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

**KIRINYAGA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012**

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision: To be a district enjoying improved productivity through maximum realisation of its potentials for sustained social and economic development.

Mission: To foster sustained agricultural productivity through effective and efficient use of available resources to improve the living standards of the people in the district in a clean, secure and sustainable environment

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development. A lot of projects are on-going in this sector either funded by government or development partners. The importance of this sector is confirmed by the fact that 87% of the population earn their livelihood from it. Physical infrastructure is an enabling sector because it catalysis development of the other sectors. Many infrastructure projects are on-going with new ones being proposed as listed in chapter 4. The other very important sector in the district is Environment; Water and Sanitation. There are many water projects both for drinking and irrigation that are ongoing and proposed for implementation during this plan period. Other sectors discussed in the chapter are Public Administration Sctor, Research, Innovation and Technology and finally Special Programs

To ensure successful implementation of this plan, specific targets are set and the same tabulated in a Monitoring and Evaluation matrix of project and programmes in chapter 4. An outline of various interventions, recommendations and proposals developed in the consultative process at the community level are explicitly highlighted and explained in chapter 3. The DDP further outlines the Institutional Framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation process in the district. It provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on the districts economic growth. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix has been put in place so that most of the activities pertaining to the projects can be seen. These include the costing, timeframe, monitoring indicators, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative units, settlement patterns and main physical features. It also provides a detailed district fact sheet on the physical, social and economic infrastructure of the district at the start of the plan period. The fact sheet contains basic information, which will be used in the formulation of strategies and priorities during the plan period to achieve the theme of plan “A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya”.

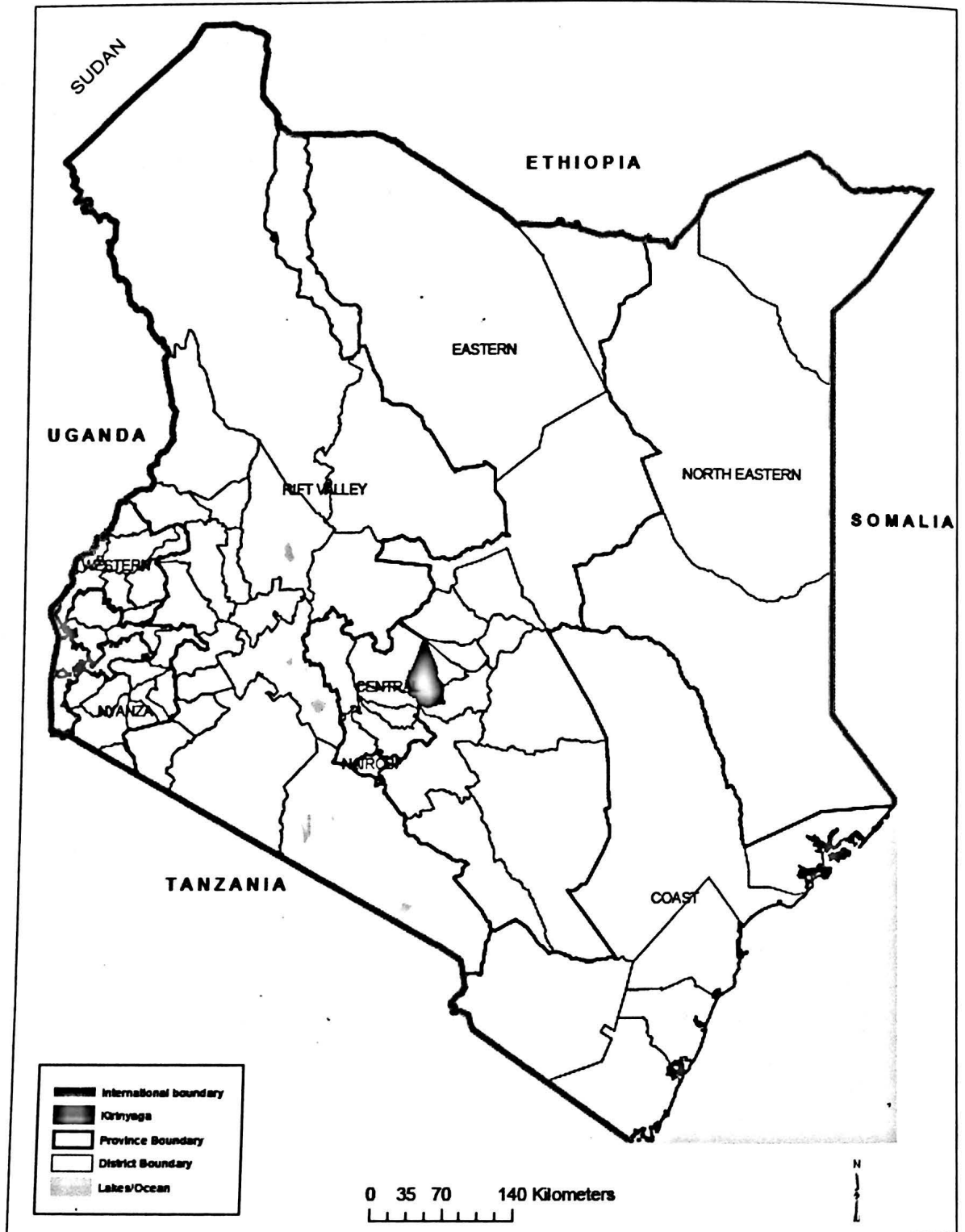
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides an introduction to the district area, administrative units, the main physiographic and natural features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district in the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kirinyaga District is located between latitudes $0^{\circ}1'$ and $0^{\circ}40'$ south and longitudes 37° and 38° east. The district is one of the districts in Central province and it borders Nyeri North to the North West, Murang'a to the West, Embu to the East, and Mbeere districts to the South. The district covers an area of 1,478 square kilometres.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Administratively, the district is divided into four divisions, namely; Mwea, Ndia, Gichugu and Central. The divisions are divided into twenty-two locations and eighty sub-locations as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

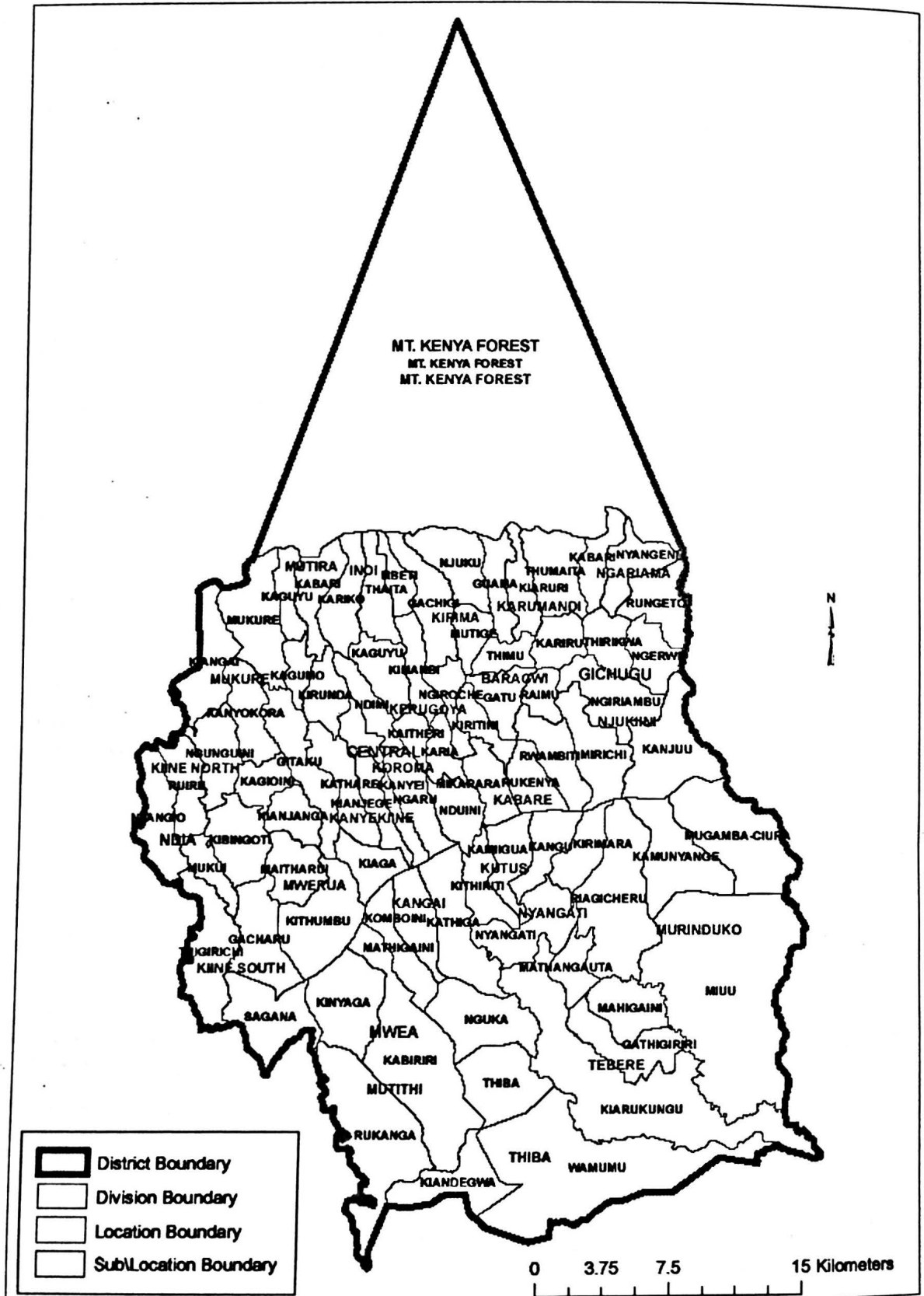
Division	Area(km²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Ndia	211.3	4	16
Central	173.6	6	21
Gichugu	229.7	6	23
Mwea	512.8	6	20
Forest Area	350.7	-	-
TOTAL	1478.1	22	80

Source: Kirinyaga District Commissioner's Office, 2008

The district has four constituencies namely Mwea, Ndia, Kirinyaga Central and Gichugu. Mwea , Ndia and Gichugu Constituencies covers their respective divisions while Kirinyaga Central covers Central division.

The district has three local authorities namely; Kirinyaga County Council, Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Council and Sagana. Kirinyaga County Council has 22 wards. Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Council has six wards while Sagana Town Council has four wards.

Map 2: Kirinyaga District Administrative Boundaries



Source: KNBS

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Generally, there are two types of settlements in the district which includes; clustered settlement and scattered settlement. Clustered settlement patterns are mainly found around towns and irrigation schemes where those who work in the rice fields have settled. Scattered settlement patterns is found mainly in the lower zones of the district where land sizes are larger compared to the upper ones. This is mainly due to ecological factors which influences settlement in upper zones where land is fertile and receives more rainfall.

Another factor that influences settlement is type of farming with the upper zone where cash crops such as tea and coffee are the main crops grown, attract a higher percentage of population. This is because traditionally, residents have higher preference of cash crops as compared to food crops. Another reason for clustered settlement is growth of towns such as Kerugoya/Kutus, Wanguru where there are many migrant workers and business people who have settled. In the divisions, there are also some marked variations in the settlement patterns. Mwea division, which has the lowest population density exhibit the two types of settlements. There is a clustered settlement in Wanguru and Kagio towns and another cluster occupying the lower arid parts of the Division. Ngariama ranch is also a fast growing area owing to the government programme of re-settling the Landless. Settlements in Ndia division are concentrated in Sagana, Baricho and Kibirigwi towns and in the upper part of the division where coffee and tea are grown. There is no marked variation in settlement pattern in Gichugu, even though the upper parts of the division is more populated than the others are.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district lies between 1,158m and 5,380 above sea level in the South and at the Peak of Mt. Kenya respectively. Mt. Kenya which lies on the northern side of the district greatly influences the landscape of the district as well as other topographical conditions in the district.

The mountain area is characterised by prominent features from the peak, hanging and V-shaped valleys. The mountain forms the water tower for the district and other areas that lie south and west of the district. Snow melting from the mountain flows in natural streams that form a radial drainage system and drop to rivers with large water volumes downstream

The district is well endowed with a thick, indigenous forest with unique types of trees covering Mt. Kenya. The Mt. Kenya Forest covers 350.7Km² and is inhabited by a variety of wildlife including elephants, buffaloes, monkeys, bushbucks and colourful birds and the lower parts of the forest zone provides grazing land for livestock. The rich flora and fauna within the forest coupled with mountain climbing provides a big potential for tourist attractions. Exotic rural afforestation accounts for 92 Km² of the forest area.

The district is traversed by five major rivers namely Nyamindi, Rupingazi, Thiba, Rwamuthambi and Ragati, which ultimately drain into the Tana River. These rivers are the principal source of water in the district. The water in the rivers has been harnessed

through canals to provide water to the lower zones of the district especially in Mwea for irrigation purposes. Domestic water has also been tapped from these rivers using piped schemes. The increase in population however is constraining many of the schemes since the designs were for smaller populations. Water as a resource if optimally used, can boost agricultural production which is the main stay economic activity in the district therefore contributing to sustained economic development and poverty reduction.

The geology of the district consists of volcanic rocks, which influences formation of magnificent man made features such as (God's bridge) along Nyamindi River, and spectacular water falls within the district. The district has seven natural water falls.

The district has soils that correspond to the Mt Kenya ecosystem. The soils in the district are characterised by volcanic soils in the upper parts of the district and red loam soils in the lower parts of the district. The soils have great agricultural potential depending on the climatic condition. The volcanic soils have been ideal for farming of cash crops mainly tea and coffee while the red loam soils are ideal for food crops and horticultural crops.

The district can be divided into three ecological zones; the lowland areas that lie between 1158 m to 2000 m above sea level, the midland area that lie between 2000m to 3400m above sea level and the highland area that lies between 3400m to 5380m above sea level. The lowland area is characterised by gentle rolling plains that cover most of Mwea division. The upper midland area covers the lower areas of Ndia, Gichugu and Central divisions. The highland area covers the upper areas of Ndia, Gichugu and Central divisions and the whole of the mountain area of the district.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district has a tropical climate and an equatorial rainfall pattern. This climatic condition is influenced by the district position along the equator and its position on the windward side of Mt Kenya. It has two rainy seasons, the long rains that occur from March to May and the short rains, which occur from October to November. The long rains average 710 mm while the short rains average 640 mm. The amount of rainfall received declines from the high altitude slopes of Mt. Kenya towards the Semi-arid zones in the eastern part of Mwea Division. The temperature ranges from a mean of 8.1⁰c in the upper zones to 30.3⁰c in the lower zones during the hot season.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

From the population census conducted in 1999, the population in the district stood at 457,105 persons, since then, the population has grown at a rate of 1.5% per annum. It is expected that the population would grow to 493,422 persons by mid plan period and will be 494,658 persons by the end of the plan period. This is expected to increase pressure on available resources as the population density is expected to rise from 333 at the beginning of the plan period to 335 in 2012.

Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	Census (1999)			Projections (2008)			Projections (2010)			Projections (2012)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	27,867	27,041	54,908	22,035	21,328	43,363	20,151	19,338	39,489	18,632	17,308	35,940
5-9	24,670	24,259	48,929	27,738	26,630	54,368	26,748	25,448	52,196	26,002	24,336	50,338
10-14	31,212	30,423	61,635	32,246	30,937	63,183	32,075	30,498	62,573	31,882	30,035	61,917
15-19	29,540	28,350	57,890	30,779	30,268	61,047	31,048	30,253	61,301	31,398	30,209	61,607
20-24	23,897	25,116	49,013	25,340	26,768	52,108	25,869	27,008	52,877	26,279	27,278	53,557
25-29	19,976	21,072	41,048	22,254	23,798	46,052	22,983	24,291	47,274	23,130	24,762	47,892
30-34	16,461	16,168	32,629	20,449	21,286	41,735	21,483	22,204	43,687	22,282	23,007	45,289
35-39	13,830	13,587	27,417	16,345	16,780	33,125	17,190	17,520	34,710	18,281	18,275	36,556
40-44	8,559	8,526	17,085	9,959	9,783	19,742	10,230	9,886	20,116	10,520	9,998	20,518
45-49	7,315	7,608	14,923	7,611	7,500	15,111	7,774	7,521	15,295	7,889	7,564	15,453
50-54	6,095	6,848	12,943	7,244	7,600	14,844	7,529	7,814	15,343	7,832	8,023	15,855
55-59	3,861	4,240	8,101	5,848	6,380	12,228	6,076	6,567	12,643	6,289	6,699	12,988
60-64	3,612	4,539	8,151	3,947	4,618	8,565	4,032	4,682	8,714	4,121	4,761	8,882
65-69	2,645	3,163	5,808	3,010	3,689	6,699	3,055	3,727	6,782	3,098	3,768	6,866
70-74	2,645	3,403	6,048	2,371	3,004	5,375	2,404	3,041	5,445	2,439	3,083	5,522
75-79	1,724	2,005	3,729	2,031	2,563	4,594	2,080	2,624	4,704	2,138	2,689	4,827
80+ NS	2,756	4,092	6,848	4,348	5,582	9,930	4,523	5,750	10,273	4,733	5,918	10,651
TOTAL	226,665	230,440	457,105	243,555	248,514	492,069	245,250	248,172	493,422	246,945	247,713	494,658

Source: District Statistics Office, Kirinyaga 2008

The total population increases in all age groups along the years except for 0-4, and 70-74 age groups. In age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19, 40-44 the male population is more than that of the female population though when it comes to the total population the female population is more than the male population.

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Group	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total
Under 1	6,146	6,418	12,564	6,605	6,897	13,502	6,711	7,008	13,719	6,820	7,124	13,944
Under 5	30,325	29,449	59,774	32,589	31,647	64,236	33,115	32,158	65,273	33,661	32,668	66,329
Primary (6-13)	39,257	39,484	78,741	42,188	42,432	84,620	42,867	43,117	85,984	43,575	43,827	87,402
Secondary (14-17)	22,314	23,364	45,678	23,980	25,108	49,088	24,367	25,513	49,880	24,769	25,934	50,703
Youth (15-30)	65,390	68,125	133,515	67,233	69,452	136,688	68,756	71,342	140,098	72,111	73,654	145,765

Age Group	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total
	Reproductive age female (15-49)	-	120,427	120,427	-	136,183	136,183	-	131,162	131,162	-	141,093
Labour force (15-64)	135,791	139,217	213,233	152,786	158,470	239,977	157,269	161,473	318,742	161,119	164,344	325,463
>65	10,310	8,368	18,678	11,080	8,993	20,073	11,259	9,138	20,397	11,444	9,288	20,732

Source: District Statistical Office Kirinyaga

Table 3 shows the district population for selected age groups. The table shows that the populations below the age of 5 will be growing at a steady rate which means that some of the resources like pre-primary education facilities will be constrained. Thus the district should plan for them in this plan period.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): This population is projected that the primary going children will increase from 84,620 in 2008 to 87,402 in 2012. This means that the number of pupils enrolled in primary school will increase and thus there will be constraint in primary education facilities. The district should therefore focus on increasing primary education facilities to reduce any infrastructure shortage.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): The secondary age population is expected to increase marginally from 49,088 in 2008 to 50,703 by the end of plan period. This means increasing the number of secondary schools as well as the number of youth polytechnics which play a very important role in training pupils who have not passed for university education.

Age group 15-49 (Female fertility): The reproductive age will increase from 107,629 to 111,169 persons during the plan period. This implies that there is a need to increase resources going towards expanding health facilities like hospitals and health centres as well as improving maternal and child care health services and nutrition standards.

Age group 15-64(labour force): Labour force population is projected to go down in the planning period. This is due to decrease in birth rate. This will in turn reduce pressure on resources and this can be used as an opportunity to take some of the resources to other priority areas and thus enhancing economic growth.

Dependent Age (>65) this population is expected to increase insignificantly between 2008 and 2012. This means that there will be no pressure on the resources due to large number of

The population density in the district stands at 309. However, this varies among the divisions. Mwea Division has a density of 265 and the Central Division 720 as shown in table 3 below.

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density by Division

Division	Census (1999)		Projections (2008)		Projections (2010)		Projections (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Ndia	93,349	442	100,383	475	100,714	477	101,003	478
Mwea	125,962	246	135,812	265	136,413	266	136,924	267
Central	116,056	669	124,986	720	125,368	722	125,776	725
Gichugu	121,738	530	130,891	570	130,927	570	130,955	570
Total	457,105	309	492,072	333	493,422	334	494,658	335

Source: District Statistics Office, Kirinyaga , 2008

The population density for the district is expected to be 334 and 335 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Central division which is the most densely populated with 720 is expected to have a density of 725 while Mwea which has the least density of 265 will have a density 267 by end of 2012.

