

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the

national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire Project/Programme planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

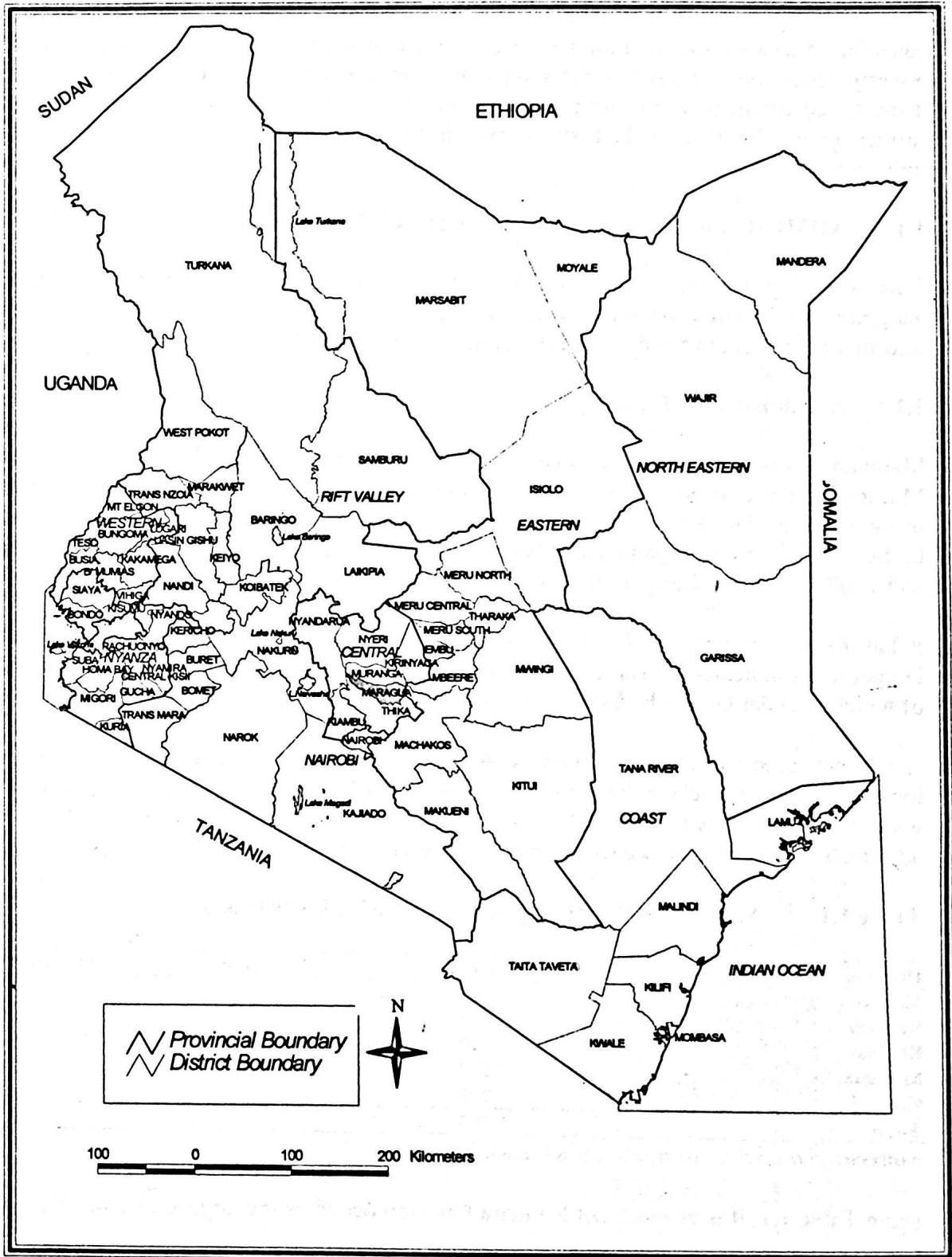
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BIMAS	Business Initiative for Management Advisory
BOG	Board of Governors
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Programme
CKDAP	Central Kenya Dry Areas Programme
CRF	Coffee Research Foundation
DACC	District Aids Control Committees
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DGAK	Dairy Goat Association of Kenya
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
FCS	Farmers Cooperative Schools
FFS	Farmers Field Schools
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KNFU	Kenya National Farmers Union
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NFDPK	National Fund for the Disabled Persons of Kenya
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PRISM	Primary School Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operatives Society
SMASSE	Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrines
VTP	Voucher Training Programme

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF MARAGUA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the geographical profile of the district and sets a basis for understanding programmes for effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on administrative and physical description of the district, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It further gives the district fact sheet, which provides a summary of major sectoral indicators.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section gives the district profile, detailing the background information on the geographical location of the district and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Maragua District is one of the seven districts of Central Province. It was carved from Murang'a District in September 1996. Murang'a District borders the district to the north to the south by Thika District, to the west, Nyandarua District, to the east Machakos and to the northeast by Kirinyaga and Mbeere Districts. It lies between Latitudes $0^{\circ} 45'$ South and $1^{\circ} 07'$ South and Longitudes 36° East and $37^{\circ} 27'$ East.

It has four administrative Divisions namely; Maragua, Kigumo, Makuyu and Kandara Divisions as indicated in Table 1.1. It has an area of approximately $1,065 \text{ km}^2$, 226 km^2 of which is under Gatare Forest.

There are three constituencies namely; Kandara, Kigumo and Maragua. There are four local authorities namely Maragua County Council (12 wards), Maragua Town Council (6 wards) Makuyu Town Council (6 wards) and Kandara Town Council (8 wards). The administrative divisions' area and density is presented in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Area of the District by Administrative Units (km^2)

Division	Area (km^2)	Locations	Sub-location
Makuyu	195	3	12
Kandara	234	6	26
Kigumo	210	3	11
Maragua	200	5	22
Gatara Forest	226	-	-
Total	1,065	17	71

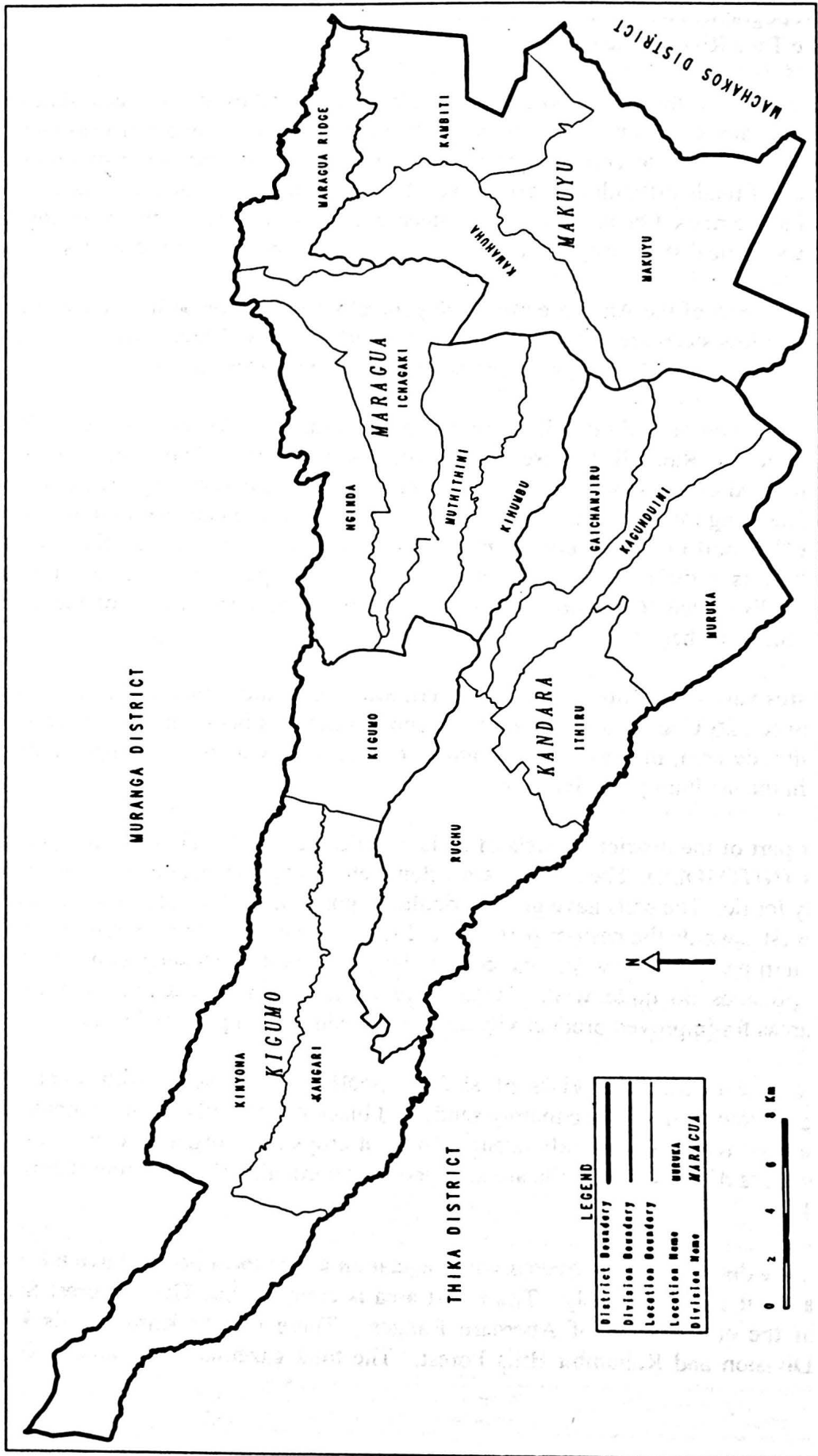
Source: District Commissioner's Office, Maragua, 2001

From Table 1.1, it is evident that Kandara Division occupies the largest area and Makuyu Division the lowest.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district rises gradually from an altitude of 1,100 metres above sea level in the east to an altitude of 2,950 metres in the western side. The highest area in the west has deeply

MARAGUA DISTRICT: Administrative Boundaries



This Map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

Prepared by CBS, 1989 Population Census

dissected topography and is drained by several rivers. All rivers flow from the Aberdares towards the Tana River in the east.

In the upper zones of the district where topography is dissected by steep ridges, slides and gully erosion are common. The numerous and very deep valleys necessitate the construction of bridges to connect one range to another. This makes construction and maintenance of roads difficult and expensive. It also hinders construction of houses and location of some market centres due to the steep gradients. Further to the west, towards the boundary of the district, ridges are also too steep for any agricultural activities.

The low lands east of the Aberdare range are generally suitable for both coffee and dairy farming. The less steep areas, towards the border with Thika and Machakos Districts are arid and semi-arid and reliable agriculture is only feasible with irrigation.

The district receives annual rainfall ranging from 900 mm in the lower zones to 2,700mm in the upper zones. Rainfall increases with an increase in altitude. The amount of rainfall is highly affected by the southeasterly trade winds. There are two main growing seasons, i.e. during the long rains and the short rains. The long rains are between mid-March and June while the short rains are between mid-October to December. Besides the two main seasons, there is a short season of light drizzles that is experienced between July and October usually called '*Gathano*' and it only occurs in the upper zones of the district during the cold weather.

Temperatures vary with altitude. In the eastern lower area, the annual mean temperature ranges between 26⁰C and 30⁰C while in the upper areas it is between 14⁰C to 18⁰C. In the high altitude area, minimum temperatures can be as low as 6⁰C. Temperatures are moderate in the medium potential areas.

The major part of the district consists of soils of volcanic origin. They are composed of red loams (NITOSOLS). These soils are often rich in organic matter and are high to moderately fertile. The soils have great agricultural potential that decreases as one moves from the west towards the eastern part of the district. Coupled with high rainfall regime in the western part of the district, tea, coffee, dairy and food crops such as maize, beans and Irish potatoes do quite well. With more intensive farming activities, these are potential areas for improved productivity and hence reduction in poverty levels.

