meant to assist in industrial take off. However, little was achieved in this endeavour due to various constraints.

In Agricultural and Rural Development Sector projects and programmes were meant to boost production and improve marketing of cash crops such as tea, coffee, rice, horticulture and livestock development. Production of tea and horticulture rose by about 8 per cent and 12 per cent respectively while production of coffee and rice declined. Marketing of cash crops in all areas deteriorated except in the tea sector. This was due to managerial problems in the cooperative movement. Improvement in this sector was constrained by lack of credit facilities and inadequate agro-based facilities to process these products for value adding.

The Road Infrastructure sector was very poor at the start of the plan period but through Roads 2000 Programme, the proposed targets of 64 per cent level were achieved. The road network currently is in a fair condition. None of the water supplies targeted for rehabilitation were done and none of the proposed development in the energy sector and in particularly rural electrification was implemented.

In Human Resource Development, a number of projects proposed were to target the development of human resource base. In education, satisfactory achievements were realized through BOG/PTA and school committees and this was seen in the improvement of the district performance in national exams. However, the state of youth polytechnics declined in terms of utilization.

In the health sub-sector some achievement were realized particularly in the rehabilitation of health facilities through DANIDA and GOK. The immunization rates also deteriorated and fell to its lowest level in year 2000. The HIV/AIDS programmes that had been proposed did not have many effects as the infection rate continues to rise. However, the Department continued with most of the routine health care provision activities but most of the proposed projects were partially implemented.

In Tourism Trade and Industry sector, nothing much was realized because the projects/programmes proposed did not take off, except in the jua kali sector where the district realized an increase in the number of jua kali enterprises established while many small-scale commercial enterprises collapsed during the period under review. This can be attributed to low savings and investments due to high levels of poverty. Credit availability was minimal due to high interest rates charged by financial institutions.

The forest coverage reduced with increased poaching of forest products in the Mt. Kenya region. This posed a real threat to the environmental conservation efforts until the forest was placed under the management of KWS.

It is also worth noting that implementation and completion level of development projects was far below what was targeted due to various constraints amongst them being poor marketing channels, poor quality seeds and inputs, poor infrastructure e.t.c. By addressing the identified challenges in the current plan period, the district's development agenda is expected to improve.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

In the 1997-2001 District Development Plan, 32 projects were listed as on going while 107 projects were listed as new project proposals. Only 24 projects out of the 32 on-going projects were 100 per cent complete, while 6 projects were partially completed and 2 projects stalled. Among the new projects, out of the 107 projects proposed only 27

Table 2.1 District Development Plan Implementation Status

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status (Physical)	Total Cost of Projects (Kshs) Financial	Total Cost of Projects Implemented (Kshs)
Cooperative Development	6	5	Physical 83.3%	157,569,239	157,569,239
Agriculture and Livestock	7	2	Physical 16.2%	30,076,800	260,500
Veterinary	3	0	-	-	-
Education	10	6	Physical 60%	18,450,000	7,800,000
Children	2	0	-	-	-
Probation	3	0	0	-	-
Prisons	5	0	0	0	0
Commerce and Industry	13	0	0	0	0
Forest	5	0	0	-	-
Tourism	2	1	50%	312,000	312,000
Fisheries	2	0	0	0	-
Provincial Admin	7	0	0	0	0
Civil Registration	2	0	0	0	0
Police	6	1	0.7%	150,000	150,000
Registration of Persons	2	0	0	0	0
Adult Education	3	-	-	-	-
Information	1	0	0	0	0
Social Services	2	0	0	0	0
Public Works	12	6	13%	495,000	495,000
Health	6	3	50%	143,000,000	67,109,000
Water	16	0	0	0	0
Kirinyaga C.C.	6	0	0	0	0
Kerugoya/	10	3	8%	5,082,000	5,082,000
Kutus Municipal Council			6.3%		
Total	139	27	19%	3,551,350,390	238,777,739

Source: District Planning Unit, Kerugoya, 2001

projects were implemented with only 21 projects completed or funded. The completion rate of the new projects in the last plan has estimated at 19 per cent. Table 2.1 below gives the implementation status of the plan by department.

Generally, it is evident from Table 2.1 that the development objectives for most of the departments were not met and therefore, rapid industrialization for sustainable development objective remained an elusive target in the district.

Constraints: The general constraints for poor implementation of the project included; lack of technical staff, El Nino Phenomenon, collapse of cooperatives, lack of insufficient funding of projects, lack of participatory consultations while preparing the DDP, resulting in some of the would-be donors funding projects outside the DDP and even making their own micro-plans. A total of 12 projects were implemented outside the plan. There were also localized problems like inadequate flow of funds in the district, delay in tendering systems because of changes in procurement procedures and the effects of the drought and the negative impact of HIV/AIDS.

Lesson Learnt: Greater community representation is required in sub-DDC committees and participation in project planning. It is also important that while planning the negative impacts of HIV/AIDS be constantly reviewed to gauge the negative impact on all development efforts. There is also need to link district planning with budgeting to ensure that those projects identified are funded.

2.3 LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

Previous attempts to address poverty reduction initiatives have not been properly linked between the NDP and DDP because of the broad national Plan policies and strategies that were not well reflected in District Development and strategies and plans. In view of the foregoing, a strong link has been established between the NDP and the DDP. The theme for the District and National Development Plan as indicated in chapter one is effective management for sustainable Economic growth and poverty reduction underscores the main thrust of all other policy documents e.g, the MTEF/PRSP and the National Poverty Eradication Plan. The current 2002-2008 DDP thus sets out the specific district priorities in the medium term while NDP 2002-2008 sets out the overall National Development priorities, which are necessary for achieving sustained socio-economic development, rapid economic growth and poverty reduction in the whole country.

In Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, many policy papers have been developed such as food policy, livestock development policy and agricultural transformation in a liberalized economic environment. In addition, there are various Acts that have been revised or enacted such as Environment Act, Co-operative Act and, Water Act. All these policy documents and Acts are geared towards the revitalization and regulation of the sector for development. The DDP 2002-2008 Kirinyaga has taken into consideration these new developments. In Tourism, Trade and Industry sector the Session Paper No. 2 of 1996 sets strategies and policies that lay the foundation for structural transformation of the country to NIC within the next 20 years. It recognizes agriculture and industry as twin engines for faster economic growth. The thread of individual development will still

be pursued in the current DDP albeit in a more limited scope than the previous Plan, other than the poverty situation is now more critical and will need to be addressed first.

As stated in the Session Paper No.2 of 1992, the small scale and jua kali enterprises play an important role in job creation. Some focus in this area will be implemented in the current DDP. HIV/AIDS has been recognized as having devastating effects on the implementation of NDP and DDP as indicated in the Session Paper No.4 of 1997 which gives a framework within which AIDS prevention and control efforts will be undertaken. AIDS issues will continue to be in the focus of development activities in recognition of potential to negate all plans achievements unless urgently addressed.

The provision of facilities and textbooks in school alongside high school fees and other levies are a burden on parents, thus affecting the district's efforts in the human development sector. This is reflected in high school dropout rates in the district. The ministerial directives to control some of the levies are also addressed in the DDP. Sports development has received limited attention in the plan because it has generally not been regarded as part of cultural framework of society while the draft national sports policy proposal recognizes this as a gap and thus the DDP has included project/programmes for sports development. However projects/programmes in the DDP have been formulated in accordance with these policies.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Declining Productivity in Agriculture and Livestock: The declining productivity levels in agriculture and livestock can be attributed to several factors; high cost of certified seeds and farm inputs leading to usage of uncertified seeds which in turn lead to low productivity as indicated in Table 2.2, declining soil fertility levels, high cost of drugs and animal feeds, privatisation of veterinary services including A.I services have led to deteriorating meat and milk production as indicated in Table 2.3.

In conjunction with the above the other common challenges affecting this sector include fragmentation of land parcels to uneconomical units, lack of access to credit, marketing problems including poor prices and mismanagement of co-operative and inadequate extension services due to lack of funding for the extension programmes.

Table 2.2 Crop Production Trends (Tons) 1998-2000

Crop	1998	1999	2000
Maize	25,895	19,463	10,872
Beans	6,524	10,230	2,430
Bananas	14,350	15,000	8,000
Tea	72,430	60,567	55,578
Coffee	32,000	52,000	25,000
Rice	31,440	44,830	47,000
Horticulture (French beans tomatoes)	49,500	45,600	41,000

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kirinyaga, 2001

Table 2.3 Livestock Population 1998 -2000

Type of Livestock	1998	1999	2000
Dairy cattle	67,900	69,537	48,761
Beef cattle	26,808	27,220	16,424
Sheep	14,345	14,675	16,450
Goats	3,657	36,372	24,093
Indigenous poultry	451,132	458,628	433,017
Exotic poultry	25,980	24,028	75,497
Hives (log)	8,778	8,779	56,75
Hives (KTBH)	2,290	2,290	1,115

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kirinyaga, 2001

The interplay of these factors have led to the collapse of coffee, rice, cotton, dairy, horticulture and food production sub-sectors in the district. Land issues and squatter problem is also increasing in the district because of land fragmentation and unsuitable and outdated land policies.

Poor Communication Network: The district has a comprehensive road network and although efforts have been made to improve rural roads, through Roads 2000 Network as indicated in Table 2.4. During the rainy seasons, they become impassable rendering transportation of farm produce and provision of goods and other services very difficult. This coupled with inadequate telephone lines compounds the challenges.

Table 2.4 Road Network by Division

Division	Road Type		
	Bitumen (km)	Murum (km)	Earth (km)
Gichugu	9.5	141.4	120.1
Ndia	73.1	134.6	27.5
Mwca	44.7	112.7	95.1
Central	27.3	73.0	53.8
Total	154.6	461.7	296.5

Source: District Works Office, Kirinyaga, 2001

Earth roads as seen in Table 2.4 account for 296.5 km, which does not augur well for the district considering the fact that, it is in the interior where agricultural activities are predominant. This adversely affects transportation of the agricultural products in terms of cost and time taken and hence increases the level of poverty as this denies the farmers optional income from their produce.

Access and Provision of Basic Social Services: The problem in agriculture and livestock sector has adversely affected activities in this sector because of falling family incomes. In education, the dropout rates are increasing at all levels because of lack of by parents and high levies imposed by schools, especially in secondary schools. Youth polytechnics have almost collapsed, as they are not well maintained.

There is inadequate supply of essential drugs in all the health facilities leading to resurgence of diseases like malaria. This is answered by a cost-sharing charge, which most of the community members cannot afford.

The water supply in the district is inadequate. The district's water facilities are old and over utilized as they were designed to serve only a few people. With the population increase and constant breakdowns, the facilities cannot cope with increasing demand for

this essential commodity. The other sources of water e.g. streams, rivers; canals suffer from the problems of pollution, which has resulted in increasing incidences of water borne diseases. Out of the 6 major supplies in existence, 5 of them are already over utilized.

Inadequate Energy Resources: There is major shortage of fuel-wood supply, because of increasing population. The increase in urban population has also caused a major demand for charcoal. Agro-forestry production cannot cope with this demand and has led to increased destruction of the existing forests and causing soil erosion. Electricity supply is mainly in major town and trading centres. The alternative sources of energy e.g. solar, wind and biogas have not been developed and high prices of fuel such as kerosene and gas are prohibitive making the accessibility difficult to the common man.

Illegal Brews and Drugs: Consumption of illegal brews and drugs has increased in the district at an alarming rate. This has devastating effects on a section of the population particularly, the youth. Consumption of alcohol and drugs has affected agricultural production, and caused social disorder and disruptions in the district. This has reduced the total output in the district and therefore inhibited the attainment of sustainable growth and poverty reduction. If the habit continues, the effects will be detrimental to the development of the district.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The district's population has been increasing at a decreasing rate as reflected in the population growth rates. The population rose from 250,955 in 1979 to 391,512 in 1989 and 457,105 in 1999. The population growth rate was 2.88 per cent in 1989 and 1.5 per cent in 1999. The declining population growth rate is attributed to increased use of family planning practices and improved level of education among the female population. Table 2.5 below shows the populations projections over the plan period.

As shown in the Table 2.5 below, population is projected to rise to 478,125 in the beginning of the Plan period rising to 523, 156 persons at the end of the plan period.

Table 2.5 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	27,867	27,041	29,149	28,285	30,037	29,147	30,953	30,034	31,894	30,949
5-9	24,670	24,259	25,805	25,375	26,591	26,148	27,401	26,944	28,235	27,765
10-14	31,212	30,423	32,648	31,823	33,642	32,792	34,667	33,791	35,723	34,820
15-19	29,540	28,350	30,899	29,654	31,840	30,558	32,810	31,488	33,809	32,447
20-24	23,897	25,116	24,996	26,272	25,758	27,072	26,542	27,896	27,350	28,746
25-29	19,976	21,072	20,895	22,041	21,531	22,713	22,187	23,404	22,863	24,117
30-30	16,461	16,168	17,218	16,912	17,743	17,427	18,283	17,957	18,840	18,504
35-39	13,830	13,587	14,466	14,212	14,907	14,645	15,361	15,091	15,828	15,550
40-44	8,559	8,526	8,952	8,918	9,225	9,190	9,506	9,469	9,796	9,758
45-49	7,315	7,608	7,651	7,958	7,884	8,200	8,124	8,450	8,372	8,707
50-54	6,095	6,848	6,375	7,163	6,569	7,381	6,769	7,606	6,975	7,837
55-59	3,861	4,240	4,038	4,435	4,161	4,570	4,288	4,709	4,419	4,852
60-64	3,612	4,539	3,778	4,747	3,893	4,892	4,018	5,041	4,134	5,195
65-69	2,645	3,163	2,766	3,308	2,851	3,409	2,937	3,513	3,027	3,620
70-74	2,645	3,403	2,766	3,559	2,851	3,668	2,937	3,779	3,027	3,894
75-79	1,724	2,005	1,803	2,097	1,858	2,161	1,914	2,226	1,973	2,294
80+	2,756	4,092	2,882	4,279	2,970	4,410	3,060	4,544	3,153	4,683
Total	226,665	230,440	37,087	241,038	244,311	248,383	251,754	255,922	259,418	263,738

Source: District Statistical Office, Kerugoya, 2001

It can be observed that at the start of the Plan period the male to female ratio stood at 100:93 and is expected to remain the same over the entire Plan period. Although females are generally more than males, however, in the age groups 0-19, and 30-44, males are more than females. The under 5 years old comprise 12 per cent of the total population, while the portion of the school going age represents 24.2 per cent. This implies that this population has to be provided for since in addition to the increase, it constitutes more of consumers than producers. The young generation will require be feeding, educating and providing for with the other basic necessities. This implies that most of the resources produced in the district will be for consumption purposes and very little, if any will be saved for investment purposes. This will have negative effects on employment creation and income levels in the district. There will be pressure on the existing resources such as land education and health facilities thereby requiring expanded efforts to meet their needs. Increasing population without commensurate increase in resources and employment creation will result in the continuation of the vicious cycle of the poverty, which is difficult to break. Efforts therefore will be geared towards controlling the population growth rate and encouraging savings and investment.

Table 2.6 shows population projections of selected age groups. The age groups selected indicate the expected population at school, the labour-force and female population of child bearing age. Provision of infrastructural facilities in the district as well as the creation of employment opportunities will be funded based on these projections.

Table 2.6 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups Based on the 1999 Census

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	45,053	44,277	47,126	46,314	48,561	47,725	50,040	49,178	51,564	50,676
14-17	24,616	23,367	25,749	24,442	26,533	25,186	27,341	25,953	28,173	26,744
15-49	-	120,427	-	125,970	-	129,806	-	133,759	-	137,833
15-64	133146	155142	139274	162283	143516	167225	147887	172818	152390	177566

Source: District Statistics Office, Kirinyaga, 2001

Age group 6 – 13 years (Primary school age): In 1999, the population of this age group was 97,094 compared to that of 1989, which were 89,330. This shows a reduction of 8 per cent. It is however projected to increase to 102,240 by the year 2008 as shown in Table 2.6. This will require additional primary school facilities including teachers to cater for the expected additional school going population in the future. To accommodate this increase, the district will strive to improve the existing facilities, equip them and encourage the parents to maintain the children in school and paying school fees on time.

Age group 14-17 years (Secondary school age): As shown in the Table 2.6, the population for this age group was 47,983 in 1999 while that of 1989 was 39,400. This reflects an increase of 22 per cent between 1989 and 1999. By the end of the Plan period in year 2008, the population is expected to rise to 54,917.

The rising population in this age group necessitates an increase in secondary school facilities and teachers. There is need to fully equip the existing youth polytechnics and centres to cater for those who do not join secondary schools. There are 8 youth polytechnics and 4 youth training centres, which are not fully utilized due to their state and also the negative attitude among many people towards these training institutions.

There are two technical training institutions in the district; Kirinyaga Technical Institute and Sagana Technical Institute. These two are not fully utilized by the local people hence need to sensitise locals on the importance of these institutions. However, during the plan period, the district will undertake to improve the facilities and equip the schools as well as the technical training institutions and to continuously rationalize teaching staff to ensure even distribution throughout the district.

Age group 15-49 years (Female population): The female population in this age group rose from 87,282 in 1989 to 120,427 in 1999, a rise of 40 per cent, which is high. This population is projected to rise to 137,833 by the year 2008 representing a change of 58 per cent compared to 1989 figures.

This age group being the reproductive age, determines the total fertility rate and hence population growth rate. High rate of increase can lead to a rapid population growth rate if family planning measures are not intensified. Family planning services should therefore be enhanced and brought closer to the people. Maternal Child Health services should also be taken closer to the people for the sake of the children being borne to this age group and in order to reduce the infant mortality rates.

Since secondary school girls are also included in this category, a lot of counselling needs to be done in schools particularly to the girl child so as to curb the high cases of early pregnancies, which force girls drop out of schools.

Age Group 15-64 years (Labour force): Labour force population rose from in 261,049 1989 to 288,288 in 1999, and is expected to rise to 301,557 in 2002. The high increase of labour force has led to increased unemployment. This may induce lead to increased crimes as a result of non-absorption of this population in services of gainful employment. The labour force is projected to rise to 329,956 by the year 2008 worsening the unemployment situation; hence more efforts are required in the district on employment creation. In the Plan period, the district will strive to encourage intensive agriculture and extension services for optimum production of cash and food crops. It will also encourage the establishment of small-scale industries to offer employment the *jua kali* sector is expected to play a key role.

2.4.2 Poverty

The poverty levels in the district has been defined by the communities in three levels. The very poor (*Ahoi*), the average poor (*Agiiki*) and the well off (*Ehoti*). This description is based on access, control and ownership of property. Kirinyaga District is one of the poorest districts in Central Province. While absolute poverty in Central Province stood at 31.4 per cent, Kirinyaga district had 35.6 per cent of its population below the poverty line. The district accounts for 1.5 per cent to the national poverty. Analysis of hard-core poverty indicates that Kirinyaga District has 20.64 per cent of its population described as hard-core poor. This implies that nearly one quarter of the people in the district cannot afford food even if they allocate all their income to food expenditure.

Mwea Division is the poorest amongst the four divisions followed by Ndia, Central, and Gichugu respectively. The causes of poverty vary from one division to the other, but the greatest cause of poverty is low productivity and poor prices for farm produce. In the Mwea Division, the poor pricing, marketing and managerial problems have affected rice, which is the main cash crop, while the cotton industry in the division has collapsed due to poor management and corruption. In Central, Gichugu and Ndia Division the dairy, coffee and horticultural sectors have virtually collapsed. In many parts of the district, squatters who have settled on private and public land are most affected by poverty since they do not have land of their own to cultivate. The youth also have no land of their own to cultivate or use as collateral to secure loans.