Urban Population

The district has four major towns whose growth depends on the agriculture sub sector. Table 5 shows population projections of the towns.

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas

Urban centres	Census (1999)			Projections (2008)			Projections (2010)			Projections (2012)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Kerugoya/ Kutus	17,587	18,008	35,595	18,961	19,421	38,382	19,013	19,474	38,487	19,060	19,523	38,583
Sagana	4,162	4,277	8,439	4,367	4,490	8,857	4,379	4,503	8,882	4,390	4,514	8,904
Wanguru	4,000	4,181	8,181	4,090	4,091	8,181	4,102	4,286	8,388	4,112	4,297	8,409
Kianyaga	1,314	1,227	2,541	1,526	1,426	2,952	1,552	1,449	3,001	1,586	1,482	3,068
Kimunye	798	808	1,606	978	990	1,968	987	998	1,985	1,033	1,045	2,078
Kagio	126	134	260	716	760	1,476	728	773	1,501	768	816	1,584
Kagumo	352	330	682	503	471	974	509	478	987	515	483	998
Total	28,339	28,965	57,304	31,141	31,649	62,790	31,270	31,961	63,231	31,464	32,160	63,624

Source: Kirinyaga District Statistics Office, 2008.

The town with the highest population is Kerugoya, followed by Sagana and the town with least population is Kagio. The population of Kerugoya is highest because it is the District headquarters and has the highest number of economic activities. Sagana town has the second highest population because it is along Nairobi-Nyeri highway, which makes it have more economic activities. The other towns namely Wanguru, Kianyaga, Kimunye, Kagio and Kagumo are upcoming ones and hence their population is low.

Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency

Constituency	Census (1999)		Projections (2008)		Projections (2010)		Projections (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Ndia	93,349	442	100,383	475	100,714	477	101,003	478
Mwea	125,962	246	135,812	265	136,413	266	136,924	267
Central	116,056	669	124,986	720	125,368	722	125,776	725
Gichugu	121,738	530	130,891	570	130,927	570	130,955	570
Total	457,105	309	492,072	333	493,422	334	494,658	335

Source: District Statistical Office Kirinyaga

Table 6 gives population projections and densities of the four constituencies of the Kirinyaga district. Central division has the highest density followed by Gichugu, Ndia and Mwea respectively. The reason why Central Division has the highest population density is because it has several towns namely Kerugoya, Kagumo and Kiruguya Kutus which are active trading centres.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the most important sector in the District with 87% of the total population deriving their livelihood from the sector and it contributes 72% of the total household income. The main crops grown here are rice, tea and coffee. In addition, there exists horticultural farming in Mwea division. Due to poor prices of the major cash crops, dairy farming has become the leading economic activity in the Livestock development subsector. Farmers in the district keep dairy & beef cattle, dairy goats, sheep and poultry. However, dairy cattle outnumber the rest and hence it has become the main type of livestock farming due to the ready local market of the milk.

Fish rearing is also undertaken in the district and there are 333 fishermen and 481 ponds with the main fish species being Tilapia and Catfish. The main method of fishing is by the use of hook. Kirinyaga district has six gazetted forests which covers 308.2 km². The main forest activity is timber cutting, wood, fuel harvesting, transmission poles and grass cutting. The numbers of people involved in forestry are 120,000. A variety of wild animals that includes Elephants, Buffaloes, Hippos, Monkeys, Bushbucks and Crocodiles are found in the district. Another significant feature in the district is the presence of Mt. Kenya national park and is served by 10 KWS officials. Individual people own most of the land in the upper parts of the district while in the lower parts, National Irrigation Board (NIB) owns the land but the ranches are held in trust by the local authorities.

There are 83 registered cooperative societies distributed among the sectors as follows; Coffee 6, Estate 1, Housing 7, SACCOs 29, dairy 2, irrigation 1, Unions 1, Others 19 and Multi purpose cooperatives 8. The active cooperatives are only 49 with dormant ones being 19 and 19 have collapsed. The cooperatives have a total membership of 188,988 with total turnover of Kshs. 1.8 billion.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Kirinyaga district has 2005 registered retail traders and 66 wholesale traders. Wholesale traders mostly deal with consumable products and hardware products while retail traders who are concentrated in the urban and rural trading centres deal with food products.

The district has a total of 11 manufacturing industries. These industries are agricultural based mostly dealing with tea and coffee processing. In addition, more value addition industries are coming up in Mwea due to growing magnitude of horticultural activities. The district has tourism potential given that it is on high altitudes and borders Mt. Kenya. The district has 13 hotels although their bed capacity is wanting. There are no single 5, 4 or 3 star hotels in the district and there is a good opportunity to investment in this area.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The district has only 150 Km out of 1096 Km of the roads under bitumen and only 650 Km is under gravel. There are 5 Km of railway line although it is not under use and 1 airstrip which was grabbed and the district now uses the one at Embu. The district enjoys services of all mobile service providers operating in the country whose coverage is almost 99% of the entire district. All the towns in the district, namely Kiruguya, Sagana,

Wanguru, Kianyaga, Kimunye, Kagio, and Kagumo are connected with electricity and this makes business operations cheaper. However, there are 104 trading centres in the district, which are not connected. The number of rural homes connected with electricity is 9,498, and this indicates that a lot need to be done in rural electrification program.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Kirinyaga district is characterised by prominent features found in the peak of Mt. Kenya that include thick, indigenous forest with unique types of trees. Exotic rural afforestation accounts for 92km² of the forest area. The upper areas of the district has cold weather because it borders the mountain and this is where tea and coffee are grown while the lower parts of the district are very hot and are conducive for rice growing. The only types of mining found in the district are sand stone mining which are done in small scale.

The district is well endowed with water and it is transversed by five major rivers namely Nyamindi, Rupingazi, Thiba, Rwamuthambi and Ragati. 4% of households are connected with piped water that has been tapped from the rivers using pipes. The water in the rivers has also been channelled through canals and is used at Mwea irrigation scheme. In addition, horticultural farming is slowly picking up and owes its success to availability of water from these rivers. Sanitation is a challenge in the district because there is no single town which has liquid and solid waste management facility. These towns use septic tanks which are health hazards. Collection of waste in these towns is not also well coordinated and this poses a big challenge to the Local Authorities.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The district has 245 primary schools, 111 secondary schools and 4 tertiary institutions. There are 35,165 students in pre-school, 117,551 students in primary schools and 61,047 students in secondary schools. The number of health facilities stands at 173 and these include 5 District hospitals, 9 Health Centres, 71 Dispensaries, 6 Nursing Homes and 82 Private Clinics. All these facilities have a bed capacity of 686. The HIV prevalence rate in the district stands at 3.6% while contraceptive acceptance rate is 75%. The doctor: patient ratio is 1:45,000 while average distance to the nearest health facility is 5 Km.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district mobile phone coverage stands at 99% while the number of fixed lines stands at 780 units. The numbers of sub-post offices and cyber cafes have reduced from 5 to 4 and 2 to 1 respectively since 2002. There is however an increase in the usage of computers in government offices, private businesses and homes. Research is mostly concentrated in agricultural sector given that this district is agricultural based. There is KARI and MIADI research centres at Mwea and this has improved the production of rice and cotton. Research has been done to improve dairy farming and this has seen introduction of Dairy goats in the district. Another output of research is in the increase of Tomatoes production that has made the district become one of the leading suppliers of tomato to Nairobi.

Many farmers in the lower parts of the district have developed innovated ways of combating hunger. They have invested heavily in irrigation infrastructure. This is evidenced by increasing incomes of farmers in the marginal areas and emergence of new

and rapidly growing towns like Wanguru and Kagio. Irrigation technology has also rapidly improved through adoption of drips irrigation although this has been necessitated by decrease of water levels in the rivers.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector involves departments which ensures that there is peace, justice and harmony within members of the community. Insecurity is a major concern in the district and there is need for more law enforcement officers. There are 5 police stations in Kirinyaga district namely Kerugoya, Kianyaga, Sagana, Baricho and Wanguru. Due to increased workload on existing law enforcement officers, community policing has been introduced to fight crime. The main strategy to reduce insecurity will be to increase the number of police stations because they are very far apart making operations difficult. There has also been low adoption of ICT technology by the police department thus reducing its level of efficiency in fighting crime. Again, law enforcement officers do not have enough vehicles to enable them fight the increasing crime rate.

There are 4 Law Courts in the district namely Kerugoya, Baricho, Wanguru and Kianyaga. The Judicial System in Kirinyaga is always blamed for delay in court cases. This has been attributed to shortage of staff. However, there has been a lot of improvement in terms of ICT adoption and the backlog of pending cases has been reduced. The Probation Department has been having hectic time due to increase in the number of small offenders. This department is facing a problem of staff shortage not to mention inadequate financial allocation that has crippled its operations.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector deals with departments which ensure efficient use of public resources. In the district, there are Internal Audit and the District Accountant Departments. The district accountant department don't have enough staff and also is not well fully connected to ICT technology. The officers in this department are not well trained in ICT technology and this has affected their performance. The Internal Audit Department is the worst affected when it comes to personnel because it only has 2 officers. These officers are not able to cope with the bulk of work and this has led to inefficiency. This department is supposed to go to field to audit the works which is done but the problem is that the department does not have even a car. This makes audit of the projects quite difficult. These departments should be equipped with officers, ICT technology and be given resources like vehicles to make them efficient.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector involves departments which deal with special groups of people like the youth, women and children. More than 60% of the population is the youth and thus many investments have to be done to address the needs of this group. There is youth development fund which has boosted the youth a lot for they are now able to start their own businesses. There are 7,000 registered women groups in the district and the Women Enterprise Development Fund has so far assisted 58 women groups in the district.

There are 4,590 children used in child labour while there are 12,652 OVCs and all these need special attention. A youth empowerment centre is being constructed at Kerugoya

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town and is being funded by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and all the CDFCs in the District. The district has 3.6% HIV prevalence rate with the mostly affected being the youth. The number of VCT centres in the district is 10 while the numbers of trained counsellors are 35. The trained counsellors are distributed among the health centres as follows; Kerugoya district hospital 5, Kimbimbi sub-district hospital 3, Sagana health centre 3, Kianyaga health centre 3, Kagumo dispensary 2, Kiumbu dispensary 2, Mwea mission hospital 4, Kagio nursing home 3, Mt Kenya hospital 2, Baricho health centre 2, Kiamutugu dispensary 2 and kangaita dispensary 2.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area (KM ²)	1478.1
Water mass (KM ²)	0.069
Gazetted Forests (KM ²)	308.2
Arable land (KM ²)	1170.7
Non - arable land (KM ²)	307.4
Total urban areas (KM ²)	84.1461
No. of towns	7
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (meters)	1158
Highest (meters)	5380
Temperature range:	
High(°C)	30.3
Low(°C)	8.1
Rainfall :	
High (millimetres)	2146.9
Low (millimetres)	1212.4
Average relative humidity (%)	60
Demographic profiles	
Total Population (2008)	492,069
Total Male Population	243,555
Total Female Population	248,514
Sex ratio	1:1
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	493,422
End of plan period (2012)	494,658
Infant population: (2008)	
Female	12,373
Male	12,795
Total	25,168
Population under five : (2008)	
Female	21,328
Male	22,035
Total	43,363
Pre school population : (2008)	
Female	17,309
Male	17,856
Total	35,165
Primary school age group: (2008)	
Female	47,731
Male	48,715
Total	96,446

Information Category	Statistics		
Secondary school age group: (2008)			
Female	25,162		
Male	26,506		
Total	51,668		
Youth population: (2008)			
Female	80,834		
Male	78,373		
Total	159,207		
Labour force (15 – 64 years) : (2008)			
Female	143,783		
Male	139,981		
Total	283,764		
Reproductive Age Group (2008)	136,183		
Aged population {65 +years}(2008)			
Female	19,456		
Male	15,707		
Total	35,163		
Eligible voting population: (2008)	Males	Females	Total
Mwea	49,501	47,753	97,254
Ndia	36,455	35,169	71,624
Gichugu	48,786	47,063	95,849
Central	43,961	42,409	86,370
Total (District)	178,703	172,394	351,097
Total registered voters (2008)	279,441		
Urban population: (2008)			
Female	31,649		
Male	31,141		
Total	62,790		
Rural Population: (2008)			
Female	220,206		
Male	207,405		
Total	428,061		
Population density (2008)			
Highest (Central division)	720		
Lowest (Mwea division)	265		
District	333		
Crude Birth Rate	19/1000		
Crude Death Rate	6/1000		
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	48.3 / 1000		
Neo – Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	1.8/ 1000		
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	63.5 / 1000.		
Life Expectancy			
Males (years)	58.3		
Females (years)	67.7		
Total Number of Households	114,439		
Average household size	5		
Female headed households (%)	19		
Children needing special Protection:			
Child labour	4,590		
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	12,652		
Distribution of population by disability type (%)			
Lame	4.2		
Mental	66.4		
paralyzed	33.6		

Information Category	Statistics
Fish harvest: Weight (Kgs) Value (Ksh)	850 170,000
Wildlife Resources Animal types Elephants Buffaloes Hippos Velvet Monkeys Sykes monkeys Columbus monkey Bushbucks Crocodiles	300 150 80 200 130 50 30 75
Wildlife Estates-private Crocodile farm Game Management National parks (Mt Kenya National Park) Staff of KWS Camps Hunting Licenses Poachers Arrested Control Measures	1 1 10 3 Nil 2 Nil
Mines, minerals, quarrying and estimate quantities. Sand Ballast Murrum /gravel Hardcore No. of people involved(H.H)	Nil Nil Nil Nil 2000
Forestry Number of gazetted forests Size of gazetted forests (KM ²) Size of non-gazetted forests (KM ²) Main forest products Transmission Poles (M ³) Fuel Wood (M ³) Seedlings (number) Grass (Bags) No. of people engaged in forestry Seedlings production (number) Quantity of timber produced. (tones)	6 308.2 6 75,000 30 260,000 1,510 120,000 2,755,000 175,060
Environment EIAs endorsed (No) Environmental Audits executed (No) Solid waste management sites (No) River line protected (KM) Number of quarries (No) Number of school based environment Clubs	10 28 4 15 23 15
Cooperatives Number of cooperative societies. Coffee Societies Estate Coffee Societies Housing Cooperative SACCOs Dairy Cooperatives Multi purpose Cooperatives Irrigation	16 1 7 29 2 8 1

Information Category	Statistics		
Unions	1		
Others	19		
Total	83		
Active cooperative societies.			
Coffee Societies	15		
Estate Coffee Societies	0		
Housing Cooperative	7		
SACCOs	22		
Dairy Cooperatives	1		
Multi purpose Cooperatives	2		
Irrigation	1		
Unions	1		
Others	0		
Total	49		
Dormant cooperative societies.			
Coffee Societies	1		
Estate Coffee Societies	1		
Housing Cooperative	0		
SACCOs	2		
Dairy Cooperatives	1		
Multi purpose Cooperatives	0		
Irrigation	0		
Unions	0		
Others	14		
Total	19		
Collapsed societies.			
Coffee Societies	0		
Estate Coffee Societies	0		
Housing Cooperative	0		
SACCOs	4		
Dairy Cooperatives	0		
Multi purpose Cooperatives	6		
Irrigation	0		
Unions	0		
Others	5		
Total	15		
Total Registered membership	Males	females	Total
Coffee Societies	64,124	21,840	85,961
Estate Coffee Societies	810	157	975
Housing Cooperative	23,135	10,178	33,313
SACCOs	44,582	18,300	62,882
Dairy Cooperatives	425	664	1,089
Multi purpose Cooperatives	3,178	1,221	4,402
Irrigation	333	14	347
Unions	-	-	19
Total	136,587	52,374	188,988
Total turn – over (Kshs)	974,985,590		
Coffee Societies	Nil		
Estate Coffee Societies	9,951,680		
Housing Cooperative	606,425,683		
SACCOs	5,846,572		
Dairy Cooperatives	115,102,307		
Multi purpose Cooperatives	1,223,620		
Irrigation	78,842,495		
Unions	Nil		
Others	1,792,377,947		
Total			

Information Category	Statistics
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	5
Nursing homes	6
Health centres.	9
Dispensaries	71
Private clinics	82
Beds capacity	686
Government	
Hospitals	315
Health Centres	75
Faith Based	
Hospitals	159
Health Centres	18
Private Hospitals	63
Nursing Homes	32
Doctor / population ratio	1:25,899
Nurse / population ratio	1:1,272
HIV prevalence (%)	3.9
Average distance to health facility (Km)	5
Average time taken to nearest facility (Hrs)	3
Community Distance to nearest health facility (%)	
1.1 – 2.9 KM	19.2
3 – 4.9 KM	43.2
5 or more KM	37.6
Children Immunization rate (%)	86.9
Antenatal care attendance (ANC) (%)	85
Health facility deliveries (%)	60
Place of delivery (%)	
Hospital	72
Health Centre	11.7
Dispensary/Clinic	2
Maternity Home	2
At Home	12.4
Delivery Assistance (%)	
Doctor	18.8
Midwife/Nurse	68.8
TBA	10.4
Other	2
Contraceptives acceptance (%)	75.
Children vaccination (%)	92
No. of CHWs	163
Malaria Control	
Children who slept under a net (%)	30
Untreated net	47.4
Treated net	27.3
Five most prevalent diseases (%)	
Malaria	43.2
Ear, Nose and throat infections	8.7
Flu	7.1
Backache	5.9
Lower respiratory infections	4.9

Information Category	Statistics
Morbidity Rates (%)	
Males	19
Females	27.8
Total	23.5
Education	
Pre-school :	
No. of ECD centres	475
No. of ECD teachers	813
Teacher /pupil ratio	1:30
Total enrolment	
Boys	9,557
Girls	8,664
Total	18,221
Gross Enrolment rate	
Boys (%)	48.2
Girls (%)	43.7
Total (%)	46
Drop – out rate (%)	4.77
Average years of attendance.	3
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	321
Number of teachers	
Males	1,214
Females	1,343
Total	2,558
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37
Total enrolment (number)	
Boys	54,958
Girls	54,267
Total	109,225
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	
Boys	95.4
Girls	106.7
Total	101.6
Net Enrolment rate (%)	
Boys	78.5
Girls	81.1
Total	79.9
Drop – out rate (%)	2.33
Completion rate (%)	
Boys	76.8
Girls	75.4
Total	76.1
Transition rate (%)	70.08
Average years of attendance.	
Community Distribution by distance to nearest Public Primary School (%)	8
500 meters or less	10.3
500 meters to 1 KM	9
1.1 – 2.9 KM	24.9
5 or more KM	55.8
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	111
Number of teachers	
Males	637
Females	453
Total	1091
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:21

Information Category	Statistics
Total enrolment	
Boys	11,328
Girls	12,974
Total	24,302
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	
Boys	71
Girls	52.7
Total	59.7
Net Enrolment rate (%)	
Boys	28.7
Girls	27.8
Total	28.1
Drop-out rate (%)	6.8
Average years of attendance.	4
Community Distribution by distance to nearest Public Secondary School (%)	
500 meters or less	10.3
500 meters to 1 KM	9
1.1 – 2.9 KM	11.9
3 – 4.9 KM	13
5 or more KM	55.8
Special Needs Schools:	
Number of Special needs schools	1
Number of teachers	76
Total Enrolment	
Boys	89
Girls	75
Total	164
Tertiary institutions	2
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	73
Enrolment	
Male	202
Female	665
Attendance	
Male	134
Female	388
Literacy rate	
Male (%)	72
Female (%)	77.7
Ability to read and Write (%)	
Male	84.9
Female	76.1
Total	80.3
Cannot Read and Write (%)	7.1
Male	17.0
Female	12.2
Total	
Water and sanitation.	
Households with access to piped water.	32, 220
Households with access to portable water.	33,830
Number of permanent rivers	14
No. of shallow wells	202
No. of protected springs.	26
No. of un-protected springs	29
No. of water pans	11