The rest of the district comprises of shallow poorly drained soils, with some areas consisting of stony soils that are mainly sandy and black cotton soils. In these areas, there are low rainfall regimes, and only drought tolerant crops like sorghum, cotton, cassava and pigeon peas do well. The soils are also good for horticultural production if irrigation is available.

Generally, the district is well covered with vegetation as the local people have taken tree planting at their farms seriously. The forest area is composed of Gatara Forest Station situated in the eastern side of Aberdare Ranges. There is also Karura Hills Forest Makuyu Division and Kahumbu Hills Forest. The total gazetted forest area is 10,669 hectares.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement Patterns correspond with natural resource endowment. This is exhibited by sparse population density in upper part of the district around Gatere forest, very high population densities in high and medium potential areas and relatively sparse population densities in lower zones of Makuyu and Maragua ridge.

Makuyu Division recorded the with least population density with 299 persons per square kilometre in 1999. This is projected to reach 315 persons by the end of the plan period and can be attributed to the aridity of the area, which has not been very favourable for crop production. However efforts are being made to introduce drought tolerant crops. Kandara is the most populous division with a density of 673 persons/ km² and projected to grow to 710 person per km² (see Table 1.2), Kandara is a high potential area suitable for agriculture production e.g. tea, dairy etc. The density is exclusive of 226 km² of forest. This can be attributed to the favourable climatic conditions for food crop production. Farms are relatively small ranging between 1 ½ to 2 acres.

There are cases of high absolute levels of poverty in the district. They include the landless mostly found in the arid and semi arid areas of Makuyu and lower parts of Kandara Division where there are several squatters. Child labour is also rampant.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

Division	1999	2002	2004	2008
Makuyu	299	315	327	351
Kandara	672	710	736	791
Kigumo	372	395	410	440
Maragua	468	344	512	550
District Average	447	484	505	447

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Maragua, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like district area, topographical and climate, demographic and population profile, socio-economic indicators and agriculture. It also reflects on provision of facilities such as schools, hospitals, and roads among others.

Area		
Total area		1,065 km ²
Arable area		688 km ²
Non-arable land		377 km ²
Water surface		3.5million
Gazetted forest		106.69 km ²
Urban area		5 km ²
Topography and Climate		
Altitude	Highest	2,950 above sea level
	Lowest	1,100 above sea level
Rainfall		
Rainfall by season	Long	2,500 mm
	Short	900 mm
Temperature range	Feb	26 ^o to 36 ^o
	July	6 ^o to 14 ^o
Temperature average		20 ^o to 24 ^o

Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size (2002)		409,302
Population structure:		
Males		197,418
Females		211,884
Youthful population		92,274
Sex ratio (females:males)		100:93
Total population primary school going age		97,300
Total population sec. School going age		44,252
Total labour force (15-64)		211,394
Dependency ratio		100:93
Population growth rate		1.8%
Density		
Highest density (Kandara)		697
Lowest density (Makuyu)		315
Average density (District)		447
Rural Population		
Rural population at the start and end of the plan period	Start End	303,993 338,414
Urban population		
No. of towns (with population 2,000)		3
Urban population at the start of the plan period		105,309
Crude birth rate		41.6/1000
Crude death rate		5/1000
Life expectancy	Females Males	53 49
Infant mortality rate		29/1000
Under 5 mortality rate		69/1000
Total fertility rate		3.9
Social Economic Indicators		
Total no. of households		90,744
Average household size		4.3
Number of female headed households		40,137
Number of disabled	Total Males Females	23,186 10,127 13,059
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)		33% (100,318)
Contribution to national poverty		0.9%
Average household income: Sect oral contribution to household income:		
Agriculture		85%
Rural self-employment		2%
Wage employment		5%
Urban self-employment		5%
Other		3%
No. of unemployed		162,282
Agriculture		
Average farm size (small scale)		0.93 ha
Average farm size (large scale)		20 ha
Main food crops produced		Maize, beans, Irish potatoes
Main cash crops produced		Tea, coffee, fruits, horticultural crops,
Total acreage under food crops		30,775 ha
Total acreage under cash crops		15,302 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)		On farm (Crib stores) Off farm (store crabs)
Population working in the agricultural sector		91,010 farm families
Total No. of ranches		Nil
Average size of ranches		Nil
Main livestock bred		Dairy cattle, dairy goats, zebu, meat goats, hair sheep and poultry
Land carrying capacity		2.5 Lv/Ha
Population working in the livestock sector		117,000
Main species of fish catch		Tilapia zilli, black bass, common carp, trout
Population of fish farmers		54
No. of fish ponds		55

Area of fish ponds		4,675 m ²
Main species of fish cultured		Mud fish, tilapia
No. of landing beaches		Nil
Size of gazetted forests		10,669 km ²
Main forest products		Timber, fuel wood, bamboo
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc.)		0.1%
Co-operatives		
No. of active cooperatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, Agriculture Cooperatives, Unions, housing etc.)		46
Key cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years		14
Total registered members by type		71,826
Total turnover by type		
Coffee Cooperative Societies		Kshs. 240,000,000
Rural SACCOs		Kshs. 271,849,203
Dairy co-ops		Kshs. 11,643,490
Housing Cooperative		Kshs. 900,483.
Unions		Kshs. 334,502,105
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria, typhoid, cholera
Doctor/patient ratio		1:12, 966
No. of hospitals	Mission	2
No. of health centres	Govt	4
	Mission	2
No. of dispensaries	Govt.	16
	Mission	9
No. of health clinics		87
Average distance to nearest health centre		10 Km
Water and Sanitation		
No of households with access to piped water		14,800
No. of households with access to potable water		54,446
No. of permanent rivers		11
No. of wells		2,770
No. of protected springs		47
No. of borholes		101
No. of dams		10
No. of households with roof catchments		12,983
Average distance to the nearest potable water point		Approx. 4 km
No. of VIP Latrines		7,823
Education Facilities		
Pre-Primary		
No. of pre-primary schools		337
Total enrolment rates	Boys	35%
	Girls	35%
Total dropout rates		0%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:31
Average years of school attendance		4 years
Primary		
No. of primary schools		187
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys	102%
	Girls	106%
Total dropout rates by sex	Boys	2.3%
	Girls	5%
Teacher/pupil		1:36
Average years of school attendance		N/A
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools		85
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys	40%
	Girls	53%
Drop out rate by sex	Boys	13%
	Girls	16%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:18
Average years of school attendance		N/A

Tertiary				
No. of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics, etc.)	(Murang'a Teachers' College) Youth Polytechnics	1 17		
Main types of training institutions		Teachers' Training		
Adult Literacy				
No. of adult literacy classes		60		
Enrolment by sex	Males Female	(132) 0.1% (407) 0.3%		
Dropout rates by sex	Males Female	29% 15%		
Literacy level by sex	Males Female	80% 69%		
Energy				
No. of households with electricity connections (No. of accounts)		3,203		
No. of trading centres with electricity		20		
% of rural households using solar power		<1%		
% of households using firewood/charcoal/kerosene		80%		
% of households using gas/biogas		16%		
Transport Facilities				
Total kilometres of roads (i.e earth murrum, (RAR), bitumen), by division, location and sub-location				
			Division	Bit.
			Gr.	Earth
			Makuyu	48.1
			Kandara	26.3
			Kigumo	40.3
			Maragua	26.3
				27.4
				119.3
				118.4
				27.5
				42.3
				180.3
				61.9
				111.5
Total length of railway line		45 km		
No. of stations		2 stations		
No of public service vehicles		1,320		
	Nissans	1,013		
	Minibuses	305		
	Buses	2		
Communications				
No. of households with telephone connections		70		
No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections		411		
Mobile service coverage		Safari com and Kencell Networks		
No. of posts/sub post offices		Posts 6 Sub-posts 7		
No. of telephone booths		69		
No. of households without radios		15,372		
No. of cyber cafes		0		
Trade, Commerce & Tourism				
No. of centre markets		25		
No. of hotels		40		
No. of tourist class hotels		0		
Main tourist attractions		Aberdare Forest, Ndakaini Dam, Curios		
No of registered hotels		40		
No. of licensed businesses		1,008		
Total number of informal sector enterprises		204		
Banks And Financial Institutions				
No. of banks		5		
Volume of credit		135,248,136		
No. of other financial institutions		6		
Volume of credit provided		98,624,518		
No. of micro-finance institutions		6		
Volume of credit		325,134,627		
Industrialization				
Agro-based light industries		234		
Others		30		

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES
AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the implementation status of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. It also highlights the problems/constraints that affected its implementation and lessons learnt. It also provides a brief on the major development challenges and cross cutting issues which are likely to affect the implementation of the 2002-2008 plan and the achievement of the plan objectives. Linkages between the plan with the National Development Plan and Planning documents are also highlighted.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme of the plan was “*Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development*”. The district (then under greater Murang’a) exhibited a lot of potential for growth and consequent industrialization.

The plan proposed very many projects, and the expectation was implementation during the plan period. Efforts were to be made by the DDC to encourage more private investors to exploit the agricultural potential and start up agro-based industries. Small-scale industrial potential and skills were tapped and exploited through establishment of Jua Kali sheds.

Infrastructure in the district was conducive for development with a relatively good communication network. The district had the capacity to implement the targets geared towards industrialization. Postal and Telecommunication Services were well developed with all areas in the district on Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD).

However, the implementation of the proposed projects in all areas was very low. The district being agriculturally based was really affected by the collapse of the coffee sector. The reduction was further exacerbated by the onset of the El-Nino rains, which left most of the roads impassable and washed away bridges. The Rural Electrification Programme never took off as anticipated. Most of the sectors again received very low funding. The Public Sector Reform Programme also affected implementation of the projects as many employees were retrenched not only from the Public Sector but also private and NGO sectors.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN

A total of 136 projects were proposed for implementation by various departments. Out of these only 98 were partially implemented comprising of 72 per cent completion rate.

Table 2.1 shows the implementation status of the various sectors during the 1997 – 2001 plan period.

Table 2.1 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status

Department	No. of Projects proposed during 1997-2001 Plan Period	No. of Projects implemented	% Implementation status of Projects (Physical & Financial)
Veterinary	6	6	Continuous achievements to, about 10%
Agriculture	13	13	40
Social Services	6	0	0
Micro & Small Enterprises Devt (MSED) (Applied Technology)	6	1	17%
Education	10	8	70%
Office of the President*	4	4	90%
Cooperatives	7	3	42
Water	12	6	30%
Finance & Planning	1	0	0
Transport & Communication	4	4	90%
Home Affairs (Mainly Probation)	3	1	10%
Local Government (Mec)	4	4	40%
Tourism and Wildlife (Still served from Murang'a)	3	2	30%
Health	9	6	50%
Environment & Natural Resources	5	5	40%
Culture	2	2	40%
Public Works	28	25	50%
Energy (Rural Electrification)	4	1	10%
Office of Attorney General	4	2	50%
Commerce, Trade & Industry	5	5	30%
Total	136	98	72

Source: District Planning Unit, Maragua, 2001

* A no. of vehicles were bought centrally from OOP to cater for the DC's office.

Generally it is evident from the table that the development objective for most of the departments was not met. The objective of rapid industrialization for sustainable development remained an elusive target in the district.

Constraints: The general constraints for the poor implementation included lack of sufficient funding of projects and overlooking participatory consultations while preparing the plan necessitating some of the donors to develop their own micro plans and therefore, to fund projects outside the plan. There were over dependence on funding from the government and poor community participation.

Lessons learnt: The general lessons learnt included the adverse effects of liberalization especially on the agricultural sector. There was the need of proposing an ideal number of implement-able projects and also completing the on-going ones first before undertaking new ones. There is also need for increased sensitisation among the community on resource mobilization. Most projects undertaken by parastatals were implemented and completed. Those in the plan probably articulated people's problem.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

The 2002-2008 Maragua District Development Plan has been formulated and will be implemented within the framework defined by the government's long term and short-

term policy documents. Among these are the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Sessional Paper No 2 of 1996 on "Industrialization by the year 2020." It will also be guided by short term and medium term planning documents like sectional development plans, Master Plans and NGO Plans.