Supply of potable water in the district is a challenge since the majority of the people have no access to clean water. The major source of water is from boreholes and man-made dams, which are expensive to maintain. The occasional drought when it occurs, affects the agriculture sector. Other causes of poverty are; poor infrastructure, inadequate land, exploitation by middlemen, collapsed cooperative societies, inadequate credit facilities, consumption of illicit brews, HIV/AIDS pandemic, insecurity and high cost of farm inputs. The above-mentioned problems translate into declining family incomes and lack of employment opportunities in the district and therefore render poverty reduction efforts difficult.

Among the above specific age cohorts, the 15-64 (labour force) is the most affected by the poverty situation in the district. Thus comprises the female population of 15-49.

From Table 2.6 it is clearly seen that this category has the greatest number among all the others, meaning that more in this category are affected by poverty.

The increasing school drop out rate is an indication of the problem of poverty. This could be attributed to the poverty levels where by parents are unable to raise the required money for school fees, books and uniform to maintain their children in schools. The negative impact of HIV/AIDS has also had its effects on poverty. The unemployment rates have also been too high due to high drop out rates because parents no longer regard education with the seriousness it deserved as many schools and college leavers remain unemployed regardless of their skills.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a national disaster and its impact on development in the district has started to be felt. The district has recorded over 31,000 HIV/AIDS cases. Current statistics on HIV status for the year 2000 alone indicate that there were 334 cases, and 64 cases had been identified in 2001 (January – March) alone. This figure may be higher as not all cases are reported. Many cases are unreported because of misdiagnosis and misreporting. The scourge has had far reaching effects in the district as a whole from the household to the district level. The prevalence rate is estimated to be 7 per cent. The urban centres with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence are Kagio, Wanguru, Kagumo, Sagana, Kutus, Kirinyaga, Kerugoya and Baricho.

The age group 15-45 has been greatly infected by the scourge because it constitutes the sexually active, with women being the majority as shown in Table 2.7. This has resulted in high increase in the number of HIV/AIDS orphans in the district and loss of families and income, which is directed towards addressing the pandemic in the household.

The main causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district include; un-safe sexual behaviour, drug abuse especially drinking of illicit brews, high levels of malnutrition peer pressure and ignorance of facts, family breakdowns, mother to child transmission and high incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

There have been concerted efforts in combating the scourge among the high-risk population. Awareness creation campaigns on HIV/AIDS have been intensified all over the district where distribution of condoms has been going on. To intensify the campaigns, AIDS committees have been formed from the grassroots level to district level. Emphasis has been made to all leaders to ensure that they talk on AIDS openly in all forums. However, various challenges have limited the impact of these efforts. The main challenges have been resistance to behavioural change. Although awareness is high, many people have continued to indulge in risky sexual behaviour and should be sensitised on the need for voluntary testing so that they can be aware of their HIV/AIDS status.

Shortage of drugs for opportunistic infections related to HIV/AIDS has been another challenge and has forced patients to purchase the prescriptions from private chemists. Anti-Retroviral drugs have not yet been made affordable and this has led to increased early deaths. Lack of funds has contributed to lack of support services to the infected and those affected by HIV/AIDS in the district. There is no home for the AIDS orphans or a home based care institution for the infected. In the absence of these special services, the

community needs to be sensitised on the need to be compassionate towards the infected and affected.

The socio economic impact of HIV/AIDS in the district include; the high school dropout rates due to lack of school fees, children headed families, loss of strong manpower, and there is high mortality and morbidity rates, reduction of life expectancy to less than 56 years. Huge amounts spent on treatment of opportunistic infections, home based care and care of orphans implies diversion of funds at expense of development.

Table 2.7 HIV/AIDS Cases For Year 2000

	0-5 Yrs	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Unspecified	Total
No of Cases	13	5	16	62	44	12	10	85	247
No of Deaths	8	0	13	21	19	5	3	27	87

Source: MOH, Kerugoya, 2002.

Out of the 247 cases shown in Table 2.7, 148 were females while 99 were males. Assuming that the trend does not vary significantly and, considering the district's cumulative figure of 31,000 cases, the infection rate for females is 60 per cent while that of males is 40 per cent translating to 18,600 females and 12,400 for males.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The population structure for the district indicates that females outnumber males. This has been the trend in the 3 consecutive census years (1979; 1989; 1999). The 1999 Population and Housing Census revealed that there were 155,142 females compared to 133,146 males in the labour force cohort.

Women's contribution towards economic growth is enormous but goes unrecognised since only a few are employed in the formal sector. Gender inequality has led to sidelining of women in ownership of property including land. Inheritance of land, the girl child is not considered. Thus the woman is denied economic power such as use of land as collateral for bank loans. Women work tirelessly on land for agricultural production but does not have a share in it nor control over its use.

Women are overburdened in that they are engaged in multiple roles such as household chores, childcare and farm labour. As a result, of these roles, their contribution in economic development has not been accounted for at the national and district levels. With the prevalence of the gender inequality in the district, poverty situation will worsen. For this reason therefore it is necessary to address the gender inequality alongside poverty reduction.

Efforts should be made to sensitise people right from the family level on gender issues, which affect poverty reduction and sustainable development. This can revive women's self-esteem to participate in decision making at all levels of development.

To empower women economically, micro finance institutions should lower their interest rates and increase the repayment period to enable them access credit for investment in various micro enterprises. Women should also be encouraged to form groups which are required as a base requirement by such institutions.

Joint ownership of property between husbands and wives would save women from being exposed to increased poverty because in case of sale of land it will require consent of both and not just one of them; thereby decreasing homelessness when the husband sells off land over the family's head.

Focus should also be made on equipping women with the necessary variety of skills to help them in their income generating initiatives and to increase their contribution to economic growth. Such skills are for example dress making, tie and dye, preservation of edibles and handcraft work among others alongside management and record keeping. It would be more successful if the skills were provided together with special arrangements for provision of credit so that resources used for training are more effective.

If the burden of women could be reduced, their participation in economic activities could greatly be improved. This would be done by improving accessibility to clean water by the community and also introduction of fuel saving jikos so that less time is used in search of firewood and water.

On provision of water, various groups would be educated on a variety of rainwater harvesting methods and spring protection so that they can mobilize funds to undertake these water conservation projects. In areas such as Mwea Division, the community could be assisted in digging of shallow wells since this area is mostly affected by inaccessibility to clean water.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Although the district has not experienced any disasters in the recent past, there are few potential disasters areas.

Forest/Wetland Destruction: The district commands a share of Mt. Kenya Forest of 301.7km², which is 21 per cent of its area. Quite a big number of the growing population get their water (domestic, livestock and irrigation) from the rivers and streams that rise from Mt. Kenya, which may lead to destruction of the environment.

Several farmers have encroached the wetlands and catchment areas to grow "jua kali" rice and other types of cultivation. If not stopped this will lead to the water sources drying up. Measures will be strengthened to crack down on illegal obstruction of water for irrigation.

Drought: During the recent droughts of 1998/2000, the district experienced severe food deficiency and an acute shortage of water. This led to poor food production and vegetation cover. Whereas drought is not a very common occurrence in the district, it is important that the District Disaster Management Committee for early warnings on a probable drought design a mechanism.

Pollution: increase in agricultural production demands that a lot of pesticide, fungicides and fertilizers are used, and even for the cash crops that are semi-processed, a lot of effluents are discharged from industries. Alongside this, all the urban centres in the district do not have sewerage systems or efficient solid waste disposal systems. These factors became a source of pollution of water sources.

A current survey in the district revealed that most of the surface water flows are contaminated in one way or the other which places a heavy financial burden to the water authorities because of treatment. An efficient sanitation programme will be put in place in the planning period to alleviate some these problems.

Fires: Fires are a common feature during the dry season in both rural and urban areas, which can lead to a disastrous situation. It is noted that none of the local authorities in the district have any fire engine or measures to tackle an emergency in case of fire outbreaks.

Whereas the Forest Department has its normal programmes on fire alert, authorities should consider acquiring at least one fire engine.

Accidents: Two major national trunk roads and a host of other minor roads traverse the district. These roads have black spot areas such as the Nyamindi Bridge. Although the district has not had a major accident, it is important to address the state of these roads and ensure that they conform to the road safety standards.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation

The Mt. Kenya Forest, which covers 21 per cent of the total district area, has faced a serious threat of destruction. However, measures have been put in place aimed at its protection and conservation. The forest has been placed under the management of Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) for proper protection. The state of soil and water conservation in the district has been fair because of the extension programme, which is still on going.

Water pollution is an increasing threat in the district as most urban centres lack efficient solid waste disposal systems. Coffee factories emissions pollute the water systems, as well as the use of fungicides in horticultural, rice and other general farming districts. The district proposes to provide sewerage systems to curb the high rate of pollution and enforce efficient effluent emission systems.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures to be undertaken in the district to achieve the objective of reducing of poverty and spurring economic growth. The preparation of the chapter is in line with the PRSP sectors that include; Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision and mission, district response to sector vision and mission, its contribution to the district's development, the role of stakeholders, cross-sector linkages and programmes and projects proposed to pursue the vision and mission of each sector.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "sustainable and equitable rural development for all" while the mission is "to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources".

3.1.2 District Responses to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the above vision and mission, the district is providing extension services aimed at increasing production, and incomes, improving environment and food security. Efforts are targeted at improving horticultural production, which commands both local and external markets. As indicated in the previous chapter, agricultural productivity has been declining therefore efforts will be placed on increasing productivity of food and cash crops.

In a bid to retain the value of the horticultural products, two cooling plants have been established in the district. The government has also started restructuring reforms on coffee, tea, food and rice production in the district.

On a micro level, the farmers are being educated on consumption of the products they produce and how they are processed to add value. The co-operative movement is in place and will be monitored and technical advice offered especially on marketing of the farm products. Efforts are being intensified in implementing water and environmental policies and protecting the water catchment areas to ensure of adequate availability of quality water.

The government is in the process of putting up reforms to streamline services in land, administration, survey and human settlement sub-sectors in order to address the problems of squatters and land ownership.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector embraces the most important economic activity in the district i.e. crop and livestock farming. In the district 80 per cent (149.6 km²) of land in the district is arable,

99 per cent of which is under agriculture. It employs 187,955 people, which is 41 per cent of the population. Overall, over 80 per cent of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

The sector is of paramount importance in that it provides 72 per cent of the total households incomes.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Set policy guidelines aimed at creating an enabling environment; Provide extension services to the farmers; Provide funding to some of the projects/programmes.
Research Institutions	Conducts agricultural related research and comes up with new technologies; Provides latest research materials and information.
NGOs/Churches	Supplement the government's efforts.
Farmers	Participate and get involved in the farming activities.
Donors	Complements the financial resources available through NALEP (SIDA) and IFAD/BSF programmes.
Financial Institutions/Private Sector Agro-Based Companies	Provide credit to the farmers; Contract farmers in growing of horticultural crops; Provide the farmers with the farm inputs.

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

Sub Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Livestock Development	Improvement of fodder production; Dairy livestock improvement; Poultry improvement; Pig production and improvement; Rabbit production.	Low adoption rates among farmers; Financial hardships among farmers; Inadequate funds; Land problems; High cost charges for the privatised services.	Provision of fodder to farmers; Creation of a gene pool at FTC; Encourage establishment of a milk processing plant; Establish beekeeping demonstration plots; Promote pork consumption; Demonstration of proper utilization of rabbit products; Rehabilitation of cattle dips; Increase clinical services; Disease control; Hides and skin improvement; Meat inspection;
Crop Development	Increase production; Develop agro based processing industries.	Low soil fertility and returns; High cost of certified inputs; Erratic weather conditions; Pests and diseases; Poor research findings; Poor marketing and institutional weakness; Diminishing land size; Mismanagement of societies.	Strengthen extension services; Encourage conservation; Strengthen KEPHIS; Coordination of marketing; Extensive research; Encourage farmers to form groups; Set up irrigation schemes.
Agricultural Research and Development	Encourage adoptive research; Improve linkages between research and extension services.	Low adoption rate of new technologies resulting from poor linkage between the farmer and the researchers.	Develop appropriate technologies; Form agricultural research groups.

Food Security	Increase crop and livestock production; Improve the storage of production.	Soil infertility; Diminishing land size; High cost of certified seeds and other farm inputs; Erratic weather conditions.	Strengthen extension services; Discourage uneconomical sub-division of land; Encourage farmers to form associations.
Irrigation Development	Establishment of irrigation projects.	Inadequate funds; Water shortage especially during droughts.	Increase community mobilization; Construction of reservoirs.
Agricultural Marketing	Improve in marketing of agricultural products; Improve on farm storage facilities.	Mismanagement in cooperatives; Presence of middlemen; Price fluctuations for the products in the local and international markets.	Streamline management of cooperatives; Encourage farmers to form marketing groups; Encourage storage of crops in anticipation of better prices.
Veterinary Services	To improve on the quality of livestock.	Poor communication network; Overstocking; Poor livestock breeds; Diseases.	Disease control and vaccinations; Artificial insemination, tick control, meat inspection, hides and skin improvement, clinical and extension services.
Cooperative Development	Strengthen the cooperative movement; To encourage income generating activities among cooperatives.	Lack of adequate market and high cost of inputs; Low prices for crops; Mismanagement of cooperative societies; Lack of funds; Lack of credit facilities.	To carry out effective training and information programmes; To promote the contribution of cooperatives in production, processing and marketing of farm products.
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitating the existing gazetted water supplies; Assisting and encouraging organized self-help groups; Training communities on water management.	Shortage of funds; Unsensitized water users.	To organize for training of communities on water management.
Land, Administration Survey and Settlement	Acquisition of modern equipments; Computerization of survey records; Developing of survey manual.	Poor record keeping; Insufficient office accommodation; Insufficient funds; Fraud and dishonesty in land transactions; Lack of qualified personnel.	Training staff in records keeping and use of computers; Encourage micro-funding of documents; Provide sufficient funds and transport.
Research and Development	Consultation on research needs ; Adoption of appropriate technologies.	In sufficient funds; Shortage of trained personnel; Poor linkage between researchers and consumers.	Sufficient funding; Donors to supplement; Adoption of appropriate technologies.
Environment	Protection of water catchment areas; Controlling river water pollution and general waste disposal; Increase the forest and tree cover in the district; To conserve natural habitants and wildlife.	River pollution by irrigation water and discharges from factories and urban wastes; Inappropriate disposal of non-biodegradable waste products; Lack of adequate resources for conservation; Forest poaching; Lack of resources required in the manning of forests.	Strict enforcement of environmental laws; Strict control of waste water disposal; Proper disposal of non-biodegradable waste products; Stop deforestation; Encourage afforestation and reafforestation in the community.
Fisheries	Invest in aquaculture development and protection; Development and diversification of fish products.	Lack of basic infrastructural and facilities; Inadequate fish feed production; Available fish feed too expensive.	Diversification of aquaculture through integrated aquaculture activities; Protection, regulation and conservation of fish resources.

3.1.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

A: On-going projects: Crop Development

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Central Kenya Dry Area Small-Holder and Community Services Project (CKDAP) Mwea Division	Ensure households food security; Promote self-employment and income generation; Facilitate private sector initiatives; Stimulate overall economic growth; Conservation of natural resources.	100 groups of about 25 members each.	Purchase motor vehicles and motorcycles; Purchase office and field equipments; Office rehabilitation; Technology validation; Staff training and group training; Environmental conservation; micro irrigation.
VegeTable and Fruits Processing Project District wide	To promote food processing in rural areas; Boost rural income, as well as improve on storage, marketing and distribution of perishable foods.	Set up 10 cottage industries per division per year; Train 100 farmers per division annually.	Setting up cottage industries; Assist in the training of farmers and staff.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP) District wide	1	Contribute to social and economic development and alleviate poverty.	Individual farmers; Common interest groups schools/institutions.	Promotion of opportunities; Preparation of farm specific action plans; Training of farmers and staff. Justification: There will be improved/increased crop/livestock production.
Soil Fertility Project Management District wide	2	To increase farm production and promote food security; To sensitize farmers on use of appropriate farming methods.	4 groups per FES/YEAR for 120 FES; 20 farmers groups.	Train farmers on soil fertility issues. Justification: Fertilizer use promotion and campaign on composting and other soil ameliorating alternatives.
Cotton Development Project Mwea Division	3	To promote cotton as a cash crop in ASAL areas and boost the incomes.	Raise hectarge from current 200 ha to 1500 ha and production from 300 kgs/ha to 500 kgs/ha of high quality seed cotton.	Availing higher yielding and better quality planting materials; Train farmers on crop husbandry ; Strengthening institutional collaboration. Justification: The farmer's incomes will be increased as a result.

Promotion of Traditional Food Crops Ndia and Mwea Divisions	4	To promote food security in ASAL areas and reduce food poverty; Promote micro-agro- processing.	Raise the hectarage from 500 to 3000 ha; Encourage farmers in the ASAL areas to have at least 0.1 ha of traditional food crops.	Training farmers on traditional food crop production and utilization; Availing better yielding materials; Introduction of new crop into the area. Justification: Enough food will be available since crop failure will not significantly affect the farmers.
Oil Crop Development and Processing Mwea Division	5	To promote oil crop production and rural oil processing; Boost rural incomes; Create employment opportunities.	Increase present hectarage under oil crops by 50 ha. annually; Train 5 organized village committees in every division annually on basic bookkeeping and oil extraction.	Increase sunflower production and establish rural oil processing project. Justification: As cash crop the farmer's incomes will be boosted.
Conservation Tillage in Maize/Beans District wide	6	Improve water-holding capacity of the soil and at the same time improve fertility.	500 Farmers.	Combination of good tillage practice encompassing breaking of land and use of manure/compost. Justification: There will be improved production hence sufficient food.
Rice Production and Marketing Mwea Division	7	To increase rice production which has been falling.	500 farmers.	Supply of hybrid seedlings and post harvest handling of the produce Justification: Standards of living of the farmers will rise since they depend solely on rice.
Horticultural Production District wide	8	Increase the production of horticultural products; Improve usage of the two cooling plants.	300 farmers per year.	Train and form farmers groups; Provide cheaper seeds together with expositors; Streamline the marketing systems. Justification: Wastage and loss off the horticultural crops will be increased income.
Fruit Trees Improvement District wide	9	Ensure increase of fruit tree seedlings.	One strategic nursery per division.	Establishment of fruit tree nurseries. Justification: There will be diversification of crops grown.
Crop Post Harvest Handling Facilities District wide	10	Reduction of post-harvest losses.	One strategic structure/facility per production unit/farmers group per division.	Improvement of handling facilities at the farm level. Justification: There will be increased food security.
Enterprise Diversification and Crop Production Improvement District wide	11	Increase yields and high quality produce.	Training at least ten farmers group per year.	Carry out on-farm trials and train farmers on various agronomic aspects of various crops. Justification: There will be increased food security.
Coffee Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	12	To increase coffee production in the district; To replace	30 – 60 million/kg cherry; 50% of coffee to fall under class 1 – 3;	Establish coffee credit scheme; Establishment of Ruiru II and on farm coffee grafting;

District wide		traditional coffee varieties with disease resistant Ruiru II hybrid.	50% of traditional varieties CBK, CRF, MOA, KPCU, FTC, Societies; Frontline staff in all divisions.	Farmers and staff training. Justification: Since a significant section of the population depend on coffee, incomes will be increased hence poverty will be reduced significantly.
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A: On-going Projects: Irrigation Development

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kathiga Mwea Division Kangai Location	To promote the production of horticultural crops for export and consumption; Create self employment; Promote food sufficiency and food security.	To increase area from 100 acres to 150 acres; Train all water committees on water management; Increase no of irrigation capacity and efficiency.	Construction of intake and weir and also line part of canal.
Karikaini Mwea Division Kangai Location	To promote the production of horticultural crops for export and consumption; Create self employment; Promote food sufficiency and food security.	Increase irrigation areas from present 150 acres to 200 acres; Train 50 committees on organization, and leadership skills.	Construction of water intake and weir and line part of canal.
Kiamuciri Gichugu Division Kabare Location	To promote the production of horticultural crops for export and consumption; Create self employment; Promote food sufficiency and food security.	Increase acreage from 30 acres to 60 acres; Train 50 committees on organization and leadership skills/train them on water management.	Construction of weir and intake and also line of part of the canal.
Nyangati/ Ngomano Mwea Division Nyangati Location	To promote the production of horticultural crops for export and consumption; Create self employment; Promote food sufficiency and food security.	To increase present acreage of irrigation from 90 to 120; To create self employment.	Construction of weir and intake and also to line part of the canal.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mitoo-ini Mwea Division Kangai Division	1	To improve food sufficiency, self employment, crop development; Increase income generation; Increase water usage; Train farmers on irrigation methods.	To irrigate 200 acres.	Construction of weir and canal intake; Excavation of canal and road crossing. Justification: It will boost farmer's incomes and increase food production and employment.
Kimucu Ndia District Kiine North Location	2	To improve food sufficiency, self employment, crop development; Increase income generation; Increase water usage; Train farmers on irrigation methods.	To irrigate 120 acres.	Construction of new intake, BPT tank and laying of pipes Justification: It will boost farmers incomes and increase food production and employment.
Mwihoti Ndia Division Kiine South	3	To improve food sufficiency, self employment,	Irrigate 70 acres.	Construction of weir and intake BPT tank, and laying of pipes. Justification: The project is

Location		crop development; Increase income generation; Increase water usage; Train farmers on irrigation methods.		in the areas most affected by poverty in the district and will greatly reduce poverty.
Wamuri Central Division Kabari Location	4	To improve food sufficiency, self employment, crop development; Increase income generation; Increase water usage; Train farmers on irrigation methods.	To irrigate 30 acres for the purpose of horticultural crops for both export and home consumption; Improve the living standard of the area by 30%.	Construction of weir intake . BPT tank and laying of pipes Justification: The project is in the areas most affected by poverty in the district and will greatly reduce poverty.
Rukanga Mwea Division Rukanga Location	5	To improve food sufficiency, self employment, crop development; Increase income generation; Increase water usage; Train farmers on irrigation methods.	Irrigate 500.acres; Ensure self employment of 100 people; Increase food sufficiency by 40%.	Construction of water weir and intake. Justification: This area is very dry and the poorest in the district and hence will boost incomes and employment opportunities.
Rurii Drainage Mwea Division Tebera Location	6	To improve food sufficiency, self employment, crop development; Increase income generation; Increase water usage; Train farmers on irrigation methods.	To drain 200 acres.	Excavation of drains. Justification: The drainage apart from reducing disease incidences will assist crop development.