Information Category	Statistics
No. of dams	1
No. of boreholes	37
Households with roof catchments system.	30,240
Average distance to nearest water point. (KM)	0.8
Average time taken to nearest water point (minutes)	45
Household Distribution by Main water source (%)	
Stream/River	63.5
Well	8.4
Borehole	12.6
Piped	15.5
Household distribution by time taken (minutes in one way) to fetch Drinking Water	
0	31.4
1 - 4	25.3
5 - 14	21.3
15 - 29	13.2
30 - 59	6.3
60+	2.6
Households with latrines(%).	75
Household distribution by type of main Toilet Facility (%)	
Flush Toilet	3.9
VIP Latrine	11.8
PIT latrine	84.2
Uncovered Pit latrine	50.3
Covered Pit latrine	33.9
Household distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal	
Collected by local authority	1.2
Garbage pit	24.2
Burning	9.5
Public Garbage heap	4.7
Farm garden	60.4
Energy	
Households with electricity connections.	9,498
Trading centres connected with electricity.	67
Trading centres not connected with electricity.	104
Public Secondary schools with electricity	38
Public Secondary schools without electricity	41
Public health facilities with electricity	17
Public health facilities without electricity	31
Cooking	
House holds using wood fuel	94,069
Households using kerosene	6,409
Households using solar energy	Nil
Households using Bio-gas.	25
Households using LPG	1,717
Households using Charcoal	11,902
Lighting	
House holds using wood fuel	Nil
Households using kerosene	100,935

Information Category	Statistics
Households using solar energy	4,005
Households using Bio-gas.	Nil
House hold distribution by primary type of cooking appliance (%)	
Traditional stone fire	74
Improved traditional stone fire	8.5
Ordinary Jiko	4.7
Improved Jiko	4.2
Kerosene stone	7
Gas Cooker	1.5
Other	0.1
Transport & Communication.	
Road length: (KM)	1096
Bitumen surface (KM)	150
Gravel surface (KM)	650
Earth surface (KM)	296.5
Total (KM)	1096
<i>Condition of roads (Classified)</i>	
Good (KM)	427.61
Fair (KM)	555.9
Bad (KM)	113.1
Railway line length (KM)	5
Railway stations	1
Sea/lake ports	Nil
Airstrip	1
Number of telephone connections	780.
Mobile network connections (%)	48
Mobile network coverage (%)	99
No. of cyber cafes	1
No. of private courier services.	2
No. of post offices	7
No. of sub-post offices	4
Licensed stamp vendors	94
Household distribution by distance to the nearest Post Office (%)	
3 – 4.9 Km	31.7
5 Km or more	68.3
Wholesale and Retail	
No. of trading centres	184
Registers Retail traders	2005
Registered wholesale traders	66
Industry	
Bakeries	1
Manufacturing industries	11
Tourism	
Hotels by Category	
Three star	1
Two star	3
Unclassified	9
Hotel Bed Capacity	
Three star	14
Two star	60

Information Category	Statistics
Financial Services	
Commercial banks	8
Micro finance institutions	6
Cross cutting issues	
HIV / AIDS	
VCT/Number of counsellors	10/29
Kerugoya district hospital	5
Kimbimbi sub district hospital	3
Difathas health centre	2
Sagana health centre	3
Kianyaga health centre	3
Kagumo dispensary	2
Kiumbu dispensary	2
Mwea mission hospital	4
Kagio nursing Home	3
ACK Mt Kenya Hospital	2
Baricho health Centre	2
Kiamutugu Dispensary	2
Kangaita Dispensary	2
the number of home based care	2
Indicate the youth clubs and youth friendly corners	Nil
Number of institutions offering ARVs.	6
Security	
Number of police stations	5
Number of crime related incidences	1554
Location and number of victim support units.	2
number and location of prisons	4
the number of law courts	
Housing sector.	
Government Housing	264
Bungalows	28
Semi detached Bungalows	10
Flats	
Household distribution by Main wall Material (%)	
Stone	19.6
Bricks/Block	21.7
Mud/Wood	24.8
Mud/Cement	1.4
Wood Only	32.4
Household distribution by Main Floor Material (%)	
Cement	33
Wood	1
Earth	66
Household distribution by Main Roofing Material (%)	
Corrugated Iron Sheets	99.2
Tiles	0.6
Asbestos sheets	0.2
Community development and social welfare sector.	
Number of active women groups and	

Information Category	Statistics
membership.	
Groups	3,611
Members	7,583
number of community based organizations	
Groups	6,347
Members	158,675
number of youth groups.	
Groups	880
Members	14,960
Adult literacy classes and attendance by sex.	
Classes	73
Males	134
Females	388
Number of orphans and vulnerable children.	182,652
No. of TBAs	20

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 Kirinyaga District Development Plan accompanied by an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects and programmes that were planned. The chapter further analyses the linkages between the current district development plan 2008-2012 with the National Medium Term Plan and long term plans i.e. Kenya Vision 2030 and international commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals. The chapter also provides an in-depth analysis of major development challenges and crosscutting issues as well as providing an analysis of issues and causes that will help develop developmental objectives and strategies for the district.

2.1 Review of the previous Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” from which specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. Kirinyaga District Development Committee proposed projects that were aimed at improving the physical Infrastructure, Agricultural production, improving the Human Resource development, enhancing Communication and Marketing channels. The implementation of the plan was fair with a number of key projects being implemented.

In the agriculture sub sector, projects and programmes undertaken were those aimed at strengthening agricultural extension services, crop diversification to assist farmers minimise risks and promotion of micro irrigation. Other projects were those aimed improving the management of cooperative societies, farmers’ access to credit and marketing of major cash crops such and tea and coffee. There was growth in production of coffee, tea and horticultural crops. There was little growth in the Industrial sub sector despite growth of value addition industries. This was as a result of managerial inefficiencies particularly in the coffee and tea sub sectors. There was however an improvement in access to credit by local farmers though affordability of credit remained a challenge to most local farmers.

Forest cover experienced a downward trend despite sensitization campaigns aimed at promoting tree planting. The threat was as a result of population pressure which has significantly increased demand for timber, timber products and fuel wood. In the tourism, trade and industry sub sectors, there was stunted growth in the Jua kali sub sector. This was attributed to low savings because of poverty, lack of diversification and specialization and competition from cheap imports.

Despite the high investment in the education sub-sector in the free primary education programme, the enrolment in public primary schools registered some decline due to parents withdrawing their children from the public institutions to boarding private schools which are perceived to perform better than public schools in national examinations. In the health sector, the district recorded increased number of the health facilities. The quality of health care provided improved with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped to 3.6% from to 6.9% due to implementation of various programmes that were geared towards awareness creation.

Generally, the overall completion rate of projects planned for implementation remained considerably low at 30%.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Agriculture	16	11	5	0	118,598,000
Livestock	9	6	3	0	24,836,000
Water and irrigation	21	15	3	3	55,412,000
Cooperatives	12	7	2	5	556,800,000
Fisheries	7	1	0	6	7,180,000
Roads	31	18	0	13	1,958,700,000
Energy	9	7	2	0	48,600,000
Trade and industry	12	4	0	8	80,700,000
Adult education	4	1	0	3	21,400,000
HIV/AIDS	15	5	2	8	35,390,000
Health	16	13	3	0	107,360,000
Environment	9	4	2	3	20,700,000
Children	7	3	2	2	179,900,000
Social Services	6	3	3	0	12,200,000
Police	21	10	2	9	94,000,000
ICT	4	0	0	4	10,935,000
Local authorities	14	8	6	0	150,000,000
Administration	21	10	4	7	42,280,000
Total	234	126	39	71	3,524,991,000

The table indicates that during the plan period, Agriculture implemented 11 projects, Livestock 6, Water and Irrigation 15, Lands 1, Cooperatives 7, Environment 4, Fisheries 1, Roads 18, Energy 7, Trade and Industry 4, Social Services 3, Children's Department 3, HIV/AIDS 5, Health 13, AHITI 10, Public Administration 10, Local Authorities 8, Police 10 and Adult Education 1. In total, 126 projects were implemented in the last plan period representing 55% of what was planned. All these projects were worth over 3.5 billion shillings.

2.2 Constraints

During the implementation of the previous DDP, the main challenges experienced by the District included: Inadequate technical staff in most departments; mass transfers of staff in some departments; Changes in government funding of projects such as introduction of devolved funds such as CDF and LATF that reduced funding of the normal departmental funding. Parallel programmes such as LATF developed their own needs identification, which did not take into account the DDP priorities. Political interference in the devolved funds resulted in duplication of projects which negate rationalisation of planning.

Reforms in some of the sectors like Water, Education, Forest and Environment, Energy, Health and Public Service slowed down implementation of the plan. Another implementation hindrance was the adverse climatic conditions and disease outbreaks which affected the smooth running of projects in the agricultural and rural development sector. For example in 2007, there was an outbreak of rift valley fever which significantly affected livestock farmers

Another major setback in the project implementation was inadequate release of resources in most departments due to the weak linkages within the government budgetary cycle. Most of the district projects are not factored in the sector budgetary submissions through the MTEF budgetary process.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

There is need to harmonise all devolved funds so that the district can maximise their use and reduce duplication of projects. All strategic plans in the District should be harmonised particularly programmes proposed under DDPS and Local Authorities to avoid duplication of projects and thus wastage of resources. Similarly, Politicians should be sensitized on existing government policies so that they inform their voters accordingly.

HIV/AIDS needs a multi-sectoral approach if it has to be contained. When starting projects, community participation must be the driving force right from the identification stage in order to ensure ownership and sustainability of these projects.

2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average

rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level. As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poor Communication Network

The district has an established road network with 2 tarmac roads passing through. However, the biggest challenge is the state of the roads and more specifically the murrum and earth roads which are unmotorable during the rainy season due to poor maintenance, poor drainage and unstable soils. The district has 150 Km of its roads with bitumen, 650 Km with murrum and 296.5 Km earth roads which are inadequate to serve the district. The main economic activity in the district is agriculture which heavily relies on good road network.

ii) Low Productivity in the Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. In the last plan period, the agricultural sub sector has faced slumps and booms between 2002 and 2007 as a result of

the rising cost of farm inputs and animal feeds and the declining market prices of the farm produce which were low. Marketing systems in the district poorly organised leading to exploitation of farmers by middlemen.

Agricultural production went down in 2004 for most food crops due to famine experienced in the district and these mainly affected crops such as maize, beans, sorghum, arrowroots, millet and sweet potatoes. Production of major cash crops like coffee increased from 2005-2007 due to reforms introduced within the cooperative societies. There is a need to promote orphaned crops as well as promote high value horticultural crop crops in order to diversify farmer's incomes. Integration and linkages of farmers to research institutions is an approach which will maximise farmers' benefits.

Under Livestock, there has been significant increase of dairy cattle and goats as well as poultry. Dairy cattle increased from 51,847 in 2002 to 63,370 in 2007 while goats increased from 30,969 to 41,685 in the same period. Poultry also increased from 11,484 to 37,549 in the same period. Increase in poultry is a result of households seeking to make maximum use of available space and getting optimum revenue for such enterprises. It is important to also note that although the number of animals increased during the plan period, there was a slump period (2004-2005) where the district experienced drought. With decreasing land sizes, there is need for households to focus on enterprises which maximize output and on value addition so as to ensure farmers get maximum prices for their products and to put in place counter measures to help farmers cope with external factors e.g. famine

iii) Inadequate water

In the district, the need for water is divided between 2 broad categories; Water for domestic use and Water for irrigation. The priority for residents in the district is water for irrigation but it is inadequate and domestick water becomes a priority. The district water mass is 0.069 KM² which represents 0.0047% of the total area in the district. There are 14 permanent rivers in the district. Irrigation forms the economic backbone for the lower zones in the district even though the trend is also gaining grounds in the upper zones of the District which were considered to be having sufficient rainfall but has declined due to erratic and unpredictable weather. Over the years, there has been a decline in the level of water in the rivers caused by recession of the glacier on Mt Kenya.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Poverty

Population dynamics can act as a great challenge to the district's development process. The total population in 2008 is 492,072 with annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent. This will mean the population will be 494,658 persons by year 2012. Seventy (70) per cent of the population is below 30 years. This population has to be provided for since it constitutes more of consumers than producers. The young population will require be feed, educated and be provided with all the other basic necessities. This implies that a sizable proportion of 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 also be pressure on the existing resources such as land, education and health facilities thereby requiring

expansion to meet the needs of the high population. . There is also need to provide for tertiary institutions to cater for the population that does not make it to secondary and the University. The district has 8 youth polytechnics and 4 youth training centres. Most of these institutions are operating under capacity due to various reasons including under funding, dilapidated physical infrastructure among others. There is need to develop the existing institutions to have them operate at full capacity.

Another challenge for increasing population is lack of creating corresponding number of employment opportunities. This calls for diversification of agriculture which is the main economic activity, expansion of marketing channels, setting up of more cottage industries and promoting the growth in the Jua Kali sector. Efforts will also be geared towards controlling of population growth rate and encouraging savings for investments purposes.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of skilled and unskilled labour force; A market base for retailers	High unemployment rates breeding crime; Rural-urban migration	Adult education programmes; Family education planning programmes	High spread of HIV infections; Food insecurity; Environmental degradation

ii) Poverty

The poverty levels in the district stand at 36% and contribute 1.05% to the national poverty level. The district has one of the poorest divisions in central province that is Mwea where the average poverty prevalence is 43% even though in one location the poverty prevalence is as high as 53%. Urban poverty in the district stands at 60% while in the rural area it stands at 32.5%. As a result of the high poverty levels, the district has several projects which are aimed at increasing household food security and incomes. These are Central Kenya Dry Areas Program, National Agriculture and Livestock Extension program (NALEP), Njaa Marufuku, and Orphaned crops programmes.

Increase in poverty in the district can be attributed to a number of factors that include poor land tenure systems, low productivity of agriculture, adverse weather, failing irrigation infrastructure, poor management of cooperative societies and collapse of the cotton industry among others.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Ample sources of water; Arable land; Enough rainfall; Good infrastructural facilities; Social economic support projects CKDAP; youth fund.	Lack of cooperation by the community; Problems of title deeds; Lack of goods markets for agricultural products.	Well organised farming groups; Mobile network coverage high; Well trained human resource; Availability of technical staff; Availability of social-economic support programme.	Insecurity; Deforestation; HIV/AIDS; Frequent dry spells; High youth unemployment; Environmental degradation and pollution; Increasing drug use and abuse.

iii) HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a challenge to all sectors. In Kirinyaga District, HIV/AIDS awareness is above 90%. The most affected are the youth of between 15 to 25 age and our strategy of addressing the pandemic shall focus on this age group. Currently, it is estimated that 11,900 people are living with the virus in the District. To date 3,832 PLWHAs have been booked in care centres in the district and out of these, 2,735 are currently under care with 1,542 of them being on ARVs indicating that 71% of PLWHAs are currently under care. However, these statistics only represents 32% of the targeted population. The challenge for the district is to reach out to the remaining 68% to ensure that they get proper care.

In fighting the disease, a number of programs and activities have been ongoing during the last plan period and are expected to continue during this plan period. The programs are Syndrome Management of STIs and Opportunistic Diseases, Diagnostic Testing and Counselling (DTC), Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS – PMTCT, Comprehensive Care Clinic (CCCs)/ART clinics, Blood Safety, Condom Promotion and Distribution, Care and Support of PLWHA (Psycho-social support groups), Home Based care for PLWHAs, Distribution of IEC materials and Enhanced Inter-sectoral collaboration in HIV/AIDS control. A lot of success has been realized in the fight against HIV/AIDS and thus prevalence rate has gone down to 3.9% from 7%. During the previous plan period, nine VCT sites have been established together with 6 CCCs and 45 health facilities offering PMTCT.

Despite the progress made under prevention of new infections and treatment of PLWHAs, the district faces immense challenges. There are 12,652 OVCs with an estimated 4,590 in child labour. The challenge lies in taking care of the OVCs and ensuring that they are raised in a stable environment guaranteed of education. PLWHAs also face economic challenges as a result of reduced productivity since most people who get infected are in the productive age. In the efforts to increase the success realised in the previous plan period, the district plans to target vulnerable groups with the aim of reducing the number of new infections. This will be achieved through setting up of youth friendly centres and training VCTs community resource persons who will help in taking care of the sick and provide support of OVC programmes to help them live a normal life and increase campaigns aimed at stigma reduction to help those infected and affected live a normal life.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
OVC programmes available; High presence of NACC; Well trained staff; High number of health centres; Good infrastructural facilities; High level of community awareness.	Briefcase NGOs; High stigma; Embezzlement of funds; Lack of harmonisation of stakeholders; Low level of funding; Low staffing levels in health institutions.	More training; good number of micro financial institutions; Mobile VCT services; ARVs available Cash transfer support programme for OVCs; Home Based Care.	High poverty levels; Food shortage; High unemployment; Insecurity; High substance and drug abuse.

iv) Youth

The youth by definition are the population that are aged between 15 to 35 years. This age group forms part of the productive age group and they represent 41% of the total population in the district. The youth stand to benefit from almost all long-term development initiatives that are being started now. However, in recent times the age group has been neglected despite the factors mentioned above. In the previous plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision-making processes. There is a youth representative in all devolved funds committees. Under the youth department, the government has embarked on revival of youth polytechnics in the district and through out the country. Secondly, there is the Youth Enterprise Fund where the youth can access loans at interest rate lower than the prevailing market rates.

However, most of the youth are yet to benefit from these funds due to failure to register as groups hence they are unable to access the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme. The youth are also faced with challenges of entrepreneurship skills that would help them access money from financial institutions because the youth have low transition rates to secondary school and therefore are ill equipped with necessary life skills. They also experience problems such as drug and substance abuse that make them vulnerable to social disorder, moral decay and subject them to high rate of HIV/AIDS infections. The other problem is high mobility of the youth making their involvement/targeting difficult in the district.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political goodwill; Big population;	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Drug and substance abuse; Consumption of illicit brews; Rural to urban migration.	Very active young people; Well educated; Availability of ICT facilities; Availability of credit facilities and other devolved funds; Availability of qualified technical staff.	High poverty levels; Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Mushrooming of illegal groups.

v) Gender Inequality

Gender inequalities in the district have been brought about by cultural beliefs that are disadvantageous to women. In the past, women were never allowed to own property especially land which is a very critical asset in agriculture production. Women are disadvantaged by lack of property and thus cannot access loans from financial institution due to a lack of collateral.

In the previous plan period, there were numerous campaigns to empower womenfolk in the district. First, there was a serious campaign on education of the girl child. This is shown by the number of school age children where 50% of the total children in primary schools in the district are girls. 53% of the children enrolled in secondary schools are also girls and the net enrolment rate for girls at primary school level is 84.1%. The government has zero rated sanitary towels and plans are underway to provide sanitary towels to girls in secondary schools free of charge. There has been a presidential decree that women through Maendeleo ya Wanawake organization be included in all district committees. Further, the president instructed that 30% of members of any committee be women. This has put women in decision making organs in the district where they can

present issues affecting them and participate in coming up with decisions affecting development of the district. In addition, the establishment of the Women Enterprise Fund will empower women economically since the money is loaned out to women at an interest rate that is lower than the bank and microfinance institutions. No collateral is demanded for these loans implying that women who come together in groups can access funds to empower them economically.

Globally, through the MDG number 3, the agenda to promote gender equality and empower women has ensured inclusion of women in decision making organs and in development initiatives. Locally, women have also been able to benefit from a women fund under equity bank funded by United Nation Development Program. The fund provides loans at lower interest rates compared to the prevailing commercial interest rates to empower them economically.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High level of women literacy; High number of women groups; Political awareness; High level of advocacy.	High poverty levels; High school drop out rates; High illiteracy rates for rural women.	Availability of a women fund; Changing cultural beliefs; Support by civil organisations; Expanding of District Adult Education; Community training on IGAs.	High level of Unemployment; Culture; Practices; Insecurity.

vi) People with Disabilities

For a long time, people with disabilities have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. In the previous plan period, there was a national campaign to recognize and involve them as other minority groups such as women and the youth. A major challenge in the district is that there is only one institution that takes care of needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer the training required up to secondary and tertiary level making the students go for further education in other districts. Another challenge that faces this group is lack of data pertaining to people with disabilities. There is need to establish the number of people with disabilities and by the type of disability. Further, the community should be sensitised about the challenges facing people with disabilities so that it becomes easier to link them with institutions such as Association of People Living with Disabilities in Kenya who can accorde them the necessary assistance. Sensitization of community members will also contribute in ensuring that people with disabilities are integrated to the society.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Disabled associations; Very well organised; Well wishers willing to help; Existence of disabled school; Existence of policy on disabled.	Stigma; Culture issues making their members unknown; Lack of disabled facilities in social places.	Availability of devolved funds; Availability of NGOs willing to support; Capturing disabled persons numbers during Population Census.	Marginalisation; Few disabled institutions; Lack of data on disabled persons.

vii) Environment

Ensuring that there is a secure and sustainable environment has remained a challenge for the district. The main environmental concerns in the district are pollution, solid waste management, human settlement, energy issues, land degradation, poor agricultural production techniques and poor public health. During the previous plan period, forest cover went down by 10% as a result of increased demand for timber, fuel wood and other forest products. Reducing forest cover has reduced water levels in the major rivers in the district that drain to Tana river which is a major indicator that there is need to conserve the water tower in the district.