The theme of the 2002-2008 development plan is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". This theme reflects the government's and other development partners' concerted efforts since independence to fight poverty through sustainable economic growth. The district is committed to reducing addressing poverty the biggest challenge facing the district. This would be through the various policies and strategies that promote rapid and sustainable economic growth and address all manifestation of poverty.

The theme also relates very well with the long-term policies and strategies set out in the Sessional Paper No 2 of 1996 on Industrialization by 2020. This would only be achieved through a sustained level of economic growth with the agricultural and industrial sectors being the twin engines for faster economic growth. Industrialization and the subsequent economic growth is expected to impact positively on human development aspects.

The NPEP on the other hand underscores the need to achieve rapid and sustained levels of economic growth as a prerequisite to eradicate poverty not forgetting the Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965, on "*African Socialization and its Application to Planning in Kenya*" which emphasized the need to eradicate poverty, diseases and ignorance.

During the plan period, the various development partners (which include Government Departments, Local Authorities, religious organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and the Community) operating within the district will work collectively in the promotion of the district's development and poverty reduction. Their activities are diverse but mainly deal with infrastructural development, education, micro financing, health, agricultural extension, water provision, initiation of income generating activities and also advocacy on HIV/AIDS among others. Most of these activities will cover the PRSP period.

The short-term planning documents like the MTEF/PRSP emphasize the need to promote high and sustained levels of economic growth to create employment and raise household income levels thereby reducing poverty.

The plan therefore is the medium term document covering two PRSP periods and an extra year to provide inter-plan linkage. It has therefore incorporated the priorities outlined in the district PRSP whose views were gathered from various stakeholders in the district. The Local Authority Plan has also been incorporated in the District Development Plan to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This sector examines the major development challenges and cross cutting issues which will be addressed during the plan period so as to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty. The challenges include the high population growth in relation to economic, poverty, HIV/AIDS scourge, gender disparities and environmental degradation.

The major development challenges that have been identified in the district result in the declining productivity in agriculture and livestock. The decline is attributed to the high cost of certified seeds and farm inputs leading to use of uncertified seeds and farm inputs (which in turn lead to low productivity) and the high cost of drugs and animals feeds. There has also been fragmentation of land parcels to small uneconomical units, lack of access to credit, marketing problems, mismanagement of cooperatives and inadequate extension services due to lack of funding. The interplay of the factors has led to declining levels of food and livestock production.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population growth particularly if it is rapid affects the development of the district in various ways. It impinges negatively on the ability of the district to house, feed, educate, provide health and security and enable the population to generate health.

Population Structure: Population structure for Maragua District depicts a very youthful population with 45 percent of the population being below 15 years of age. This exerts dependency burden on the working population in providing the necessary goods and services to care for the young ones. The elderly population 65 and above comprise about 6 percent of the population and rose an added burden on the labour force. The youthful population 15-28 who mainly comprise job seekers constitutes about 22 percent of the population. Therefore, the district should identify necessary strategies for job creation.

Population Size: According to 1999 Population and Housing Census Report, Maragua had a population of 387,778 people with an annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent and was projected to reach 453,440 people by the end of the plan period, as indicated in Table 2.1.

However, despite the growth in the overall population size, population growth is expected to decline due to various factors amongst them, the accelerated use of contraceptives, effects of HIV/AIDs and rural-urban migration.

The inter-censal population growth of the district declined from 2.46 percent between 1979 and 1989 to 1.8 percent in between 1989 to 1999. This is attributed to better methods of family planning and migration from rural to urban and also to other distribution due to the diminishing size of the plots. At the start of the plan period, the district is expected to have a population of 409,302 of which 197,418 are males and 211,884 females. It is expected to grow to 453,647 by the year 2008.

Kandara Division is expected to have the highest population density of 710 persons per square kilometers followed by Maragua with a density of 344 persons, Kigumo 395 persons and the least Makuyu Division with 315 persons at the beginning of the Plan period. The upper parts of Kandara and Kigumo are expected to have high population due to the high potential land and favourable climate for growing of tea and rearing or dairy cattle. This will put a lot of pressure on land resulting in sub-division of the lands into uneconomical sizes. Aridity in the lower parts of the district has contributed to the low density in the area. This trend is expected to change as several programmes are expected to start in the area.

Rural – urban migration is very high in the district. This is attributed to the fact that the acreage is diminishing to a size, which cannot support a family. The increasing Jua Kali activities, which are concentrated in the urban centres, will also attract the people and will require creation of employment opportunities to support the growing population.

Table 2.2 shows the projections of selected age groups over the plan period.

Table 2.2 Population Projection by Age Cohorts

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	26,961	26,445	28,488	27,940	29,554	28,983	30,659	30,065	31,806	31,188
5 - 9	26,054	25,649	27,525	27,094	28,551	28,103	29,615	29,149	30,719	30,234
10 - 14	31,245	29,501	33,041	31,187	34,295	32,364	35,597	33,586	36,948	34,854
15 - 19	24,690	23,060	26,076	24,346	27,043	25,242	28,046	26,172	29,086	27,135
20 - 24	14,934	17,502	15,730	18,450	16,283	19,111	16,857	19,795	17,450	20,503
25 - 29	11,613	14,658	12,215	15,437	12,634	15,980	13,067	16,541	13,514	17,122
30 - 34	9,730	11,956	10,225	12,578	10,568	13,010	10,924	13,457	11,291	13,920
35 - 39	8,295	10,676	8,709	11,224	8,997	11,606	9,294	12,000	9,601	12,407
40 - 44	5,993	7,385	6,281	7,749	6,481	8,001	6,687	8,262	6,900	8,531
45 - 49	5,593	6,778	5,860	7,109	6,045	7,338	6,235	7,575	6,432	7,819
50 - 54	5,308	6,045	5,560	6,336	5,734	6,538	5,914	6,746	6,099	6,961
55 - 59	3,817	4,632	3,991	4,848	4,111	4,998	4,235	5,152	4,363	5,311
60 - 64	3,364	4,252	3,515	4,448	3,619	4,584	3,726	4,724	3,837	4,868
65 - 69	2,651	2,842	2,766	2,967	2,846	3,053	2,928	3,142	3,012	3,233
70 - 74	2,152	2,842	2,243	2,967	2,306	3,053	2,370	3,142	2,437	3,233
75 - 79	1,585	1,860	1,649	1,937	1,694	1,990	1,739	2,045	1,786	2,101
80 +	2,213	3,590	2,307	3,752	2,372	3,864	2,439	3,980	2,507	4,099
NS	930	977	965	1,014	989	1,039	1,014	1,066	1,039	1,092
Total	187,128	200,650	197,145	211,383	204,121	218,857	211,345	226,597	218,827	234,613

Source: District Statistics Office, Maragua 2001

Table 2.3 Population Projections of Selected Age-Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(Primary) 6-13	46911	45322	49490	47813	51288	49550	53151	513350	55082	53215
(Secondary) 14-17	21572	20259	22890	21364	23721	22140	24583	22945	25476	23778
(Fertility) 15-49		92015		97073		100598		104252		198039
(Labour Force) 15-64	93,337	106,944	98,516	112,878	102,127	117,015	105,870	121,298	109,751	125,751

Source: District Statistics Office, Maragua 2001

Age 6-13 (Primary): This age group represents the primary school age going population. By the start of the plan period, this population is expected to be 49,490 boys and 47,814 girls making a total population of 97,304 children. By the end of the plan period, this population is expected to grow to 108,287. The increase calls for increased facilities like schools, recreation facilities, teachers and counsellors (because of HIV/AIDS awareness).

Age group 14 – 17 (Secondary) In 2002 there will be 44,254 secondary school age going children comprising 22,890 boys and 21,364 girls. This population is expected to grow to 49,254 by the end of the plan period. The increase in this population calls for increased facilities like schools, laboratories, workshops and recreational facilities. Technical teachers and counsellors will also be needed so that the secondary school going age will grow physically and spiritually.

Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age) This age group refers to the reproductive age in the female population. In 2002, there will be 97,073 females in this group. It is projected to grow to 108,038 females by the end of the plan period. This increase calls for increased facilities and other provisions such as family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, primary health care, family life education and income generating activities like chicken rearing and goat keeping which do not need a lot of capital to start and maintain.

Age Group 15–64 (Labour Force) In 2002 there will be 211,394 persons in the group (51.6percent of population) of which 112,878 (53percent of the group) are females. This population is expected to grow to 235,502 by the end of the plan period. There is need to create more training skills in this population and especially women, so that they can contribute more effectively to the economy. This labour force is however, threatened by HIV/AIDs where the prevalence rate is relatively high. There is also serious out-migration of the labour force to major towns outside the district. Measures will be put in place to arrest the situation.

2.4.2 Poverty

To understand the magnitude, severity and dimension of poverty among different socio-economic groups in the district, several variables have been considered. These include employment, education, health, fertility, crops and livestock income and expenditure patterns, child malnutrition and social amenities like housing, water and sanitation. In Maragua District, it is estimated that about 33.3 percent of the population live below the absolute poverty line. The district contribution to national poverty is 0.9 percent.

Majority of the people have very low incomes or no income at all and are therefore not able to have access to basic necessities of life despite the district's rich resource endowment and high potential in agricultural development.

In 2000, the district carried out a poverty assessment exercise through various Government departments coordinated by the District Development Office. In March 2001, the district held a District Consultative Forum where issues pertaining to poverty were discussed. The outcome of the forum was a District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that was later used to feed into the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). During the forum, the poor were defined as those who depict the following characteristics:

Landlessness: these are households residing on a piece of land/plot without practising agriculture or those practising agriculture on tiny plots generally of less than 1.0 ha.

Reliance on famine relief: This is due to harsh climatic conditions coupled by other factors. The affected parts are mostly the semi-arid areas of Makuyu, Kandara and

Maragua Divisions where a total of 111,726 persons depend on famine relief. This accounts for 27.2 percent of the total population.

Over-dependence on casual labour by family units: Due to this people involved are unable to afford the basic daily minimum human needs. 80 percent of the casual labourers in the coffee plantations (Kakuzi) receive between Kshs. 60-65 days.

Poor nutritional status: This is where 40 - 45 percent lack access to three meals per day, 50 percent - 55 percent lack balanced diet and 40 percent - 60 percent of the children suffer malnutrition.

Inaccessibility to health facilities: This is as a result of the high cost or lack of drugs.

Inaccessibility to education services: Due to the high school fees leading to school dropouts and even child labour.

Inaccessibility to safe drinking water: Most of the people especially in the lower parts of the district have no access to safe drinking water. Water borne diseases are very rampant in these areas.

The District Poverty Assessment Report 2000 creates even on a more serious scenario as presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.4 Distributions of the Poor by Division

Division	Population	% Poor	No. of Poor Person	Most Affected
Makuyu	58,695	60%	35,217	Young orphans child labourers, old people
Kandara	157,141	35%	54,999	Children and women
Kigumo	79,098	25%	19,774	Women, youth and farmers
Maragua	93,666	40%	37,446	Youth, aged, women and farmers

Source: District Poverty Assessment Report, Maragua, 2000

The hardest hit division is Makuyu while Kigumo Division is the least affected. Basically, the women and youth are the most vulnerable.

Poverty in the district is therefore, a complex problem whose underlying causes are diverse. Emanating from the consultations, the causes of poverty were identified as follows:-

Lack or inadequate access to productive resources: Lack of land and water for minor irrigation and capital to start income generating activities. The mostly affected areas are the semi-arid Makuyu Division and lower parts of Maragua and Kandara Divisions. The level of poverty is highest among the landless and squatters mainly in the plantation areas. The proportion of the poor is also higher among the female-headed households in the district.

Inaccessibility to credit facilities at affordable rates: This setback makes the farmers unable to invest in their farms productively leading to low productivity and low-income levels.