A: On-going Projects: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Services District wide	To promote tree planting in rural area.	To increase forest from 60% to 70%.	Continue follow-up of existing nurseries as well as establishment of new ones and provide technical advice.

A: On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Thiba Fishing Camp Gichugu Division	To provide an alternative source of energy by installing electricity; To promote camping and sport fishing.	Provide lighting; Reconstruct the washrooms; Replace defective pipes; Repair and paint the staff houses.	Construction of 1 acre pond for sport fishing and electrification of the camp; Refurbishment of depleted structures.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Transport for Extension Service District wide	1	To facilitate adequate farm visits to disseminate ideas; To reach fish farmers in remote zones.	Ensure monthly visits by extension officers to each of the 121 farmers; To rehabilitate 1 acre of neglected pond area back to full operation.	Enhancement of accessibility to fish farmers by purchasing 1 land rover and 4 motorcycles. Justification: It will improve extension services hence more production.
Integrated Aquaculture and Irrigation in Rice Scheme Mwea Division, Tebera Location, Thiba location	2	To provide much needed animal proteins; To maximize output per unit area; Provide supplementary income to rice farmers.	To increase the area of fish ponds from 0.5 hectares; To raise the number of fish farmers from 25 to 100; To raise fish production from 60 kg per annum to 500 kg.	Training and developing fish farming in rice paddies by holding training sessions, visiting and demonstrating. Justification: Provide supplementary incomes and maximization of production per plot and provision of proteins.
Karia Dam Canal Construction and Fishing Gear Project Central Division Location	3	To curb fish mortality occurrence in the dry season; To facilitate growth of stock to meet the growing demand for fish; To make fish harvesting efficient.	Increase harvests from 1.6 tonnes per annum to 3 tonnes; To increase the area under water cover from 3 acres to its 7 acres.	Construct canal to river Rutui 1 km away; Replacement of inefficient fishing methods. Justification: This will act as a demonstration site to fish farmers.
Integrated Fish Culture Training and Extension Programme District wide	4	To diversify source of income; To provide a cheap source of income; To entice farmers who neglected their ponds; To maximize land use.	Organize 1 training session per year and conduct farm visits to all the farmers once every month.	Training existing and aspiring fish farmers on keeping chicken, sheep, or ducks above the ponds to fertilize the water. Justification: Provide training to farmers for increased fish production.
Lentic and Lotic Waters Stocking Programmes District wide	5	To provide a source of income and employment; To provide food and a cheap source of animal proteins; To boost sport fishing.	To stock and restock 8 trout rivers with trout; Provide steady supply of fish to the community by stocking 9 dams.	Replenishment of the depleted put-and-take trout fisheries by stocking existing dams and rivers. Justification: It will boost tourism as well as increase incomes and employment.
Demonstration Ponds Gichugu Division	6	To facilitate easy demonstration; To disseminate standard pond management practices.	To construct 10 demonstration ponds.	Construction and management of demonstration ponds. Justification: It will act as a good training ground for farmers.

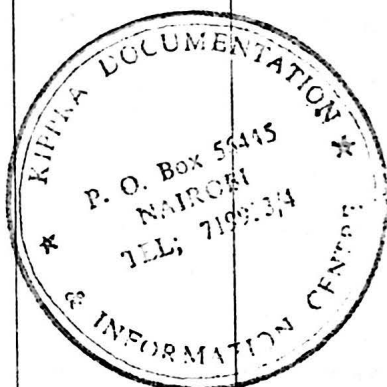
A: On-Going Projects: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Appropriate Technology Generation and Dissemination District wide	To provide good quality planting materials to the farmers; To enhance food production per unit area at a minimized cost;	All Farmers and staff in agricultural sector NGOs, CBOs and other institutions.	Conducting on farm research on drought tolerant crops; Holding for a demonstrations and trials on pests disease tolerant crops; Bulking of planting materials at

	To enhance food security in the district: To equip agricultural staff with technical.		the research institution and farm level; Breeding of animals to suit various conditions; Training of farmers and Ministry of Agriculture staff on the Technologies already generated.
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B: New Project Proposal: Agriculture Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Data Bank Information Centre Central Division	1	To improve accessibility of research information.	All farmers and staff. Processing Companies; Exporters; Research Institution; CBOs and NGOs.	Procurement of equipment and installation; Publishing of booklets, brochures, manuals, posters etc for use by the farmers and staff; RELO to link with research institution and collect latest research materials; Organize tours for staff and farmers to research centres and to areas where new technologies have been adopted and are successful; To liaise with marketing agents, processing companies etc. to enable the farmer to sell their produce at a good price; To link farmers with the sources of good varieties of crops and breeds of livestock. Justification: This will help store, process and disseminate relevant information to farmers to boost production.



A: On-going Project and Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Veterinary Services District wide	To improve on the quality of livestock.	The livestock population of about 10,000 dairy; 60,000 indigenous and 200,000 small stock.	Disease control and vaccinations; Artificial Insemination; Tick Control; Meat Inspection; Hides and skin improvement; Improvement in, clinical and extension services.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Fodder Production, Conservation and Utilisation District wide	1	To create a fodder base that is sufficient to feed livestock.	Increment of current fodder hectareage from 1600 ha; increase the under.	Introduction of improved fodder species e.g. bananas grass, fodder trees; Conservation of the fodder. Justification: The project will boost animal health and increase milk and meat production and better hides and skins.

Dairy Animal Improvement Project Gichugu Mwea, Ndia and Central Divisions	2	To improve/ upgrade the genetic dairy; Improve marketing of milk; To utilize locally available feed stuffs to formulate feed supplements.	To increase milk output and to improve the quality of milk offered for marketing.	Creation of a gene pool at FTC to supply farmers with good quality heifers; Ensure quality housing for the dairy herd; Ensure good feeding husbandry; Encourage cottage milk processing to improve on marketing. Justification: Will boost milk production hence farmers incomes.
Dairy Goat Improvement Project District wide	3	Improve dairy goat management and upgrade the current stock to increase goat milk output	Increase goat milk production from current 1 kg/goat/day to 3 kg/goat/day by end of plan period	Avail high quality alpine bucks for upgrading existing dairy goats; Establish a gene pool at Kamweti FTC. Justification: It will boost milk production for domestic consumption as well as farmers incomes.
Apiculture Improvement Project District wide	4	To encourage more beekeepers; Improve hive management; Encourage cottage industries to process honey.	To increase honey production per hive from current 15 kg to 25 kg/hive per harvest; To increase number of bee-keeping groups and individuals.	To establish beekeeping demonstration plots in every division; Avail protective kits to the demonstration sites in all divisions; Establish bee-keeping working group; Training of the groups. Justification: It will boost honey production for domestic uses and export.
Poultry Improvement Project District wide	5	Encourage more farmers to practice right management methods of keeping poultry to reduce chick mortality; Improve on genetic make up of our local chicken hence improve on growth rates and number of eggs laid per year; Create employment among the rural population.	Increase output of local chicken meat by more than 50 per cent during the plan period; Increase number of commercial poultry keepers to increase output of eggs by more than 100 per cent with increase in prices.	Acquire Rhode Island red (RIR) gene pool at farm level for upgrading purpose; Crossbreeding with local chicken; Help farmers establish commercial layers units for egg production. Justification: This will boost egg and poultry meat production and hence boost farmers income generation.
Pig Production Improvement Project Ndia, Gichugu, and Central Divisions	6	To improve nutritional status of local community; Create income earning activity; Change breeding system from the current mix breed style to pure breed herd style.	Improve litter size weaned from the current 5 piglets to 10-12 piglets average; Improve carcass quality for higher income especially for pigs marketed to processing factories; Increase local pork consumption	Create breeding stock at Kamweti FTC to supply pure breeds pigs to farmer; Help improve pig husbandry at farm level; Promote pork consumption through demonstration of various locally available recipe; Liase with other stake holders to improve pig markets. Justification: Demand for pork is increasing in the district hence will boost farmers incomes.

Sheep Improvement Project District wide	7	Help diversification of farm produce; Improve sheep productivity through upgrading and improved management; Create source of income.	Increase lambing rate from 0.8 to 1.5 lambs per year during the plan period; Increase harvest of yearlings from 20 kg to 35 kg; Increase local consumption of mutton.	Assist farmers acquire better breeds like dorper for cross breeding with local sheep; Improve sheep health through vaccination campaigns and through better management. Justification: The project will boost mutton production and will create extra source of income to farmers.
Rabbit Production District wide	8	Available high quality source of protein at low prices; Create a training base for youth programmes; Improve litter size.	Improve the carcass quality and size of slaughtered rabbits to attain carcass weight of 3 -4 kg from current 1 -2 kg.	Establishment of pure breed lines of rabbits at FTC; Availing the high quality pure breed rabbits to the farmers for upgrading purpose; Demonstrations of proper utilization of rabbits products. Justification: The project will boost alternative source of incomes and provide a basis for other youth projects.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kerugoya Water Supply Central Division	1	Ensure availability and reliability of safe drinking water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 40%.	Construction of new intake and gravity line and treatment works. Justification: This is an urban supply with rapidly growing centres.
Sagana Water Supply Ndia Division	2	Ensure availability and reliability of safe drinking water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 40%.	Rehabilitation of treatment works and laying of a parallel gravity line. Justification: This is an urban supplies with rapidly growing centres.
Kianyaga Water Supply Gichugu Division	3	Ensure and reliable safe water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 30%.	Construction of new intake rehabilitation of treatment works; Construction of storage water tanks. Justification: This is an urban supply with rapidly growing centre.
Wang'uru Water Supply Mwea Division	4	Ensure availability and reliability of safe drinking water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 35%.	Rehabilitation of treatment works and storage tanks; Laying of distribution lines. Justification: This is an urban supplies with rapidly growing centres.
Ngariama Rural Water Supply Gichugu Division	5	Ensure availability and reliability of safe drinking water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 35%.	Be redesigned for rehabilitation and augmentation. Justification: Clean water is inadequate.
Kabare Rural Water Supply Gichugu Division	6	Provide safe drinking water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 38%.	Completion of phase III Justification: Clean water is inadequate.
Rukanga Water Supply Mwea Division	7	Provide safe drinking water.	Increase the area served by current water supply by 50%.	Construct intake; Lay gravity distribution pipes; Construct water tanks. Justification: The project is new and will supply water to drier areas of the district

Wells in Wamumu-Mutithi Area Mwea Division	8	Provide safe drinking water.	To supply unpolluted water to the community in they dry areas by 45%.	Digging of wells Justification: The wells are smaller projects that will provide unpolluted water to villages in the division.
Mutungara Self-Help Mwea Division	9	Provide safe drinking water.	To accommodate D.W.Os staff.	Construction of intake; Lay gravity line and distribution lines. Justification: The two projects are new projects that will supply water to drier areas of the district.
Building Office Block District Headquarters Kerugoya Municipality	10	Provide adequate working space.	To supply water to the community in the dry areas.	Completion of remaining construction works. Justification: The uncompleted structure will provide office space.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation/ Construction of Forest Guard Post along the Forestry Boundaries	1	To intensify forest protection.	To improve indigenous forest conservation and protection.	Construction of forest guardhouses. Justification: This will act as a deterrent to forest product poachers.
Extension Services Purchase of Motorbikes 3 divisions	2	To enable the extension officers to co-ordinate services well.	Conduct monthly regular exchange visits to a no of farmers and timber merchants.	Purchase of motorbikes for extension officers in the three divisions. Justification: To improve extension work.
Agro-Forestry Training and Extension Services District wide	3	To provide farmers with alternative source of income.	Organize training and visits to various farmers groups.	Train farmers on agro-forestry. Justification: It will increase fuel-wood to farmers
Soil and Water Conservation Training District wide	4	To promote tree planting by helping group nurseries and establishment of central nurseries.	Impart new knowledge on soil and water conservation.	Train community on soil and water conservation. Justification: It will help farmers to conserve their water and soils for better production.
Environmental Education and Awareness Programme District wide	5	Ensure that the community takes environmental conservation as everyone's responsibility.	To raise environmental conservation awareness in the community by 40%;	Environmental training; Organize clean up activities; Organize tree planting activities; Control of mosquito breeding. Justification: Community based environmental awareness is an effective way of conservation.
EIA District wide	6	Ensure that future and potential developments are not affected at the expense of the environment.	Increase awareness by 30%.	Assessments of environmental impacts for the proposed and on going projects. Justification: To ensure that project effects do not affect environment.

Environmental Audit, Monitoring and Inspection Programme District wide	8	Promote clean and efficient production systems, Effluent treatments and proper wastes Management and disposal.	Ensure compliance with the provisions of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination act.	Periodic Inspection of all establishments which manufactures, produce as by products or use any substances that are likely to have significant effect on the environment; Prosecution of the environmental offenders. Justification: To ensure that environmental laws are being adhered to.
Gabbage Recycling Kerugoya/Kutus Division	9	Reduce garbage wastes in Municipal Council; Make organic manure available to the farmers.	Ensure the biodegradable wastes are used in production of organic manure for increased food productivity.	Sorting out Making composites. Justification: The municipality does not have an efficient and proper dumping sites; This will also create a useful by-product and cleaner environment.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Bank headquarters and 2 Banking Halls Ngariama Location Gichugu Division	1	The society will utilize their plots in these areas and improve payment procedures to farmers and the public; It will also improve customers' services to its members.	To construct Bank Hqs at Kianyaga and banking halls in Kiamutugu and Kabare.	Construction of Bank headquarters in Kianyaga Town; Two Bank Halls in Kabare and Kiamutugu for Gichugu Farmers SACCO S. Ltd. Justification: It will assist the farmers to have their own banking facilities
Residential Houses Ngariama Location Gichugu Division	2	To ease the Housing problems in both Embu and Kiamutugu Town; It will also increase the society income; The society will utilize the already acquired plots in these areas.	To construct 30 rental houses in Embu and 20 in Kiamutugu.	Construction of additional rental houses at Embu Town and Kiamutugu Town for Ngari Njuki Housing Co-op. Society Limited. Justification: This will ease housing problem as well as diversify revenue base for the society.
Head Office and Banking Hall Ngariama Location Gichugu Division	3	To improve customer services.	To Construct Head Office and Banking Hall	Construction of Society's Head Office and Banking Hall for Rungeto FCS Ltd. Justification: It will assist farmers to have their own banking facilities.
Office Complex Inoi Location Central Division	4	To improve on payment procedures to farmers, members and the public in general; It will increase the society's income.	To construct head office and Banking Hall.	Construction of Society's office block and a Banking Hall for Kirinyaga District Farmers SACCO. Justification: The SACCO will save on rent and increase the revenue base.
Electrification/Telephone Mukure Division	5	These projects will increase efficiency in coffee processing and also in the cost reduction hence	To electrify 8 coffee factories and equip them with telephone facilities; The society to	The society plans to put up electrification of coffee factories; Installation of telephone facilities in seven (7)

		improve members' income.	construct 10 residential flats in Baricho town; 1 conditioning bin.	factories; Construct Conditioning Bin for Mitondo Factory; Put up residential flats on its plot at Baricho Town. Justification: The electrification will help the factories to increase their pulping capacity hence selling of more coffee.
Nairobi Housing Project	6	The project will enable the society members to own individual plots in Nairobi which will increase the members and society's income.	To purchase 500 individual plots for the members and later develop them.	Purchase of plots to its members for individual development. Justification: This will assist members to own their housing
Solar Energy Office Block Inoi Location Central Division	7	To ease the current congestion in its current office accommodation; Improved customer services; Improve the standard of living of its members.	To expand the office accommodation; Provide 3886 solar energy to its members.	Purchase of plot at Kerugoya Town for the expansion of the office; Provision of solar energy to its members. Justification: It will assist the members to have alternative energy source.
Electrification Kiine North Location Kiine South Location Ndia Division	8	To reduce operational cost; Increase the society income and to increase efficiency in coffee processing.	To install electricity at Thunguri and Kibingoti Coffee Factories.	Install electricity at Thunguri and Kibingoti Coffee Factories of Kibirigwi F.C.S. Ltd. Justification: It will increase pulping capacity hence selling of more coffee
Computerization and Petrol Shade Ngariama Location Gichugu Division	9	To improve the efficiency on services to the members and the public.	To computerize the operation system and to put up a petrol shade.	Purchase of computers; Construction of shade for its petrol station. Justification: The new technology will provide efficient administrative/informative systems
Computers, Vehicles Reception Centres Thiba Location Mwea Division	10	The vehicles and motor cycles will enable the society to intensify their extension services to the members and also improve on the transport system.	To acquire 10 vehicles and 20 motor cycles; To acquire 20 computers and 10 printers; To rehabilitate 2 reception centres at Wamumu and Thiba under MIS and 3 centres at Tebere, Mwea and Karaba under outgrowers.	Purchase of 10 4WD vehicles; 20 motor cycles; 20 computer machines and 10 printers Rehabilitation of 5 reception centres on Mwea Irrigation Scheme and out-grower; Justification: This will help boost rice production as well as marketing of the produce
Electification Central Division	11	To increase the quality and efficiency in coffee production and quality of the beans; To reduce congestion in the surrounding factories; To reduce production cost and	To install electricity in 6 coffee factories and equip them with telephone facilities; Construction of a new coffee factory at Getiye.	Construction of one coffee factory at Gitiye; Installation of Electricity in 6 coffee factories; Fixing telephone facilities in 6 coffee factories. Justification: It will increase pulping capacity hence selling of more coffee which will boost incomes.

		increase efficiency in coffee processing; To ease communication and reduce transportation cost.		
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B: New Project Proposals Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Land Administration and Survey Delivery Systems District wide	1	To streamline the systems for effective and efficient provision of services.	All land registers ready the more than 30 surveys done in a month for land acquirers.	Micro filming of documents; Acquisition of modern survey equipment; Computerization of land and survey records. Justification: The project will improve record keeping, information storage, and survey services
Settlement of Squatters and Landless District wide	2	To reduce poverty and boost food production	125 squatters in the District	Identify genuine squatters; Settlement of squatters and landless in Ngariama ranch Justification: It will ease the squatter problem as well as release pressure on the already highly fragmented, over-utilized and encroachment to forests and road reserves

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Promotion of Agriculture and Rural Development greatly depends on other sectors such as, Physical Infrastructure (roads, transport and communication and markets). Farm products are transported to the market or to the factory for processing and a lot of communication takes place among the dealers in between the supply and demand points. Public Administration is of uttermost importance in the area of security while labour and health in Human Resource Development is vital for agricultural activities to take place since healthy and trained manpower are required. Products acquired in agriculture are processed and others sold in their raw form, which is taken care of in the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector. Through the ICT sector, the farmers and those dealing with agricultural produce are able to access global market information.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is “for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.”