One contributing factor to this situation is the licensing of water projects. In the water Act, the licensing body for water abstraction, the Water Resources Management Authority does not clear linkages with the Water Services Board. As a result, there are very many weirs constructed along the rivers and streams some of which are taking water to the same village.

Pollution caused by ongoing economic activities in the district is also another major concern in the district. The local authorities in the district do not have an elaborate garbage disposal or sewerage system. Residues of fungicides, accaricides and other chemicals used in agriculture and livestock sectors are all drained into the rivers. Poor drainage system for our roads has led to not only washing away of fertile soils in farms near the road, but it had made the state of the roads in the district depreciate and wear out thereby increasing the maintenance costs for these roads.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political good will on environmental issues; Availability of environmental organisations - NEMA; Increased farmers on tree planting; Existence of laws on consultation; Enlightened communities.	Increasing pollution; Lack of appropriate waste disposals; Poor farming methods Overuse of pesticides in farming; Inadequate funding; Low staffing levels.	Use of LPG and Biogas; Tree growing on farmlands; Introducing commercial tree farming to farmers; Enforcement of forest Act 2005; Community sensitization.	Increasing deforestation; Poor drainage systems; Forest cover destruction.

viii) Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication technology is an area that is yet to achieve its potential in the district. ICT is a major drive for development because it can facilitate farmers and business people to get market information for their produce through the internet. Over the previous plan period, there was an ICT development in that most departments were equipped with computers. However these machines are under utilised because they were not used to generate data and for communication. The district is still served by analogue telephone lines whose facilities have been vandalised. Telephone connections (landlines) dropped by 60% from the last plan period. Use of cyber cafes have been low either due to low computer illiteracy or high cost of the services implying that residents do not enjoy the use of internet services which is critical and a cheaper way of accessing information. This has hampered access to information and therefore there exist untapped market in the ICT sector which needs to be tapped during the plan period.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High level of mobile coverage; Optic fibre ongoing; Low priced computers; High literacy level; Availability of technical personnel.	Vandalising of telephone lines; Non-interest in ICT by the community; Lack of computers in most government offices.	High qualified technical staff; Availability of credit; Large market for users; Availability of ICT equipment.	Insecurity; High poverty levels; ICT related Crimes; Many illegal colleges; Addiction of youth in internet.

ix) Disaster management

In the previous plan period, the district experienced an outbreak of rift valley fever. The disease affected both livestock and humans. The district managed to control the disease but after fatalities for both human and livestock. Lessons learnt were that there was need to activate disaster management teams up to the location level that would meet and provide early warning signals that would help in disaster preparedness. Other potential disasters include drought, fires, road accidents and environmental degradation. It is worthy noting that during the previous plan period, Kirinyaga municipal council acquired a fire fighting machine. This is a good effort and attention should be given to increase the number at the council and other local authorities with Fire fighting equipment and other Public institutions e.g. public offices, schools and hospitals and train staff on fire fighting techniques.

The district has recorded several fatal road accidents which would have been prevented if roads were in good condition and traffic rules adhered to. There have been reductions on traffic accidents in the major trunk roads in the district even though some areas like Samson Corner-Sagana and Kutus-Karatina are narrow and they continue posing great risk to the users.

Soil erosion, vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, drought and environmental degradation are also areas of concern that will be focussed on during implementation of this plan.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of disaster management committees; Trained personnel in NEMA; Early warning bulletins from MET department.	Flouting traffic rules; Poor disaster management skills; Lack of early warning methods; Inadequate funds and equipment; High poverty levels.	Reforestation of depleted slopes; Training of good farming methods; Training of communities on early warning signs; Disaster preparedness up to grassroot level; Stiffer penalties on traffic offenders.	High poverty levels; Frequent disease outbreaks; Lack of equipment; Black spots; Unpredictable weather.

x) Climate Change

Climate plays an important role in social, economic and environmental activities since it determines the space and time distribution of natural resources. Climate change refers to the permanent shift in traditional space and time patterns of climate mostly caused by human activities. This shift results to natural disasters mostly hydro-meteorological, epidemics and infestations. In the district, key areas affected by climate change include health due to the increase in survival of vectors and microbes; changes in rainfall patterns that has resulted in low Agricultural yields, forest depletion, reduction in water resources, loss of habitat and certain species of wildlife. The district is already experiencing the effects of the recession of the glaciers on Mt Kenya which is a water tower in the country. In addressing climate change, the district will focus on public education and awareness on the need to plant more trees, technology transfers, private sector involvement in development of environmental friendly technologies and their transfer to the community. In addition, there will be adoption of improved disaster preparedness as a mitigation measure.

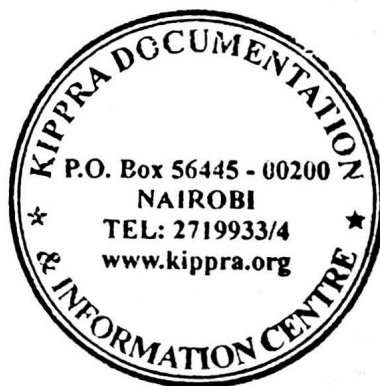
SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Planting of more trees; Better farming methods; Existence of Laws (NEMA) on mission farming green houses and industries; Active district environmental committees.	High demand for forest products; Low productivity on environmental issues by community; High poverty levels; Low funding; Lack of warning systems.	Ample water; Sensitization of more stakeholders on global warming; Availability of funding through CDF.	Increasing number of green houses; Declining forest; High demand for timber.

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Lack of clean water for domestic use and water for irrigation	High demand for domestic and water for irrigation; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems; Duplicate projects.	Improve access to clean safe water for domestic use by 30% by 2012; Improve efficiency in the use of irrigation water; Increase irrigation water users by 20% to 70% by 2012.	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Increase number of users by 10% by 2012; Provision of adequate and reliable water; Increase area under irrigation by 5% by 2012.	Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water; Construction of new irrigation systems.
Low agricultural and livestock production	High cost of inputs; Diminishing land sizes; Poor prices for farm products; Poor infrastructural development; Poor access to credit facilities; Reduced effectiveness of extension services; Poor management of cooperatives.	Increase agriculture and livestock production by 30% by 2012.	Encourage use of alternative inputs; Improved management capacity; Livestock movement control; Use of alternative pest control measures; Intensify land use; Encourage group formation; Promote contract and strategic farming; Improvement of infrastructure.	Revitalise extension services; Improve management of cooperative societies; Encourage direct importation of inputs; Centralise marketing of animals; Integrated pest management system; Collaboration with stakeholders.
Poor infrastructure (roads, bridges)	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system; Inadequate construction equipment.	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network and improved transport and communication.	Increase funding for development of road infrastructure; Train available staff.	Use RMLF and KRB funds to funds roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance; Purchase equipment.
Inadequate access to quality health care	Poorly equipped of health facilities; High Human disease incidences; Inadequate hygiene and sanitation; Poor quality water; Inadequate health education; Understaffing.	Increase access to quality health care.	Increase the number of well equipped health facilities from 2 to 8 health facilities by 2012; Increasing the number of trained health workers to 500 by 2012; Intensify community health education	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**



District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			(1health baraza per location per month).	
Declining standards of education	Inadequate education facilities; Under developed education infrastructure; Child labour; Poor role modelling; Lack of motivation among staff; High drop out rates; Poor reading culture.	Improve quality of education offered in the district.	Increase transition rates and retention rates for ECD, primary and secondary levels by 10% by 2012.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs Introduce ICT based school programs.
Insecurity	High unemployment; High poverty levels; Inadequate security personnel; Illicit Brews and drug abuse; Governance issues Illiteracy; Poor land tenure system.	Reduce crime rate by 40% by 2012; Protection and maintenance of citizens rights.	Infrastructure development; Increase the work force Intensify patrols.	Intensify community policing programs.
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Stigma; Inadequate guidance and counselling personnel; High number of OVCs.	Reduce HIV prevalence to 2.5% by 2012.	Reduction of stigma; Improved care for people infected with the virus.	Intensify behaviour change communication Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build community organization fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. establishment of youth friendly centres.
High levels of Unemployment	Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills; Lack of industries.	Reduce unemployment levels by 20% by 2012.	Community empowerment programs.	Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management.

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**



3.0 Introduction

The chapter outlines the various sectors in line with MTEF guidelines. It further looks at the sector vision and mission and how the district will respond to them. Importance of the sector in the will also be looked at together with the roles of various stakeholders. The chapter further gives the priorities of the various sectors together with the anticipated constraints, projects proposed for implementation during the plan period and those on-going. Millennium development goals to be achieved by the sector are elaborated together with discussion on cross-sector linkages and finally the chapter discusses strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues in the various sectors. The strategies adopted are intended to boost economic growth of the district and therefore reduce poverty. The MTEF sectors identified include: Agriculture and Rural Development sector; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Special programmes; Physical infrastructure; Public Administration; and Governance, Justice, law & order;

These sectors are discussed in terms of their Vision; Mission, District response to the vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district, role of stakeholders in the respective sector, cross-sector linkages, and the strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following sector Departments Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Forest and Cooperative Development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To have an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture and rural development sector.

Mission: To improve livelihood of Kenyans through promotion of competitive Agriculture, sustainable Livestock and Fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forest resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has stepped up extension services making them target specific, more demand driven and customer oriented. This is aimed at ensuring farmers in the district enjoy comparative advantage in their areas of specialization. As indicated in section 2.6.1.1, production in Agriculture has registered mixed results. Efforts will be geared towards increasing production in both crop and livestock sub sectors by creating an enabling environment for agricultural development through review of the current policy framework.

In a bid to maximise output from farmers, the district will focus on value addition and marketing of produce. There are several storage facilities for both food and cash crops though their utilisation has not been optimal. The attention will be on how to utilize the storage facilities at optimal level especially by small-scale farmers. This will be achieved through establishment and expansion of advisory services that promote effective demand driven extension services to smallholder farmers, creation and improving existing value chains and market systems as well as promotion of conservation agriculture to protect the environment. Transfer of modern technology from researchers to farmers and enhanced liaison with the private extension providers like breeders, suppliers of veterinary drugs, dairy cooperatives and NGOs will be enhanced. Promotion of agro-forestry shall be advocated in extension services.

The government is addressing the land issue with emphasis on land ownership and settling squatters in South Ngariama scheme. Improvement of cooperative sector will be critical in marketing of Agricultural produce and other services like farm input supply, credit etc.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district as 87% of the district population rely on it. 79% of the total area of the district is arable and 67% of it is already under cultivation. The sector contributes more than 72% of the household income whereas over 90% of the population in the district is directly or indirectly dependent on the sector. The sector is also involved in conservation and protection of the environment and plays an important role in conservation of water. On the other hand cooperative movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and investments.

The Livestock sub-sector goes hand in hand with the Agricultural sector because many farmers keep livestock. This sub-sector supports the dairy-based cooperative societies and provides the major towns in the district with milk, eggs and meat. In Mwea division livestock bulls and donkeys are kept for farming.

Fishery activities support quite a number of families in the district although it is not a major economic activity. Several farmers are now practising aquaculture and this has tried to reduce poverty in the district. Creates access to market through disease control, vector control, improve HHs, safeguard human health through meat inspectorate services and improve productivity by passing new technologies, artificial insemination and other services. About 20% of the district is covered by Mt. Kenya forest. This sub-sector has been able to safeguard this forest which is a very important water catchment area with all the five major rivers in the district originating from this area. By doing this, the Sub-sector has been able to reduce the effects of global warming.

The Cooperatives sub-sectors are important in the district given the high number of societies in the district. The Sub sector provides credit facilities, Marketing of Agricultural produce, transport services and employment in the District.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Parastatals /Agencies (KARI,AFC,NCPB, ,KTDA, Kamweti FTC, AHITI Ndomba, CBK Sagana Fisheries, CODA, KPCU,HCDA)	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce.
Donors (SIDA,IFAD/BSF,EU)	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes; Promote food security initiatives; Capacity building of farmers.
Farmers	Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.
Financial Institutions	Provide access to financial services and credit to farmers
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs Provide marketing channels for farmers

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase production of food and cash crops	High cost of farm inputs; Limited land sizes; Soil infertility; Unstable market prices for crops; Unpredictable weather; Poor crop husbandry.	Develop of irrigation schemes; Intensify extension services; Strengthen market systems; Encourage soil and water conservation; Promote thematic trainings.
	Develop value addition industries	Poor marketing; Institutional weakness; Poor credit etiquette.	Financial and technical support groups forming value; Training on financial management.
	Improve linkage between research and extension	Poor dissemination of research findings; Low adoption of new technologies.	Strengthen collaboration between research and extension; Encourage adoptive research.
	Improve farm storage facilities	High cost incurred in storage.	Encourage farmers to use available storage facilities.

Sub-sector:	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Develop marketing channels	Presence of middlemen; Unstable prices.	Streamline management of cooperatives; Develop market linkages and intelligence.
Livestock Production	Improvement in livestock production	High incidence of livestock diseases; Poor animal husbandry; Poor fodder management; High cost of animal feeds; High cost of AI services; Limited land sizes; Financial constraints among farmers.	Training on fodder management; Encourage value addition of animal products to maximize output; Intensify extension services; Intensity demonstration on new technologies, increase thematic on site trainings; Intensify disease control; Create linkages with financial institutions;
	Training of certificate and diploma level courses in Animal health	Apathy among applicants in relation to employment opportunities; Low funding.	Popularize courses; Sensitize the public on job opportunities within the public and private sectors.
	To control animal diseases	Uncontrolled trans-boundary diseases; Emerging and re-emerging zoonoses; Weak institutional capacity.	Quarantine and control animal movement; Animal disease surveillance; Vector and pest control; Animal health extension; Branding and identification of animals; Capacity building for
	Increase output and productivity	Overstocking; Poor access to markets; Inadequate information technology.	Encourage value addition of livestock products; Promotion of appropriate breeding practises and technologies; Strengthen early warning systems.
Fisheries	Develop and diversify fish products	Lack of basic infrastructural facilities; Inadequate fish production;	Protection, regulation and conservation of fish resources;
	Adoption of appropriate technologies	Shortage of technical personnel; Inadequate funding.	Provision of adequate funding for research; Development of farmer friendly technologies;
Cooperative	Strengthen cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies	Conduct training on management for management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Veterinary	Access to market.	Inadequate funding /lack of transport.	Disease control-surveillance. Vaccination;
	Safeguarding human health.	Inadequate funding /lack of transport.	Improve on transport of meat inspectors.
	Increase productivity.	Inadequate funding /lack of transport.	Extension supervisory role to private stakeholders and service providers; Promote A.I services.
Forestry	Natural Forest conservation.	Rising of natural tree seedling and cost of planting is very high.	Mainstream participatory; Forest management.
	Plantation Forest Development.	Land preparation and planting cost is very	Commercialization of plantation
	Revival of dormant societies	Retrenchment / layout Closure of companies.	Organize seminars and Workshops.
	Review of laws.	Closure /collapse of companies.	Organize seminars and Workshops.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Central Kenya Dry Area Project (CKDAP)- Mwea	Increase household food production; Increase household incomes; Contribute to poverty reduction; Improve the environment.	The projects targets 21,195 households in five locations in the division by 2010.	Training of farmers; Promotion of opportunities and formation of CIGs; Provision of Bucks and poultry for upgrading of local breeds; Provision of seed for bulking for multiplication for farmers; Conduct farmer field days.
National Agriculture and livestock Extension program (NALEP)- District wide	To increase awareness of pluralistic provision of extension service; To increase participation of private sectors in providing of extension service; To institutionalize demand driven and farmer led extension services.	Carry out 20 BBS; Train 480 CIGs; Train 410 extension staff; Hold 40 farmer field days; Facilitate 25 SHF; Hold 10 PG meting; Hold 20 Management Meeting by 2010.	Develop Community action; Plans (CAPS) for focal areas; Develop Farm Specific Action; Plans for individual farmers in the focal areas; Form Common Interest Groups (CIGs); Train farmers through demonstrations and field days.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District wide	To increase food security through community initiatives Create revolving funds; Strengthen networking with other stakeholders.	50 groups supported in agriculture and livestock related activities.	Fund 50 groups in community initiatives in agriculture or livestock related activities; Training of funded group Initiate and support farmer field school.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Orphaned Crops District wide	To increase food security; To improve seed quality and availability to farmers.	Increase seed availability to 95% by 2009.	To bulk seed material for orphaned crops.
Water Harvesting Mwea division	Enhance food security; Avail water for micro irrigation.	10 water pans by 2009	Digging of water pans Support.

(B) New Project Proposals: Physical Planning

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Revision of Wanguru Township local Zoning plan Mwea division	1	To provide a spartial framework for controlling urban development.	Complete one zoning plan by 2012.	Consensus building, stakeholder analysis, data collection, base map preparation, draft plan preparation, publication, approval and launch of approved plans.
Revision of Kerugoya Township local Zoning plan Central division	2	To provide a spartial framework for controlling urban development.	Complete one zoning plan by 2012.	Consensus building, stakeholder analysis, data collection, base map preparation, draft plan preparation, publication, approval and launch of approved plans.
Revision of Nguka Township local Zoning plan Mwea division.	3	To facilitate secure land tenure for villagers.	Complete the preparation of the advisory plan by 2012.	Consensus building, stakeholder analysis, data collection, base map preparation, draft plan preparation, publication, approval and launch of approved plans

(A) On- going Projects: Co-operative Development

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training District wide	To improve efficiency in management of the cooperatives.	To train 500,000 members in 110 co-operatives; revive dormant societies; Encourage registration of 30 more societies.	Society field days; Trainings.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Cooperative Development

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training All divisions	1	Increase awareness and management skills in cooperatives.	20w/shops	Seminars and workshops.
Revival of Dormant Societies. All divisions	2	Reduce the number of dormant societies.	20 w/shops	Seminars and workshop
Diversification of Activities All divisions	3	Increase farm enterprises in cooperatives.	25 w/shops	Seminars and workshop
Registration of New Societies All divisions	4	Promote new cooperatives through registration.	20 w/shops	Seminars and workshop

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production (AHITI Ndomba)

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of hostels Mwea division	1	Improve standards of the institution.	Renovation of 5 hostel buildings by 2010.	Renovation of 5 hostel buildings.
Rehabilitate and create a non quarantine model training farm Mwea division	2	Improve livestock species; Improve infrastructure and handling of animals.	630 acres by 2010.	Rehabilitate fences and paddocks; Build livestock housing and handling infrastructure; Increase livestock species; Improve management and feeding regime.
Information management and resource centre Mwea division	3	Improve information sharing	10,000 reference books; 25 computers by 2012.	Rehabilitate existing library; Purchase reference books and computers and set up a LAN.

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	1	Prevent Occurrence of notifiable and zoonotic diseases; Improve animal health.	Reduce animal diseases in the district by 30% by 2012.	Quarantine and animal movement control; Animal health extension; Rehabilitation of cattle dips; Animal surveillance; Vaccinations; Vector and pest control.
Hides, Skin and leather improvement All Divisions	2	Improve quality of hides and skins; Improve incomes.	Improve incomes from hides and skin.	Supervise slaughter operations; Intensify inspection of premises.
PATTEC Mwea division	3	Suppress Tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis; Improve human and animal health; Improve quality of livestock products.	Reduce animal diseases in the district by 30% by 2012	Community mobilization and sensitization; Identification and promotion of agricultural development projects; Upgrading of livestock; Promotion of animal drought power; Promotion of non tsetse crop farming.
Cattle Dip Renovation Ndia/ Central divisions	4	Improve animal health and Improve quality of livestock.	8 cattle dips by 2010.	Renovation and purchase of acaricides for Gataru, Mururuini, Karima, Mukangu, Muragara, Riakiania, Kiaragana and Kiburu Cattle dips.
	5	Improve animal health and Improve quality of livestock	5 cattle dips by 2010	Renovation and purchase of acaricides for Kiratina, Karia, Kamuiru, Kagumo, Kirimunyu cattle dips

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Planting of trees District wide	To increase forest cover of the district..	To plant 500,000 seedlings per year.	Tree planting field days; Provision of tree seedlings.