Unemployment: This affects mainly youth and school leavers. Unemployment, underemployment, and even disguised unemployment is very prevalent in the agricultural sector.

Lack of awareness of marketing techniques for the products: Farmers produce but they do not know the appropriate markets for their products. Again the coffee and dairy industry has been greatly affected by the mismanagement and disintegration of their cooperative societies. This has consequently resulted in low earnings rendering the production uneconomical. Coffee bushes have been neglected.

Pressure on land: The rate at which the population is growing does not compare favourably with the available land. This has resulted to subdivision of small uneconomical units, landlessness, encroachment of marginal lands and environmental degradation.

Un-favourable weather conditions: The areas mostly affected include Makuyu Division, and Maragua Ridge. The erratic rainfall patterns has impacted negatively on people's productivity levels and worsened the poverty situation in these areas.

High cost of farm inputs, poor physical infrastructure, gender disparities worsen the incidence of poverty in the district and have to be addressed in order to reverse the situation. The high levels of unemployment and all the above adverse factors if not checked are likely to lead to high school drop out rate, child labour and HIV/AIDS. The challenge that therefore faces the district is to reduce the magnitude of poverty.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The lives of infected individuals, their families and communities, the companies and agencies they work for and the scourge in various ways has affected the societies as a whole. The significant modes of transmission in the district have been found to be heterosexual transmission accounting for 80 percent of all diagnosed cases, mother to child transmission accounting for 6-10 percent and blood transfusion and other blood products accounting for 7-10 percent.

The most common mode of transmission has therefore been through sexual contact. Like the rest of the country, the HIV/Aids scourge has not spared the district.

The prevalence rate was 12 percent in 1999 rising to 19.8 percent in 2000 and declining to 14 percent in 2001. However, the incidences could be higher given that most of the people either go to Muranga District hospital or to Thika to seek further treatment. HIV/AIDs diagnosed cases since 1997 to date are as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.5 HIV/AIDS Diagnosed Cases Since 1997

Age	Males	Females	Totals
15-24 yrs	5	27	32
24-50	50	116	166
5 years and above	5	6	11
TOTALS	60	149	209

Sources: District Statistical HIV/Aids Unit Ministry of Health

The most hit age group is the 24-50 years, which happens to be the most economically active group. Unless this problem is tackled collectively, the envisaged rapid economic growth may not be realized.

Some of effects that HIV/AIDs has on the family and society includes: - increased workload for the family members who give care to the sick, reduced family income, increased family stress, lack of parental care to orphaned children, poor work performance leading to reduced production, increased medical, risk of continued transmission of infected and affected persons if they do not apply preventive measures, loss of vital human resources particularly skilled man power and increased poverty due to reduced production and increased expenditures.

HIV/AIDs is no longer an exclusively health sector issue but cuts across all the sectors. The challenges that therefore face the district is to bring the prevalence of HIV/AIDs down.

2.4.4 Gender Inequity

Gender refers to the cultural and social distinctions between men and women. These include the different attributes, statutes, roles, responsibilities, opportunities and privileges accorded to women and men as well as their access to and control over resources and benefits. All these distinctions can change according to time, place and the development climate.

Gender bias deeply rooted in the cultural and traditional values has discriminated against women by denying them land, credit, inputs, agriculture extension and training. Further more, traditional division of labour overburdens women who have to spend time and energy on domestic chores such as fetching water, fuel and marketing. Similarly, the distribution of resources within a home exhibits pro-male bias. Men on the other hand have a dual role of production work and community work.

Women constitute 52 percent of the district population and contribute 70 percent to 80 percent of total agricultural work done yet their involvement in the development process at various levels is minimal.

Both men and women should be effectively integrated in the development process at all levels if poverty is to be reduced. The roles of either gender are complementary. The specific needs and concerns of men and women are different as well as their potentialities. It is therefore, necessary to adopt a gender responsive approach to addressing their specific needs. The challenge that faces the district in the area of gender and growth is the adoption of a gender responsive approach to addressing specific needs.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Disaster is a catastrophic situation or occurrence in which the day-to-day patterns of life are more often than not suddenly disrupted causing widespread human, material or environmental losses, which are beyond the ability of the affected. Disasters are varied and are due to different causes.

Disaster management is the policy and administrative decision and operational activities that pertain to the various stages of a disaster at all levels of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The major disaster that has often hit the semi-arid areas of the district has been devastating drought, which has led to fluctuations in food supply. The shortage of food supplies has made these areas recipients of famine relief food. The meagre resources the people have, are spent on looking for food at the expense of other productive activities. This has pushed them into deeper poverty. These areas include the entire Makuyu Division and the lower parts of Kandara Division mainly Gaichanjiru and Kagunduini Locations and Maragua Division mainly Maragwa Ridge Location. These areas affected receive an average annual rainfall of 780mm. These are certain times of the year when they are unable to meet their basic food requirements.

Landslides are a common occurrence on the slopes of hills. Due to scarcity of land, many people have settled in landslides prone areas, which are dangerous, especially during the rainy seasons. Many lives have been lost as a result of this.

Another important disaster is frequent disease outbreaks due to harsh environmental conditions like pollution, poor sanitation and inadequate water supply. Diseases like typhoid and dysentery, have reached alarming levels. Malaria has spread to areas which were hitherto unknown to have the disease due to lack of control of the mosquito menace and spread of untreated pools of water such as swamps and ponds which make good breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Road accidents and insecurity are other disasters important in the district. Road accidents are mainly attributed to poor infrastructure, narrow roads and poor conditions of vehicles. Maintenance of roads is not regular and this has led to dilapidated roads. Insecurity is a threat to the district. Thefts, house breaking, car jacking along highways, murder and domestic violence has been very rampant.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental conservation starts first and foremost at home. Fostering an intact environment and ensuring access to vital resources are the primary goals to fight poverty. The growing destruction of natural resources poses a dramatic threat to poor people's livelihoods. Living in poverty in turn often forces people to exploit fragile ecosystems to a point beyond repair. In the district, though efforts to conserve the environment are being made there is a lot of environmental degradation such as deforestation, soil degradation and water pollution. The major challenge will therefore be to introduce measures that would address the environmental issues.

Current population pressure and resultant unsustainable natural resource utilization has also accelerated degradation leading to widespread poverty decline in food production, inadequate provision of water, and loss of biodiversity, air and water pollution.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out the priority measures that the district will put in place to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The suggested strategies address specifically targeted problems facing the pockets of the poor within the district in line with the priority areas given during the district PRSP Consultative Forum. These strategies are developed under:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Physical Infrastructure and Services
- Tourism, Trade and Industry
- Human Resource Development
- Information Communications Technology
- Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in the district. Hence, more emphasis will be laid on this sector. Cash crops such as tea and coffee are grown. However, coffee growing is facing hard times owing to the falling world prices and mismanagement of farmer's cooperative societies. In reaction to the declining incomes from tea and coffee, farmers have diversified their agricultural income earnings through the adoption of horticultural farming which is gaining momentum especially in the lower parts of the district i.e. Makuyu and Maragua.

Despite its importance, the sector is facing many challenges chief among them water scarcity. However, ways are being devised to utilize this scarce resource through drip irrigation, construction of runoff water harvesting devices and roof catchments. Shallow wells are also being constructed in the dry areas for the same purpose.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Though agriculture remains the main productive sector in the district, the district has never been self-sufficient in food production. This is partly because in the upper areas of the district which have more favourable climate, the farmers over concentrate on tea and dairy farming and procure food requirements from proceeds of the same (coffee and milk). The lower areas experience very harsh climatic conditions. Consequently, the Department of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services in collaboration with other stakeholders aims at increasing the hectareage under traditional drought tolerant crops in the lower areas to achieve food security while promoting diversification in the upper areas.

Cotton growing in the lower areas has also been introduced and this will be increased by about 250 acres this year. Over this plan period, the hectareage is expected to increase tremendously with the opening of the American markets through the AGOA initiative.

The production of tea is to increase to 40 percent from the current 30 percent of the total potential given that two more tea factories are near completion. This will reduce congestion and post harvest wastage and boost production. The hectareage under tea is expected to rise from the current 4,543Ha to 5,000Ha, producing 44,526,299 Kg and 60 million Kg respectively.

Coffee production which has been at a low ebb over the years due to neglect by farmers owing to non-payment and low payment is expected to be boosted and quality of coffee improved after the distribution of the Stabex funds from the European Union. Food self-sufficiency will be realised by increasing the use of manure and fertilizers and high quality seeds. This will result to increasing food sufficiency to 80 percent from the current 50 percent.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector engages about 80 percent of the district labour force and about 85 percent of the total earning in the district is derived from agriculture and its related activities. Through the fisheries sub-sector, the sector also provides an alternative source of proteins to the communities and provides income via fish trade and agriculture.

3.1.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Provide research and extension services. Integrate NGO's and other agricultural and rural development oriented stakeholders Provide policy guidelines and enabling environment. Improve management of cooperatives
Ministry of Lands and Settlement	Streamline allocation of land Provide title deeds
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Facilitate the development of markets Improve environmental conservation and management Sensitise local community particularly the poor on environmental conservation measures
Private Sector	Timely provision of agricultural inputs to farmers. Provision of credit.
Local Authority Community	Promote processing and marketing of farm products. Maintain and construct roads within their jurisdiction. Participate actively in agriculture and livestock development activities. Management and effectively run committees.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Horticultural farming has a lot of unexploited potential. Various fruits and vegetables are produced though they do not meet the demand. The major horticultural crops grown include, french beans, tomatoes and Asian vegetables. Major fruits include mangos, bananas, avocados, passion fruit, pineapples, plums and pears.

Floriculture is also becoming popular and with time, the sector is expected to be a major income earner for the district.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Improve crop production	<p>Low soil fertility</p> <p>High cost of farm inputs</p> <p>Poor methods of farming</p> <p>Poor marketing of farm Produce, bananas, cotton and avocados</p> <p>Poor road network.</p> <p>Poor post harvest management.</p> <p>Poor management of the traditional drought resistant crops.</p> <p>Congestion at the processing plants.</p> <p>Low irregular farm incomes.</p>	<p>Improve soil fertility management and conservation.</p> <p>Introduction of small seed packaging at affordable prices.</p> <p>Establishment of credit schemes for the farmers.</p> <p>Train farmers on the use of modern farming methods.</p> <p>Formation of marketing societies.</p> <p>Promote regular upgrading and rehabilitation of roads.</p> <p>Train farmers on post harvest management.</p> <p>Improvement of the traditional crop resistant crops.</p> <p>Construction of more drought processing plants.</p> <p>Diversification to other cash crops.</p>
Livestock Developing	Improve livestock production	<p>Poor livestock husbandry.</p> <p>Low quality commercial feeds and supplements.</p> <p>High incidences of disease and parasites.</p> <p>Lack of organized markets for livestock.</p>	<p>Train farmers on fodder establishment, livestock feeding fodder conservation, housing and beehive management.</p> <p>Regular grading rehabilitation.</p> <p>Promote utilization of the right developers at the right time.</p> <p>Farms to form marketing groups.</p>
Livestock Development	Improve livestock production	<p>Poor livestock husbandry practices</p> <p>Droughts</p> <p>Lack of sufficient technologies packages on facilitation</p> <p>Poor roads network</p>	<p>Train farmers on modern livestock management techniques.</p> <p>Train both staff and farmers on horticultural aspects.</p> <p>Upgrading and rehabilitation.</p>
Research and Development	Promote research and extension	<p>Low level of adoption of technology.</p>	<p>Conduct on farm research and trials.</p> <p>Carry out more adaptive research on maize, beans and fodder trees.</p>
Rural Water Supply	Increase Water supply	<p>Pollution of the water sources.</p> <p>Inadequate O&M funds.</p>	<p>Intensify community participation and ownership of water projects.</p> <p>Adoption of low cost water supply technologies.</p>
Fisheries	Development of fish farming	<p>Lack of credit facilities.</p> <p>Competition from other agricultural activities.</p> <p>Low attitude towards fish eating in the district.</p> <p>Poor fish farming techniques.</p>	<p>Establishment of credit schemes.</p> <p>Intensify extension services.</p> <p>Promote fish eating culture.</p> <p>Intensify research and development.</p>

Land Administration	Streamline land allocation and ownership Preparation of development plans for all market centres within the district	Ignorance of people on the need to acquire individual land titles. Shortage of blank title deeds. Interference of plans by councils.	Intensify community trainings. Follow up the lands Head office to avail adequate title deed copies. Provide physical planning regulations to all councils and stakeholders.
Irrigation Development	Promotion of small-scale irrigation projects.	Lack of funds. Steep gradient, which inhibits the use of low cost irrigation technologies.	Encourage the use of low capital outlay. Encourage the use of shallow wells for small-scale irrigation purposes.
Food Security.	Improved food production	Erratic rainfall. Poor extension services. high prices of farm inputs.	Promote small scale irrigation projects Initiate Community extension service Mobilize community and micro-finance credit facility.
Environment	Improve environmental conservation and management.	River pollution from agro-related activities. Lack of adequate water discharge points. Lack of proper discharge and sanitation facilities.	Intensify community sensitisation on environmental protection and conservation. Initiate poverty friendly conservation measures geared towards income generation. Activate District Environment Management Committee.
Cooperatives	Restructure the coffee and tea sectors to help the farmers market their products directly.	Splitting of the coffee cooperative societies Lack of market. Poor market prices for products.	Intensify management training for the coffee society managers.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

Projects and programmes under implementation are listed and prioritised under this section.