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission, the district, through the various sub-sectors will provide different types of roads (bitumen, gravel/murram and earth) by maintaining the ones in existence and opening up of new ones. Installation of electricity both in urban and rural areas through the Rural Electrification Programme will help boost commercial activities in these cases. The existing 40 km of railway line will be improved by Kenya Railways Corporation for better transportation.

The government is encouraging planting of trees and woodlots by farmers and propagating energy saving jikos and alternative sources of energy as over 92 per cent of the households use firewood/charcoal. The government and private sector have enhanced provision of telecommunication facilities such as telephones, Internet and cell-phones, computer training in various institutions both private and public centres

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Being mainly an agricultural based district, the sector facilitates in the movement of agricultural product from the farm to the market though a lot is yet to be done in improving accessibility to the rural areas where most of agricultural activities are undertaken.

For the traders within the district, the sector facilitates communication within and outside the district. In nutshell, the sector provides communication linkages between the district and other parts of the country and the world at large. Specifically, the sector currently provides a road network of 154.6Km of paved roads, 461.7 km gravel/murram and 296.5 km of earth. As a result of eased communication and accessibility to the Internet, money and time is saved. Postal services are provided in the 6 sub post offices and the 6 Departmental Offices located in Kerugoya. EMS courier services are also provided at Kerugoya and Sagana Post Offices.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide policy guidelines, technical staff funding and creating a good working socio-economic environment.
Parastatals	Provide staff and funds.
Community	Utilize the services provided and pay for them directly or in form of

Donors	fees and charges.
NGOs/private sector	Provide funds and technical support. Provide additional complimentary funding.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Rehabilitation and improvement of roads; Routine maintenance of existing road network; Construct and maintain tracks and foot paths.	Lack of funds; Lack of technical personnel; Lack of equipment.	Implementation of Roads 2000 Programme; Operationalise the District Roads Committee; Involve community in road maintenance.
Transport and Communication	Wireless communication telephones; Networking and promotion of internet services.	Poor accessibility to some areas; Buildings/trees planted on road reserves causing damage to communication network; Electrification delay; Inadequate funds; Vandalism.	Seek funds and initiate the necessary works for the priority projects.
Energy including Hydro-Electric Power Generation	Provision of adequate supply of energy; Exploitation of indigenous energy resources; Increase proportion of population with access to electricity.	Exorbitant charges in electricity installation; Over-reliance of the sector on hydro power; Excess dependence on wood fuel; Low adoption rate of energy saving appliances.	Government to raise funding level in REP; Exploitation and Development of indigenous energy resources; Mobilizing the community in group formation to mobilize resources.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provision of reliable and adequate water; Provision of safe drinking water; Coverage of wider area; Unnecessary wastage due to non-metering.	Over stretched designed demand. Drying up of rivers in dry seasons; Unnecessary wastage due to non-metering of the scheme and illegal connections.	Rehabilitation of intakes; Rehabilitation of existing treatment works; Rehabilitation of tanks; Laying parallel lines.
Buildings	Reviewal of professional fee to make it affordable; Educate people on construction matters.	Non recognition of the professionals' role; Poor planning by local authorities; Bad land allocation policy.	Organize to educate people on the building norms; Reduction on costs of building materials; Streamline planning.
Urbanisation	Improvement on service delivery; Preparation of LADPs.	Mushrooming of slums; Unplanned towns.	Upgrading of slums; Prepare good urban plans.

Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road No. D455 C73 Kagio B6 Mutithi Mwea Division	Improve road surface and make it all weather.	Gravel 14 kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No. D460 D455 Kandongu - B6 Murubara Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 11.9 Kms of the road.	Spot improvement.

Road No. D458 B6 PI – B6 Kimbimbi Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 22 kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No. E611 C73 Kutus – B6 Kimbimbi Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 9.0 kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No. E613 C73 Kimicha – D455 Kandongu Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 14 kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No. E659 B6 Mururi – Thiba river bridge Mahigaini Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 10 kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No. E1630 B6 Difathas – D458 Miu Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 7 kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No. RAR4 D458 Miu – Rupingazi Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 11.2 Kms of the road.	Spot improvement.
Road No: RAR 34A Marurumo – Wang’uru Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 7.3 Kms of the road in the plan period.	Spot improvement.
Road No. RAR 30 Kutus - Kangai Mwea Division	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 9.9 Kms of the road.	Spot improvement.

B: New project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Road No. RAR 29 Gatuto - Njegas Mwea Division	1	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 5.3 Km of road in plan period.	Spot improvement. Justification: These roads are important links to the district’s productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No.E612 C73 Kang’aru- D454 Thiguku Ndia Division	2	Improve the surface.	Heavy grading of 12.2 Km of road.	Partial rehabilitation by grader. Justification: These roads are important links to the district’s productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E608 Riakiania – Kiangai Ndia Division	3	Improve the surface.	Heavy grading of 6.4 Km.	Sports improvement. Justification: These roads are important links to the district’s productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. RAR 13 Kiandai – Kiaururi Gichugu Division	4	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 43 Km of road.	Sports improvement. Justification: These roads are important links to the district’s productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. RAR 12 Kiamwathi – Kaboyo	5	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 5.9 Km of road.	Partial rehabilitation by grader. Justification: These roads are important links

Gichugu Division				to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E620 Kianyaga- E617 Kamugunda Gichugu Division	6	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 10 Kms of road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. D458/D459 Kianyaga – Kiamutugu Gichugu Division	7	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 10 Kms of road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E609 Kagumo –Mununga Ndia Division	8	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 7 Km of the road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E615/D458 Rukenya – Kabare – Kimunye Gichugu Division	9	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 12 Km of the road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. D460 Kandongu- Murubara Mwea Division	10	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 11.9 Km of the road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and their improvement will greatly improve agricultural production and boost trade, industry and tourism in the hunter land; They will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. D455 Kerugoya – Baricho Central Division	11	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 22 Km of the road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification. These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and their improvement will greatly improve agricultural production and boost trade, industry and tourism in the hunter land; They will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.

Road No. D457 N6P1 B6 Kimbimbi Mwea Division	12	Improve the surface.	Tarmac 10 Km of road.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. D461 Kirogo – D461 Kianyaga Gichugu Division	13	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 5.7 Km in plan period 2004 – 2005.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. 614 D456 Rutui C. Factory – Forest Central Division	14	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 11.3 km.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E617 D452 Gathaithi – DB Ngovio school Gichugu Division	15	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 27 Km.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E616 Kangaita – Kainamoi Central/Gichugu Divisions	16	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 16.6 km.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E624 D459 – E617 Gichugu Division	17	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 5.8 km.	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E1634 C74 Kerugoya – Mukinduri Central Division	18	Improve the surface.	Heavy grading of 3.6 km.	Partial Rehabilitation. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E1632 Gatuto – Mukinduri Central Division	19	Improve the surface.	Heavy grading of 8 km.	Partial rehabilitation. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
Road No. E1631 Kiaga – Mukinduri Central Division	20	Make the road all weather.	Gravel 9 km.	Spot improvement. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.

Unclassified Roads, Rural Tracks and Foot Paths Central/Ndia/Mwea/Gichugu Divisions	21	Make the roads motorable and all weather.	Construct and gravel 50 km.	Construction & Spot improvement. Justification: These roads are important links to the district's productive areas and will also improve service delivery in health, education and other social services.
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B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	To ensure an increased proportion of population with access to electricity; To ensure that all coffee factories, tea factories, rice mills, tea buying centres, public institutions and market centres have electricity.	Electrify 8 named projects within the plan period in the order that they follow.	Electrification in the identified priority areas of Tebere Sec. School & Environs; Kiura Nyakio Electrical Project and Environs-Gathage Etc. Project and Environs; Kiamugumo Electrification Project and Environs-Kiangai Trading Centre and Environs; Kiburu Market and Environs Kangaita/Kiranja and Environs; Mutitu Trading Centre and Environs. Justification: Electricity connection will improve the population's socio-economic welfare
Energy Efficient Appliances District wide	2	To save on energy consumption	Ensure that 50 households in every division adopts the energy saving technologies in each financial year.	Train groups on how to make appliances such as energy saving jikos, stoves and fireless cookers among others; Support the groups financially to be able to make the appliances. Justification: The community will save on energy spending and boost their incomes
Indigenous Energy Resources All Divisions	3	To reduce over-reliance on one source of energy	50% of the district's population to have diversified their sources of energy in each financial year.	Sensitise the community on the need to use diversified sources of energy such as solar, bio-gas etc. Justification: This will alleviate the over-reliance on conventional sources and go to cheaper sources

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure sector has a great bearing on the other sectors in terms of their contribution to development of the district. Agriculture, Trade, Tourism and Industry Sectors can only do well in areas where there is efficient means of transport, and communication in addition to other social amenities. Human Resource Development Sector supports the others since labour is a prerequisite factor in any production activity.

Buildings constructed are determined by the population under Human Resources Sector. Presence of security under Public Administration would contribute to infrastructural development since other activities would thrive.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.”

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Trade Development Office has been regionalized with the former Joint Loan Boards left to the local authorities. The district has witnessed the establishment of several micro-finance institutions that are operational hence making access to credit easy for traders. Local authorities have set aside land for industrial and trade development. However, there are no mining activities in the district except limited quarrying for building stores.

Training by micro-enterprises to traders have and is being undertaken. The formation of Jua Kali Associations is still going on. Voucher training programme (MSETTP) targeting Jua Kali artisans is still continuing in the district. The district intends to optimally exploit the tourism potential by opening up the district tourism circuit connecting to Meru and Nyeri tourism circuits. A good portion of Mt. Kenya Forest lies in the district with its richness in flora and fauna.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has many business activities most of which are retail and wholesale. The formal trade is concentrated in the bigger urban centres of Kerugoya/Kutus, Sagana, Wang'uru, Kianyaga, Kagio and Kagumo and other market centres. It is estimated that 22,000 people are urban self-employed in the district. This constitutes a substantial amount of family incomes, while all the 3 local authorities get greater part of their revenues from the trade activities.

The sector's importance is also noted in the utilization of the surplus raw materials from agriculture, livestock, and forest products. Processing factories such as tea, coffee, rice mills, saw mills and flourmills are strategic in the district.

Tourism activities though minimal are undertaken around the Mt. Kenya where the Castle Lodge is situated. The sector provides the district with some materials such as quarry stones, hardcore and quarry waster used in building industry and local road maintenance.

Jua Kali sector is important in that it is the second biggest employer after agriculture and provides products and services to agriculture, transport, building, welding and other sectors.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Plays the regulatory and facilitation role, production support to farmers, KTDA, parastatals; Provides marketing to, KPCU, NIB, and HCDA.
NGOs	Provide micro-finance support services and capacity building and
Private Sector	Provide credit to small and medium scale enterprises.
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Acts as the spokesman of the business community and offer policy guidance.
Donors	Provide funding and technical support.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategy
Tourism	Exploiting tourism potential.	The district is not linked to the tourism circuit.	Opening of tourist circuit.
Mining	Set up quarrying activities.	The exploration to reveal the resources available; Lack of knowledge of the quarry existence	Create awareness among the community of the quarry resource.
Industries	Upgrading of technical and management skills; Provide an enabling environment.	Inadequate raw materials; Poor infrastructure; Poor marketing; Lack of technical know how.	Increase the exploration and exploitation of local raw materials; Improve infrastructure; Provide funds for training.
Small Scale Industries	Easier access to venture capital funds; Technology transfer and marketing of quality products; Provision of industrial parks.	Lack of capital; Lack of Sectoral/district Jua Kali exhibitions; Lack of sites and sheds.	Promotion of the voucher training programme; Facilitate sectoral and private sector exhibition; Launch a district display and marketing centre; Provision of plots by local authority.
Financial	Improve access to the financial institutions for entrepreneurs.	Lack of collateral by entrepreneurs; High interest rates.	Lowering the interest rates; Flexibility in collateral requirement.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training Entrepreneurs District wide	Enhance processing management and marketing among entrepreneurs.	Hold 4 seminars yearly.	Arranging seminars and workshops on quarterly basis in every market centre
Rehabilitation and Revitalization of the Existing Industries Ndia/Mwea Division	Promotion of the processed goods for foreign market.	Cotton ginnery; Sagana tannery.	Sensitization of farmers, and all the key players in the sector.

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Site in Major Towns District wide	1	To enable the potential industrialists have the facilities in central regions.	Increase industrial potential by 40%.	Construction of industrial sheds. Justification: This will attract potential investors
Fruits and VegeTable Processing Project Kerugoya/Kutus Central Division	2	Utilization of surplus fruits in the district; To add value of the agricultural products.	Establish 2 cottage industries.	Construction of the facilities. Justification: A lot of fruits and vegeTables are produced in these areas and this will value-add to the same
Milk Processing Kerugoya/Kagumo Town Central Division	3	Utilization of surplus milk; To add value on the product; Promotion of locally processed goods.	Process 90% of the milk produced.	Construction of the milk processing plant. Justification: A lot of milk is going to waste after KCC collapsed.
Animal Feeds Factory in Sagana Town Ndia Division	4	To supplement the natural feeds especially during the dry periods; To increase the production of milk, meat and quality of the animals.	Establishment of 1 animal factory feeds.	Construction of plant. Justification: A lot of raw material from rice is available.

A: On-going Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Joint Loan Board District wide	To provide affordable finance for micro entrepreneurs.	Ensure that at least 50% of all Micro-enterprises within the district acquire the loans per year.	Issuing loans to Small scale Traders.
Training Centre Preneurs District wide	To provide business management skills to entrepreneurs within the district.	Ensure that at least 50% of traders within the district are trained.	Training courses on Business Management.
MSETTP SSSKE District wide	To enhance the Jua Kali artisans technology skills.	Train 70% of the existing artisans by 2008.	Publicize the project; Recruit trainees and train them.
VTP (MFI) small scale enterprises and Jua Kali District wide	To financially strengthen the Jua Kali artisans.	Ensure the no. of SACCOS are increased by 20% by 2008.	Sensitize Jua Kali Primary Association to form SACCOS and train officials on SACCO management; Coordinate linking with MFI for credit facilities.
Marketing technology transfer District wide	Improve the marketing for the Jua Kali products.	Sale of Jua Kali product be increased by 60% by 2008.	Organize district Jua Kali exhibitions. Launch a district display and marketing center.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourist circuit Linking the district to Meru National	1	To promote both local and international	Improve 37 Km of roads to all weather; Complete Thiba fishing	Improving the road to Mt. Kenya through Kamweti/Castle and connecting it to

Park Circuit/Chuka		tourism.	camp rehabilitation works.	Embu/Chuka Road. Justification: This would open up the district to tourists.
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B: New Project Proposals: Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Credit by Financial Institutions District wide	1	To reduce the cost of borrowing money to the entrepreneurs.	3000 entrepreneurs would benefit with the lowering of the interest rates.	Provide credit at low interest rates. Justification: To enable many people access to credit.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Tourism and Industry sector has an important linkage with the other sectors. The Agricultural Sector products are forwarded for processing and marketing in the sector. For efficient operation within the sector, proper infrastructure is vital i.e. transport and communication systems, availability of water and energy, and the adoption of information technology to get the entrepreneurs connected to the internet. Security, maintenance of law and order provided under public administration is a necessity in promoting investment. Lastly but not least, Trade Tourism and Industry cannot be in existence without entrepreneurs from the Human Resource Sector.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality life for all Kenyans,” while the mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social-cultural enhancement.”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector’s vision and mission, the district is concerned with the implementation of the population policy which addresses population issues such as reproductive health, gender perspectives, problems facing various segments of the population, poverty and environment. The district has mounted efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as providing curative and preventive medical services.

The district has involved all stakeholders in developing learning institutions, which have been equipped although there is yet a lot to be done. There are concerted efforts in encouraging development of sports and culture through the department of sports. The government will play the regulatory role and provide research findings on cheaper building materials to the general public to improve on shelter and housing.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is the most important sector in the district as growth and development in the other sectors entirely depends on the number and quality of life of the people. The district has an

estimated population of 478,144 people refer Table 2.2 and it is expected to rise to 523,165 people by the end of the plan period, with the present population growth rate of 1.5 per cent.

The sector, which also covers education, has 346 pre-primary schools, 218 primary schools, 64 secondary schools, 4 tertiary institutions and 114 adult literacy classes. This helps more children to register in schools in order to develop their skills so that they can compete in the job market.

The sector also provides health services to the districts population to ensure good health for increased productivity hence the ability to contribute towards economic growth. It has 4 hospitals and 48 dispensaries with a doctor/patient ratio of 1:75,833. The average distance to the nearest health centre is 6.32 km with 63.8 per cent of the households having access to health centres. However, this development is being threatened by HIV/AIDS, which has recorded 31,000 cases and 7 per cent prevalence especially in the age group 15-55 which is the most productive group.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide policy guidelines for the sector and financial support as well as technical staff.
NGO /CBO/Churches	Supplement government efforts by conducting sector's related activities.
Private	The private sector to invest in education and health facilities.
Donors	Provide funds for some of the projects/programmes implemented in the sector.
Community	Cost-share in services such as education, health, recreation and sports (some fee).