(B) New Project Proposal: Forestry

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Natural Forest Conservation. All divisions	1	Reduce forest management community conflicts; Development of infrastructure; Participatory forest management.	Form 4 CFAs; Form 1 DFCC; Rehabilitate 500 ha of forest; 100 Km river line conservation between Nyamindi and thiba rivers by 2012.	Establish CFAs and DFCC; Rehabilitate 100KM of 2 major rivers (Thiba and Nyamindi); Secure forests boundary; Maintain wildlife barrier; Equip forest stations and HQs with radio communication; Rehabilitate roads to motorable standards within the forest.
Forest plantation development. All Divisions	2	Establish forest plantation through well researched methodologies; Utilization of plantations through sustainable management practises.	1200 Ha of forest plantations; Annual production of 100,000 M ³ of sawn timber, 6000M ³ of industrial fuel wood and 1000M ³ of transmission poles.	Forest research; Nursery establishment; Plantation establishment.
Farm forest and extension services. All divisions.	3	Utilization of forest products; Enhance tree farming; Rehabilitate catchments areas.	Production of 2 Million seedlings annually; Establish 100 Ha of tree cover.	Raising suitable tree species seedlings; Establishment of wood lots; Diversification of income generation at farm level; Improvement of cottage industries through availing timber; Beatification of urban areas, roadside and recreation areas.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Providing technical assistance to private sector District wide	To increase production of fish in the district.	To have at least one fishing ponds in every village.	Trainings of organised groups on fish farming; Having field days.

(B) New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Sagana Fisheries. Ndia	1	Increase the capacity of this training facility.	To train 100 groups in annually; Increase of breeding ponds.	Construction of administration block; Construction of abolition block.
Establishment of fishing ponds. All divisions	2	Increase production of fish in the district.	To have at least one fishing pond in location.	Construction and lining of the ponds.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the Agricultural sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. Rural electrification spurs development of small industries in the rural areas and value addition of agricultural outputs. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital in growth of agriculture and for the financial services to flourish, a lot of capacity building of the community is required. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in real time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sector in the district is very vital for farmers seeking export markets where they will access global market information, new technologies and trends in production. The sector is also key in protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment. Government, Law and Order provide secure environment for investors in the district.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector departments will team up with the Human Resources Development sector departments to provide training for women and youth engaging in sector related activities. Human resource sector contributes significantly in empowering women and youth to access enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women are involved and recognised in decision making on farm use and products and ensure that at least a third of the leadership roles of groups are occupied by women within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue in sensitizing the community on effects of the scourge. Enterprises that provide nutritious food to infected people like promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens traditional vegetables targeting vulnerable groups including those infected will be promoted. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training of farmers to sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of the blue gum trees and protection of water catchment areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment and protection of water catchment areas. They shall also be sensitized on the need to conserve environment as an income generating activity. The

district will implement strategies that will improve health services to ensure a healthy district.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector Vision and Mission, the district will promote establishment of five star hotels which attract tourists in addition to promotion of domestic tourism through seminars. The district will also encourage establishment of agro-based industries especially those which add value as well as promoting traders through training. Trade restrictions will be reduced to enhance investment and promote small and micro-enterprises through provision of loans and low interest.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The district is partly covered by Mt. Kenya forest and this makes it ideal for tourist attraction that can generate employment and revenue for the local community. In addition, the district produces horticultural crops as well as coffee, tea and rice, which can attract value addition industries. The large numbers of trading centres have opportunities of throwing trade and informal sectors that can trigger large unemployment for the district.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government (Ministries of tourism, trade and industry)	Provide policy guideline enabling environment for business and funding for infrastructural development and do promotions.
Parastatals (KTB, KEBS)	Provide funding for infrastructural development; Implement projects in this sector.
Private Sector Local Authorities Financial institutions	Investment in business; Licensing business, provision of infrastructure, water supply; Provision of credit and technical support.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises.	Lack of entrepreneurship skills	Provide training on entrepreneurship.
	Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises	Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers	Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Provide working tools for service providers.
Tourism	Promote local hotels and tourist sites so that they can attract more tourists.	Lack of financial capability as well as know how.	Provide business finance and training on entrepreneurship.
Wildlife conservation	Conserve the Mt. Kenya forest as well as the wildlife in it by putting electric fence around it.	Lack of financial capability; threats by poachers.	Involve private sector in conservation efforts.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Trade Loans Board District wide	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises	Provision of loans to 20% of micro and small scale enterprises annually.	Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises.
Traders Courses District wide	Provide business management skills to entrepreneurs	Train 20% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs annually.	Training of entrepreneurs on business management
Advisory and counselling services District wide	Provide business management advice and counselling services to entrepreneurs	Provide 20% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs with advisory and counselling services annually	Provision of advisory and counselling services to entrepreneurs

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Market site Central, Mwea divisions.	1	To provide traders with conducive market facilities	Increase the number of traders by 20% annually.	Construction of modern market in Wanguru and Kerugoya.
Industrial Site Central, Mwea divisions	2	To facilitate growth of industries in the district	Increase the number of industries in the by 40% by 2012	Construction of industrial sheds in Kutus and Wanguru.
Fruits and Vegetable Processing Central division	3	Value addition of agricultural products	Establish 2 cottage industries by	Construction of facilities and equipment in Kerugoya and Kutus.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			2012	
Milk Processing- Central	4	Value addition of livestock products	1 milk cooling plant by 2012	Construction of 1 cooling and processing plant at Kagumo.
Animal Feed Factory Ndia division	5	Utilization of fodder and increase production of livestock	Establishment of 1 animal feed factory by 2012.	Construction of one animal feed factory in Sagana.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Investors conference District wide	Open investment opportunities in hotel industry in the district.	Train 20% of hoteliers on how to advertise on this industry.	Training of entrepreneurs on business management.
Credit sourcing seminars District wide	Provide business management advice and counselling on how to source credits for their businesses.	Provide 20% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs with credit.	Provision of advisory on management and credit sourcing.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector requires well maintained roads to transport industrial inputs and goods. It requires credit for capital investment so as to improve production levels and income at household and district level. Supply of electricity, water and communication services as well as security of private property shall ensure that private property is secure. This shall encourage investment-in this sector. Likewise, the sector provides a link between producers and consumers through trade. It also promotes other sectors like the wildlife sub sector and aquaculture through tourism and processing of agricultural produce. The sector also promotes environmental and wildlife conservation.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district will ensure women, youth and other vulnerable groups participate in productive activities and have access to credit. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in the district will involve campaigns to create awareness especially to the Commercial Sex Workers and other vulnerable groups to minimize the spread of the pandemic. Economic empowerment of the vulnerable groups will go along way in addressing the issue. Investments in the sector will ensure that environment issues are adhered to during implementation of projects. The Provincial Administration will enhance security to promote the tourism industry as well as other investments.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: The mission is to provide efficient, affordable, and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth. Focus will be on Energy, Roads and Communication Infrastructure.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads sub sector is an enabler to the farming community to transport their products to the markets. Rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads will help improve movement of perishable farm produce. Roads are also important in improving accessibility of other basic social services such as health and education.

Supply of cheap environmental friendly and sustainable source of energy is also vital for the development of key sectors such as the Agriculture, Trade and Tourism etc. Provision of electricity for example spurs growth of small and micro industries that provide employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

Communication and accessibility of information in real time is vital for sectors such as the Agriculture and Rural development sector, Human Resource Development and Public Administration. Farmers will be keen to get market information to enable them make decisions at relatively cheap cost.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government (Departments of roads and public works) Tea cess and coffee committees	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development; Funding of tea and coffee roads.
Parastatals (Tana WSB, NIB, KRB, KPLC) Devolved funds (CDF LATF Road Revey)	Provide funding for infrastructural development and Implement projects in energy sub-sector. Funding, maintenance of roads and bridges.
Private Sector	Provision of communication services

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network.	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system; Inadequate construction equipment.	Use RMLF and KRB funds to fund roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance.
Transport	Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network	Encroachment of road reserves; Poor maintenance of road networks; Poor implementation of transport policies.	Improve road maintenance in the district; Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub sector.
Buildings	Sensitize the community on the need to adhere to building regulations	Poor physical planning by local authorities; Bad land allocation policy; Non involvement of technical staff.	Ensure that no building is constructed without the required authorization; Ensure buildings are constructed as per designs.
Energy	Promote environmental friendly sources of energy	Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibitive for rural communities; Over-reliance on traditional sources of energy.	Expend rural electrification programmes; Training on alternative sources of energy.
Local Authorities	Important roads within tourism and install street lights	Insufficient funds; Vandalism.	Collaborate with other stakeholders; Improve revenue collection.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kibirigwi-Kagio-Kerugoya Ndia division	Improve communication and transportation	22 Km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Kimunye- Rukenya Road Gichugu division	Improve communication and transportation	12 Km	Upgrading to bitumen standards

(B) New Projects Roads

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mirichi-Kanjuu Access road	1	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km of the road	Road opening, grading, installation of culverts and drift.
Kamtithi Road	2	Improve road surface and drainage	9 Km of the road	Road grading and shaping and installation of culvert.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kiamwathi shopping Centre	3	Improve road surface and drainage	2 Km of the market road	Grading of roads within the shopping centres and installation of culverts.
Nguru-Muukindu road	4	Improve road surface and drainage	10 Km by 2010	Road grading and shaping and installation of culvert.
Ndiri-Kamwathi road	5	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km by 2010	Road grading and shaping and installation of culvert.
Kamboru-Munyu road	6	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km by 2009	Road grading and shaping and installation of culvert.
Giture Access road	7	Improve road surface and drainage	5 Km by 2009	Road grading and shaping and installation of culvert.
Kianyaga-Difathas road	8	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	20 Km by 2010	Improvement of the road to bitumen standards.
Kiburu-Kabonge road	9	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	8.5 Km by 2011	Improvement of the road to bitumen standards.
Njegas-Karoki	10	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	17.5 Km by 2010	Improvement of the road to bitumen standards.
Kiamahiga-Giakerege road	11	Improve road surface and drainage	1.5 Km by 2010	Road opening, grading, installation of culverts and drift.
Mutira-Mugaya Road	12	Improve road surface and drainage	9 Km by 2009	Road opening, grading, installation of culverts and drift
Kiamaina gituamba road	13	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km by 2010	Murraming and installation of culvert
Mutuma -Giakibore access road	14	Improve road surface and drainage	4 Km by 2010	Road opening, grading, installation of culverts and drift
Kutus-Kimbimbi road	15	Improve road surface and drainage	7 Km by 2009	Road grading and murraming and installation of culvert
Kabata-Maceru road	16	Improve road surface and drainage	5 Km by 2011	Road grading and murraming and installation of culvert
Rianguru-Kerugoya road	17	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km by 2010	Road grading and murraming and installation of culvert
Gakoigo-Kiandieri road	18	Improve road surface and drainage	3 Km by 2009	Road grading and murraming and installation of culvert
Kiandieri-Kiine rural road	19	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km by 2010	Road grading and murraming and installation of culvert
Karimai Road	20	Improve road surface and drainage	2 Km by 2009	Road grading and murraming and installation of culvert
Kiambogo-Muragara Road Ndia division	21	Improve road surface and drainage	4 Km by 2009	Opening of access road, and grading

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Nguguini – Kibirigwi road Ndia division	22	Improve road surface and drainage	7 Km by 2010	Grading and installation of culverts
Kibingoti-Kiamuguongo road Ndia division	23	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km by 2011	Grading and installation of culverts
Kaima Access road Ndia division	24	Improve road surface and drainage	3 Km by 2010	Road opening and culvert installation
Chakaka-Mucagara-Gakindu road Ndia division	25	Improve road surface and drainage	10 Km by 2011	Drainage works and gravelling
Muhunja-Gakuyu road Ndia division	26	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km by 2010	Grading and installation of culverts
Mukui-Kibingoti road Ndia division	27	Improve road surface and drainage	10 Km by 2011	Grading and installation of culverts
Kagio -Mutithi-Mwea/Mutithi	28	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	13.5 Km by 2010	Improvement of the road to bitumen standards
Difathas-Kimbimbi	29	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	14 Km by 2011	Improvement of the road to bitumen standards
Kagio-Wanguru	30	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	28 Km by 2010	Improvement of the road to bitumen standards
Kiarukungu-Wangara road	31	Improve road surface and drainage	4 Km by 2009	Drainage works and gravelling
Murinduko trading centre-Rare road	32	Improve road surface and drainage	8.4 Km by 2011	Grading of the road, constriction of drifts and culvert installation
Kandongu-Riandira Road	33	Improve road surface and drainage	4 Km by 2009	Grading and culvert installation
Wambugi link road	34	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km 2010	Light grading and culvert installation
Kiriko-Kirogo road	35	Improve road surface and drainage	2.5 Km by 2010	Grading and culvert installation
Ciagini-Nganga-Minguini road	36	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km by 2011	Grading and Murraming
Marurumo-Gatiga-Ndindiruku road	37	Improve road surface and drainage	10 Km by 2011	Grading and Murraming
Ciagini-Kwibota	38	Improve road surface and drainage	7 Km by 2010	Grading and culvert installation
Mukangondi-Ruthiga	39	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km by 2010	Grading and Murraming
Nyangati-Ciranga road	40	Improve road surface and drainage	9 Km by 2009	Grading and Murraming

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kinyaga-Kandongu Road	41	Improve road surface and drainage	9 Km by 2011	Grading and Murraming
Riandira-Mutithi-Makutano road	42	Improve road surface and drainage	10 Km by 2010	Grading and Murraming
Kiamanyeki-Ginery road	43	Improve road surface and drainage	4 Km by 2012	Grading and culvert installation
DO office-Kari Mwea division	44	Improve road surface and drainage	3 Km by 2011	Grading and culvert installation
Kiamanyeki-Wanguru-Ndindiruku road	45	Improve road surface and drainage	10 Km by 2010	Grading and culvert installation
Mahigaini-Kamariando road	46	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km by 2009	Grading and Murraming
Ngurubani-Ndindiruku-Kiumbu road	47	Improve road surface and drainage	15 Km by 2012	Grading of the road, constriction of drifts and culvert installation
Wanguru Market(hurumu pamaja) road	48	Improve road surface and drainage	2 Km by 2009	Light grading and culvert installation
Difathas-Kajinji road	49	Improve road surface and drainage	8 Km by 2011	Grading and Murraming
Kimbimbi-Togonye-Paia road	50	Improvement of the surface to all weather surface	17 Km by 2010	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Kangai-Kagio road	51	Improve road surface and drainage	6 Km by 2009	Grading of the road, constriction of drifts and culvert installation
Karii-Gatuto road	52	Improve road surface and drainage	5 Km by 2009	Grading and Murraming

New Project/Proposal: Bridges

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kandabara, Kirimbu and Kangema Bridges Gichugu division	1	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Constriction of bridges
Mia Bridge Gichugu division	2	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Constriction of bridges across Kamweti River
Kimeriambogo Bridge Ndia division	3	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2009	Constriction of bridges across Rutui River
Karimaini-Ruthu bridge Ndia division	4	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2011	Constriction of bridges across Ruthu River
Karuku bridge Ndia division	5	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Constriction of bridges across Rwamuthambi River

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Tokyo Bridge and approaches Ndia division	6	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Kiahiti – Mitheri Bridge	7	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge across Mitheri river
Kabari Bridge Ndia division	8	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2011	Construction of bridge and approaches
Ciagiini-Kiamanyeki bridge Mwea division	9	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2011	Construction of bridge across Thiba river
Munganga bridge Mwea division	10	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2009	Construction of bridge across Kiwe river
Kunyaka-Nyangati Bridge Mwea division	11	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2012	Construction of bridge and approaches
Ndiara-Kirimara Bridge Mwea division	12	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Mugumoini-Mathangauta Bridge Mwea division	13	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Mugumoini-Ngucui-mathangauta bridge Mwea division	14	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Kathanji-Kirimara Bridge Mwea division	15	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Kiumbu-Murubara Bridge Mwea division	16	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2011	Construction of bridge and approaches
Nyamindi-Gathigiriri Bridge Mwea division	17	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2012	Construction of bridge and approaches
Ngurubani-Kamuchege bridge Mwea division	18	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2011	Construction of bridge and approaches
Mbambaini-Kianugu road Mwea division	19	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2009	Construction of bridge and approaches
Mangeta bridge Mwea division	20	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Nguchwi Bridge Mwea division	21	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Riandogo Bridge Mwea division	22	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2011	Construction of bridge and approaches
Kiandaka Bridge Central division	23	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2012	Construction of bridge and approaches

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kianyungu Bridge Central division	24	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches
Kiamutaira Bridge Central division	25	Facilitate transportation and communication and improve road network	Construct 1 bridge by 2010	Construction of bridge and approaches

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the productive sector especially agriculture. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The human resource development sector will also benefit in reducing the costs of providing services to the community. Improvements in renewable sources of energy helps in conservation of the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries. Local Authorities are also engaged in provision of infrastructural facilities that support business, market for agricultural products, tourism and other social amenities that promote growth.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector departments will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will support transportation of IEC materials that are strategically placed for easy access by the members of the community and strengthening of ACVA. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be essential in prevention of new HIV infections.

The sector will promote renewable sources of energy activities in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy *Vis a Vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment. Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads and drivers will be sensitised to be careful in order to help reduce the carnage on our roads.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Ensure clean and secure environment sustainability managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission: To promote conservation and protection of the environment in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will invest in environment conservation and in water projects through private and public organisations which will ensure better methods of water utilisation. The district will also train people on resource management.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Kirinyaga district is an agricultural based economy with 80% of its population deriving its livelihood on agriculture either directly or indirectly. Therefore conservation of water and environment will ensure that the population sustain its economic activities.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government (Departments of water, environment and local authorities)	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
NEMA Parastatals /Agencies (KEFRI, WARMA)	Provision of technical advice on environmental issues; Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Provide clean drinking water to the population.
Farmers	Participate in identifying and implication of conservation of environment and water projects.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs Donors CDF	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation; Compliment/Support government funding; Funding of water projects.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Irrigation	Improve access to water facilities; make irrigation schemes more efficient in usage of water.	Limited resources; Inadequate staff; Fast drying up of rivers.	Combination of intakes; Use of smaller pipes for irrigation; Introduce drip irrigation; Rehabilitate dams/pan construct new dams.
Irrigation	Expand irrigation project per Ha; Improve quality of irrigation.	Insufficient funds; Lack of equipment; Very many intakes.	Identify new irrigation potentials and develop them; Use new irrigation technology.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ndia water supply Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30% annually.	Construct new intakes and expansion of main line, expand Ndiriti treatment works
Sagana water Supply Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 35% annually	Rehabilitation of treatment works and storage works and laying of distribution lines
Kiangai water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 40% annually.	Construction of a water tank
Kiamuguongo water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Construction of a water tank, laying of main line and distribution mains
Kiarigu-Githunguri water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 35%	Completion of intake and laying of mainline
Kaharo water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Completion of intake and laying of mainline
Karuiru water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Completion of intake and laying of mainline
Kiriguini-kinyakiiru water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Laying of mainline and distribution lines
Mungetho water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 35%	Completion of mainline and distribution lines
Wakigo water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Laying of mainline and distribution lines
Ngando water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 40%	Laying of mainline and distribution lines
Mukui water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 35%	Laying of mainline and distribution lines
Kiamuchuku water project Ndia division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Construction of a water tank

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wanguru water supply Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 40%	Construction of new intake, gravity line and treatment works
Ciagini water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	De-silting of dams, rehabilitation of intake and purchase of generator
North Wamumu water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Laying of pipes
Kiratina water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 25%	Completion of main pipeline and construction of treatment plant
Mathangauta water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Completion of borehole, purchase of motar, and construction of a tank
Mutungara water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Completion of main line
Matandara borehole Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Rehabilitation of borehole
Kangaru water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Laying of mainline and distribution lines
Kirwara water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Laying of mainline and distribution lines
Ndikiki water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Construction of mainline and tanks
Mikimani water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Construction of pump house and laying of mainline
Kangai water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Rehabilitation of intake and mainline
Kamumwe water project Mwea division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Laying of sub distribution pipes, construction of treatment works and metering of individual connections
Kerugoya Water Supply Central division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 40%	Construction of new intake, treatment works and gravity line