A: On-going Projects: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project-(NALEP-SIDA) District wide	The overall objective is to provide and facilitate pluralistic and efficient extension services to farmers for increased production and food security, higher incomes and improved environment... To provide effective and integrated extension services to farmers. To respond to farmers needs that lead to prosperity in a sustainable manner?	The project will go on for three years starting 2000. By end of 2003 will have reached 4800 farmers. Twenty (20) common interest groups will be formed by 2003. The entire farmer groups formed will have been trained on the relevant topics of their interest. All leaders for the farmer groups will be trained on leadership skills and groups dynamics.	Extension services from the MOARD are concentrated in four areas for one year (one focal area per division) farmers are trained in groups and individually to tackle the issues affecting them. Farm Business Plans are drawn for each individual farmer according to the capability of the farmers. Common interest groups of people having a common endeavour are formed and encouraged. The local area community is trained to take charge on the development issues in the areas.
Central Kenya Dry Areas Project CKDAP	To assist the poor people in these dry areas to improve their living standards	Cover Kambiti and Maragua Ridge Locations	Provision of clean drinking water, training on simple irrigation and

Makuyu and Maragua Division			Introduction of small livestock and drought resistant crops.
Farmers Field School Project (FFS) District wide	To empower farmers with knowledge and skills to make them expert in their own farms. To sharpen the farmers abilities to make critical and informed decisions that render their farming profitable and sustainable. To sensitise farmers in new ways of thinking and solving problems. To help farmers organize themselves and their community.	1 st year train 6 groups of 25 – 30 members. 2 nd year – train other 18 groups making a total of 24 groups by the end of the project.	Training farmers on Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) especially in Horticulture. Other areas of interest identified as training needs by the farmers. Organize farmers into cohesive groups for the purpose of training and solving their problems.
Cotton Promotion 2 Divisions	To improve the living standards of the rural people and tap the ready market assured by AGOA	Kambiti and Maragua Ridge Locations	Cotton growing is being promoted in the dry areas of Maragua Ridge and Kambiti Location of Makuyu division.
Water Harvesting Muchagara – Maragua Division	To increase water required for irrigation.	To utilize land resources fully by availing irrigation water.	Design of shallow wells. Supervision of construction. Setting of water pans. Design ditches.
Training On Uses Of Water Saving	To enlighten the farmers on the importance of saving water	To increase high value enterprises e.g. ornaments.	Training on the use of the drip kit devices along other conventional methods.
Training On Environmental Hazards Especially In Valley Bottoms Where Irrigation Is Practised.	To enlighten farmers on water management.	Cover all the valley bottoms.	Environmental Impact Assessment. Safe use of chemicals.
Muchagara Water Project Maragua Ridge Location, Maragua Division	To ensure water is available for irrigation.	To achieve a coverage of a wider area within the development period.	To supply irrigation water for 0.05 Ha for every beneficiary.
Punda Milia II Makuyu Loc./Makuyu Div	To avail irrigation water to the scheme.	To get proposal written for donor money.	To water survey/design and implement the project to 420 beneficiaries (268 Ha.).
Ititu Ikundu Nginda Loc. Maragua d Division	To avail irrigation water to the scheme.	To look for funds to ensure the project implementation.	Survey, design and implement the project (300 Ha) and 300 beneficiaries.
Water for Irrigation Maragua Division – Ichagaki Location	To avail irrigation water through water harvesting.	Construct 100 pans every year.	Locate sites and supervise construction.
Shallow Well Construction District wide	To increase irrigation water.	Construct 12 shallow wells every year.	To design and supervise shallow well construction.
Training on water saving technologies District wide	To reduce water usage by using appropriate technologies e.g. drip irrigation tapes.	Train 4 groups in each division per year.	Train 4 groups per division on drip irrigation and environmental.
Fish Farming Agricultural Extension District wide	Enhance fish production and quality.	Increase the present number of fish farmers by 100% in three divisions. Train 50% of the fish farmers in each division. Train all extension officers in	Educate fish farmers in chief's barazas, and schools. Organize field days and farm visits. Organize seminars for fish

		the divisions. Recruit at least 5 contact fish farmers per division.	farmers and extension staff.
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A: On-going Projects: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Disease Control District wide	Vaccination to cover at least 75% of the livestock population against foot and mouth, rabies, lumpy skin, anthrax, fowl typhoid, fowl pox, new castle and gumboro diseases.	Control livestock disease outbreaks	Control of foot and mouth, lumpy skin, anthrax, black quarter, new castle, fowl pox and gumboro diseases.
Artificial Insemination District wide	Encourage more private providers to cover the whole district and raise insemination figure to 5,000 per month.	Increase productivity of quality livestock breed through artificial Insemination.	Emphasize on privatisation services through existing societies and other interest groups.
Tick Control Programme District wide	Rehabilitate all the dips	Revitalize the dips.	Rehabilitation of the cattle dips and trains the dipping management committees.
Livestock Development Project All Divisions	The overall objective is to increase white meat in the market as well as the incomes of smallholder pig producers	Field days to train farmers on all inputs of pig management. Demonstrations, Workshops/seminars to reach 50 field staff every year. 90 farms visit every year.	Four field days to reach 320 farmers every year. Four demonstrations to reach 80 farmers every year. Two farmers to increase the supply of quality pigs.
Veterinary Clinical And Extension Services	Manage all the chemical and herd health cases and visit at least 80% of the farm holdings for extension purposes.		Combined efforts by department and private vets.
Meat Inspection Programme	All established butchers	Ensure provision of healthy meat.	Encourage established butchers to steam up and establish small meat processing plant.
Hides and Skins	All established hides and skin dealers.	To form basis for the establishment of rural based trainers.	Encourage established hides and skins dealers to embark on processing hide and skins.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Disease Control District wide	1	To reduce incidences of livestock diseases.	At least cover 80% of the livestock population to reduce against disease incidences.	Control of foot and mouth, rabies, anthrax, black quarter, lumpy skin, new castle, gumboro, fowl typhoid and fowl pox diseases. This is to be done through vaccination and control of livestock movement. Justification: Livestock and livestock products are an important source of income.
Tick Control Programme District wide	2	Rehabilitate all dips.	At least cover 80% of the livestock population against the diseases.	Encourage rehabilitation of all the existing dips and training of committees on better dip management.

				Justification: Livestock and livestock products are an important source of income
Tse-Tse Control In Makuyu Division, Lower Kandara and Maragua Ridge	3	Cover all infected areas by trapping, chemical control of tsetse fly. Treatment of all sick animals.	Magnitude of the control of the spread of the diseases.	Survey, monitor and control to tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis in the affected areas. Justification: Livestock and livestock products are an important source of income
Veterinary Clinic and Extension Services District wide	4	Manage all the clinical and herd health cases.	Visit at least 85% of farm holdings for extension purposes.	Treatment of sick animals and educate farmers on improved animal husbandry in collaboration with private vets and other stakeholders. Justification: Livestock and livestock products are an important source of income.
Meat Inspection Programme District wide	5	All established butchers.	Visit at least 85% of farm holdings for extension purposes.	Improve hygienic production and handling of meat. Justification: Reduce incidence of consumption of undisputed meat, which is quite common.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	6	All established hides and skin dealers.	Visit at least 85% of farm holdings for extension purposes	Encourage better handling of hides and skins and establishment of local processing plants. Justification: To preserve and add value to the products
Artificial insemination District wide	7	To improve breaks and increase AI activities.	Whole district so as to raise the insemination figure to 6000.	Supervise, advice new and existing service providers and encourage even more into this field. Justification: For better animal upgrades and have productivity.

A: On-Going Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Maragua Town Water Supply Maragua Division	1	To provide sufficient and safe water for the town council and for domestic and industrial use.	Supply of clean drinking water to every home by the end of the plan period.	Feasibility studies, ground survey and design, already undertaken for gravity mains from Irati river. Pending Works Survey and design of reticulation system and design of treatment works. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption

Maragua Ridge Water Project Maragua Division	2	To serve the members with portable water.	Supply of clean drinking water to every home by the end of the plan period.	To survey and design water project. To lay gravity mains distribution network and to construct storage tanks. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Investigating Planning Maragua Division Makuyu Division	3	To create an inventory of all existing and proposed water projects so as to create a Master Water Plan for the two divisions.	To reach over 80% of population in the two semi-arid divisions and provide Water for both domestic and irrigation purposes.	To carry out an in-depth technical assessment of available surface and underground water sources. To create an inventory of existing proposed projects and develop a water master plan for the two divisions. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption.
Sabasaba Water Supply Makuyu Division	4	Supply of sufficient and safe water to the Sabasaba Township and its environs for domestic and industrial use.	The whole area of Sabasaba Township and environs supplied with domestic water.	To change the system from pumping to gravity system. To carry out a detailed feasibility study. To carry out ground survey and design for gravity mains and distribution systems. Carry out civil works. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Muchagara Irrigation. Self Help Water Project Maragua Division	5	To ensure that portable water is availed at a reasonable distance to all households to improve the social well being of the beneficiaries.	To serve the whole community with water for domestic and irrigation use. Amount of income raised.	To carry out detailed feasibility studies. To survey and design Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Kenol Dams Makuyu Division	6	Provision of portable water to the upcoming Kenol Market and its environs.	To protect and conserve the dam water supplied for domestic use to Kenol trading centre & environs, which has no water supply.	To carry out assessment of existing Karung'ang'i and Muhinja Dams. Rehabilitate the dams. Construct pump houses. Provide electricity and pumps at both sites. Survey and design rising Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Gathungururu Water Supply Makuyu Division	7	Avail sufficient water to the residents at a reasonable distance.	Water to be supplied for domestic use to communities living in areas surrounding boreholes.	Survey and design already complete. To lay rising mains. To install pumping set. Electrification of borehole. To lay distribution lines To construct water kiosks. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption