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Population	Integration of population development; Gender perspectives; Reproductive health; Provide support to orphans and destitute; Promotion of children's rights; Training of registration assistants; Sensitising the public on the importance of civil registration.	High population growth rate; HIV/AIDS/STI's alarming prevalent rate; Environmental degradation; Population migration; Family instability and insecurity; Child abuse; High school drop out rate; Inadequate population data; Inadequately equipped health facilities; Low access to RH information and services; Unwanted pregnancies; Little male participation in RH issues; Gender discrimination; Inadequate vocational education;	Make contraceptives available and free for all; Sensitise the public on the need for sexual behavioural change; Sensitise the public on the need for equilibrium between population; Strengthen institutions and their capacity; Intensify guidance and counselling; Advocate for the children's rights and lobby for children's bill; Strengthen capacity for data collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization; To improve the existing reproductive health; Intensify RH education and counselling services; Equally educate both boys and girls; Sensitise and create awareness on

		Shortage of children's homes; Lack of rehabilitation centre for the street children; Inadequate funds.	gender issues by use of media, seminars and IEC materials; Provide and improve vocational training; Establishment of a rehabilitation centre for the children living in the streets; Hold seminars for registration assistants; Set up monitoring committees in the divisional and locational levels.
HIV/AIDS	Awareness creation; Counselling services and sensitising need for VCT; Home based care and support; Support for AIDS orphans.	High HIV/AIDS prevalence; Resistance to sexual behaviour change; Shortage of drugs; Lack of counselling centres; Lack of funds; Stigmatised community.	To increase awareness; Improve existing reproductive health facilities; Intensify counselling services.
Education and Training	Increase enrolment in adult classes; To retain the number of pupils/students enrolled; Improve teacher/pupil ratio in secondary school.	Low number of candidates in Adult Education; Rising drop out rate Shortage of teachers especially in secondary schools.	Start up income generating activities; Reduce the fee charged; Employ more secondary teachers.
Health and Nutrition	Management of all common diseases and infections through curative services; Preventive and promotive health services; Provision of adequate health facilities and maintenance of existing ones.	Inadequate drugs supplies and equipments; Inadequate budgetary allocation; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate human resources; Erratic climatical conditions; Inadequate community participation.	Seek donor, government and community support in provision of drugs & equipment; Promote, preventive and rehabilitate services; Upgrading and construction of new health facilities; Capacity building for health workers, CBOs, NGOs and communities; Enhance community participation.
Shelter and Housing	Upgrading of the existing villages.	Lack of funds.	Opening and construction of roads; Constructing sewers and water supply.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Books Distribution District wide	1	To ease the burden of parents; Raise educational standards; Ensure that there are adequate books at all levels.	Increase book distribution by 55 per cent.	Equip libraries with the updated course books; Establish class based libraries for ease of borrowing; Organize the purchase of books in a 'pool' method. Justification: Provision of books will ease the burden for parents and will improve standards.
Establishment of Laboratories District wide	2	To improve education performance.	Ensure that all schools will have at least a lab after 5 years.	Construction of the laboratories. Justification: Science in schools is an important subject and requires support.
Rehabilitation and Revitalization of Youth	3	To increase enrolment and use of existing under	To increase enrolment by 20 per cent per year.	Recruitment of teachers; Sensitising the community on the importance of the

Polytechnics District wide		utilized polytechnics.		institutions. Justification: These are important institutions for imparting technical skills.
Construction of Classrooms District wide	4	To meet the demand of the growing pupil population and ease congestion in the existing facilities; Prepare suitable facilities for the disabled.	Increase the number of classrooms by 50 per cent within the plan period.	Construction of classrooms for the upcoming schools nursery, primary and secondary; Establish classrooms for the disabled. Justification: School enrolment is increasing and requires more space.

B: New Project Proposals: Ahiti Ndomba

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of hostel and make Room for self contained Central Division	1	Provide decent accommodation for participants especially of short courses, seminars and workshops.	Convert the single rooms units to fewer contained rooms by 2002.	Renovation works. Justification: All these sub-components will help training in the institution.
Construct a senior Common Room and Offices for Academic Staff Central Division	2	Provide conducive environment for members of staff to be able to work more effectively.	Renovate the few offices currently in place, build new ones joined to the senior common room by 2002.	Renovation works. Justification: All these sub-components will help training in the institution.
Training Central Division	3	To equip trainees with modern marketable skills/knowledge; Impart adequate knowledge.	Develop a suitable curriculum to suit market driven courses; Equip the library with modern books relevant to the training by 2002.	Equip the library; Develop a suitable curriculum. Justification: All these sub-components will help training in the institution.
Training Equipments Central Division	4	To facilitate learning; To facilitate better training.	Computers (10) Photocopies (2) Overhead projectors (3) Extracurricular activities; Indoor games; Outdoor games.	Purchase the equipments. Justification: All these sub-components will help training in the institution.
Electrification of Training Units and Farm Offices	5	To facilitate better training.	Install electricity in calf-pens, dairy poultry units, piggery, farm workshop by 2002.	Electrification works. Justification: All these sub-components will help training in the institution.
Install facilities for Horticulture for Training and Production Central Division	6	Promote self-sufficiency in the institute on all horticultural foods.	Water pumps (5) lay down irrigation pipes and sprinklers by 2002.	Purchase water pumps; Lay down pipes for irrigation purposes. Justification: All these sub-components will help training in the institution.
Extension of Car Park Central Division	7	Have all institute vehicles well kept for longer life. Have ample parking for guests.	Extend the car park to accommodate institutes vehicles by 2002.	Construction works. Justification: The existing parking area is inadequate.
Construction of a Permanent Graduation Dias Central Division	8	To have a permanent dias with minimal periodic repair works.	A permanent graduation dias to replace the ageing wooden one by 2004.	Construction works. Justification: To reduce costs in repair works.
Recarpet All The Pot Holed Roads Around the Institute's	9	Give the roads a face lift.	Retargeting the deteriorating tarmac roads in the campus by 2002.	Recarpeting the roads. Justification: To improve the appearance of the institution and provide easy

Administration and Staff Quarters Central Division				access.
Construction of Library Central Division	10	Provide library services.	Construct the library by 2004.	Expanding the existing library. Justification: The existing library is small to accommodate the students.

A: On-going Projects: Adult Education

Programme Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Literacy District wide	Raise the literacy level.	Reduce illiteracy level by more than 50%.	Registration of more students; Start of classes.
Post-literacy District wide	Raise the literacy level	Enrol more adults learners who have gone through basic literacy programme by 40%.	Enrol more basic literacy graduates in the adult education classes; Training of all the teachers.
Non – Formal Education For Out of School Youth District wide	To increase functional literate citizens.	Enrol over 50% of out of school youths and primary school drop outs by 2008.	Establish opening of centres; Enrol students; Train teachers.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office Construction Mwea Divisional Hqs	1	To ensure comfortability of divisional staff and create a conducive working environment.	Construct 1 office block	Look for land and construct an office block Justification: The construction of the office will improve efficiency of staff by creating more space.
Office Renovation Ndia Divisional Hqs	2	To ensure comfortability of divisional staff and create a conducive working environment.	Renovate 3 no. rooms; No of staff accommodated.	Repair ceiling and doors, the sunken toilet and equip the office. Justification: This will improve efficiency of staff by creating more space.
Office Renovation Gichugu Divisional Hqs	3	To ensure comfortability of divisional staff and create a conducive working environment.	Renovate the 2 no rooms; No of staff accommodated.	Replace the timber and put another ceiling. Justification: This will improve efficiency of staff by creating more space.

A: On-Going Projects and Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kianyaga Health Centre Baragwi Location Gichugu Division	Taking services closer to people.	75 per cent of the population of the area to be attended.	Construction of the facility and equipping (upgrading to sub district hospital).
Kerugoya Mortuary District Hospital	To improve body storage.	Raise body storage capacity from five to thirty five.	Rehabilitation.
Office Block at the District Hospital	To create working space	Office to accommodate all officers.	Construct DHMT office block.
Rukanga Dispensary at Location Mutithi	Bring Health Services closer to the people in	Have a complete new health facility by 2003.	Construct a new dispensary.

Mwea Division	the areas that are least served.		
Immunization Programme District wide	Eliminate and control all immunizable diseases.	Increase coverage to 95 per cent.	Carryout immunization services in Health Institutions.
Nutrition Mwea Division	Improve nutritional standards.	Enlighten the community on proper feeding; Improve the Nutrition of invulnerable group (children).	Initiate kitchen gardens and health education.
Water and Sanitation in District wide	Provide safe and potable water in a clean environment.	Eliminate and reduce all water borne diseases.	Health education; Spring protection; Construction of VIP latrines and pollution control.
STI/HIV/AIDS Kirinyaga District wide	Manage and control incidental rate of the disease.	The vulnerable group through their participation in various community activities e.g. barazas drama festivals.	Full support of STI/HIV/AIDS control; Palliative case management counseling; Home based care and awareness campaign; Promotion of condom use; Also youth will be targeted as well as drugs and substances abuse.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kimbimbi Health Centre TEBERE Mwea Division	1	To reduce the number of referral cases.	1 no. of operating theater; 1 no. mortuary and stores, laundry kitchen and power house.	Construct an operation theatre and equip it; Construct mortuary; Construct stores, laundry, kitchen, power house, recovery wards, water treatment works. Justification: There is a need for a sub district hospital to easy congestion at the district hospital.
Recovery Ward District Hospital Kerugoya Central Division	2	To facilitate proper observation to casualties.	5 wards.	Construction of the wards. Justification: Unnecessary admissions to patients wards will cease.
Medical Records Office Kerugoya Central Division	3	To improve efficient and effectiveness in records' keeping.	No of office constructed and equipment purchased; Amount of money involved.	Construction works; Purchase of the computer. Justification: The existing office is temporary and inadequate.
Baricho Health Centre Ndia Division	4	Expand service delivery by upgrading to sub-district hospital.	Improve health services by 30%.	Construction works. Justification: There is a high number of referrals made to the district hospitals.
Kiamutugu Dispensary Gichugu Division	5	Upgrade to a health centre.	Improve health services by 30%.	Construct maternity ward; Construct a kitchen. Justification: Referrals to District hospital will be reduced.
Kandongu Dispensary Thiba Mwea Division	6	To be improved into a health centre.	Improve health services by 30%.	Construction works. Justification: To reduce the distance community travels to the health centres.
Difwas Dispensary Mwea Division	7	To upgrade it to a health centre.	Improve health services by 30%.	Construction works. Justification: To reduce the distance community travels to the health centres.

Thiba Dispensary Thiba Mwea Division	8	Upgrade to a health centre status.	Improve health services by 30%.	Rehabilitation works; Construction of facilities such as wards, kitchen. Justification: To reduce the distance community travels to the health centres.
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of H/Workers and Stakeholders District wide	Capacity building.	H/Workers 120 stakeholders.	Carrying out the trainings.
Counselling and Prevention Programmes	Prepare the client for testing; Prepare the affected.	All the identified infected and the affected.	Provide pre and post counselling.
HIV Tests District wide	Identify the zero status of the client.	All expectant mothers who attend Antenatal clinics.	Taking of the blood samples
Awareness Creating District wide	Disseminating information on HIV/AIDS to the community.	Intensify awareness creation by the year 2008.	Holding education campaigns of HIV/AIDS

B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train H/Workers on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Counseling District wide	1	To prepare them for HIV/AIDS counseling.	8 H/Workers.	Identify 8 H/Workers (two per division and have them trained on HAPAC). Justification: No adequate health workers to counsel on HIV/AIDS.
Establishment of VCTs District wide	2	Clients can have a voluntary test and counseling	To construct the 4 centres in each division.	To have at least 4 centres established in the district Justification: To raise the number of clients to be tested and counseled.
Home Based Care District wide	3	Reduce the capacity of bed occupancy in hospital.	Community and patients living with HIV/AIDS.	To have patient support centers. Justification: To provide care to patients at home.

A: On-Going Projects: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Counseling Sensitization and Intervention District Wide	To ensure that children in difficult circumstances are supported and cared for in absence of special institutions; Ensure that parents play their role as contributors to the children's well being.	Ensure that 95% of children's cases reported are sorted out and the children get support and care.	Provide counseling to the negligent parents, relatives, guardians and to the community; Sensitizing them on the need to provide support and care to the children reported to be in difficult circumstances; Forwarding unresolved cases to the courts especially neglected cases.

B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integration of Population into Development Process District wide	1	To enhance equilibrium between population, environment and development; Identify and strengthen institutions involved in population issue; Include population projects/Programmes in District Development plan.	Conduct at least one needs assessment survey covering all divisions in the district in a year; Conduct at least two sensitisation seminars for leaders and project implementers in all 4 divisions.	Assessment survey of institutions and their capacities to integrate population and environment into development process; Organize sensitisation workshops; Guidance and counselling on family welfare. Justification: Population programmes will help the community, NGOs/CBOs, GOK to work together for a well-informed healthy population.
Gender Perspectives District wide	2	Improve awareness and understanding of gender issues; Reduce practice of harmful cultural rites; Reduce discrimination and inequality based on gender.	Increase gender sensitisation seminars from two to four per year; Distribute at least 500 copies of IEC materials per division.	Sensitisation seminars on gender equality and equity; Produce and distribute IEC material; Sensitise on harmful cultural practices; Promote alternative rights of passage; Advocacy and lobby for girl- child education. Justification: This will help the communities appreciate gender equity and equality to all spheres of life.
Home for the Orphans Central Division	3	To provide basic needs to the orphans.	Construct one home for the orphans.	Construct a home to accommodate orphans. Justification: These homes and centres will improve the protection and handling of children.
Train Assistant Chiefs District wide	4	To ensure efficient and effective registration.	Hold seminars; Ensure that 100% of all births and deaths are registered.	Hold seminars for the Assistant Chiefs. Justification: The training will make the targeted staff move efficient in information handling.
Home For Destitute Children Mwea Division	5	To provide basic needs to the destitute.	Construction of a home to accommodate about 500 children.	Construct the home. Justification: These homes and centres will improve the protection and handling of children.
Rehabilitation Centre Mwea Division	6	To rehabilitate and support street children.	Establish a rehabilitation centre to accommodate about 300 street children.	Construction works. Justification: This will help these children to be self-reliant.
Sensitise the Public District wide	7	To enlighten the public on the importance of civil registration	About 50% of the district 's population.	Ensure nobody is buried without a burial permit; Ensure children joining school have birth certificates; Hold barazas. Justification: It will make the communities realize the importance of registration.
Child Labour District wide	8	Reach all employers by 2008.	Reduce child labour.	Sensitise employers on the disadvantages of employing

				young persons. Justification: These programmes will have a more enlightened public on the specific issues referred.
Impact of HIV/AIDS on Labour Force District wide	9	Reduce the prevalent of the diseases on the active workforce.	Reach more than 50 per cent of the population.	Hold barazas with prospective employees and employers. Justification: These programmes will have a more enlightened public on the specific issues referred.
Reproductive Health District wide	10	Train the community in reproductive health.	Reach more than 50% of the population.	Hold barazas with prospective employees and employers. Justification: These programmes will have a more enlightened public on the specific issues referred.
Train Record Officer District wide	11	To train the people on record keeping and management.	Train about 80 people per division.	Hold several training sessions. Justification: Most of the people are not trained.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to the other sectors in that all the other activities in the other sectors are focused on the Human Resource sector. A healthy trained labour force is required in Agriculture, Trade and Industry. The Physical Infrastructure Sector and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order facilitate activities undertaken by the population as a whole. ICT sector makes the Human Resource sector to efficiently operate more in Agricultural Trade, and Industry activities.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector Vision is "For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies." Its mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status."

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Although there has not been commendable adoption in view of the fast changing ICT, efforts are made within the district in response to the above vision and mission. There are quite a number of institutions offering computer training though charges are relatively high.

A number of cell phones outlets have been opened up especially in Kerugoya and about 8 per cent of the population have acquired them. Cyber cafes though not fully operational have been opened up especially in Kerugoya and E-mail services are being offered.

Telkom Kenya Ltd has computerised their systems thus making it efficient in offering services and plans are underway to install modern facilities. Kenpac is installing more payphones to reduce congestion and long queues in public pay phones.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is and will continue to provide communication link among the district population, nationally and to the rest of the world. Provision of information to the public is of utmost importance. It plays a major role in stability and development of the country when used carefully. Information can be used to either destroy or build a nation. A good example is the negative publicity on the tourism sector and its impact. It is important that the public be given accurate information. Dissemination of the public pertaining to activities of their concern such as better methods of farming to enhance production, better ways of establishing income generating activities and what efforts they can make at their own personal levels will enormously impact on poverty reduction. ICT will also play a major role in the fight against AIDS, which is a worrying menace in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Participate in media industry by owning shares in Offer policy guidelines to other actors in the media and communication industry.
Telkom Kenya	Provide communications facilities/services.
Private Sector	Established and improve the quality and accessibility of information; Invest in communication industry by introducing more cell phones.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public's accessibility to modern technology systems.	High cost of computer software; Inadequate services provided in the few existing cyber cafes; Unaffordable cost of celphones to many.	Low costs of computers; Increase the internet connections; Reduce charges on computer training; strategic installation of boosters to improve on the TV's reception.
DIDC	Improve information flow to the centre; Rehabilitating and equipping the centre.	Non-availability of updated data information; Lack of funds; Inadequate reading space in the centre.	Sensitise stakeholders to provide information materials; Continue publicising the existence of the DIDC; Source for funds.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Building Kerugoya Location Ndia Division	1	To provide a better facility to the users thus attracting more wishing to access development related information.	To raise the number of users by 20% in every quarter for the first 4 years of the plan period.	Rehabilitating the building; Repair the interior; Painting; Partitioning; Replacing the ceiling. Justification: The rehabilitation of the building will accommodate more staff.
Computer Kerugoya Ndia Divisions	2	To improve the storage of information on the available materials hence improving its accessibility.	To purchase at least 1 computer.	Purchase a computer for the DIDC. Justification: The building computer will provide better information storage and use and will increase usage.
Fax Machine Kerugoya Central Division	3	To ensure improved flow of information.	1 fax machine.	Purchase 1 fax machine Justification: This will increase better communication.
Computer Kerugoya Central Division	4	To improve efficiency in performance of work; Provide access to the internet.	1 computer.	Purchase 1 computer Justification: This will increase communication of information.
Video Cameras Kerugoya Central Division	5	Improve the information coverage.	2 video camera.	Purchase 2 video cameras. Justification: This will increase better communication dissemination.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology sector provides important linkage with the other sectors for operating efficiency and effectively. ICT is very useful in the Tourism, Trade and Industry especially where transactions require to be made within a limited time. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector channels its produce to the Tourism Trade and Industry Sector to which it is linked by the ICT. ICT sector is a component of the Physical Infrastructure sector. Human Resource Development Sector cannot do without the ICT sector as it ensures efficient security services, which is crucial in operations and promotion of activities in the other sectors.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while its mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-

economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district responds to the above vision and mission by delivering the required services to the public through the existing government service departments. There are however, some services offered by private sector such as legal services while others such as running of co-operatives are done by elected people among the community, but are monitored by the government.

The district is intending to intensify the marketing of services particularly being offered in the public sector by educating the public through barazas on the type and nature of the services. This is expected to give all people a chance to fully exploit their potential in developing the district.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provincial administration play an important role in coordination of various players in development by creating a good and enabling environment free from insecurity. Its role is to ensure that law and order is maintained at all levels.

The judiciary plays a very important role of arbitration on various disputes involving individuals or the state. It also ensures that the fundamental rights of the citizens are respected **and** maintained.