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiaritha Borehole Central division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 15%	Installation of water storage tank, submersive pump and construction of water kiosk
Ngurunga-Nduini water project Central division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Purchase of pipes and laying of main line
Kiamukia Water Project Central division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Purchase of pipes and laying of main line
Mutira Kariko Water Project Central division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 25%	Purchase of pipes and laying of main line
Kianyaga Water supply Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 30%	Construction of storage tanks, rehabilitation of treatment works
Ngumara water project Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 75%	Laying of distribution lines, construction of storage tanks, construction of treatment works and metering of individual connections
Mukia water Project Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 80%	Laying of distribution lines, construction of storage tanks, construction of treatment works and metering of individual connections
Nyaki water Project Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 35%	Construction of new intake works, extend distribution lines, metering of individual connections
Karundiage water project Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 20%	Replacing 2 Ø gravity mains with 3 Ø gravity mains, laying sub distribution lines and installation of air valves
Riamiatu Water project Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 98%	Laying the remaining distribution lines, laying of service lines and installation of meters
Raimu/Rwambiti water project Gichugu division	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Increase area served by current water supply by 60%	Laying of service lines and installation of meters
Ruiru Kimuchu water project Ndia division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security.	To increase area under cultivation to 120 acres	Construction of tank and laying of main pipeline
Mwihoti water project Ndia division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for	To increase area under cultivation to 70 acres	Construction of tank and laying of main pipeline

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security		
Githuri furrow water project Ndia division	To avail water for irrigation	To increase area under cultivation to 100 acres	Excavation and lining of canal
Kathiga water project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security	To increase area under cultivation to 150 acres from 100 acres Train management committee on management	Construction of weir and 10KM canal lining
Mitooni-ini water project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security	To increase area under cultivation to 200 acres	Excavation and lining of canal
Nyangati-Ngomano water project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security	To increase area under cultivation to 120 acres from 90 acres Train management committee on management	Construction of main pipeline
Kirimara water project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 100 acres	Purchase of pipes and laying of mainline
Gathigiriri Mbambaini water project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 200 acres	Lining of canals
Muthithini water project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 150 acres	Rehabilitation of pipeline
Murinjuki Furrow project Mwea division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 100 acres	Completion of main canals and lining
Wamuri water project Gichugu division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote	To increase area under cultivation to 30 acres	Construction of tank and laying of main pipeline

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	horticultural crops for domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security		
Kiamiciri water project Gichugu division	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets, create employment and enhance food security	To increase area under cultivation to 60 acres from 30 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Riakaga water project Gichugu division	1	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 100% of the population in the area of supply	Construction of intake, sedimentation tank, laying gravity mains, storage tanks and installation of accessories
Gatu/Thimmu water project Gichugu division	2	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 100% of the population in the area of supply	Construction of intake, laying gravity mains, storage tanks and installation of accessories
Kiandumu water project Gichugu division	3	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 80% of the population in the area of supply	laying gravity mains, storage tanks and installation of accessories
Ndigaru water project Ndia division	4	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 90% of the population in the area of supply	Intake construction and Laying of mainline and sub distribution lines
Kanyokora-kagiunigitaku water project Ndia division	5	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 70% of the population in the area of supply	Intake construction and Laying of mainline and sub distribution lines
Nguka water project Mwea division	6	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 80% of the population in the area of supply	Intake construction and Laying of mainline and sub distribution lines
Kimbimbi water project Mwea division	7	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 100% of the population in the area of supply	Construction of intake, sedimentation tank, laying gravity mains, storage tanks and installation of accessories
Kamiigua water project Central division	8	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 70% of the population in the area of supply	Intake construction and Laying of mainline and sub distribution lines
Kithiriti Water project Central division	9	Ensure availability and Increase access to clean and safe domestic water	Serve 60% of the population in the area of supply	Construction of intake, sedimentation tank, laying gravity mains, storage tanks and installation of accessories

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kagumo-Kerugoya-Kutus-Kianyaga sewerage system Central, Gichugu divisions	10	Improve sanitation and help protect water resources	Serve 70% of the population in area of supply	Finalise feasibility study, construction of treatment works, laying of main line

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Wakulima water project Ndia division	1	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 200 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline
Githanga water project Ndia division	2	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation by 50 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline
Baricho-Kandongu water project Mwea division	3	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 250 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline
Kithiriti-Mosangondi Mwea division	4	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation by 200 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline
Karikoini Water project Mwea division	5	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 200 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline
Rukenya irrigation project Gichugu division	6	To provide water for irrigation that will be used to promote horticultural crops for domestic and external markets	To increase area under cultivation to 90 acres	Construction of weir and laying of main pipeline

(B) New Project Proposal: Forestry

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Natural Forest Conservation All Divisions	1	Reduce forest management – community conflicts;	Form 4 CFAs; Form 1 DFCC; Rehabilitate 500 ha of forest	Establish CFAs and DFCC; Rehabilitate 100KM of 2 major rivers (Thiba and

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		Development of infrastructure; Participatory forest management.	100 Km river line conservation between Nyamindi and thiba rivers by 2012.	Nyamindi); Secure forests boundary; Maintain wildlife barrier; Equip forest stations and HQs with radio communication; Rehabilitate roads to motorable standards within the forest.
Forest plantation development All Divisions	2	Establish forest plantation through well researched methodologies; Utilization of plantations through sustainable management practises.	1200 Ha of forest plantations; Annual production of 100,000 M ³ of sawn timber, 6000M ³ of industrial fuel wood and 1000M ³ of transmission poles.	Forest research; Nursery establishment; Plantation establishment.
Farm forest and extension services All Divisions	3	Utilization of forest products Enhance tree farming Rehabilitate catchments areas	Production of 2 Million seedlings annually Establish 100 Ha of tree cover	Raising suitable tree species seedlings Establishment of wood lots Diversification of income generation at farm level Improvement of cottage industries through availing timber Beatification of urban areas, roadside and recreation areas

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Environment, Water and Sanitation produce water for irrigation and livestock in the agriculture and rural development sector. It also supports all the other sectors. The Education sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector. Public Administration and governance, justice, Law and order Sectors will enable the sector to do well by providing peace and tranquillity. A new water project can create employment opportunities for other sub-sectors such as Small and Medium Enterprise development and agri-business.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as water and sanitation facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of young people in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the health sub-sector, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be given on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services. The district will support reduction of malaria in the lower zones of the district, TB, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

In response to the education sub-sector, the district will seek to develop schools and to make them competitive nationally. This will be gauged by the performance of students in National exams in the district compared to students in other districts. The sector will also seek to introduce computer lessons at secondary school level to improve the competitiveness of student from the district. In addition, the district shall develop and promote tertiary institutions that offer courses which are competitive and relevant to opportunities in the global market.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is one of the major sectors in the district since its growth and development contributes towards creating a healthy, well trained and skilled labour force that is a key in economic growth of the district. It ensures quality life of the people and provides labour for other sectors.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government (Departments of labour, education and health)	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all; Develop education infrastructure/facilities; Develop key medical infrastructure.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services; Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education.

Stakeholder	Role
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services and education.
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services and education.

3.5.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Increase access to quality health care services - Implementation of community strategy	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation; Traditional and religious beliefs; Inadequate staff.	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Training of community based health workers; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
Population	Increase awareness of reproductive health; Reduction of maternal and infant mortality; Improve maternal health services.	Family instability; Limited male participation in reproductive health issues; Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Inadequately equipped health facilities.	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services; Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services; Undertake research survey on critical population issues.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district; Reduction of stigma; Improve care given to those infected; Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders; Increasing immorality; Inadequate funding; Large numbers of OVCs.	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build community organization fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase access to VCT services.
Education and training	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiary institutions; Improve the quality of education at all levels.	Poor transition from one level of education to another Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities; Late disbursement of funds.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs; Involvement of BOG/PTA to supplement government funding

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Adult education	Increase adult enrolment and retention	Low number of candidates Lack of teachers	Publicise the adult education program Start IGAs for adult learners
Vocational training	Rehabilitate and operationalise existing vocational institutions	Poor infrastructural development Poor funding level	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres.
Tertiary education	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses	Inadequate funding	Improve infrastructural facilities; Get authorization from relevant bodies.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Health

Project Name, Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kimbimbi sub. district Hospital Mwea division	To improve quality of health care services	Construct 18 bed ward By 2010 complete	Roofing, Plastering, internal and external finishes and equipping.
		Construct 15 body Mortuary by 2010	Plastering, internal and external finishes and equipping.
Kiumbu maternity	Reduce distance travelled by expectant mothers.	Construct 20 bed capacity maternity	Connect power supply to the facility.
Mutithi maternity	Bring VCT facilities near to the community	Construct well equipped VCT centre.	Building of the structure.
Kiaragana dispensary	Bring health care near to the people.	Construct administration block.	Putting up of the walls and the roof.

(B) New Project Proposal: Health

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiangai Dispensary Ndia division	1	Up grade facility to health centre	8 bed maternity ward by 2010 construct	Construction of wards
Kibirigwi Dispensary Ndia division	2	Upgrade facility to health centre	8 bed maternity ward by 2009 Open	Construction of a maternity wing
Mukangu Dispensary Ndia division	3	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2009	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Sagana health Center Ndia division	4	Upgrading to sub-District hospital	Construct Casualty, wards, Minor theatre, In-patient wards, and Major theatre by 2010	Construction and equipping of theatre and wards
Gathambi Dispensary Ndia division	5	Improve the quality of health care	Laboratory and two room for providing out-patient services by 2009	Construction of a dispensary and laboratory

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiburu Dispensary Ndia division	6	Improve the quality of health care	One laboratory by 2010	Construction of a laboratory and equipping
Baricho health centre Ndia division	7	Improve the quality of health care	12 bed ward by 2012	Construction of male wards
Kangaru Dispensary Ndia division	8	Improve the quality of health care	6 bed maternity and laboratory by 2010	Construction of a laboratory and maternity wing
Kiandai dispensary Ndia division	9	Improve the quality of health care	One health facility by 2011	Construction of a dispensary
Kangu Dispensary Central division	10	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2012	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Gathuthuma Dispensary Central division	11	Improve the quality of health care	One laboratory by 2012	Construction of a laboratory and equipping
Gatwe Dispensary Central division	12	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2012	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Kagumo Dispensary Central division	13	Improve the quality of health care	One laboratory by 2012	Construction of a laboratory and equipping
Kamuiru Dispensary Central division	14	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2011	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Mutithi Dispensary Mwea division	15	Upgrading to health centre	one health centre by 2012	Equipment of the facility
Gathigiriri Dispensary Mwea division	16	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2012	Completion, opening of new facility and posting of staff
Kiamanyeki Dispensary Mwea division	17	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2012	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Kirogo Dispensary Mwea division	18	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2012	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Mbumbuini dispensary Mwea division	19	Improve the quality of health care	One laboratory by 2012	Construction and equipping one laboratory
Murinduko dispensary Mwea division	20	Commissioning of the project	New maternity wing by 2012	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Kabare dispensary Gichugu division	21	Improve the quality of health care	One VCT centre by 2009	Construction and equipping of VCT centre
Joshua Mbai Dispensary Gichugu division	22	Commissioning of the project	New health centre by 2012	Opening of new facility and posting of staff
Gatugura Health Centre Gichugu division	23	Improve the quality of health care	6 bed maternity by 2012	Construction of a maternity wing

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kirinyaga Technical Institute Central division	To improve the quality of education at tertiary level	Upgrading of one tertiary institution to constituent college by 2010.	Upgrading to constituent college of JKUAT; Construction of library, computer laboratory, rehabilitation of classrooms, dormitories, kitchen and dining hall and purchase of equipment.

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gacharu secondary school Ndia division	1	To increase the number of opportunities available in secondary school	To increase the enrolment in secondary school by 2%	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities.
Ngando primary school Ndia division	2	To improve the quality of education	To rehabilitate and improve 5 classrooms by 2012	Rehabilitation of existing classrooms and construction of permanent structures
Mukui Secondary school Ndia division	3	To improve the quality of education	To improve performance of students by 0.5 mean score	Construction of a laboratory, administration block, 2 staff houses and fencing of institution
Riakiania Primary School Ndia division	4	To improve the quality of education	To rehabilitate and improve 8 classrooms by 2010	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Muragara secondary School Ndia division	5	To improve the quality of education	To improve 5 classrooms by 2010	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Ngugu secondary school Gichugu division	6	To improve the quality of education	To equip the school by 2011	Purchase of equipment
Ngugu Primary school Gichugu division	7	To improve the quality of education	To improve 4 classrooms by 2010	Construction and equipment of classrooms
Kiamiciri Secondary School Gichugu division	8	To improve the quality of education	Upgrading of laboratory and dormitory by 2010	Rehabilitation of laboratory and dormitory
Raimu Primary school Gichugu division	9	To improve the quality of education	To improve 1 special unit classrooms by 2010	Construct one classroom for children who are physically challenged
Rwambiti primary school Gichugu division	10	To improve the quality of education	To rehabilitate physical facilities by 2012	Rehabilitation of toilets
Kimbimbi secondary school Mwea division	11	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2012	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Rukanga secondary school Mwea division	12	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2012	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Kiandegwa secondary school Mwea division	13	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2011	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gathigiriri secondary school Mwea division	14	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2009	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Gatuto Secondary School Central division	15	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2010	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Gatwe secondary school Central division	16	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2010	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Kutus Secondary School	17	To improve the quality of education	Renovation of classrooms by 2009	Rehabilitation of laboratory and classrooms
Gathuthuma secondary School central division	18	To improve the quality of education	To put up 4 classrooms and other facilities by 2011	Construction and equipment of classrooms, construction of offices and toilets and installation of utilities
Mutira Primary School central division	19	To improve the quality of education	To rehabilitate and improve 5 classrooms by 2010	Rehabilitation of existing classrooms and construction of permanent structures

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy population is required to facilitate the workforce to be productive. Many productive man-hours can be lost as sick off days and a lot of money spent on medication. To achieve a healthy population, Agriculture and Rural development sector is important for providing sufficient food to children and secure and clean environment. The physical infrastructure is also key to facilitate provision of services in this sector.

A well-trained human resource is essential for productivity of any sector. Human resource ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and can increase productivity because it has the requisite skills. Skills that are combined with modern technology ensure a fast, efficient and cost effective production that easily spurs economic growth. Expansions of electricity to schools improve student exam results because they are able to carry out their homework and extra tuition to improve their exam results.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health but a developmental issue. The sector will work with others to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will promote on increasing accessibility to VCT services, PMTCT and target men to bring them on board in PMTCT. It will also encourage couple testing to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community Home care givers to provide home based care services. On mainstreaming of

gender issues, the sector will work to engage women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women, continue to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

The sector will collaborate with the productive sector to ensure the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, protection of water catchment areas from contamination, ensuring efficient liquid and solid waste disposal to the required standards and support mitigation measures that reduce any harmful effects arising thereof. The sector will also target the secondary school age population for HIV/AIDS behaviour change. This age group is vulnerable and specific measures will be introduced such as establishment of youth friendly centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children on the need to conserve the environment. Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate in primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons to acquire skills to make them productive and marketable.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To achieve excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has huge potential in this sector. It will develop strategies to ensure ICT development and adaptation. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector and the private sector will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have ICT equipment but are not fully utilized. The emphasis in the plan period will be training for utilisation of already existing facilities. The district has a number of institutions that can assist in promotion of ICT and E-government.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

ICT is an enabler that can significantly contribute to unlocking development and boost production, employment, and incomes by creating opportunities in business, education industry and agriculture by accessing market infrastructure on inputs and outputs. The

sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. It also facilitates intra sector and extra-sector linkages that ensure development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; Facilitate infrastructural development; Provision of services and communication facilities; Support innovative ideas.
Telecom/Safaricom/Celtel	Key telecommunication suppliers
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure; Provision of services; Training of the necessary personnel.
Media/TV station	Propagation of development messages and community education

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public access to modern communication technology; Facilitate effective flow of information.	High cost of communication equipment; High operation costs.	Increase use of internet services in the district; Proper dissemination of information at all levels.
DIDC	Rehabilitate and equipping the centre; Serve as an resource centre for development information.	Lack of adequate office space; Inadequate funding; Lack of ICT equipments.	Publicize the resource centre; Regular update of information in the centre; Equipping of the DIDC.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Building Central division	1	To provide a secure, better resource centre for the district	Construct 1 DIDC; Raise the number of people visiting the DIDC by 20% annually.	Rehabilitation of existing building, interior designing, wiring and security doors.
Intranet connections Central division	2	To link departments and improve communication	Interconnect departments in the district headquarters by 2012	Purchase of cable and wiring of the district headquarters.
District Library Central division	3	To provide a modern education and resource centre	One library by 2010	Construction of one modern library, furnishing and equipping of library.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across all the sectors. It enhances efficiency, increases productivity in a cost effective way and leads to development of other sectors such as education and physical infrastructure and influence the speed at which the sector develops.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is key in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practises.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. Such institutions include the anti corruption committees that have been devolved up to the location level, and the community policing initiative that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services, reduce inequalities and strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership and upholding of the rule of law. The sector shall also address the increasing good crime rate. The provincial administration will also address issues relating to drug and substance abuse, address land conflicts, disseminate government policies and foster cohesion for social-economics development.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for socio economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems are functional and operating, upholds respect for the rule of the law, protects the fundamental rights for the citizens, and above all, take lead in creation of an enabling environment for all the other sectors to flourish. Development planning is a key activity in the district. Coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan as well as harmonising funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability is another key function of this sector.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government (Departments of judiciary and provincial administration)	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide leadership, and implement government policies; Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice. Providing funds for reform programmes.
Donors	
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of other citizens.
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for socio-economic and political development; Enhance disaster preparedness.	Inadequate resources; Political interference; Poverty.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities; Streamlining feedback channels.
Penal Institutions	Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners; Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling; Facilitation of administration of justice; Recruitment and development of personnel; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison.	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff; Collapsing prison industries; Inadequate physical infrastructure; Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Poverty; HIV/AIDS.	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice; Linking with development partners; Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of value chain; HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners.
Administration of justice	Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld.	Corruption and poor administration of justice.	Proper staffing of the judiciary; Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen.
Legal services	Avail affordable legal services to the community	Lack of organizations providing legal services to the poor; Unscrupulous legal officers; Poor public education on legal services.	Provision of legal services to the poor; Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available.
Probation services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes; Decongesting prisons; Rehabilitate clients and	Inadequate office space; Poor knowledge of services offered by the	Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor /petty offenders on the community

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	make them productive.	department; Inadequate capacity.	service order; Training of staff on guidance and counselling; Assist clients to set up IGAs.
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights	Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to high coverage areas; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; Poverty and unemployment.	Proper funding for day to day operations; Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Borehole Mwea Prison Mwea division	To ease water problem in the prison and provide clean water	Drill 2 boreholes by 2010	Drilling of one borehole
Workshop Mwea prison Mwea division	Assist in rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners' programme	Construction of 3 workshops by 2010	Completion of one workshop and construction of two workshops and purchase of equipment
Staff Houses Mwea Prison Mwea division	To improve housing for prison warders	10 staff house by 2012	Completion of the staff houses
Prisoners ward Mwea prison	To ease congestion and face out temporary structured wards	One ward by 2010	Completion of prisoners ward
Capital remand segregation cell Kerugoya Prison Mwea division	Accommodate capital remand prisoners who are accommodated at Embu prisons	One capital remand cell by 2012	Plumbing, plastering, electoral works and internal finishes
Construction of Kitchen Kerugoya Prison central division	To ensure meals for inmates are prepared in hygienic conditions	One kitchen by 2011	Roofing, plastering, electoral works and internal finishes
Workshop Kerugoya prison Central division	Assist in rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners' programme	Construction of 3 workshops by 2010	Completion of one workshop and construction of two workshops and purchase of equipment
Staff Houses Kerugoya Prison Central division	To improve housing for prison warders	30 staff house by 2012	Completion of the staff houses
Sewerage system Kerugoya Prison Division	Improve solid and liquid waste disposal and sanitation	To serve 200 staff members and inmates by 2011	Completion works for sewerage system

(B) New Project Proposals: Prison

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Sewerage system Mwea Prison Mwea division	1	Improve sanitation in the prison	To serve 1100 staff and inmates by 2009	Construction of sewerage system, septic tanks
General wards Mwea Prison Mwea division	2	To improve prison facilities by facing out temporary structures	To serve 500 inmates by 2009	Construction of 5 permanent structured wards
Office block Mwea Prison Mwea division	3	To face out semi-permanent office block	To enhance service delivery by 2010	construction of an 8 office administration block
Staff houses Mwea Prison Mwea division	4	Improve living conditions for staff	To construct 40 staff houses by 2010	Construction of 40 permanent structured self contained units
Perimeter Fence Mwea Prison Mwea division	5	Enhance security for the prison	Construction of a 560 meter wall perimeter fence by 2010	Construction of 560 meter perimeter fence
Office block Kerugoya Prison Central division	6	To face out semi-permanent office block	To enhance service delivery by 2010	construction of an 8 office administration block
Perimeter Fence Kerugoya Prison Central division	7	Enhance security for the prison	Construction of a 560 meter wall perimeter fence by 2012	Construction of 560 meter perimeter fence
Staff houses Kerugoya Prison Central division	8	Improve living conditions for staff	To construct 35 staff houses by 2010	Construction of 35 permanent structured self contained units
Women Wing Kerugoya Prison Central division	9	Accommodate women prisoners who are accommodated at Embu prisons	One women cell by 2010	Plumbing, plastering, electrical works and internal finishes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office block Ndia division	To enhance service delivery	2 office block to provide office accommodation for officers by 2010	Completion of office block, Plumbing, plastering, electoral works and internal finishes