Kagira Water Project Kandara Division	8	Serve members with sufficient portable water.	Provide water for domestic use to centre Kagira community. To protect two springs for domestic water use only.	Survey and design of rising mains complete. Pending Works: Springs protection Laying of rising mains Installation of pumping sets. Survey Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Njororo ya Makara Spring Kandara Division	9	Avail clean drinking water to the communities at reasonable distance.	To supply clean water to community living near the spring for domestic purposes.	Design of spring protection complete Pending:- To fence the area of spring To carryout construction works (protection) To construct storage tanks Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Kaiga Self Help Group Project Makuyu Division	10	Provide sufficient water to the community at a reasonable distance. The area is normally very dry.	Clean drinking water supplied to residents of Iganjo sub-location of Kamahuha Location.	Survey for rising mains complete - 3 km Design of spring protection done. Pending Works Survey and design of distribution lines Construction of storage tanks. Spring protection works for ten (10) springs. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Kianguni Irrigation Water Project Kandara Division	11	To establish an irrigation scheme so as to enable the community to engage in horticultural farming.	To supply water for small-scale irrigation for horticultural crops to 106 members.	Design of project complete. Pending Works Construction of intake lines. Installation of gravity Mains. And Distribution system. Source of Funding:- To supply water to Community Survey and Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Gakoigo Dam Maragua Division	12	Provision of Water at Gakoigo market and its environs	Supply water to:- Administrative officers Gakoigo trading Centre. Gakoigo showground Surrounding community For domestic water use only.	Reconnaissance survey has already been carried out Pending: Survey and re-design of works. Rehabilitation of embankment, spillway Upstream protection of catchments area. Fencing and control of soil erosion. Rehabilitation of hydraulic ram. Installation of pumping set. Rehabilitation of rising mains Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption

Mahehe Self Help Water Project Kinyona Location	13	To serve the community with enough water for domestic use.	To provide water for domestic use in upper areas of Kinyona location not covered by Kigumo rural water supply.	Survey already carried out. Pending Works to be completed Feasibility studies to be done Ground survey and design of project approx. 24 km Implementation of project designs and project proposal. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Kamahuha Sub-Location Water Project Makuyu Division	14	To enable the community engage in horticultural farming.	Supply water for domestic use and small-scale irrigation to community in Kamahuha Sub- location. No. of households supplied with water.	Feasibility studies and ground survey & design of rising mains complete. Pending works. Ground survey and design of distribution network. Construction of intake weir across Thraka River. Construction of pump house. Purchase and installation of pumps. Installation of electricity. Implementation of project designs. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Mahehe Self Help Water Project Kinyona Location	13	To serve the community with enough water for domestic use.	To provide water for domestic use in upper areas of Kinyona location not covered by Kigumo rural water supply.	Survey already carried out. Pending Works to be completed Feasibility studies to be done Ground survey and design of project approx. 24 km Implementation of project designs and project proposal. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption
Kamahuha Sub-Location Water Project Makuyu Division	14	To enable the community engage in horticultural farming.	Supply water for domestic use and small-scale irrigation to community in Kamahuha Sub- location. No. of households supplied with water.	Feasibility studies and ground survey & design of rising mains complete. Pending works. Ground survey and design of distribution network. Construction of intake weir across Thraka River. Construction of pump house. Purchase and installation of pumps. Installation of electricity. Implementation of project designs. Justification: Water is necessary for domestic and livestock consumption

Project Name Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kigumo Rural Water Supply Kigumo Division	Provision of sufficient water to consumers.	No. of household served at least 50%.	Extension of distribution network.
Kigumo Urban Water Supply Rehabilitation Kigumo Division	Provision of sufficient water to consumers.	No of households and factories served at least 50%.	Replacement of distribution lines to increase amount of water to consumers and increase revenue base.
Sabasaba Water Supply Makuyu Division	Augmentation of the supply so as to supply sufficient water to serve the town and its environs.	Saba saba township and its environs Clean water to serve at least 60% of households and factories.	Rehabilitation and augmentation of supply. To replace diesel driven pumping unit with electricity driven unit. Extension of distribution network and rehabilitation and extension of treatment works. Survey and design.
Kamahuhia Girls School Makuyu Division	To provide sufficient water to the school.	Kamahuha Girls S.S. Community. To meet all the school water needs.	Laying of rising mains 2km 3" diameter. Construction of pump house.
Thangira Water Project Makuyu Division	To supply clean drinking water to community members	Thangira Community. To serve the whole community by the end of plan period.	Laying of rising mains from borehole to storage tanks Construction of water kiosks.
Kimorori Water Project Makuyu Division	Provide clean drinking water to the community.	To supply water to all households livestock.	Laying of rising mains from borehole to storage tank.
Kambiti Community Water Project Makuyu Division	Provide clean drinking water to the community	To supply clean drinking water to the whole community.	Construction of pump house Laying of 4" rising mains 3.4 km. Survey and design of reticulation system.
Gakungu Water Project Makuyu Division	Provide clean drinking water to the community.	Supply portable water to the whole community.	Laying of distribution network. Construction of storage tanks and water kiosks.
Pundamilia Borehole Makuyu Division	Provide clean drinking water to the community	Supply portable water to the whole community.	Rehabilitation of borehole and storage tanks. Laying of distribution network.
Renovations And Repairs To District Works Office	To make them habitable.	Fully renovated works officer.	Major renovation works and electoral installations to the existing buildings.
Routine Maintenance Of Roads	To make the roads motor-able.	All rural access roads.	Routine maintenance of the roads.
Rural Electrification	Provide power to institutions.	Coffee factories and Ichagaki Catholic mission put in place.	Installation of power.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil Conservation, Water Harvesting And Management District wide	1	Control run-off from physical infrastructure. Harvesting water for crops and domestic use	Quantity of the following: Terracing Fanya juu Grass strip Stone lines Trash line Unplugged strip Tree lines Run off control Cut-off drains-161 km. Infiltration ditches 63 km. Artificial waterways. Passed riverbanks. Galley control. Amount of water Harvested. Contour bunds. Basins. Water holes. Shallow wells. Semi-circular bunds. Trapezoidal bunds.	Terracing. Run-off control. Spring protection. Shallow wells and earth dams. Run-off harvesting for crops. Justification: Water resources are scarce while their significance to animals and people can never be overemphasized
Agro-forestry	2	Diversify the production and use of tree products.	Establish 280 nurseries by 2008. Raise 1,120,000 fodder/forest tree seedlings.	Establishment of nurseries Rising of tree/folder and fruit seedlings. Distribution of the seedlings to farmers. Justification: To improve water catchments in dry area
Training	3	Increase the awareness of stakeholders on the importance of agro- forestry, soil conservation, water harvesting and management.	Hold 120 professional meetings. Train 3000 4k clubs, 336 focal area committees, hold 14,000 farmers field days, conduct 126 staff tours, train 2100 young farmers, hold 350 collaborative meetings and conduct 336 farmers tours, conduct 420 PRAS, Train 840 women groups.	Carry out training for staff, 4k clubs focal areas committees, farmers, young farmers, collaborators, women groups, teachers, common interest groups. Justification: For creation of awareness on the advantages of agro- forestry.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dam Fisheries Development District wide	1	Promote dam fishing Provide an alternative source of proteins to the communities. Provide an alternative source of income.	Conduct fisheries surveys in Gakoigo, Samar, Mariira, Kaharati dams, 4 dams in Makuyu Division, and dams in Kandara division. Restock the public dams with Tilapia & Cat fish	Conduct fisheries surveys on the existing dams. Restocking the existing dams. Sensitisation of the communities on the importance of dam fisheries Justification: Diversification of income generation and creation of rich source of proteins.
Fish Marketing	2	Create market for fish	Hold at least two meetings	Sensitise local

Fish Marketing District Wide	2	Create market for fish farmers and fishermen. Exploiting the river line and dam fisheries.	Hold at least two meetings per year between the fish traders, fish farmers and fishermen. Organize 'Eat More Fish Campaign' once a year.	Sensitise local communities on fish eating. Justification: To create income and motivate farmers on fish farming.
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B: New Project Proposals: Cooperatives Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education & Training District wide	1	To carry out the corporative management implementation project.	All management committee members & staff of cooperative societies.	Education programme to cover members management committees & staff of co-op. Societies. Mainly on liberalisation of co-operative sector and rehabilitation of coffee sub. Sector. To instil management skill etc. Justification: For rehabilitation of collapsed societies and create room for credit facilities
Factory Electrification District wide	2	To improve on coffee processing	4 Factories in Kandara Farmers Coop. Society. 4 Factories in Thangira Farmers Coop. Society 2 Factories in Marumi F.C.S. 2 Factories in Ruchu and Gacharage F.C.S.	Installation of electricity in factories Justification: Electricity is required for industrial development.
Factory Construction and Renovation District wide	3	Enhance factory construction programme in the district.	Kahiga factory of Ruchu Gacharage FCS Kiawambutu factory of Kandara F.C.S. Rehabilitation of Rwahe Coffee of Kandara FCS.	Construction of two new factories and rehabilitation of one factory in Kanda. Justification: Processing capacity will be increased.
Society Registration District wide	4	To have an inventory of all businesses organizations	Register all matatu operators and 4 local authorities. Private schools & other institutions.	Registration of new urban Saccos Matatu operators Local authorities Private schools & institutions. Justification: Data is basis for informed decision making. Revenues will be earned.
Factory Access Roads District wide	5	To improve accessibility to factories.	No. of km of access roads to factories.	Construction/rehabilitation of factory access roads using the coffee cess funds. Justification: Current road network is dilapidated while roads are relevant for industrial growth.
Reviving of Dairy Co-operative Societies District wide	6	To have a plant to process and pack milk for sale within and outside the district.	No of registered dairy cooperative societies revived and membership.	Reviving the already registered dairy co-op. Societies thro' education and training programmes. Justification: To market and create market for dairy production. Income will be earned.

For agricultural production in the district to be enhanced, there is need to have good market outlets, well developed infrastructure such as rural access roads, bridges, electricity and good security.

Currently the major markets, Muthithi, Kangare, Kandara, Kagunduini, Kabati and Mukuyu suffer various limitations. They are all open and hence not conducive for businesses during the rainy season. They also lack sanitation facilities to cope with the measuring population.

The Maragua County Council is looking into ways of initiating construction of market sheds in the market places and also provision of the sanitation facilities. Rural access roads can be an impediment to marketing of the agricultural and livestock produce. Inaccessibility during peak production periods leads to a lot of wastage. The roads department and the council's intervention in these areas are very crucial. Regular grading of the roads would make them accessible and reduces transportation costs.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical infrastructure involves provision of good communication network such as, motor-able roads, reliable electricity, clean water supply and such other basic services. The mission is to ensure these infrastructures are in place and commensurate with acceptable standards for cost effective operations.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Although the district has a relatively good network of roads, water schemes and health institutions among others, they have become dilapidated due to poor maintenance resulting from virtual collapse of the sector's pivotal role. Attempts to start infrastructures rehabilitation by the government, donor agencies and the grass-root communities have been made. Such attempts are evident in increasing community involvement in water projects rehabilitation and construction and government involvement in rehabilitation of gazetted water schemes.

3.2.3 Importance Of The Sector To The District

This sector occupies a very crucial position in social economic development in the district. The provision of good motor-able roads facilitates transportation of food and cash crops to major towns and strengthens linkages with markets. Provision of clean

drinking water improves the living standards of the people. Electricity accelerates rural industrialization home based industries.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Provision of labour and locally available raw materials.
GOK – Ministry of Public Works and Housing Water Development	Provide skilled manpower, capital and machinery. Provision of safe portable water within a reasonable distance.

3.2.5 Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Enhanced roads improvement	Lack of funds. Steep terrain rendering rehabilitation costly. Poor harmonization on roadwork plans between road dept., tea/coffee cess committee and the local authorities.	Harmonize all road works under the district roads board. Mobilize donor programmes on road improvement like the El-Nino Rehabilitation Programme.
Water and Sanitation	Supply of portable water in sufficient quantities at reasonable distances.	Inadequacy of operation and maintenance funds. Poor choice of technology in water supply and sewerage development.	Encourage stakeholder participation. Sensitisation of communities and other stakeholders.
Energy	Supply electricity for all purposes.	Inadequacy of funds to update the existing old equipment to improve production. Lack of alternative energy sources and high cost of the alternatives.	Extensive environmental conservation in catchment areas to reduce soil erosion and increase recharge. Intensify Agro-forestry to replenish wood fuel. Encourage diversification of energy services.