The probation/penal institution offers criminal rehabilitation services such that after the sentences, the members can be re-settled in the community. Development Planning plays a very important role in the development of the district by co-ordinating, planning monitoring and evaluation of development activities in the district.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide policy guidelines, funding and required manpower.
Private Sector	Provide some services to the public such as the legal services.
Donors	Provide some funding for some programmes.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To coordinate all government funds to enhance effectiveness in delivery of public service; Promote peace by enforcing law and order;	Lack of adequate funds; Poor working conditions; Lack of understanding by public on administrator's roles.	Improve facilitation of officers in delivery of public service; Define roles and responsibilities of officers;

	Enhance disaster preparedness; Eradication of corruption.		Implementation of formulated policies organizing barazas.
Prosecution	Sensitise the public on the need to record statements in police stations; Equip prosecutors with adequate working facilities; Introduce refresher courses for prosecutors; Provide reading materials for the prosecutors to enhance their service delivery.	Witnesses fear to record statements; Inadequate working facilities; Prosecutors are not exposed to learn new techniques in their understanding.	Organize public meetings to sensitise the public; Provision of adequate working facilities; Organize refresher courses for prosecutors and provide reading materials; Construct prisoners accommodation ward in Kerugoya.
Legal Services	Provision of affordable legal services; Educating public on legal procedures; Ensure legal officers follow work ethics.	Lack of controlled charges for legal services; The public is not informed on legal procedures; Lack of an NGOs offering subsidized legal services to the public.	Sensitise the legal service providers on the need to charge low affordable rates; Hold public meetings and inform the public on the legal procedures in place.
Probation Services	Intensify guidance and counselling to the clients; Marketing of probation service delivery to the public; Initiate crime prevention programmes; Decongest prisons; Train clients and assist them initiate small income generating activities.	Inadequate working space limiting the officer's confidentiality; Inadequate transport Inadequate guidance and counselling; Lack of modern machinery and equipment; Inadequate knowledge of the departments essential service.	To build five offices in each of the divisions; To renovate and put metal doors and windows since reports are confidential; To conduct crime prevention programmes; Guidance and counselling be intensified; Assist few families to start small-scale business.
Administrative Issues Development of Policies	To build a rapport with the communities; Education to the public.	Policies unclear and not properly disseminated; Community not involved; Mal-administration.	Develop policies in consultation with beneficiaries/communities; Give prominence to grassroot committees.
Financial Management	Provide training on financial management; Enhance transparency and accountability in utilization of public funds; Prompt remittance of collected revenue to the national treasury.	Lack of financial management skills by some managers; Inspection is not strengthened to ensure that quality services and goods are delivered; Low remuneration to the managers of public funds.	Train those managing/handling public funds; Ensuring thorough verification and inspection of services provided and goods delivered; Improve remuneration for public administrators/officers.
Penal Institutions	Sufficient accommodation for the inmates; Provide accommodation for capital offenders; Provide accommodation for women; Provision of clean water; Develop the prisons industries.	Congestion in the prisons; Poor housing condition for the prison staff; Incapacitation of the prisons industries; Lack of clean water in Mwea Prison; Lack of sewerage system in Mwea Prison; Inadequate finance.	Construction of more Prisons; Connect Mwea Prisons to Wang'uru water supply; Construction of segregation cells; Construction of modern workshops to improve the quality and quantity of prisons products.
Local Governance	Streamline economic, social and political governance.	Mismanagement of public resources.	Sensitise leaders and administrators on proper rule and management of resources.
Administration of Justice	Provision of adequate courthouses; Provision of more magistrates; Provision of adequate courthouses; Convenient location of	Inadequate vehicles; Inadequate funds for operation; Outdated operation gadgets; Very poor housing; Backlog of cases due to the	Provision of adequate vehicles; Improved funding level; Provision of modern gadgets; Provide better housing;

	courtrooms.	shortage of magistrates and courtrooms; Poor working environment; Lack of a library leads to unavailability of law books; Amended statutes are not adequately provided to the magistrates.	Construction of more courtrooms; Seek an alternative to re-allocate the courtroom that is condemned; Locate the courtrooms conveniently close to each other.
Development Planning	Ensure that the community is in the front line in identifying its needs; Resource mobilizations; Involving all stakeholders in the planning process.	A great section of community is not informed of the DFRD strategy; Political interference on the identified community's needs; Ineffectiveness in grass root development committees; Inadequate lack of resources.	Reactive development Committees at the grass root level and involve the community; Educate the community on the DFRD's concepts; Step up resource mobilization.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Proposals

A: On-Going Projects and Programmes: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Open Air Market Sagana Sub-location Kiine South Location Ndia Division	To provide spacious modern open-air market; Enhancement of revenue collection.	10,000 people.	Grading, gravelling, murruming; Construction of security perimeter wall.
Construction of Bus Park Sagana Sub-location Kiine Location Ndia Division	To provide modern and spacious bus park; Enhancement of revenue collection.	8000 people.	Scuping and filling soil; Grading and murruming; Putting culverts to drains; Finishing with concrete slabs.
Construction of Modern Town Hall Sagana Division	To provide permanent and modern town hall.	100 workers and civic leaders.	Site clearing; Erection of columns; Excavation of trenches; Building of walls and concreting over site slab; Concreting of beams and 1 st floor; Finishing.
Preparation of Council's 5 years Development Programme (LADP) District wide	To provide future effective planning.	28,000 people.	Data collection; Processing of data; Data analysis and report writing.;
Preparation of Council's 1 year Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) District wide	To provide future effective service delivery.	28,000 people.	Data collection and processing; Data analysis; Final report.
Kerugoya Bus/Matatu park Kerugoya town Central Division	To ensure smooth operation of commuter services within Kerugoya town.	All buses and matutus.	Building of Matatu/Bus Park and stalls around the Bus Park.
Extension of streetlights Kutus town Central Division	Boost security during the night.	Provide the sheet lighting by 2008	Extension of the streetlights from Kutus Bus Park area to Kirinyaga Technical Institute.
Kagio Market Mwirua Location Ndia Division	To provide suiTable market facilities for local business community in the surrounding area.	Complete the market by 2006.	Construction of a modern market.
Kagumo Market Mutira Location	To provide suiTable market facilities for local	Surrounding community and	Construction of a modern market.

Ndia Division	business community in the surrounding area.	business people from outside the district.	
Wang'uru Market Tebere Location Mwea Division	To provide suitable market facilities for local business community in the surrounding area.	Surrounding community and business people from outside the district.	Construction of a modern market.
Up-grading of Rural Roads District wide	To ensure accessibility to the rural areas.	All rural roads be upgraded by 2008.	Grade and gravel rural roads.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Water Undertaking in Kerugoya and Kutus Central Division	1	To promote clean water for drinking and industrial use in both towns; Reduce diseases and promote general cleanliness of the two towns.	Ensure adequate water domestic and industrial use is readily available is increased by 20% within the two towns and finally within the larger municipality area within the plan period.	Installation and supply of clean water for drinking and industrial use. Justification: Municipal council has no water undertaking.
Refuse Collection Vehicle Central Division	2	To promote general refuse collection in both Kerugoya and Kutus.	Ensure that Kerugoya and Kutus Towns are kept clean by purchasing 1 no. refuse collection vehicle.	Buying of a refuse collection vehicle for general cleaning of both Kerugoya and Kutus. Justification: This will assist the municipality to deliver better services to the residents.
Tarmacking of Kerugoya Town centre roads Central Division	3	To promote general commercial activities by providing all weather roads within the town.	Tarmac all the roads within the Kerugoya Town by 2006	Tarmacking of Kerugoya town centre roads. Justification These projects and programmes will assist the municipality to deliver better services to the residents as per the specific project.
Sewerage Drainage System Ndia Division, Gichugu and Mweu	4	To develop solid and liquid waste disposal management programme.	High market centres of Kagio, Wang'uru, Kianyaga, Baricho, Kiamutugu and Kimbimbi.	Construction of sewerage drainage disposal system. Justification: Improve the health status of the market centre.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Police Station Gichugu Division Kimunye	To step up security in the area.	To serve Kimunye and intensity security.	Construction of a police station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Police Station Gichugu Division Kiamutugu	To step up security in the area.	Community around Kiamutugu area and intensity security.	Construction of a police station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Police Station Gichugu Division Kamwana	To step up security in the area.	Community around Kamwana area and intensity security.	Construction of a police station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Police Station	To step up security in	Community around	Construction of a police

Gichugu Division Muthigaini	the area.	Muthigaini area and intensity security.	station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Gathoge Police Station Gichugu Division	To step up security in the area.	Community around Gathoge area and intensity security.	Upgrade existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Kianyaga Police Lines Gichugu Division	To ease congestion in the existing houses.	The police station at Kianyaga be completed to house police staff.	Construct more houses. Justification: Congestion will be eased hence better working conditions.
Police Station Central Division Kabonge	To step up security in the area.	Community around Kabonge area be served and intensity security.	Upgrade existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Gatwe Police Station Central Division	To step up security in the area.	Community around Gatwe area and intensity security.	Upgrade the existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Police lines Central Division Kerugoya	To ease accommodation problem.	Houses be completed and intensity security.	Construction of more houses. Improved accommodation be provided.
Kagio Police Station Ndia Division	To step up security in the area.	Community around Kagio area and intensity security.	Upgrade the existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Kiangwaci Police Station Ndia Division	To provide enough security service.	Community around Kiangwaci and intensity security.	Upgrading the existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Kianjege Police Station Ndia Division	To boost security service.	Community around Kianjege area and intensity security.	Upgrading the existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Mutira Police Post Ndia Division	To boost security service.	Community around Mutira area and intensity security.	Construction of a Police Post. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Mutinu Police Station Ndia Division	To boost security service.	Community around Mutinu area and intensity security.	Up-grading the existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Kutus Police Station Mwea Division	To boost security service.	Community around Kutus area and intensity security.	Construction of a Police Station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Nindiruku Police Station Mwea Division	To boost security service.	Community around Nindiruko area and intensity security.	Construction of a police station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Kiandegwa Police Station Mwea Division	To boost security service.	Community around Kiandegwa area and intensity security.	Construction of a Police Station Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Wamumu Police Station Mwea Division	To boost security service.	Community around Wamumu area and intensity security.	Upgrade existing patrol base. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Kimbimbi Police Station Mwea Division	To boost security service.	Community around Kimbimbi.	Construction of a police station. Justification: Security will be enhanced.
Wang'uru Police Lines Mwea Division	To boost security service.	Community around kangai area.	Construct police houses. Justification: To provide better accommodation.
Kangai Police Station Mwea Division	To boost security service.	To serve no of officer posted.	Construct a police station. Justification: Enhanced security.

A: On going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Public Sensitisation District wide	To inform the public on the provincial administration service delivery.	Ensure that 47% of the districts population is informed.	Organize for barazas; Participate in other public meetings convened by other people.

B: New project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refresher Courses For Provincial Administrators District wide	1	To improve the public relation and enhance efficient service delivery.	No of courses offered; No of attendants.	Train the officers on public relations and the need to serve the public transparently. Justification: This will improve the performance of the officers and equip them assist them with skills to assist them to perform their duties better.
Facilitation For Security Force District wide	2	Improve service delivery of the security organ.	Hold 2 workshops in every division yearly.	Deployment of more security personnel in the district Provision of required equipment. Justification: Improve services offered.
Public Sensitisation District wide	3	To cultivate cross working relationship with community vigilantes groups and general public.	Ensure that 45% of the districts population is conversant with the available public services.	Organize for public meetings; Educate the public on the existing public services; Educate the public on the mode of service delivery. Justification: To improve the working relationships with the community.

A: On-going Projects: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Counselling and After-Care District wide	To equip the offenders with skills.	Equip about 50 offenders with skills per year.	Conduct counselling sessions for the clients; Training the offenders on various skills.
Sensitizing Campaigns District wide	Awareness creation among the public on the probation products.	Hold at least 10 barazas per year.	Organize for public barazas.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Service

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Probation Office Gichugu Division	1	To provide office space for the probation officers since an indication has been made that renting offices should cease.	4 no offices constructed.	Construction of a probation office. Justification: This will assist in improvement of delivery of probation services and after-care services.
Probation Office Mwea Division	2	To provide office space for the probation officers		Construction of a probation office. Justification: This will

		since an indication has been made that renting offices should cease.		assist in improvement of delivery of probation services and after-care services.
Probation Office Baricho and Ndia Divisions	3	To provide office space for the probation officers since an indication has been made that renting offices should cease.	4 no offices constructed.	Construction of a probation office. Justification: This will assist in improvement of delivery of probation services and after-care services.
Toilet Kerugoya and Central Divisions	4	To provide this basic facility to the staff and hence save time spent in looking for the facility elsewhere. Time will be used more productively.	To construct 1 toilet to serve the staff.	Construction of a toilet. Justification: This will assist in improvement of delivery of probation services and after-care services.
Probation Office Kerugoya and Central Divisions	5	To provide secure working environment due to the sensitivity of probation work; Prevent further damage on the roof.	4 no offices renovated.	Put a new floor; Replace the roof; Fell down a tree causing rusting of the iron sheets roofing; Justification: This will assist in improvement of delivery of probation services and after-care services.

B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sensitisation Public Meetings District wide	1	To make the public value the role of being witnesses.	Ensure that 80 per cent of the district population is sensitised (this includes even children who occasionally are called as witness.	Organize for public meetings; Inform the public on the nature of the service delivery of prosecution. Justification: Public education will make them aware of their roles and equipment will assist the prosecution to be better court officers.
Office Equipments Central Division Kerugoya	2	Ensure that the prosecutors in the district deliver services effectively.	To equip the office so as to enhance the service delivery improved by 60%.	Source for funds; Purchase typewriter; Install telephone line. Justification: To improve the performance of the officers.

B: New Project Proposals: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Sensitisation Seminar Central Division	1	To make legal services afford able to all.	Ensure increased provision of legal services to the poor within the plan period.	Organize for a 1-day seminar for all private legal service providers; Invite the participants Judicial department to provide facilitators. Justification: Public must be made aware of their rights for better collaboration.

Public Meetings District wide	2	To reduce the high rate of ignorance among the members of the public on legal matters.	Ensure that 47% of the district's population is informed.	Inform the public on the public on the legal procedures in place. Justification: Public must be made aware of their rights for better collaboration.
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B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Project Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Training on Financial Management District wide	1	To enhance proper financial management.	Ensure that all those untrained undergo training by 2003.	Train all public administrators on financial management. Justification: Appraise the administrators on new skilled financial management.

B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Borehole Mwea Prison Mwea Division	1	To ease water problem in the prison i.e. provide clean water.	Drill 2 boreholes.	Drilling of boreholes Justification: Improve the living conditions of staff and inmates.
Prison Water Supply Mwea Prison Mwea Division	2	To provide adequate clean water.	To ensure water supply to about 2000 people.	Extending Wang'uru water supply to the prison. Justification: Improve the living conditions of staff and inmates.
Workshops Mwea Division	3	To boost revenue collections for the prison. Equipping to prisoners with skills.	Construction of 3 workshops.	Construction of workshops; Installation of electricity in the workshops. Justification: To equip the inmates with skills.
Staff Houses Mwea Division	4	To provide improved housing to the staff (the current ones are old and beyond repair).	At least 30 staff houses constructed by 2008.	Construct better staff houses. Justification: Improve working conditions.
Sewerage System Mwea Division	5	To observe hygiene by abandoning the use of buckets with the modern sewerage construction.	Sewerage system to serve about 2000 people.	Construction of sewerage system. Justification: Improve hygiene conditions.
Approved School Mwea Division Thiba Location	6	To improve the condition of the institution.	100 children to be served.	Rehabilitate the existing buildings Justification: Provide better services.
Home for the Abandoned Infants Mwea Division Thiba Location	7	To provide basic needs for the infants; Make arrangements for the adoption of the infants.	Have a home that can accommodate about 100 infants.	Construct a home for the abandoned infants. Justification: The number has grown hence need for a home.
Remand Mwea Division Thiba Location	8	To quicken administration of justice.	To serve 100% of the offenders.	Build a one-stop justice centre. Justification: Improve service delivery.
Girls Secondary School Mwea Division Thiba Location	9	Improve education opportunities for the girls.	A school that will accommodate 100 girls.	Construct a girls boarding secondary school. Justification: Improve girl child education.

B: New Project Proposals: Kerugoya Prison

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Prisoners Ward Central Division	To ease congestion under the current accommodation ward.	No of offenders accommodated.	Construction of prisoners ward. Justification: The facility is lacking.
Women Wing Central Division	To accommodate women prisoners	To serve women offenders.	Construction of women wing. Justification: The facility is inadequate.
Kitchen Central Division	For a growing population we require an economical/hygienic kitchen.	To serve all prisoners.	Construction of modern kitchen. Justification: The facility is inadequate.
Segregation Cells Central Division	To accommodate prisoners under capital charges	To serve 90% of hardcore criminals.	Construction of cells. Justification: The facility is lacking.
Office Block Central Division	To accommodate Oi/c's office, registry and deputy Oi/c.	To accommodate all prisons officers.	Construction of Administration office. Justification: Inadequate office accommodation.
Staff Houses Central Division	To ease the present congestion	To house 80% of prison staff.	Construction of houses. Justification: Accommodation is insufficient.

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Educating on DFRD Concepts District wide	1	To improve participation of the community in development planning; Improved contribution from the community towards implementation of development projects.	Ensure that 100% of the project proposal at the district level are from the community.	Organize seminars for the communities; Organize seminars for the chiefs and assistant chiefs. Justification: Only a small percentage of population know about DFRD.

B: New proposals: Social Service, Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training Institution for the Disabled	1	To empower the disabled with various skills.	4 no training centres.	Construct the centres 1 in each division and equip them.
Stadium	2	To provide facilities for enhancing physical fitness.	4 no stadium.	Construct 1 stadium; Rehabilitate 2.
Museum, Cultural Groups	3	To promote culture.	1 no museum.	Construct a museum and source for artefacts to be displayed.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector gives support to the other sectors for their performance. It also gives guidance and general direction. It is intertwined with the other sectors such that it cannot also exist on its own. Being a service giving sector it provides security aimed at promoting

investment in the Trade, Industry and Tourism sector. Activities in Tourism Trade and Industry sector are linked to agriculture (processing) hence once investment is promoted; there is the counter effect of promoting Agriculture and Rural Development Sector as well.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the projects and programmes provided in chapter three. Specifically it indicates the costing, the implementing agencies and stakeholder's responsibilities in the process of undertaking these programmes. It also indicates the monitoring indicators and the instruments (tools) that will be used to monitor and evaluate the projects and programmes.

Monitoring will be a continuous process and evaluation will be in the mid-term and at the end of the project period. The monitoring and evaluation process will be used in analysing the impact of each programme from the village to the district level. The institutional set up for the monitoring evaluation mechanism is illustrated below.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring will be in continuous process while evaluation will be done in the medium-term and at the end of the project period.

At the community (village, sub-location and location) level Project Committees will be established to carry out project assessment. Each Project Committee at this level will be composed of representatives of all stakeholders involved in development activities.

A Project Committee will comprise 8 GOK (extension officers, locational heads), 5 church/NGO representatives, 6 beneficiaries' representatives and one politician.

The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. MEC) composed of 8 GOK Departmental heads, 3 church/NGOs representatives and 2 political representatives will execute monitoring and evaluation of development projects under the chairmanship of the District Officer (DO). Monitoring will be done on regular basis especially during field drips. Subsequent reports will be placed before the Divisional Development Committee (Div. DC) for perusal, discussion, adoption, interventions and submission to the District Development Committee (DDC).