(B) New Proposal: Probation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office block Mwea division	1	To enhance service delivery	2 office block to provide office accommodation for officers by 2010	Construction of office block, Plumbing, plastering, electoral works and internal finishes
Office block Gichugu division	2	To enhance service delivery	2 office block to provide office accommodation for officers by 2010	Construction of office block, Plumbing, plastering, electoral works and internal finishes

(B) New Project Proposal: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kibungoti Assistant Chief's Office Ndia division	1	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kibirigwi Assistant Chief's Office Ndia division	2	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2012	Construction and equipment of one office
Ngunguni AP line Ndia division	3	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2010	Construction of self contained housing units
Muruuni Chief's Office and AP camp Ndia division	4	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of one office by 2012	Construction and equipment of one office and staff houses
Mukangu AP line Ndia division	5	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2012	Construction of self contained housing units
Kanyokora Assistant Chief's Office	6	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2009	Construction of self contained housing units
Riakiania AP line Ndia division	7	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2010	Construction of self contained housing units

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiandai AP Line Ndia division	8	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses	Construction of self contained housing units
Kiamwathi Assiatant Chiefs Office Gichugu division	9	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2012	Construction and equipment of one office
Raimu Chief's office Gichugu division	10	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kiritini Chief's office Gichugu division	11	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2009	Construction and equipment of one office
Kiandai Assistant Chief's office Gichugu division	12	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2012	Construction and equipment of one office
Kiandumo Assiatant Chief's office Gichugu division	13	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2011	Construction and equipment of one office
Nyangati Assitant Chief's office Mwea division	14	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2012	Construction and equipment of one office
Nyangati Chief's Office Mwea division	15	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Rukanga AP line Mwea division	16	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2010	Construction of self contained housing units
Kiandegwa Assistant Chief,s office Mwea division	17	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2009	Construction and equipment of one office
Kaithega Assistant Chief's office Mwea division	18	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2009	Construction and equipment of one office
Tebere AP line Mwea division	19	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2010	Construction of self contained housing units
Kajinji AP line Mwea division	20	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2009	Construction of self contained housing units
Nguchwi AP line Mwea division	21	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of 5 staff houses by 2009	Construction of self contained housing units
Kamiigua Assistant chief's office Central division	22	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2009	Construction and equipment of one office
Kangu Assistant chief's office Central division	23	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kimandi Assistant chief's office Central division	24	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiawakara Chief's office Central division	25	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kerugoya Chief,s office AP lines Central division	26	To improve the living standards of the staff	Renovation of 5 staff houses by 2010	Renovation of housing units
Koroma Chief,s office AP lines Central division	27	To improve the living standards of the staff	Renovation of 5 staff houses by 2010	Renovation of housing units
Karia Chiefs Office and AP lines	28	To improve the living standards of the staff	Renovation of 5 rooms by 2010	Renovation of housing units
Nduini Assistant Chief office Central division	29	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Ngaru Assistant Chief Office Central division	30	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kagumo Chief's office and AP lines Central division	31	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office and staff houses
Kaguyu Assiatant Chief office Central division	32	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kinunda Assistant chief Office Central division	33	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kagumo Assistant chief office Central division	34	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kanyakiine Chief camp Central division	35	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kianjege Assistant chief office Central division	36	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kiaga assistant chief office Central division	37	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Kanyei assistant chief office Central division	38	Improve service delivery and help in enhancing security	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office
Mutitu AP lines Central division	39	To improve the living standards of the staff	Construction of one office by 2010	Construction and equipment of one office and staff houses

(B) New Project Proposal: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kairuni Police Post Ndia division	1	To boost security	Community around Kiine by 2009	Construction of a police post
Kianywai Police Post Ndia division	2	To boost security	Community around Kianywai by 2010	Construction of a police post
Kinyaga Police Post Ndia division	3	To boost security	Community around Kinyaga by 2009	Construction of a police post
Kabonge Police Lines Ndia division	4	To improve living standards for officers	5 staff house by 2009	Construction of 5 self contained housing units
Ndiriti Police lines Ndia division	5	To improve living standards for officers	Community around Ndiriti by 2009	Construction of 5 self contained housing units
Ndiragu Police Post Ndia division	6	To boost security	Community around Ndiragu by 2009	Construction of a police post
Kutus Police Station central division	7	To boost security	Community around Ndiragu by 2009	Construction of a police station
Gatwe Police Post Central division	8	To boost security	Community around Ndiragu by 2009	Construction of a police post
Gathuthuma Police Post Central division	9	To boost security	Community around Ndiragu by 2009	Construction of a police post

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is a key to performance of other sectors, in that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through provincial administration, which need reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its coordinating mandate that take place in all sectors and give direction and guidance. The sector has good network in the district and is able to mobilize the community and disseminate government policies at all levels.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore, it plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment conservation and protection and gender balance. It does that through its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will continue to provide leadership in coordination of all development matters in the district. Dissemination of the government policy documents such as Vision 2030 will be implemented by the sector through organisation of stakeholder's forums. The local authority will ensure conducive environment for business exists in various urban centres through provision of necessary infrastructure and improved service delivery.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector in the district cannot be overemphasized. Policy development and guidance on development matters emanate from this sector and are disseminated to the devolved levels for implementation. The sector is also key in coordinating development as well as monitoring and evaluation of project to ensure effective and efficient use of public resources for the benefit of the local people. The sector ensures that projects are identified from the grassroots for purposes of ownership and ensuring sustainability. The sector is key in convening forums such as DDC's, DMU's where development matters are discussed in collaboration with other development partners such as Faith based organisation, NGOs, Trade Unions, among others.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government (DDO)	Coördination of government Policy; Monitoring and evaluation of projects; Coordination of development activities.
Local government	Provision of social services and infrastructure in urban areas.
District Treasury	To ensure that financial regulations are followed in the district.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Facilitate Financial needs of all departments in the district; Enhance financial accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds.	Poor financial management skills; Inadequate funding; Corruption and misuse of public funds.	Training those managing public funds; Use of modern technology in financial management.
Local government	Provision of social services; Maintenance of infrastructure.	Mushrooming of illegal structures; Insufficient funding.	Improve rent collections; Improve supervision of structures coming up to conform to the physical planning Act.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Government (Kerugoya Municipal Council)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads Rehabilitation (Kerugoya town).	To improve transport within the town.	To cover 80 % of all the road network within the town.	Tarmaking all the roads within Kerugoya/kutus towns.

(B) New Proposal: Local Authorities

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Roads Rehabilitation- DCs headquarters	1	To maintain and improve accessibility to the offices.	To cover at least 100 per cent	Tarmaking and improving drainage systems.
Construction of solid waste management at	2	To improve hygiene in urban	To cover at least kerugaya	Putting up sewerage systems and disposal site.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kerugoya/Kutus.		areas.	and kutus towns.	
Street Lighting.	3	To improve security.	To cover at least 50 per cent	Extension and rehabilitation of existing street lights)
Sanitation-kutus market	4	To improve sanitation	To construct new market at Kutus.	Construction of new market.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the district to achieve the Vision 2030 objective and MDGs, a clear understanding of policy documents is paramount. The sector will be in the driving seat to disseminate policy guidance to other sectors. The local authority will collaborate with water sub-sector to ensure accessibility of water by urban residents is achieved.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross-cutting issues while implementing activities. Issues of HIV/AIDs, will be mainstreamed and form part of the talk in all forums convened by the sector. The sector will facilitate the district in designing policies to overcome unemployment, poverty, and ensure gender balance in all activities undertaken in the district.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is to ensure a sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the sector ministries will focus on strategies that will empower women and youth economically and ensure their involvement in development activities. The district will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour needs in all sectors. Therefore, the district will adopt strategies that will ensure quality and capabilities of the labour force are enhanced as well as concentrate on community capacity building while also focussing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDs. Youth and women enterprise funds shall be made available to enable these groups participate in small and microenterprise activities. To avoid idlers, the youth shall be encouraged to participate in sports and recreational activities.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government(ministry of special programmes, youth, sports, gender and children)	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; To facilitate capacity building and training and financial support.
CDF/LATF	Funding.
Community Local Authorities	Participate in development activities as well as helping the vulnerable groups; Creation of youth environmental awareness.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training as well as financial support.
Private Sector	Support community initiatives

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development.	Dependency attitude among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities; Management wrangles among groups.	Train group leaders in management skills; Strengthen social development committees; Linking community based organization with relevant sectors.
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding; Persistence of negative traditional practises; Poor staffing; Poor skill among target group.	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups; Organise frequent cultural festivals.
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership among sports organizations; Under developed sports infrastructure.	Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.
Youth	Mobilization and support for youth based development	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth; Leadership wrangles among	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	initiatives	youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities; High unemployment levels.	Training of youth leaders on management.
Labour and employment	Provide labour and employment advisory services	High levels of unemployment; Poor data on labour statistics.	Creation of a database on employment statistics.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Youth Fund District wide	Empower youths financially through provision of loans; Capacity build youth on entrepreneurship.	All registered youth groups and individuals youths by 2012	Training of youth on business management; Giving out loans to youth groups and individuals.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of non residential buildings Wamumu Approved School Mwea division	To improve the buildings, make them more friendly for children to enhance rehabilitation process	Renovation of 2 dormitories	Replacement of asbestos roofing with GI sheets, replacing the floor, painting

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Fund District wide	Empower women financially through provision of loans Capacity build women on entrepreneurship	All women in the district by 2012	Training of women on business management; Giving out loans to women groups and individuals.
Gatugura Social Hall Gichugu	To provide the local community with social amenities	1 social hall by 2012	Completion of social hall

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Consti tuency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Youth Fund District wide	Empower youths financially through provision of loans; Capacity builds youth on entrepreneurship.	All registered youth groups and individuals youths by 2012	Training of youth on business management; Giving out loans to youth groups and individuals.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiambwe youth polytechnic Ndia division	1	To increase the number of opportunities for youth	Rehabilitation of 1 workshop by 2010	Renovation and equipment of the workshop.
Gacharu youth polytechnic Ndia division	2	To increase the number of opportunities for youth	Construction of 1 youth polytechnic by 2010	Construction of classrooms, offices, toilets and workshops and equipping of the institution.
Kimunye youth Polytechnic Gichugu division	3	To increase the number of opportunities for youth	Construction of 1 youth polytechnic by 2010	Construction of classrooms, offices, toilets and workshops and equipping of the institution.

(B) New Project Proposals: Children's Dept (Wamumu Approved school)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of non residential buildings Mwea division	1	Improve services and enhance rehabilitation programmes for child offenders	Renovate of 5 infrastructural facilities by 2011	Carry out renovations of the kitchen, dining hall, stores, workshops, classrooms and administration block.
Borehole drilling Mwea division	2	To provide safe and reliable drinking water	Drill one borehole by 2010	Drill one borehole.
Rehabilitation of the sewerage system Mwea division	3	Improve sanitation in the institution	Repair one sewer system by 2011	Cleaning of the sewerage system and replacing manhole covers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Social Infrastructure and Markets

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kianyaga Stadium Gichugu division	1	Facilitate growth of talent in sports and provide recreation facility	Provision of social amenities by 2010	Fencing, rehabilitation of track, levelling the grounds
Kimunye Market Gichugu division	2	To provide conducive facilities for traders	One market facility by 2012	Rehabilitation of market facility and installation of utilities
Kerugoya Market Central division	3	To provide conducive facilities for traders	One market facility by 2010	Construction of a modern market facility and installation of utilities.
Kiamuthambi Market central division	4	To provide conducive facilities for traders	One market facility by 2011	Fencing, levelling and murraming, toilet construction and water installation.
Wanguru Market Mwea division	5	To provide conducive facilities for traders	One market facility by 2010	Construction of a modern market facility and installation of utilities.
Mahigaini Social hal Mwea division	6	Facilitate growth of talent in sports and provide recreation facility	Provision of social amenities by 2010	Construction of social hall.
Rurumi playing ground Mwea division	7	Facilitate growth of talent in sports and provide recreation facility	Provision of social amenities by 2011	Levelling and fencing of playing field.
Ndorome playing ground Mwea division	8	Facilitate growth of talent in sports and provide recreation facility	Provision of social amenities by 2012	Levelling and fencing of playing field.
Kasarani playing grounds Mwea division	9	Facilitate growth of talent in sports and provide recreation facility	Provision of social amenities by 2012	Levelling and fencing of playing field.
Murinduko primary palying ground Mwea division	10	Facilitate growth of talent in sports and provide recreation facility	Provision of social amenities by 2012	Levelling and fencing of playing field.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all other sectors on issues on community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing productivity of these groups. HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. The sector will be involved in mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities and work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will mobilise the community in environmental conservation that will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on development of a monitoring and evaluation system for specified programs and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external resources in chapter 3. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system. In the current plan, monitoring of activities will be a continuous exercise. This chapter proposes evaluation to be done periodically as follows, annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), a mid term review during the mid plan period and an end term review after implementation at of the current plan.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The Ministry of Planning under the Monitoring and Evaluation directorate has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which runs from 2007 to 2012. Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system in that the Monitoring systems at the lower levels report to the national system. In the district, monitoring will be continuous through the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages; mid term evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be quarterly reports to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spearhead monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. Through NIMES, the ministry of planning and national development will spearhead the mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in all government projects and programmes. This has led to officers being trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation officers. At the district level, the DMEC will continue capacity building in all departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralised to the constituency level. This will be coordinated by the constituency monitoring and evaluation committees. The focus is necessitated by constituency being the point of many devolved funds. The CMEC will also be represented across the sectors.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

The matrix below shows the projects that have been planned for implementation, monitoring tools and indicators for each of those projects, time frames for implementing those projects, implementing agencies and stakeholder responsibilities.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Period	Measuring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
NALDP (NITA)	18.5m	2008-2012	Compliance with NALDP; Number of CHS formed; Number of farmers trained; Number of staff trained	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA MoLFD	SIDA	Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Production; Coordination of Joint Planning and Implementation of Community Programmes.
CKDAP	15.6m	2009-2011	Number of farmers trained; % of increased production per acre; Number of groups held; Number of CHS formed; Compliance with NALDP	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MPND; MoA; MoLFD; MGC; MOH.	GOK Donor	Planning and management for the project; Establishment of linkages with other sectors.
Njau Marufuku Kenya	11.71m	2008-2012	Number of groups formed; Amount of funds generated and revolving	Supervision reports; Annual reports.	MoA; MoLFD.	GOK	Verification and vetting of groups.
Orphaned crops promotion	0.4m	2009	Number of nurking plots established; Number of farmers involved in seed multiplication.	Supervisor reports; Annual reports.	MoA	GOK	Sensitize the community on the benefits of orphaned crops.
Water Harvesting	2.50m	2008-2011	Number of water pans dug; Number of farmers adopting water harvesting techniques	Annual reports; Supervision reports	MoA	GOK	Support community through funding
Disease Control	12.3m	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated; Number of diseases reported; Number of quarantine notices.	Surveillance reports; Quarantine notices; Minutes.	MoLFD	GOK	Donors/GoK to provide funds for drugs; Mobilization; Compliance with regulations.
Hide and skins improvement	0.43m	2008-2012	Number of premises licensed; No. of flayers produced; Grade produced.	Licenses; Reports.	MoLFD	GOK	Compliance with regulations.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
PATTEC	11.4m	2008-2012	No. Of barazas; No. Of trainings held by type; No. And types of animals improved; No. Of tsetse. habitat crops	Training reports; Annual reports; Mid term reviews.	MoLFD	GOK	Mobilization; Resource and information sharing.
Cattle Dip Renovation	1m	2008-2009	Number of dips rehabilitated and operational	Quarterly reports	KK CDF, veterinary	CDF	Farmers to cost share in maintenance and purchase of chemicals.
Natural Forest Conservation	150m	2008-2012	Area of forest under plantation forest; Area of forest rehabilitated; Km of forest roads rehabilitated; Number and type of communication infrastructure installed; Number of CFA and DFCC established.	Quarterly reports; State of environment reports; CFA, DFCC reports.	MOENR (KFS)	Donors	Donor to avail funds
Forest plantation development	106m	2008-2012	Area of forest plantation maintained; Annual production of forest products by type.	Quarterly reports; State of environment reports.	MOENR (KFS)	Donors	Community to participate in planting of trees; Donors to avail funds.
Farm Forest and extension services	160m	2008-2012	Area of woodlots established; Number of seedlings produced; Quantity of timber produced.	Quarterly reports State of environment reports.	MoENR (KFS)	Donors	Donor to avail funds
Revision of Wanguru Township local Zoning plan	0.250m	2008-2009	Number of plans developed and approved.	Reports	Physical planning	Council	Kirinyaga County Council to implement the plan.
Revision of Kerugoya Township local Zoning plan	0.250m	2008-2009	Number of plans developed and approved	Reports	Physical planning	Council	Kerugoya/Kutus Municipal Council to implement the plans

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Revision of Nguka Township local Zoning plan	0.150m	2008-2009	Number of plans developed and approved	Reports	Physical planning	Council	Kirinyaga County Council to implement the plan
Refurbishment of hostel	33m	2008-2010	No. of hostels refurbished No. Of students using hostels	Site minutes Contracts signed Handing over reports	AHITI Ndongba	Donors GOK	Mobilization
Non quarantine model training farm	54.9m	2008-2010	Improved fencing No. Of animals	Site minutes Contracts signed Quarterly and annual reports	AHITI Ndongba	Donors GOK	Mobilization and funding
Information and resource centre	12m	2008-2009	No. Of computers bought and installed Library refurbished No. Of users of resource centre	Quarterly reports	AHITI Ndongba	Donors GOK	Mobilization and funding

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Joint Loan Board	10.75m	2008-2012	Amount of loan disbursed No. Of traders accessing loans	Quarterly /annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MoT & I Local authorities	Local Authorities	Community To Invest In Viable Enterprises
Traders Course	2m	2008-2012	No. Of traders trained	Training reports		Cooperatives	Traders To Utilise Skills Acquired
Advisory Courses	1m	2008-2012	No. Of traders counselled	Annual reports	MoT&I	Cooperatives	Mobilization
Market sites	30m	2008-2009	Markets constructed Traders accessing markets	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	Kirinyaga county Council, KK municipal Council	Donors	Donor To Provide Funding
Industrial Sites	60m	2008-2009	Number of sheds constructed No. Of traders in sheds	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	Kirinyaga county Council, KK municipal Council	Council	Mobilization And Utilization Of Site

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Fruits and vegetable processing	15m	2008-2009	No. Of industries established Quantity of fruits and vegetables processed	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	Private investors	Private Sector	Funding For Proposed Project
Milk Processing	20m	2008-2010	No. Of cooling plants established No. Of litres processed	Site meetings minutes Quarterly reports Annual reports	Heifer International	Donor	Mobilization And Training
Animal feed factory	15m	200-2011	No. Of animal feed factory established Quantity of feeds produced	Site meetings minutes DEC/DDC minutes Annual reports	Private investors	Private Sector	Mobilization Of Resources