B: New Project Proposal: Roads

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Grading of Roads District wide	1	Improve the conditions of the roads	District-wide (to cover 46.8 km)	Grading Justification: Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs.
Gravelling Of Various Of Various Roads District wide	2	Make the roads motor-able, especially during rainy season.	District wide (cover 225.6 km)	Re-gravelling Justification: Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs.
Bitumenization (A2 Makutano (Muranga Road)	3	Improve on the road conditions	25km	Contract the bitumen rehabilitation works Justification:

				Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs
Recarpeting and Drainage Works (A2 Thika-Gacharaga Rd A2 Thika – Gacharage Road) Kaharati – Ngeturi Rd Gacharage-Gathumu Rd Karega – Mariria Rd	4	“	Cover 16 14.8km 8km 14km	Re-carpet and install culverts Justification: Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs.
Githumu – Kangare Roads	5	“	Whole stretch	Premix possible, leasing Justification: Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs.
Bitumenization (A2 Kabati C70 Kariua D416) A2 Mackenzie Kandara D415	6	“	35.7 km (Kandaru Division)	Bitumenizing the roads Justification: Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs.
Reinforced Concrete Bridge	7	Connect areas on either sides of the river.	All washed away bridges to be rehabilitated.	Construction Justification: Good roads entail efficient transport necessary in all sectors especially agriculture for linkage to markets and inputs.
Rural Electrification	8	To open up the rural market centres for industrial activities.	Community based rural electrification projects to cover all division by end of Plan period.	Carry out the surveys and installing power. Justification: Electricity is prerequisite to industrial establishment.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Infrastructure especially roads network in the district is generally in a poor state. The district is agricultural based and the transportation of the farm produce calls for a well maintained road network as well as the good communication systems. Most of the projects proposed under the section address this problem.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Within the plan period, it is hoped that the artisan population will rise through concerted efforts of the government, NGOs and religious organisations, among others and through increased sensitisation, training and micro finance support. There will be higher standards of products quality that will sell readily in the local and outside markets. The increased number of micro-finance institutions will boost credit availability.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has been of great importance to the district development. Through the small scale and agro-based industries, the sector has been contributing to increased incomes from the non-agricultural activities, while the business management training has improved the accessibility to available credit and accountability.

The Jua Kali activities have also provided alternative sources for sustainable livelihood to majority of the people in the district especially the youth and women. Hawking and other interlinked micro activities will be streamlined for improved goods and services delivery. Women participation and contribution in the manufacturing sector will be encouraged. As of now, their participation stands at around 30 per cent within the Jua Kali sector as accounted for through records of their registration in the Jua Kali Association in the district. The products and services should however be made affordable to make them accessible to the majority of the poor people. To facilitate such an achievement in the district, there is need to create an enabling environment for the artisans, e.g. sheds and showrooms for wares, credit facilities at reasonable interest rates and sensitisation of the community in appreciation of locally produced items to the exotic ones.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
World Bank	Voucher Training Programme
Physical Planning Department	Designing and Planning of plots
Labour & Human Resources Development	Acts as a trustee of all the infrastructure for jua kali operations
NGO – KREP, KWEP, KWFT, BINAS	offer micro-finance and training to the communities.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Open up markets Enhance service delivery. Alleviate poverty	Lack of initial capital Inaccessibility to credit. Liberalization. Low levels of education. Crime that discourage investment.	Provide market centres and also increase accessibility. Enhance accessibility to credit. Training on entrepreneurship and management skills.
Industries	Promotion of small-scale agro-processing industries	Lack of cheap and accessible credit. Inadequate business management skills. Lack of designated Jua Kali sites. Poor marketing systems information.	Mobilize micro-financial institutions to give cheap and affordable credit. Training on business management skills. Secure earmarked Jua Kali sites. Improve marketing systems and structures.

Tourism	Promote the district as a tourist destination. Alleviate Poverty	Lack of attractions. Poor response from the society. Poor communication.	Identify attractions Open remote tourist sites. Carry out social marketing. Improve the road network.
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3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-Going Projects: Trade and Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maragua Jua Kali Association Maragua Division	Complete supporting infrastructure	Artisans and registered youths/women groups participating in manufacturing activities within the Plan period.	Complete the on-going sheds. Construction to include electrification, water, access roads to the site.
Makuyu Jua Kali Association Makuyu Division	Complete supporting infrastructure	Artisans and registered youths/women groups participating in manufacturing activities within the Plan Period.	Complete the on-going sheds. Construction to include electrification, water, access roads to the site.
Kandara Jua Kali sheds Kandara Division	Construct sheds for the artisans use	Artisans and registered youth/women groups participating in manufacturing activities within the plan period.	Construction of the Jua Kali sheds.
Kigumo Jua Kali sheds Kigumo Division	Construct sheds for the artisans use	Artisan s and registered youth/women groups participating in manufacturing activities within the plan period.	Construction of the Jua Kali shed.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade and Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction Of Jua Kali Sheds District wide	1	Provide supporting infrastructure.	Construction of enough sheds for artisans of Makutano, Saba Saba and Makuyu Jua kali Associations. The number of artisans sheds in the above towns.	Construction of sheds for the artisans. Justification: Reduction of the high unemployment.
Training In Business And Financial Management District wide	2	Equip beneficiaries with relevant business and financial management skills.	Organize W/shops to the beneficiaries' district -wide so that qualified trainees (beneficiaries) increase by about 60% to current level.	Beneficiaries are given basic relevant training in business and financial management. Justification: Capacity building for better performance
Provide Credit Facilities District wide	3	To enable beneficiaries acquire working capital at reasonable interest-rates.	Specific micro finance institutions at least two groups per division, to benefits.	Finance institutions to provide credit at reasonable interest rates. Justification: Funding requirement is indispensable in any business enterprise.
Construction Of Stalls, Sheds And Open Air Markets District wide	4	Centralize business activities to promote marketing.	Construction of stalls and sheds with open-air markets by authorities concerned for all registered association and business groups, which have plots.	Construction of stalls sheds and open air markets at earmarked sites. Justification: It is a way of generating income for the community and revues for the government.

Promotion Of Handcraft Industry District wide	2	Promotion of culture. Enhance financial status of cultural groups.	No of people served and sensitised.	Holding seminars and training workshops/ seminars Justification: Source of income and revenue
Public Library District wide	3	Create reading culture.	Completion of a library.	Identify site and construct. Justification: The new district lacks a lot of facilities including a library, which is an information base.

3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry sector development mostly depends on improved infrastructure. Poor and dilapidated infrastructure such as roads, water supplies and power has negative impact on this sector.

The Jua Kali sheds, which have been erected in various areas, are yet to be connected to power and access routes. They also lack sanitation and water supply.

In order for the sector to thrive, performance in the agriculture and rural development sector must be improved so as to generate incomes that would facilitate the demand for goods and services.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Several participatory and other demand driven seminars/workshops have been going on all over the district.

The NGO's and micro-financial institutions have been instrumental in capacity building. The training sessions have been geared towards successful implementation of poverty reduction initiatives

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human Resource Development Sector is vital in the district as it caters for the social dimensions of development of the people. It is through this sector that, a healthy, well-sheltered and educated populace can be developed.

The sector has contributed to attainment of relatively high literacy levels of 75 per cent, overall enrolment of 69 per cent, relatively good demography and health variables and relatively good shelters. A well-developed human resources sector will contribute positively towards development of all the other sectors.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government – Ministry of Health and Education	Formulation and implementation of policies. Provide funds for human resource development.
NGOs	Sensitization/training and advocacy Support to development projects/programmes in the district.
Donors	Provide financial and technical assistance
Communities	Participation in development projects and provision of local labour and minerals

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Reduced HIV/AIDs prevalence rates Enhanced health and nutrition	Lack of behavioural and attitudinal change. Lack of funds to finance mitigation. High poverty levels. High cost of health services. Lack of drugs in government health centres. Ignorance. Inadequate health facilities.	Intensify behavioural change campaign; Integrate HIV/AIDs education into development activities; Operationalise the AIDs Control Committees at the district level. i.e DACCs and CACCs. Poverty reduction initiatives; Enhancement of community based health care systems e.g Bamako Initiatives; Review of the cost sharing policy in view of the very poor; Community sensitisation and training; Upgrading some dispensaries to health centre status.
Education	Promote literacy Provide quality education Retention and transition Enhanced discipline in schools	Poverty leading to lack of school fees and consequent drop outs; Lack adequate facilities like textbooks and science laboratories among others; Lack of school fees leads to child labour; HIV/AIDs scourge; Negative attitude towards education; Drug abuse immorality, laxity strikes, religious cults.	Reduce poverty levels to make education accessible to all; Provide more books for both primary and secondary schools; Synchronize training to march job requirement. Provide bursary for the needy cases; Create awareness; Empower parents economically. Sensitise the community on sexual behavioural change; Enhance guidance and counselling in schools and at home. Curb drug trafficking and intensify spiritual guidance.
Social Services	Promote self-reliance among different categories of people. Enhance women and youth contribution to development. Reduce malnutrition for under fives	Social stigma of the disabled due to lack of acceptance by the community. Inadequately trained personnel at the grass root level to undertake the	Initiative and register self-help projects and groups; Train the physically handicapped persons. Train and educate the communities on the nutritional needs of the

		training needs of the groups formed. Lack of enough funding to meet the community's poverty reduction initiatives	family especially the under fives and mothers.
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3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Text Books Project District wide	Raise the standard of education	Raise the textbook pupil ratio to at least 1:2	Parents to collect funds through their specific schools; Purchase of relevant textbooks by individual schools.
Bursary Project District wide	To assist the bright needy students/pupils	Reduce the drop out rate due to school fees by 50% (secondary)	Organize harambees to establish bursary funds.
SMASSE District wide	To strengthen the teaching of science and mathematics in schools	In service all maths and science teachers in the district	Organise in-service course for science maths teachers; Equip all the SMASSE Centres.
PRISM District wide	Strengthen management skills for heads and education managers in primary schools	In-service 100% of the primary schools heads and the management committee.	Organise in-service course for the education stakeholders.
KESI District wide	Capacity building	100% of secondary school heads and deputies	Organise seminars for school heads and deputies.
HIV/AIDS District wide	Awareness creation on Aids pandemic, prevention and care for the infected and affected	Seminars for 100% of all the stakeholders in the education sector	Organise seminars for stakeholders in the education sector.
Kanderendu Disp. Mihang'o Disp. Muruka Disp. Kagundu-ini Disp. Kabati Dispensary Maragua District Hospital	To reduce the walking distances of the users and improve the health status of the community. To increase the service of the referral consumers and improve the health status of the community	Supplies to 5 dispensaries and one hospital	Provide supplies to the dispensaries and operationalise them; Construction of theatre, mortuary and four wards.