At the district level, there will be a District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) endowed with the onus executing monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The DMEC will comprise 5 GoK Departmental heads, 2 NGOs/church representatives, 1 private sector representative and 2 politicians. The District Commissioner (DC) will be the chairman of the DMEC. Reports from the DMEC will be presented to the District Development Committee (DDC) for endorsement, intervention where necessary and presentation to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) for outward transmission to the national level monitoring and evaluation committee.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The matrices include below the project name monitoring indicators, motoring tools, project cost, time frame, implementing agencies and stakeholders responsibilities.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Soil Fertility Management Project	9m	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained; No. of seminars and demonstrations held.	Quarterly reports; Random visits to the farmers; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD).	GoK to provide Environment for conservation; Community to cost sharing in demonstration plots, and other training tools; Private sector provide certified inputs.
Cotton Development	11m	2002-2008	Hectareage under cotton; No of. cotton produces; Number of farmers trained.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the farmers.	MOARD	GOK to provide seed for distribution to farmers groups; Farmers to learn and adopt new technologies.
Promotion of Traditional Food Crops	8.2m	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained; Adoption rate of the newly introduced crops.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the sample farms.	MOARD	Farmers to cost share in providing demonstration plots; Private sector to set up agro processing units and marketing of the produce.
Oil Crop Development and Processing	0.168m	2002-2008	Oil processing plant established; Hectareage under sunflower crop.	Quarterly report; Reports to DEC/DDC; Random visits to the farms under the crop.	MOARD	Farmers to contribute seeds, land and labour; Private sector to provide funds.
Conservation Tillage in Maize Growing Areas	0.24 m	2002	Number of farmers trained; Number of demonstrations held.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Random visits to farmers.	MOARD	Farmers to contribute labour and equipment necessary for demonstration.
Central Kenya Dry Area Small Holder and Community Services	36 m	2001-2007	Increased crop production; Increased income.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the farmers.	MOARD; Community.	Private sector resources/inputs; BSF/IFAD/GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land and materials.
Fruit tree Improvement	25,000	2002-2008	Number of nurseries established; Number of fruit trees seedlings produced.	Quarterly reports; Visits to the nurseries; Visits to the farmers; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD	Farmers to provide suiTable sites; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise; Donor to provide funds.
Crop Post-Harvest Handling Facilities	50,000	2002-2008	The number of the facilities constructed/ improved.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit the production units/farmers groups.	MOARD	Cost sharing in maintenance of facilities by farmers; GoK to provide technical expertise.

Entreprise Diversification and Crop Production	10.000	2002-2008	Number of demonstrations; Number of farmers trained.	Quarterly reports; Visit the production units/farmers groups.	MOARD	Cost sharing by farmers; GoK/Donor to provide funds.
VegeTables and Fruit Processing Projects	6.7m	2002-2008	Number of farmers and staff trained; Number of cottage industries established.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visiting the farmers at random.	MOARD	Private sector to produce quality products and identifying market promotion; Community to provide relevant material and cash.
Rice Production and Marketing	6 m	2002-2008	Increased tonnage of rice production; Quantity of seeds supplied; No. of hectares.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visiting the farmers at random.	MOARD	Community to increase hectareage under rice; Research institutions to disseminate information to farmers; Mwea scheme to improve marketing.
Horticultural Production	7m	2002-2008	Tonnage of horticultural production; Quantity of seeds supplied.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visiting the farmers at random.	MOARD	Community to increase acreage; Research Institution to disseminate information; GoK to provide funds.
Coffee Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	12m	2002-2008	Quantity of disease resistant varieties; Tonnage of coffee produced.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visiting the farmers at random.	MOARD	Coffee Research Foundation give farmers quality seeds; Community to accept new seeds; Coffee Board to improve on marketing; Strengthen cooperative movements.
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension (Project (NALEP))	6m	2000-2003	Number of educational tours made; Number of demonstrations held.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the farmers.	MOARD	Community to take up and supplement activities; GoK/Donor to provide funds and technical expertise.
Veterinary Services Improvement	18.2 m	2002-2008	No of cattle dips rehabilitated; No of vaccination crushes rehabilitated; No of meat inspections done; No of diseases/cases reported.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Random visits to livestock farmers.	MOARD	Provision of funds by Donor/GOK; DVO to provide technical expertise.
Improvement of Fodder	0.7 m	2002-2004	Hectareage under improved fodder.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC;	MOARD	Farmers to provide demonstrations sites; Ministry/farmers to source the locally available materials;

				Visit to the farmers.		KARI responsible for the propagation of the new technology; Private sector to act as stockist.
Dairy Animals Improvement	1.8 m	2004-2008	Number of good quality dairy cows.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Annual/quarterly reports; Visits to farmers.	MOARD	Farmers to utilize knowledge to increase milk production; Community to provide the necessary inputs.
Poultry Improvement Project	1.2 m	2002-2008	Number of commercial layers units established; Gene pool acquired.	Quarterly reports; Annual/quarterly reports; Visits to farmers.	MOARD	Farmers carry out day-to-day activities of farm level; GoK/farmers provided resources at cost sharing basis.
Pig Production	0.92m	2002-2008	Breeding stock created; Improved litter size weaned.	Quarterly reports; Annual/quarterly reports; Visits to farmers.	MOARD	Farmers to adopt various technologies and participate on cost sharing basis; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Rabbit Production	0.380m	2002-2008	Breeding stock line established.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Visits to farmers.	MOARD	Farmers to form groups, cost-share in the provision of services and apply knowledge acquired; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Dairy Goat Improvement	0.710 m	2002-2008	High quality alpine bucks availed; Gene pool established.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to farmers.	MOARD	Farmers to provide demonstration plots; GoK provide funds and technical expertise.
Apiculture Improvement Project	0.521 m	2002-2004	Demonstration plots established; Protective kits availed.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	MOARD	GoK to provide honey and bees wax handling equipment and provision of a bee keeping video cassettes. Community to adopt and learn.
Sheep Improvement	0.405 m	2002-2008	Better breeds acquired; Intensity of vaccination campaigns.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DDC/DDC.	MOARD	Farmers to form cohesive groups; GoK lease rams; Private sector to cost shares in provision of services; Community to participate in breeding programs.
Data Bank Information Centre	4.4.m	2002-2008	Data bank established with IT facilities.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD	Research Institutions to generate information that is demanded by the farmers; Farmers to cost share during tours, shows and demonstrations.
Appropriate	11.04 m	2002-	Technical know-	Quarterly/	MOARD	Farmers to cost share

Technology Generation and Dissemination		2008	how provided to farmers; Appropriate technology materials provided.	Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visiting farmers.		and provide land and provide information and disseminate it to the farmers.
Mitooini	6m	2002-2004	Weir constructed; Canal intake constructed; Canal excavated.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MOARD	Community to excavate the canal and provide all labour required; GoK/donor provide funds.
Kimucu	3m	2002-2004	Intake constructed; BPT tank constructed; Pipes laid down.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MOARD	Farmers to excavate pipe line and provide labour; GOK/donor provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials.
Mwihoti	5m	Sept. 2007- Dec. 2007	Weir constructed; Intake constructed; BPT tank constructed; Pipes laid down.	Quarterly/ Annual report; Report to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MOARD	Farmers excavate pipeline and laying pipe and provide labour; GoK/donor funds.
Wamuri	1.6 m	Jan.20 03 April 2003	Weir constructed; Intake constructed; BP tank constructed; Pipes laid down.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MOARD	Community to contribute the funds and labour; GoK/donor funds and technical expertise..
Rukanga	8m	Jan.20 08 Dec. 2008	Weir constructed; Intake constructed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MOARD	Farmers to provide labour and funds; GOK/Donor to provide funds and technical expertise.
Rurii Drainage	0.5 m	Jan.20 06	Area drained	Site visit. Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD	Community to excavate the drains; Provide all the labour required.
Kathiga	2m	Dec. 2002	Weir constructed; Intake constructed; Lining done.	Site visit; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD	Farmers to rehabilitate and provide labour; Donors to provide funds.
Karikaini	0.17 m	Jan- Aug. 2003	Weir constructed; Intake constructed; Lining done.	Site visit; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD	Farmers to provide labour; GoK to provide technical advise and funds.
Kiamiciri	0.5 m	Sep. 2003 to March 2004	Weir constructed; Intake constructed; Lining done.	Site visit; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD	Farmers to provide labour; GoK to provide technical advise and funds.
Nyangati	0.5 m	Aug.	Weir	Site visit;	MOARD	Community to

/Ngomano		2004- March 2005	constructed; Intake constructed; Lining done.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.		provide labour during rehabilitation; GoK to provide technical advise and funds.
Kerugoya Water Supply	0.5 m	2002- 2006	New intake constructed; Treatment works put in place.	Quarterly report; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MOARD	GoK/ Municipal to give support to funds; DWO to provide technical advise.
Kianyaga Water Supply	0.175 m	2002- 2005	New intake constructed; Treatment works put in place; No. of household served.	Rehabilitation Works; Intake constructed; Parallel gravity line land.	MOARD	GOK to rehabilitate; community to manage and maintain.
Wanguru Water Supply	20,000	2002- 2004	Rehabilitation works done; No. of distribution lines laid; No. of household served; Revenue generated.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MENR	Ministry to rehabilitate; GOK/Donor provide funds.
Ngariama Rural Water Supply	100,000	2004- 2008	Rehabilitation works done; No. of household served; Revenue generated.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site.	MENR	Ministry to rehabilitate; GOK/donor to provide funds; Community to manage and maintain project.
Kabare Water Supply	0.1 m	2002	No of pipes laid down; No. of household served; Revenue generated.	Visit to the site; Reports to DEC/DDC; Report from the project management.	Community	Community to rehabilitate and manage; GOK/Donor to provide funds.
Rukanga Water Project	2.1 m	2002 - 2004	Intake constructed; Gravity main distributing laid; Water tanks constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Site visiting.	MENR	Ministry to rehabilitate; GOK/Donor to provide funds; Community to manage project.
Wells	0.147 m	2006- 2007	Number of wells dug; No. of household who benefits.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Site visiting.	MENR	GOK/IFAD/Commun ity to provide funding; Community/GOK to implement manage and sustain project.
Mutungara Self Held Water Projects	19 m	2005- 2007	Intake constructed; Gravity main distribution on laid; Water tanks constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Site visiting.	MENR	GOK/IFAD/Commun ity to provide funding; Community to implement, manage and sustain project.
Sagana Water project	0.20 m	2004- 2007	Rehabilitation works done.	Visits to the site; Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly/ annual reports.	MENR	Donors to fund; GOK to fund; Community to maintain the project.

Building an Office block	2.4 m	2002-2006	No of offices constructed; No. of staff accommodated.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Report to DEC/DDC; Site visiting.	MENR	GOK/IFAD/Community to provide funding; GOK to implement and manage.
Improvement of Land Administration and Survey Delivery	2m	2002-2003	No. of Computers bought; No of staff trained.	Annual/quarterly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Lands and Settlement.	Community to cooperate in land administration; GoK to provide funds.
Settlement of squatters and landless	5 m	2002-2003	No settled; No. of title deeds issued.	Annual/ quarterly Reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Lands and Settlement.	GoK/County Council to settle the squatters in Ngariama branch..
Bank Headquarters and 2 Banking Halls	15m	2002-2008	Construction works done	SACCO's annual reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Gichugu Farmers' SACCO	Society and members scheme contribution; Members to provide land and materials.
Computers Vehicles Rehabilitating Reception Centres	40m	2002-2008	Number of vehicles, Motorbikes, computers and printers purchased; Rehabilitation works.	Society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Mwea Rice Growers Multipurpose C.S. Ltd.	Society and members contribution will be used.
Residential Houses	100m	2002-2008	Number of houses constructed; No. of staff housed.	The society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ngari Njuki Housing Cooperative Society Ltd.	Society and members contribution will be used; Cooperative bank to provide loan.
Head Office and Banking Hall	10m	2002-2008	Construction Works done.	Society's quarterly and Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Rung'eto f.C. Society Ltd.	Society and members share contribution will be used; Cooperative bank to provide loan.
Office Complex	14m	2002-2008	Construction works done	Society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Kirinyaga District F SACCO Ltd.	Society and members contributions will be used.
Electrifying Coffee Factories and Installation of Telephones Conditioning Bin Plot Development	120m	2002-2008	Electricity installed; Telephone facilities installed; Conditioning bin in place.	Society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Mwerua FC S Ltd.	Societies and members contributions; MOE to survey and provide technical expertise.
Housing Projects	100m	2002-2008	Number of plots purchased; No of members benefiting.	Society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Kirinyaga Teachers Housing CS Ltd.	Society and members contribution; GoK to provide technical advise.
Solar Energy Expansion of Office Block	90m	2002-2008	No. of solar systems installed; Construction works done.	Society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Muhigia Sacco Ltd.	Society and members contribution; GoK to provide technical advise.
Electrification of Coffee	4m	2002-2008	Extension of electrification	Society's quarterly	Kibirigwi FCS Ltd.	Society and members contribution

Factories			Installed; No of factories served.	and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.		
Computers Petrol Shade	0.8 m	2002-2008	Computers purchased; Construction works done.	Society's quarterly and Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Thirikwa F.C.S. Ltd.	Society and members contribution; GoK to provide technical advise.
Office Complex	33m	2002-2008	Construction works done; No of staff accommodated.	Society's quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Kicowo Sacco Ltd.	Society and members share contribution; GoK to provide technical advise.
Electrification of Coffee Factories	20 m	2002-2008	Electricity installed; No. of factories served.	Society's quarterly and Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Mutira FCS.	Members to contribute; GoK /donor to provide funds.
Environmental Education and Awareness Programme	4 m	2002-2004	Number of barazas held; Number of visits to schools; Number of CBOs visited.	Quarterly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DECO)	NES funding; Environment committee to forward and cost share* involved.
EIA	0.6 m	2002-2008	Number of EAs done.	Quarterly and annual reports from DECO; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DECO)	NES Funding; Community to adopt and learn.
Environmental Monitoring Inspection Programme	0.7 m	2002-2008	Number of Establishments inspected; No. of inspections made.	Quarterly and Annual Reports from DECO; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DECO)	NES to provide funds; DEC to participate and monitor; Private sector to fund.
Environmental Education	4 m	2002-2004	Number of barazas held; Number of visits to schools; Number of CBOs visited.	Quarterly and annual reports from DECO; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DEC)	NES funding; Environment committee is involved.
Garbage Recycling	0.3m	2002-2008	Recycling points established	Quarterly and annual reports from DECO; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DECO)	NES Funding; Private sector to undertake recycling.
Renovation of Forest Guard Pest	4m	2002-2008	Number of houses constructed; No of guards housed.	Quarterly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC by DFO.	MENR (Forest)	GOK/Donor to fund; Community to participate in policing.

Motor Bikes	1 m	2002-2008	Number of motorbikes purchased.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DECO)	GOK/Donor to provide funding; Community to participate in policing.
Soil and Water Conservation Training	5.6m	2002-2008	Number of training conducted.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MENR (DECO)	Farmers to cost share; GoK/ donor to provide funds.
Agro-forestry Training and Extension Services	0.5 m	2002-2008	Number of trees planted in the farms.	Site visits to the farmers already trained.	MENR (Forest)	GoK to provide training; Farmers to adopt and plant trees; Social groups grow tree nurseries.
Integrated Aquaculture and Irrigation in the rice scheme	-	Jan.-Dec. 2003	Number of training conducted.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC by DFO (Fisheries).	MOARD Fisheries	Rice farmers to adopt the aquaculture; GoK to fund.
Transport for Extension	2.3 m	Oct.-Dec. 2002	No. of vehicles/motorcycles purchased.	Quarterly/annual reports; DEC/DDC.	MOARD (Fisheries)	GOK/Donor to fund the project; DALEO to implement.
Karia Dam Canal and Fishing Gear	1.2 m	Jan-April 2004	Construction works done; Cost involved.	Quarterly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOARD (Fisheries)	Civil Society to provide capacity building to keep farm records and participate in the training sessions; GOK/ Donors to fund the project.
Integrated fish Culture and Training and Extension	0.7 m	May-Dec. 2006	Number of trainings Held; Number of visits to farmers.	Quarterly/Annual reports; DEC/DDC.	MOARD (Fisheries)	GOK/Donor to fund the project; Nduini self help group to dig the canal.
Demonstration Ponds	0.120 m	Jan.-June 2002	Number of ponds constructed	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC by DFO (Fisheries).	MOARD (Fisheries)	Civil Society to provide capacity building; Community to implement the cultural practice; To keep farm records; Participate in the training sessions; GOK/ Donors to fund the project.
Lentic and Loitic Waters Stocking Programmes	1.860 m	2002-2007	Number of dams and rivers restocked; Revenue generated.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC by DFO (Fisheries).	MOARD (Fisheries)	GOK, Donors to fund the project; CBO to form self help groups and to keep records.

Rehabilitation of Thimba Fishing Camp	1 m	Jan-Dec. 2004	No. of ponds constructed; % of rehabilitation works done.	Quarterly/Annual reports; DEC/DDC	MOARD (Fisheries)	GOK/Donors to fund the project; CBOs to form self help groups and to keep records.
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4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Social Services

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Road No. D455 C73 Kagio B6 Mutithi	12 m	2000-2003	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D 460 D455 Kandongu- Murubana	143 m	2006-2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D458 B6PI- 66 Kimbimbi	22 m	2002-2003	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E611 Kutus C73-B6 Kimbimbi	9 m	2002-2003	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No.E613 C73-Kimicha – D455 Kandongu	14 m	2002-2003	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No.E659 B6 Mururu-Thiba River Bridge Mahigaini	12.7 m	2002-2004	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 1630 B6 Difathas – D458 Miu	0.7 m	2002-2004	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road NO. RAR 4 D 458 Min-Rupingazi	11.2 m	2002-2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. RAR 34A Marurumo-Wanguru	0.5 m	2002-2003	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.

Road No. RAR 30 Kutus-Kangai	5.3 m	2002-2003	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. RAR 29 Gatuto-Njegas	5.2 m	2002-2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E612 C73 Kangaru-Thiguku	12.2 m	2003-2004	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No E 608 Riakiania-Kiangai	6.4 m	2003-2004	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. RAR 13 Kiandai-Kiamururi	4.3	2003-3004	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
RAR 12 Kiamwathi-Kabugo	3.9 m	2003-2004	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E620 Kianyaga-E617 Kiamugunda	120 m	2004-2006	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D458/ D459 Kianyaga-Kiamutugu	120 m	2004-2006	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 609 Kagumo-Mununga	84 m	2005-2007	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 615/ D458 Rukenya Kabare-Kimunye	14.4 m	2005-2007	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.

Road No. D 460 Kandongu Murubara	142.8m	2006- 2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D455 Kerugoya - Baricho	264 m		Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D457 N 6PI -B6 Kimbimbi	264 m	2006- 2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D 461 Kirigo D461- Kianyaga	5.7	2004- 2005	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. 614 D456 Rutui Cofee Factory- Forst	11.3 m	2004- 2005	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. D452 Gathaiti - DB Ngorio school	27 m	2005- 2006	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 616 Kangaita - Kainamoi	16.6 m	2005- 2006	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 624 D459 - E617	5.9 m	2006- 2007	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 1634 Kerugoya - Mukinduri	3.6 m	2006- 2007	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Road No. E 1632 Gatuto - Mukinduri	8 m	2006- 2007	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.

Road No. E 1631 Kiaga - Mukinduri	9 m	2007- 2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Unclassified Roads, Rural Tracks and Foot Paths	600 m	2004- 2008	Number of kms of road constructed; Cost involved; No. of centers linked.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check on the site.	MOR&PW	Donor/GOK to provide funding; Community contracted for manual labour.
Energy Efficient Apliances	0.4 m	2002- 2008	Number of groups trained; No. of household connected.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	M.O.E. in conjunction with Home Economics Department in MOARD.	Community to attend training; Cost share; GoK to provide funds.
Tebere Sec. School and Environments Electrification Project 7.4 m	7.4 m	2002- 2004	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
Kiura Nyakio Electrification Project	9.2 m	2002- 2004	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
Gathage Electrification Project	3.m	2002- 2004	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
Kiamugumo Electrification Project	5.5	2003- 2005	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
Kiangai Trading Centre	4.5 m	2004- 2006	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
Kiburu market Electrification Project	5.7	2005- 2007	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
Kangaita/Kiranja Electrification Project	6 m	2006- 2008	Installation of electricity; No. of household connected.	Annual/quarterl y reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.