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Mirichi-Kanjuu Access road	4,551,470	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kiamahiga-Giakerege Road	1,512,400	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Mutira-Mugaya Road	1,634,800	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Mutuma – Giakibore access road	1,800,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Karimai Road	750,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kiambogo-Muragara Road	1,044,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Nguguini – Kibirigwi road	250,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kibingoti-Kiamuguongo road	280,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kaima Access road	1,189,540	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Chakaka-Mucagara-Gakindu road	350,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Sagana Town Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Muhunja-Gakuyu road	180,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Mukui-Kibingoti road	350,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kiarukungu-Wangara road	1,235,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Murinduko trading centre-Rare road	1,412,530	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kandongu-Riandira Road	2,150,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Wambugi link road	1,500,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kiriko-Kirogo road	900,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			Cost involved				
Ciagini-Nganga-Minguini road	280,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Marurumo-Gatiga-Ndindiruku road	360,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Ciagini-Kwibota	210,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Mukangondi-Ruthiga	210,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Nyangati-Ciranga road	250,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kinyaga-Kandongu Road	230,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Riandira-Mutithi-Makutano road	360,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kiamanyeki-Ginery road	144,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
DO office-Kari	120,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kiamanyeki-Wanguru-Ndindiruku road	350,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Mahigaini-Kamariando	280,000	2009-2010	No of Km. graded	Quarterly reports	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
road			Culverts installed Cost involved	Supervision Rpt			Community to provide labour
Ngurubani-Ndindiruku-Kiumbu road	540,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Wanguru Market(hurumu pamaja) road	200,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Difathas-Kajinji road	270,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to provide labour
Kimbimbi-Togonye-Paia road	34,000,000	2009-2015	No of Km tarmacked Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW	GOK	Community to provide labour
Kangai-Kagio road	144,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	GOK/CDF	Community to provide labour
Karii-Gatuto road	180,000	2009-2010	No of Km graded Culverts installed Cost involved	Quarterly reports Supervision Rpt	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	GOK/CDF	
Kandabara, Kirimbu and Kangema Bridges	1,200,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Mia Bridge	3,240,216	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kimeriambogo Bridge	3,000,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Karimaini-Ruthu bridge	800,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Karuku bridge	1,808,500	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Tokyo Bridge and approaches	1,000,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kiahiti – Mitheri Bridge	600,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Kabari Bridge	900,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	Kirinyaga County Council	Council	Community to provide labour
Ciagiini-Kiamanyeki bridge	4,000,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW	GOK Donor	Community to provide labour
Munganga bridge	1,400,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW	GOK Donor	Community to provide labour
Kunyaka-Nyangati Bridge	2,000,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour GoK/Donor to provide funds
Ndiara-Kirimara Bridge	1,900,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	GoK/Donor to provide funds
Mugumoini-Mathangauta Bridge	1,150,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour
Mugumoini-Ngucui-mathangauta bridge	1,300,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to provide funds
Kathanji-Kirimara Bridge	1,750,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW	CDF	Community to provide labour

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			Cost involved				
Kiumbu-Murubara Bridge	2,600,000	2008-2011	Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC	MoR&PW Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to provide funds
Nyamindi-Gathigiriri Bridge	2,300,000		Bridge constructed Centres linked Cost involved	Field visits Reports to DEC/DDC			Community to provide labour GoK/Donor to provide funds
							CDF to provide funds

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Ndia water supply	200m	2008-2012	No. Of Km laid; Tanks constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Mid term review.	DWO/ KIWASCO	GOK KIWASCO	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Sagana water Supply	5.6m	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/ KIWASCO	GOK KIWASCO	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Kiangai water project	1,700,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/ Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiamuguongo water project	2,700,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/ Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiarigu-Githunguri water project	3,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid No. Of connections	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kaharo water project	3,500,000	2008-2011	No. Of Km laid; No. Of intake constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Karuru water project	10,700,000	2008-2012	No. Of Km laid; Treatment	Quarterly reports; Annual	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			works constructed; No. Of connections.	reports.			to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiriguini-kinyakiiru water project	5,400,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; Intake constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Mungetho water project	2,700,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF/Sagana TC	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Ngando water project	2,500,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF/Sagana TC	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Mukui water project	4,700,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiamuchuku water project	1,700,000	2008-2009	No. Of tanks constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Wanguru water supply	103,000,000	2008-2012	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ KIWASCO	KIWASCO GOK	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Ciagini water project	400,000	2008-2009	No. Of de-silted ponds.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
North Wamumu water project	4,000,000	2008-2011	No. Of Km laid No. Of intake constructed No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiratina water project	3,500,000	2008-2011	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			works constructed; No. Of connections.	reports.			to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiriguini-kinyakiiru water project	5,400,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; Intake constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Mungetho water project	2,700,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF/Sagana TC	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Ngando water project	2,500,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO/Ndia CDF/Sagana TC	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Mukui water project	4,700,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiamuchuku water project	1,700,000	2008-2009	No. Of tanks constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Wanguru water supply	103,000,000	2008-2012	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ KIWASCO	KIWASCO GOK	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Ciagini water project	400,000	2008-2009	No. Of de-silted ponds.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
North Wamumu water project	4,000,000	2008-2011	No. Of Km laid No. Of intake constructed No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kiratina water project	3,500,000	2008-2011	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			constructed: No. Of connections.				Provide labour and use of water.
Mathangauta water project	2,000,000		Tanks erected: Motor installed: No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Matandara borehole	1,000,000	2008-2009	Borehole rehabilitated	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kangaru water project	1,200,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid: No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kirwara water project	3,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid: Tanks constructed: No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Ndikiki water project	4,100,000	2008-2011	No. Of Km laid: Treatment works constructed: No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/CKDAP	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Mikimani water project	3,500,000	2008-2009	Pump house constructed: No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kangai water project	7,000,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km of mainline rehabilitated: Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kamumwe water project	10,000,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid: No. Of tanks constructed: Treatment works constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ CKDAP	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Kerugoya Water Supply	84,000,000	2008-2012	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ KIWASCO	Donors	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Kiaritha Borehole	1,700,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; Treatment works constructed; Kiosks constructed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	KK municipal council	Kk council	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Kianyaga Water supply	2,500,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/ KIWASCO	Donors	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.
Ngumara water project	3,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid Tanks constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and use of water
Mukia water Project	3,000,000	2008-2009	No. Of Km laid; Tanks constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Gichugu	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Nyaki water Project	2,500,000	2008-2009	Intake constructed; No. Of Km laid; Tanks constructed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Karundiage water: project	500,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; Air valves installed; No. Of connections.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Riamiatu Water project	12,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; No. Of meters installed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Raimu/ Rwambiti water project	8,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid; No. Of meters installed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kimbimbi-Gategi water project	400,000,000	2008-2010	No of intake constructed; No. Of Km laid;	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			No. Of meters installed.				Provide labour and use of water.
Ndigaru water project	20,000,000	2008-2010	No of intake constructed: No. Of Km laid: No. Of meters installed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Kanyokora-kagiuni-gitaku water project	17,000,000	2008-2011	No of intake constructed: No. Of Km laid: No. Of meters installed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Nguka water project	25,000,000	2008-2010	No of intake constructed: No. Of Km laid: No. Of meters installed.	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DWO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds; Community to Provide labour and use of water.
Ruiru Kimuchu water project	15,000,000	2008-2012	No. Of Km laid No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and use of water
Mwihoti water project	10,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km laid No. connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and use of water
Githuri furrow water project	4,000,000	2008-2010	No. Of Km lined No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Ndia CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilize water
						CDF	
Kathiga water project	10,000,000	3 years	No. Of intake constructed No. of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilize water
Mitooni-ini water project	15,000,000	3 years	No. Of Km lined No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilize water
Nyangati-Ngomano	12,368,000	2 years	Number of Km of	Annual reports	MoW&I CDF Mwea	CDF	CDF to avail funds

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
water project			pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Supervision reports			Community to Provide labour and use of water
Wakigo water project	10,500,000	2 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Kirimara water project	11,000,000	4 years	No. Of Km laid No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO CDF Mwea	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Gathigiriri Mbambaini water project	12,000,000	3 years	No. Of Km laid Area under cultivation	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Muthithini water project	10,000,000	3 years	No. Of Km laid Area under cultivation	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Murinjuki Furrow project	7,000,000	3 years	No. Of Km laid No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Mwea CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Wamuri water project	2,000,000	3 years	No. Of Km laid No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Kiamiciri water project	3,000,000	3 years	No. Of Km laid No. Of connections	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Gichugu CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilize water
Wakulima water project	840,000	2 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I/Ndia CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour and utilise the water for irrigation ³
Githanga water project	2,500,000	2 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid	Annual reports Supervision	MoW&I/Ndia CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour and

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			Area under irrigation	reports			utilise the water for irrigation
Baricho-Kandongu water project	3,340,000	2 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I/ Mwea CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour and utilise the water for irrigation
Kithiriti-Mosangondi	4,450,000	3 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I /Mwea CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour and utilise the water for irrigation
Karikoini Water project	3,700,000	2 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I/Mwea CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour and utilise the water for irrigation
Kimandi water project	4,650,000	2 years	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I/ Kirinyaga Central CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Ngurunga-Nduini water project	745,000	1 year	Number of Km of pipeline laid Area under irrigation	Annual reports Supervision reports	MoW&I/ Kirinyaga Central CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Kamiigua water project	20,000,000	5 years	No of intake constructed No. Of Km laid No. Of meters installed	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Kirinyaga Central CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water
Kithiriti Water project	30,000,000	5 years	No of intake constructed No. Of Km laid No. Of meters installed	Quarterly reports Annual reports	DIO/Kirinyaga Central CDF	CDF	CDF to avail funds Community to Provide labour and utilise water

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Kiangai Dispensary	3,200,000	2008-2009	Wards constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	Donor/CDF	Donor/CDF to provide funds
Kibirigwi Dispensary	2,800,000	2008-2009	Wards constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	Donor/CDF	Community to utilize facility Donors/CDF to fund
Mukangu Dispensary	200,000	2008	No of facilities commissioned No of staff posted	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH	GOK	Community to utilize facility
Sagana health Center	5,500,000	2008-2009	Wards constructed and equipped Theatre constructed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	Community to utilize facility GoK/CDF to fund
Gathambi Dispensary	850,000	2008	Laboratory constructed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	Donors/CDF	Community to utilize facility Donors/CDF to fund
Kiburu Dispensary	900,000	2008	Laboratory constructed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	Donors/CDF	Community to utilize facility Donors/CDF to fund
Baricho health centre	1,500,000	2008-2009	Wards constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	Community to utilize facility GoK/CDF to fund
Kangaru Dispensary	1,250,000	2008-2008	Laboratory constructed Wards constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Kiandai dispensary	200,000	2008	Facility constructed and equipped Staff deployed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Kangu Dispensary	200,000	2008	No of facilities commissioned No of staff posted	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH	GOK	Community to utilize facility
Mutithi Dispensary	200,000	2008	No of facilities commissioned No of staff posted	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH	GOK	Community to utilize facility
Gathagiriri Dispensary	200,000	2008	No of facilities commissioned No of staff posted	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH	GOK	Community to utilize facility
Kiamanyeki Dispensary	200,000	2008	No of facilities commissioned No of staff posted	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH	GOK	Community to utilize facility

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Tools			
Kirogo Dispensary	200,000	2008	No of facilities commissioned No of staff posted	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH	GOK	
Mbumbuni dispensary	800,000	2008-2009	Laboratory constructed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Mwea CDF	CDF/GoK	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Murinduko dispensary	1,100,000	2008-2009	Wards constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Mwea CDF	CDF/GoK	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Kabare dispensary	950,000	2008-2009	Laboratory constructed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Gichugu CDF	CDF/GoK	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Joshua Mbai Dispensary	1,000,000	2008-2009	Wards constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Gichugu CDF	CDF/GoK	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Gatugura Health Centre	750,000	2008	VCT centre constructed and equipped	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Gichugu CDF	CDF/GoK	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Kimbimbi sub district Hospital	7,000,000	2008-2010	Wards constructed and equipped Mortuary constructed	Annual reports Reports to DEC/DDC	MoH/Mwea CDF	CDF/GoK	Community to utilize facility CDF/GoK to fund
Gacharu secondary school	1,230,000	2008-2010	Classroom constructed and equipped Toilets built	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Ngando primary school	950,000	2008-2010	Classrooms Rehabilitated	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Mukui Secondary school	1,200,000	2008-2010	Laboratory constructed Office and staff houses built	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Riakiania Primary School	750,000	2008-2010	Classroom constructed and equipped Toilets built	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Muragara secondary School	800,000	2008-2010	Classroom constructed and equipped Toilets built	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Ndia CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Ngugu secondary school	2,100,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Gichugu CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Ngugu Primary school	1,750,000	2008-2010	Classroom constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Gichugu CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Kiamiciri Secondary School	2,200,000	2008-2010	Dormitories constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Gichugu CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Raimu Primary school	1,500,000	2008-2010	Classroom constructed and equipped Toilets built	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Gichugu CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Rwambiti primary school	2,300,000	2008-2010	Classroom constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Gichugu CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Kimbimbi secondary school	2,500,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Mwea CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Rukanga secondary school	1,200,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Mwea CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Kiandegwa secondary school	1,200,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Gathigiriri secondary school	1,450,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Mwea CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Gatuto Secondary School	1,800,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Kirinyaga Central CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Gatwe secondary school	1,950,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes	Quarterly reports Reports to	MoEST Kirinyaga Central CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			constructed and equipped	DEB Supervision reports			utilize facility
Kutus Secondary School	1,900,000	2008-2010	Laboratory, library and classes constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST Kirinyaga Central CDF	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility
Kirinyaga Technical Institute	21,000,000	2008-2010	Library constructed and equipped Computers purchased Buildings rehabilitated No of degree courses offered	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoEST	GoK/CDF	GoK/CDF to fund Community to utilize facility

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
District library	7,000,000	2008-2010	Library constructed and equipped No of book purchased No of people accessing library	Supervision reports Stores inventory Daily attendance records	KK municipal council KNLS	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Intranet connections	500,000	2008-2009	No of office connected	Supervision reports	Provincial administration	GOK	Provision of funds
DIDC Building	1,500,000	2008-2009	Building refurbished Equipment purchased	Stores inventory	MoPND	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Borehole Mwea Prison	2,000,000	2008-2009	Boreholes drilled Pump installed Tanks constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly and annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Workshop Mwea prison	3,000,000	2008-2009	No of workshops constructed and equipped	Supervision reports Annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Capital remand segregation cell Kerugoya Prison	5,000,000	2008-2010	No of cells constructed No of inmates accommodated	Supervision reports Annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of Kitchen Kerugoya Prison	1,500,000	2008-2009	No of kitchen constructed and equipped	Supervision reports Annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Workshop Kerugoya prison	3,000,000	2008-2009	No of workshops constructed and equipped	Supervision reports Annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Sewerage system Kerugoya Prison	3,000,000	2008-2009	No of septic tanks constructed No of toilets improved	Supervision reports Quarterly and annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Sewerage system Mwea Prison	3,000,000	2008-2009	No of septic tanks constructed No of toilets improved	Supervision reports Quarterly and annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
General wards Mwea Prison	10,000,000	2008-2012	No of wards constructed No of inmates accommodated	Supervision reports Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Office block Mwea Prison	2,000,000	2008-2009	No of offices constructed No of officers housed	Supervision reports Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Staff houses Mwea Prison	40,000,000	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed No. of staff housed	Supervision reports Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Perimeter Fence Mwea Prison	4,000,000	2008-2009	Meters of wall constructed	Supervision reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Office block Kerugoya Prison	2,000,000	2008-2010	No of offices constructed No of officers housed	Supervision reports Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Perimeter Fence Kerugoya Prison	3,500,000	2008-2009	Meters of wall constructed	Supervision reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Staff houses Kerugoya Prison	35,000,000	2008-2012	No. of houses constructed No. of staff housed	Supervision reports Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds
Kibingoti Assistant Chief's Office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Kibirigwi Assistant Chief's Office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Ngunguni AP line	1,500,000	2008-2009	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Mururuni Chief's Office and AP camp	1,500,000	2008-2009	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Mukangu AP line	1,500,000	2008-2009	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kanyokora Assistant Chief's Office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Riakiania AP line	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kiandai AP Line	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kiamwathi Assistant Chiefs Office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Raimu Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kiritini Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kiandai Assistant Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Nyangeni Assistant Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kiandumo Assiatant Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Nyangati Assitant Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Nyangati Chief's Office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Rukanga AP line	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kiandegwa Assistant Chief,s office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kaithega Assistant Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009r	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Tebere AP line	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kajinji AP line	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Nguchwi AP line	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kamiigua Assistant chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kangu Assistant chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kimandi Assistant chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Mobilization Provision of technical support
Kiawakara Chief's office	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of office constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kerugoya Chief,s office AP lines	1,500,000	2008-210	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kerugoya Chief,s office AP lines	1,500,000	2008-2009	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Provincial Administration	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kairuni Police Post	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of police post constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Kenya Police	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kianywai Police Post	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of police post constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Kenya Police	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Kinyaga Police Post	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of police post constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Kenya Police	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Kabonge Police Lines	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Kenya Police	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support Provision of funds
Ndiriti Police lines	1,500,000	2008-2010	No of houses constructed No of officers accommodated	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Kenya Police	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support Provision of funds
Ndigaru Police Post	1,000,000	2008-2009	No of police post constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	Kenya Police	GOK/CDF	Provision of technical support
Construction of office Mwea and Gichugu	1,200,000	2008-2010	No of offices constructed; No of officers housed.	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funding and technical support

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Internet connections in all offices	3,000,000	2008-2010	No. of offices connected	Supervision reports	Ministry of finance	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support
Training of officers in computer	500,000	2008-2009	No. officers trained.	Supervision reports	Various ministries	CKDAP	Provision of funds

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Kiambwe youth polytechnic	5,000,000	2008-2009	Workshops constructed Equipment purchased	Inspection report Stores inventories	DYDO	GOK/CDF	Facilitate construction of facilities
Gacharu youth polytechnic	2,000,000	2008-2009	Equipment purchased No. Of students using facility	Store inventories	DYDO	GoK/CDF	Send students to institutions
Kimunye youth Polytechnic	7,000,00	2008-2010	No. Of facilities constructed Equipment purchased No. Of students utilising facilities	Inspection reports Stores inventories	DYDO	GoK/CDF	Facilitate construction of facility
Constituency Youth Funds	20,000,000	2008-2012	No. Of youth trained No. Of youth groups funded No. Of enterprises started	Disbursement schedules Quarterly reports DEC/DDC minutes	DYDO	GoK/CDF	Mobilization and support of youth

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Constituency Women Funds	20,000,000	2008-2012	No. Of women trained No. Of women groups funded No. of enterprises started	Disbursement schedules Quarterly reports DEC/DDC minutes	DSS	GoK/CDF	Mobilization and support of women
Refurbishment of non residential buildings Wamumu Approved school	4,500,000	2008-2010	No of buildings refurbished	Supervision reports Quarterly reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funding and technical support
Sinking of borehole Wamumu Approved School	2,000,000	2008-2009	Boreholes drilled Pump installed Tanks constructed	Supervision reports Quarterly and annual reports	MoHA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector	Indicator/milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Human Resource	Population Density	333	334	335
	Urban population	62,974	63,221	63,624
	Poverty levels (%)	36	33	30
Agriculture	Cash crop production area (Ha)	31,244	29,815	29,328
	Average farm size (Acres)	2.5	2.3	2
	Population working in Agriculture	428,595	429,277	430,352
Physical Infrastructure	Food crop production area (Ha)	50,864	49,351	49,351
	Road upgraded to bitumen standards (Km)	150	195.5	237.5
	Gravelled Road (Km)	650	789.8	801.3
Health	Rural access road (Km)	296	327.8	359.1
	Infant mortality rate	48.3	41.8	35.3
	Number of health Facilities	173	183	188
	Doctor /Population ratio	1:25,899	1: 25,450	1: 25,000
	HIV/AIDS Prevalence	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%
	Immunization Coverage (%)	92	93	95
	TB cure rate (%)	66	68	70
	Children who sleep under nets (%)	40	50	60
	Average distance to health facility (Km)	5	4	4

Sector	Indicator/milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term Period	2012 End of Plan-Period
	Latrine Coverage (%)	75	79	83
	Number of community Health Workers	163	183	223
Education	Primary school enrolment rate (%)	101.6	102	102
	Secondary school enrolment rate (%)	59.7	61	63
	Teachers pupil ratio (primary)	1:37	1:38	1:40
	Teachers pupil ratio (Secondary)	1:21	1:25	1:30
	District literacy-level (%)	74.5	75	76
	Number of primary schools	321	325	330
	Number of secondary school	111	121	130
	Number of tertiary institutions	2	2	3
Water and Sanitation	Number of house hold with access to piped water	32,220	35,000	38,000
	Number of protected Springs	20	25	31
	Number of Improved wells	202	202	202
	Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	0.8	0.6	0.5
Energy	Number of households with electricity connections	9,498	10,500	12,000
	Number of trading centres' with electricity	67	79	92
	Number of HH using firewood	94,069	93,451	92,311
	Number of HH using LPG	1,717	1,976	2,465
	% of HH using Biogas	1	3	5
Environment	Size of gazetted forest (Km ²)	308.2	307	306
	Size of non-gazetted forest (Km ²)	6	5.7	5.5
	Seedlings production	2,755,000	3,200,000	4,700,000
	EIAs endorsed	10	25	40
	Length of river line rehabilitated (KM)	15	50	100
	Tree cover (%)	23	24	25
Communication	Percentage of population with mobile phones (%)	48	55	65
	Number of cybercafés	2	10	20
	Length of fibre Optic cable installed (KM)			16