Quarterly reports to DEC/DDC; visits to the site.	MOE	Community make their contributions; KPLC to undertake installation; GOK/Donor to fund.
No of visitors to community; Reports to DDC/DEC.	MOE	Community to adopt use of attractive sources of energy; NGOs/MOE to sensitise the community.

Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Amount of loan disbursed; Number of entrepreneurs who receive loans.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK/Local Authorities.	Business community to invest in viable on going projects; GoK/Private Sector to provide funds.
Number of entrepreneur trained; Seminary reports.	Reports to DEC/DDC; List of participants; No of workshops.	Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Entrepreneurs to apply the skills acquired; World Bank/G/ carry on the t and provide
Plots of land allocated; Number of sheds constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; No. of industries set up.	Local Authority; Private sector.	Entrepreneur utilize th
No. of constructed; No. of others employed; Revenue generated; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; No. of industries set up.	Private Sector	Intr or r
No. of constructed; No. of others employed; Revenue generated; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; No. of industries set up.	Private Secto	
Number of Jua Kali artisans trained.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.		GC
Number of SACCOs established.	Quarterly/ Annual reports to DEC/DDC.		
Number of exhibitions held	Quarterly/ Annual Reports to DEC/DDC.		

		2002-2003	Number of entrepreneurs who have acquired credit.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK	Community to borrow and start income generating activities.
rist Circuit	15 m	2002-2004	Number of kms of improved roads; Revitalization works done in Thiba fish camp.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly/Annual reports.	MOPW MOARD (Fisheries)	KTB/KWS to fund; Donors provide funding; Community to identify the project; KTB to market the circuit once opened.
Rehabilitation and Revitalizing of Existing Industries.	10 m	2002-2004	% pf rehabilitation works done; Cost involved.	Quarterly/A annual reports; Reports to DDC/DEC; Audit reports.	Private sector.	Community to provide raw products for processing; Private sector to fund.
Animal Seeds Factory	2 m	2002-2006	Factory constructed; Cost involved.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Audit reports.	Private sector.	Community to provide raw products for processing; Private sector to fund.

4.2.4 Information and Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Computer	0.4 m	2004	Number of computers purchased; Cost involved.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Ministry of Information and Tourism; MoF&P.	Government to purchase the equipment.
Fax Machine	35,000	2003	Fax Machine purchased; Cost involved.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Ministry of Information and Tourism.	Government to purchase the equipment.
Video Cameras and Cameras	0.5 m	2005	Video camera acquired; Cost involved	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEC, DDC.	Ministry of Information and Tourism.	Government to purchase the equipment.
DIDC	10 m	2002-2008	% of work done; Officers accommodated; No. of visitors.	Reports to the DEC/DDC	Ministry of Finance and Planning	GoK/Donor to provide funds.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Integration of Population into Development Process	0.4 m	2002-2008	Need assessment done; Number of people sensitised.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District Population and Reproductive Health Committee	GOK departments such as, DSO, DDC, DSDO, DECO collaborate with NGOs, CBDs, Private prac to fund and implement. Co-fund. Public org. P.

Gender Perspectives and Sensitivity	0.4 m	2002-2008	Number of seminars organized; IEC materials distributed; No. of people sensitised.		Population Department	DSDO, DCO, MOH provide technical expertise; NGOs to provide funds.
Reproductive Health	0.65 m	2002-2008	Number of contraceptives distributed; Number of people educated on FP; Number of IEC developed and distributed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC by CBOs, NGOs and Population Department.	NGOS; GOK; CBD; Religious organizations (Catholic, ACK)	Community is the recipient of the services delivered; Constituency Aids Committees (CACCs) to formulate programmes to curb HIV/AIDS; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Counselling Sensitisation and Intervention	1m	2002-2008	Reduced number of children in difficult circumstances	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Children's Department	Clients' response to the counselling and guidance; Police to act for case investigations; Court to administer justice on the part of children.
Home For The Orphans	5m	2003-2005	A home constructed; Need assessment done; No. of beds.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Children's Department.	Donors provide funds; GOK provide funds and personnel; Council provide land.
Home For Destitute Children	5m	2004-2006	No of destitute home constructed; Needs assessment done; No. of destitute committed to homes.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Office of Vice-President, Heritage and Home Affairs (Children's Department)	Donors to provide funds; GOK provide personnel and funds; Council to provide land.
Rehabilitation Centre For Street Children	6 m	2003-2005	Buildings converted; No of children rehabilitated.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Office of Vice-President, Heritage and Home Affairs (Children's Department)	Donors to provide funds GoK and personnel; Council provide land.
Train Assistant Chiefs	2.4 m	2002-2008	Number of Assistant Chiefs trained Increase in registration coverage	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Office of the President (Civil Registration)	GOK provide funds and Training of Trainers..
Train Records Officers in the Hospitals	1.6 m	2002-2008	Number of Records Officers trained; Prompt record retrieval.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Office of the President (Civil Registration)	GOK provide funds
Sensitize the Public	0.4 m	2002-2008	Number of barazas held;	Quarterly reports; Annual reports;	Office of the President	GOK provide funds

			Estimate of the people in barazas; Higher registration rate.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	(Civil Registration)	
Child Labour Campaigns	1.5m	2002-2008	Number of campaigns held; No. of Households sensitised.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resouce (Employment Department)	Ministry of Education formulates policies aimed at education for all; Employer (discourage child employment).
Impact of HIV/AIDS on Labour Force	2.5m	2002-2003	Number of seminars held; No. of cases reported.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resouce (Employment Department)	GoK/Donor to provide funds; Community to be trained; Private sector to provide funds.
Employment Offices	4 m	2002-2008	No of offices constructed	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Spot check.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resouce (Employment Department)	Community's attendance in the public forums; Private developers to seek valuation estimates from Ministry of Public Works.
HW Training on HIV/AIDS	0.240 m	2002-2008	Number of H/workers trained	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOH	Trainees to acquire knowledge and deliver; NGOs to fund.
Prevention and Counselling Training	12 m	2002-2008	No. of seminars held.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOH	NGOs to collaborate; GoK av211 personnel and funds; Donors to fund.
Establishment of VCT Centre	8 m	2005	Centres constructed.	Quarterly/	MOH	Community, NGOs to utilize the centre; GOK to facilitate and fund.
Home Based Care	8m	2002-2008	Number of support groups formed	Annual reports;	MOH	Community support groups to visit the affected and infected; GoK/Donor to provide funds; NGOs to capacity building.
Awareness Creation	3 m	2002-2008	Number of awareness campaigns held; Reduced HIV/AIDS prevalent rate.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOH; NGOs.	NGOs supplement GoK's efforts.
Kerugoya	1 m	2002	Rehabilitation	Quarterly/	MOH	GOK to fund;

Mortuary			works done; No. of bodies preserved; Cost involved.	Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.		Community cost-sharing.
DHMT Administration Block	1.3m	2002-2003	No. of administration rooms constructed; Recreation Hall constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	IFAD to fund; MOH to make utilization of the facilities.
Recovery Ward	2.8 m	2002	Casualty Ward constructed; No of cases attended.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	MOH to utilize the facility; Donor (IFAD) to provide funds and technical support.
Thiba Dispensary	0.25 m	2002-2007	Dispensary upgraded; No of cases attended; No. of staff houses constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Community contribute a certain percentage; GOK to fund. And provide technical expertise.
Rukanga Dispensary	5 m	2002-2003	Block constructed; Number of staff houses constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	MOH to utilize the facility; IFAD to complete; Community contribute a stated percentage.
Kiayaga Health Center	10m	2002-2003	Health centre upgraded to a sub-district hospital; No. of cases attended.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor (ADB) funding Community contribution in terms of land and cash; MOH to equip.
Immunization Programme	2.5m	2002-2007	Number of children immunized	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Community take children below 5 years for immunization; Global Alliance for Vaccination Initiative (GAVI).
Nutrition Programme	0.660 m	2002-2003	No of Irrigated gardens; Good dietary habits developed; No. of people sensitised.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	IFAD to provide funds; CBNP (DANIDA) to provide funding; Community to adopt nutritional feeding habits among children.
Kimbimbi Health Centre	12 m	2002-2008	% of work completed; Amount of money spent; No. of people served.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding; Dost sharing fund by community.
Recovery ward District Hospital	0.250 m	2002-2003	Number of wards constructed;	Quarterly/ Annual reports;	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding; Cost sharing fund by

			No of people served.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.		community.
Medical Records Office	3 m	2003-2005	No of construction works done; Amount of money spent; No. of officers trained; No. of people served.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding; Cost sharing fund by community.
Baricho Health Centre	5 m	2003-2005	Construction works done; Amount of money spent; No. of people served.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding cost sharing fund by community.
Kiamutugu Dispensary	52 m	2005-1007	Construction works done; Amount of money spent.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding cost sharing fund by community.
Kandongu Dispensary	5 m	2005-2007	Construction works done; Amount of money spent; No. of people served.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding; Cost sharing fund by community.
Difathas Dispensary	5 m	2005-2007	Construction works done; Amount of money spent; No. of people served.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK provide funding; Cost sharing fund by community.
Water and Sanitation	2.5 m	2003-2004	Construction work done.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	MOH	Donor/GoK provide funds; Cost sharing by the community.
STI/HIV/AIDS	3 m	2002-2008	Reduced incidence of STI/HIV/AIDS.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOH	Donors/GoK to provide funding.
Classrooms construction	5m	2002-2008	Number of classrooms constructed; No. of children admitted.	Reports by various schools.	Specific school BOGs.	Parents to contribute in form of funds; GoK to provide technical expertise.
Books Distribution	20 m	2002-2007	Number of children sharing a book; No. of books given out.	Quarterly/ Annual report DEB reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Education.	Donors/GOK provide funds; PTA/BOG to provide labour and funds.
Laboratories	30 m	2002-2008	Number of laboratories constructed and equipped.	Quarterly/ Annual report DEB reports; Reports to	BOG/PTAs	Parents contribute; Donor/GoK to provide funds.

				DEC/DDC.		
Renovation of Hostel	2 m	2002	Renovation works done; Amount of money spent.	Quarterly/ annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share.
Senior Common Room	1.5 m	2002	Construction works done; Amount of money spent.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share.
Library	1 m	2002	Number of books bought for the library.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share.
Training Equipments	0.5 m	2003	Number of computers, photocopiers and projectors purchased.	Quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share.
Electrification	0.5 m	2003	Electricity installed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share.
Horticulture Facilities	2 m	2003	Number of water pumps purchased and kms of pipes laid down.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share.
Extension Car Park	0.3 m	2002	No. of construction works undertaken; Amount of money spent.	Quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share; DWO to offer technical advise.
Graduation dias	0.3 m	2004	No. of construction works done; Amount of money spent.	Quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; Parents cost share through harambee.
Recarpeting the Roads	0.2 m	2002	Km of road works done; Amount of money spent; No of vehicles	Quarterly/ Annual reports, Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahati)	Donor/GOK to fund; DWO to provide technical advice and supervise.
Literacy	0.3 m	2002-2008	% of adult illiterates	Quarterly/ Annual	MOARD (Ahati)	Department to intensify its

			reached.	reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.		programmes.
Post Literacy	0.3 m	2002-2008	More basic literacy graduates enrolled.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	MOARD (Ahiti)	Department to intensify its programmes; GoK to fund.
Non-Formal Education	0.2m	2002-2008	Number of centres opened; Number of out-of-school youth enrolled.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource (Adult Education)	Department to intensify its programmes; GoK to fund.
Office Block	1.5 m	2004-2006	% of construction works undertaken; No of officer accommodated.	Quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource (Adult Education)	GOK to provide funds; DAEO to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice.
Renovation of existing Offices	0.7 m	2003-2004	R% of renovation work done; Amount of money spent.	Quarterly and annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource (Adult Education).	GOK to provide funds; DAEO to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice.
Rehabilitation and Revitalization of Youth Polytechnics District-wide	10 m	2003-2004	Number of qualified teachers; Facilities completed with the polytechnics.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to site.	Ministry of labour and Human Resources.	Community to contribute towards the rehabilitation and equipping the institutions; GoK to provide teachers.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety Law and Order

Project Name	Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Public Sensitisation	0.1m	2002-2008	Number of barazas held; No. of people sensitised.	Progress reports; Reported to the DEC/DDC.	Office of the President (Provincial Administration).	GOK to mount frequent barazas; Community to respond by attending the barazas.
Refresher Courses	-	2002-2004	Number of Provincial Administrators trained.	Progress reports. Reported to the DEC/DDC.	DPM	GOK to provide funding; Facilitators to do the training.
Facilitation for Security Force	3 m	2002-2004	Number of equipment acquired; Deployment of additional personnel.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/ Quarterly reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide the equipment and housing; Community to assist in community policing.
Public Sensitisation	2 m	2002-2004	Number of barazas held.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly	Office of the President.	Administration to hold frequent barazas; Public to attend the

				Reports to DEC/DDC.		
Approved Girls School	141 m	2006-2007	% of construction works done; Amount spent.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Audit reports; Visit to the site; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Home Affairs (Approved School).	Community, GOK, private sector to make financial contributions
Water Undertaken in Kerugoya and Kutus	Feasibility studies not complete	2001-2005	No of schools supplied with Water; Cost involved.	Quarterly /Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council	Local authority to provide funding; Community to pay for the services.
Refuse Collection	3m	Oct-Apr 2002	No. of refuse collection vehicles bought	Quarterly /Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Municipal and County Council	Local authority to provide funding; Community to pay for the services.
Kerugoya Town Centre Roads	16.2m	2003-2006	Number of Km of the road tarmacked	Quarterly /Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council	Local authority to provide funding; Community to pay for the services.
Open Air Markets	7.3m	2002-2008	Markets constructed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Kirinyaga County Council; Sagana Town Council	Community to pay taxes to the council; Local Government to provide funds.
Bus Park	10m	-	Bus park completed.	Quarterly /Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council; Sagana Town Council.	Community to pay taxes to the council; Local Government to provide funds.
Town Hall	0.5 m	2002-2006	Town Hall completed.	Quarterly /Annual reports; Audit reports Reports to DEC/DDCs reports.	Sagana Town Council	Local Government to provide funds.
Upgrading County Access Roads	2.5 m	2002-2008	No of access roads upgraded; No of markets accessed.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	Kirinyaga County Council.	Local Government to provide funds.
Sewerage and Drainage System	50 m	2002-2008	% of sewerage works; Cost involved; No. of people served.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	Kirinyaga County Council	Local authority to maintain proper use of roads; Community to provide labour.
LASDAP	0.3 m	2002	LASDAP prepared.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	Sagana Town Council.	Government to assist the council to source funds through LATF.
LADP	0.2 m	2002	LADP prepared; Abstracts prepared.	Quarterly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Audit reports.	Sagana Town Council.	Government to assist the council to source funds through LATF.
Kagio Market	3 m	2003	Construction works done.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visit.	Kirinyaga County Council.	GoK to fund through the council.

Kagumo Market	2 m	2005	Construction work done.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Kirinyaga County Council.	Community's contribution in terms of fees paid.
Wanguri Market	1.5 m	2006	Construction work done.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Council	Community's contribution in terms of fees paid.
Street lights	3.5 m	2004	Streets lighted.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Municipal Council	Community's contribution in terms of fees paid.
Police Station Kimunye	4m	2003-2005	No. of offices constructed; No. of staff accommodated; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Kiamutugu)	4m	2003-2005	Police Station constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Kamwana)	4m	2003-2005	Police Station constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Muthigaini)	4m	2004-2005	Police Station constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Gathoge)	4m	2005-2008	Police Station constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Lines (Kianyaga)	3m	2007-2008	No of staff houses constructed; Cost involved	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Kabonge)	5m	2003-2005	Station constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.

Police Station (Gatwe)	5m	2003-2005	Station constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Lines (Kerugoya)	5m	2005-2006	Staff houses constructed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Kagio)	4m	2003-2005	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Council to provide land; Community to raise funds through harambee; GoK to provide funds and technical expertise.
Police Station (Kiangucii)	4m	2003-2005	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the President (Police Department).	Community to provide financial and material contribution; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Kianjege)	4 m	2004-2006	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Post (Mutira)	4 m	2004-2006	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Mutinu)	4 m	2005-2007	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Kutus)	6 m	2003-2005	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station	6 m	2003-2005	% of construction	Reports to DEC/DDC;	Office of the president	Community to contribute funds;

(Ndindiruku)			work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	(police)	DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Kiandegwa)	6 m	2004- 2006	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Wamumu)	6 m	2004- 2006	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Kimbimbi)	6 m	2004- 2006	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Wanguru)	4 m	2005- 2007	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Police Station (Kangai)	6 m	2006- 2008	% of construction work; No. of staff housed; Cost involved.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Visit to the site; Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports.	Office of the president (police)	Community to contribute funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Museum, Cultural Groups	2,000,000	2002- 2008	Groups trained; Herbalists trained; Museum constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Culture Department.	Funding and training by GOK; Funding by donors; Participation by the community; Local Authority to provide Land.
Stadium	2,000,000	2002- 2008	Stadia developed	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Sports Department	Local Authority provide land; GoK to provide funds; Local Authority to maintain and develop existing stadium.
Training Institutions	5 m	2002- 2008	Number of centres constructed.	Quarterly/ Annual reports; Audit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Social Service Department.	GoK to fund; Community to fund; Donors to provide funds.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	Beginning of Plan Period 2002	Mid Term 2004	End Plan Period 2008
Population			
Urban Area	84.3km ²	114.88 km ²	128.2 km ²
Urban Population	57,153	68,583	132,705
Total number of HH	114,139	118,268	124,886
Population Growth rate	1.5 percent	1.3 %	1%
Average household size	3.9 person	3.8 persons	2.5 persons
Water			
Number of households with piped water	35,527	39,797	56,420
Number of protected springs	29	39	51
Number of boreholes	36	42	48
Number of HH with roof catchment	27,490	30,239	32,629
Average distance to nearest water point	1.5 km	1.258 km	1.058 km ²
Number of VIP latrines	50,000	70,000	90,000
Education			
Number of primary schools	218	231	245
Number of secondary schools	64	65	68
Number of other training institutions	4	4	5
Health			
Doctor/patient ratio	1:75,833	1:50,000	1:45,000
Number of dispensaries	48	53	58
Nursing homes	5	6	7
Private clinics	48	50	53
Average distance to health centres	6.32 km	5.9 km	5.1 km
Percent of HH with access to health centres	63.8%	65%	68 %
Energy			
Number of HH with electricity connections	4540	4670	4880
Number of shopping centres with electricity	23	25	28
Percentage of HH using firewood/ charcoal	92%	87%	82%
% of HH using kerosene/ gas biogas	64%	69%	72%
Transport			
Total km of roads			
Bitumen	154.6 km	196.05 km	237.5 km
Murram	465.7 km	627.7 km	789.8 km
Earth	296.5 km	327.8 km	359.1 km
Communication			
No of HH with telephone connections	1,926	2,000	2,500
Mobile service coverage	48%	89%	100%
No of Sub-Post Office	5	8	12
No of HH with radio	38,900	48,000	60,000
No of cyber cafes	2	10	20
Trade Commerce Tourism			
No of training centres	171	171	171
No of tourist hotels	3	5	8
No. of banks	5	9	10
Agriculture			
Average farm size small scale	1.25 Ha	1.05 Ha	Less than 1 Ha.
Large scale	2.5 Ha	2.5 Ha	2.5 Ha
Total acreage under food crops	50450 Ha	51,963 Ha	54,642 Ha
Total acreage under cash crops	35,711 Ha	34,282 Ha	34,282 Ha
Population in agriculture and livestock sector	87,955	106,750	148,100
Size of gazzetted forest	30,824.63 Ha	29,283 Ha	27,818 Ha