B: New Projects Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Maragwa District Hospital Theatre	1	To provide the facility as none exists currently.	One modern theatre completed.	Construction of the theatre and equipping it. Justification: Modernization and expansion.
Maragwa District Hospital Mortuary	2	To have the facility at the hospital.	One modern mortuary completed.	Construction of the mortuary and equipping it. Justification: Modernization and expansion
Kabati, Gituru And Maranjau Dispensaries	3	Open up the 3 community dispensaries.	Kabati, Gitura & Maranjau dispensaries completed.	Completion of the facilities and equipping them Justification: To serve an increasing population

Water and Sanitation	4	To improve on water and sanitation services.	A functional water and sanitation plant completed.	Training and demonstration on environmental sanitation Justification: To reduce incidence of water born disease
STI/HIV/AIDS Control	5	To effect behavioural change.	Reduce HIV/AIDS and STI incendiary from 30% to 40% by 2008.	Community education and research Justification: HIV/AIDS is a national disaster
Upgrading of Health Centres	6	To save more people.	Kangari Dispensary Sabasaba Dispensary and Maragua Ridge. Dispensaries completed.	Elevation of 3 dispensaries to health centre status Justification: To cope with disease incidences
Ward Construction	7	To ease congestion at the hospital.	Construct 3 wards at MRHTC.	Construction of wards Justification:
District DICESE Resource Centre	8	Access to teaching and learning materials.	One complete resource center.	Construction of the Centre through Donor assistance Justification: Ignorance is one of the 3 enemies that it is the government aspiration to eradicate

A: New Project Proposal: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Community Based Nutrition Programme CBNP District wide	1	To make a healthy community.	The % of under fives and mothers served.	Encourage community awareness on nutrition issues. Justification: The under fives and mothers are among the disadvantaged in the society
Central Kenya Dry Area Small Holders And Community Services Development Project. Makuyu And Kandara Divisions	2	Reduce poverty levels in the arid and semi arid areas of Makuyu and Kandara.	Number of people reaping benefits of training and development.	Undertake community mobilization in the divisions through education and training. Justification: Many parts of management are semi arid
Assistance to Women groups District wide	3	Enhance women's contribution to development.	No of registered women groups.	Support women's initiatives groups with financial assistance. Justification: Women are among the disadvantages part of society
Kigumo Community Based Nutrition Centre Kigumo Division	4	Strengthen the office and a resource centre for community-based issues.	Completion of nutrition office in Kigumo division.	Renovate and provide adequate facilities to the centre. Justification: A lot of people rely on relief food whenever drought strikes
Vocational Training and Rehabilitation District wide	5	To make the physically handicapped persons self-reliant and assets rather than liabilities to their communities.	No. of the physically disabled persons given vocational training.	Identification of the physically handicapped people with a view to integrating them with normal development process. Justification: Capacity building coping with the disadvantaged

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construct a District Cultural Centre	1	Presentation of various cultural artefacts.	One cultural centre completed.	Identify site and start construction/rehabilitation Justification: Recreation reduces delinquency.
Promotion of Handcraft Industry	2	Promotion of culture. Enhance financial status of cultural groups.	No. of persons given credit facilities. No. of persons gainfully engaged in handcraft industry.	Holding of seminars and trainings Justification: A source of income and revenue
Public Library	3	Create reading habits/a reading culture.	Makuyu Division.	Identify site and construct. Justification: Information base for effective decision making
Training	4	To improve on the sporting activities in the district.	No. of referees, umpires and athletics judges trained management.	Training in all the hosting fields in football, darts, athletics, pool and volleyball Justification: Capacity building
Sport Equipment	5	To promote sporting activities in the district and for training purposes.	No. of equipment mainly for darts, football, volleyball and pool required.	Purchase of equipment Justification: Sporting is a source of income and revenue

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of human resource impacts crucially on all the other sectors. In order to foster sustained economic growth and reduce poverty, human resource development in all development initiatives is necessary.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district has registered a number of private bureaus offering training in computer technology. E-mail services are also on the increase as many of the bureaus have internet connections.

A few Departments have computers whose use is limited to word processing. Some of those departments, which have computers in use, are Public Works, Agriculture and the DC's office. Most of the Non Governmental organizations, banks and Micro finance organizations have already installed computers.

There are on-going efforts within the government to train government staff on IT. This is being done through the District Management Information Systems, a project executed by the Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. It is based in Murang'a but will also cater for Maragwa among other districts. It is envisaged that all the staff in the district will be trained under this arrangement. The objective is to computerize management information on district for efficiency and effectiveness in decision making pertaining to development of the districts.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the district

The establishment of management information systems entails computerization of management for efficiency, effectiveness and accessibility to key market information necessary for ensuring sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establishment and running of District Information Centres Establish the District Management Information System (DMIS)
Private Sector	Provide bureau and cyber cafes Provide training and Investment in ICT
NGOs	Training, Sensitisation and advocacy

3.5.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
IT integration in the districts' development activities	Inadequate resources and facilities Untrained human resources on IT.	Intensify training on information technology. Mobilization of resources to investment in the technology. Establishment of a database centre in the district.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects: ICT

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Management Information System District Headquarters	Build capacity on IT among the Civil Servants. Develop a district data base	Train all key departmental heads and support staff.	Computer training currently under Muranga but to extend to Maragua district

3.5.7 Cross-Sector linkages

The introduction of IT in sectoral activities will lead to efficiency in operations and effectiveness in delivery of goods and services. The IT centres will be a focal point where development-planning information from all the sectors will be readily available.

The sector will go along way in providing communication channel for all sectors to market for their products and services.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY LAW & ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans” while the mission is to “promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the county through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring the overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Several campaigns on good governance especially in public institutions have been going on championed by the government, community based organizations, NGOs and the civil society organizations.

Provision of education to the civil society has also been on-going the key players being the Catholic Diocese of Muranga and the Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK) diocese of Mt Kenya.

The review of the Chiefs Act has greatly improved the working relationship between the provincial administration and the public. Community awareness on the need of their participation in local governance has been going on as well as construction of police posts through community initiatives. The police infrastructural facilities will be well distributed to cope with the increased security demand.

3.6.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector is all encompassing and its functions are not only limited to public administration but cut across all the sectors. It is the overall coordination in the district. It is also charged with the responsibility of ensuring that justice law and order is maintained.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order
Judiciary	Administration
Civil Society	Creation of awareness through civic education
Community	Local governance and resource mobilization

3.6.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Enhanced provisional administration.	Undefined roles and responsibilities of the administration officer; Outdated administration practices.	Make provincial administration more transparent and acceptable to the people.
Legal services	Increased accessibility to legal services.	High legal fees and charges; High competition.	Civic education on the laws and constitution; Regulate legal fees and charges; Make judicial system more independent; Upgrade local courts.
Penal Institutions	Effective management and operations of penal institutions.	Inadequate facilities and personnel. Ignorance on the existence of penal institutions.	Retaining officers handling the penal institutions; Enhance supervision of the Institutions.
Probation Service	Enhance effectiveness of probation services	Inadequate staff Strengthening community orders programmes. Improve counselling and guidance services.	Provision of adequate staff.
Administration of Justice	Increased community participation in decision-making. Raise community awareness on their basic rights.	Exclusion of community leaders in all levels of development committees. Little involvement of community action plans within the district.	Community mobilization and training; Conduct civic education workshops and seminars.

Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
A.P Lines District wide	To alleviate the current congestion in the houses.	All AP lines district-wide.	Renovation and rehabilitation of residential houses.
Kabati Police Post Kandara Division	To keep up security in the area.	Kabati	Construction of offices and residential houses. The main office is complete and in use. However outstanding works include completion of the second accommodation block and installation of other minor supplementary components.
Gakoigo Police Post Maragua Division	To beef up security in the area	Gakoigo market	The project is nearing completion. Outstanding works include final touches on the office block and residential houses.
Office And Staff Houses Maragua Division	Provide accommodation to the DO to create a conducive environment in Kinyona for service delivery.	Maragua Divisional hqs	Construction of DO's offices and house at Maragua Division.
Kinyona Chief's Camp	To provide both office and residential accommodation to enhance service delivery	Kinyona chief's camp.	Construction of the chief's offices and the A.P Camp.

B: New project proposals: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kigumo Court House Kigumo Division	1	To enhance security.	No. of cells constructed and cost of fencing incurred.	Construction of cells and the reinforcing the fence of the courtyards. Justification: Security is relevant for investment and economic growth
Kigumo Magistrates House Kigumo Division	1	Provide decent accommodation.	Completion of modern house for magistrate.	Complete the rehabilitation of the magistrate's residential house. Justification: Security is relevant for investment and economic growth
Makuyu urban Court House Makuyu Div	3	The construction will save both the public & the police the cost of travelling long distances to Thika or Kigumo for court proceedings.	Completion of one courthouse.	Construction of the courthouse. Justification: Security is relevant for investment and economic growth
Makuyu Magistrate's Residence Makuyu Div	4	There is no residential house for the magistrate.	Completion of one courthouse.	Construction of residential house. Justification: Security is relevant for investment and economic growth

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Construction Of Office Block District Planning Unit District Headquarters	1	To facilitate the planning process in the district. The DIDC will form part of the project to enhance information dissemination to the users.	Completion of District Planning Unit	Construction of offices and the DIDC jointly. To be jointly funded by IFAD under the CKDAP programme and the GOK. Justification: An information base for informed decisions
Procurement Of Computers	2	To enable the DDO to perform the coordination duties more diligently.	Number of computers procured and No of persons trained to handle them.	Procurement of office furniture, computers (install E-mail funded by IFAD under the CKDAP Programme). Justification: An information base for informed decisions
Procurement Of Vehicle	3	To ease the movements of the DDO and the other Ministry Personnel.	One vehicle purchased.	Procurement of a vehicle to be financed by IFAD under the CKDAP Programme. Justification: For coordination and mobility

B: New Project Proposal: Maragua County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rank	Objective	Target	Description Of Activities
Purchase Of Motor Vehicles	1	Add a new vehicle to the existing old ones.	2 vehicles purchased.	Purchasing. Justification: Mobility & low fuel cost
Grading Nginda Road	2	Ease accessibility	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification: Good infrastructure is a prerequisite
Boro Foot Bridge	3	Ease accessibility	One foot bridge completed.	Construction. Justification: Good infrastructure is a prerequisite
Kiamaingi Pri. School	4	Making learning conducive	One foot bridge completed.	Constructions of classrooms. Justification: Good infrastructure is a prerequisite
Waithiani Road	5	Ease accessibility.	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification:
Ndrome Pry school	6	Make learning in the school conducive.	Completion of one primary school.	Construction of classroom. Justification: Increase capacity for higher enrolment
Rwathia-Githumu-Karima – DC's Office via Muthuru road	7	Ease accessibility.	No. of km graded.	Grading and murraming. Justification: For fast mobility
Gichagiini – Gituru 2 Road	8	Make the road motorable.	No. of km graded.	Grading. Justification: For fast mobility
Muthithi Water Project	9	Provide safe drinking water to the community.	No of pipes bought.	Laying pipeline & purchase of pipes. Justification: Domestic, livestock, crops and industrial consumption
Kangari Loc. Roads	10	Make the road motorable.	Km graded to murram.	Grading & murraming. Justification: For fast mobility
Kahariro Police Post	11	Beef up security in the area.	One police post completed.	Completion. Justification: Security enhances conducive economic investment environment
Sabasaba Dispensary	12	Bring up service closer to the people.	One maternity wing completed.	Construction of Maternity Wing. Justification: Reduce incidences of diseases
Sabasaba Kahumbu – Gakuyu Mugumoini road	13	Make the road motorable.	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification: For marketing of products and transport of inputs
Mugumoini Chief camp	14	Make the office habitable.	Km of road graded.	Rehabilitation. Justification: Administrate Justice
Kiahiti Access Road	15	Ease accessibility	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification: For marketing and inputs
Kiahiti Pry. School	16	Make learning in the school conducive.	Km of road graded.	Construction of 1 classroom.

				Justification: Increase capacity for higher enrolment.
Kabati Health Centre	1	Serve a greater catchments.	% of completion and money spent	Supplementing construction. Justification: Reduction of disease incidences.
Githunguri – Gitura - Makutano Road	2	Ease transportation of produce.	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification: For marketing and inputs
Kagunduini Dispensary	3	Serve a greater catchments.	% of additional construction and amount spent.	Supplementary construction. Justification: Reduction of disease incidences.
Kangari Drainage	1	Create a clean environment.	% of improvement and money spent.	Improvement. Justification: For clean environment
Ngurueini Health Centre	1	Serve a greater catchments.	No of connections for differ.	Supplementing construction. Justification: Reduction of disease incidence
Mutuho Bridge	2	Make road motorable.	Km of road graded.	Repair. Justification: For marketing and inputs
Manjuu – Kagumoini Rd	3	Make road motorable.	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification: For marketing and inputs
Kagumoini – Kagira Mutoho Road	4	Make road motorable.	Km of road graded.	Grading. Justification: For marketing and inputs
Dr. Kiano – Karuku Rd	1	Make road motorable	Km of road graded.	Murraming. Justification: For marketing and inputs
Gacharage Dispensary	2	Provide the health facility in the area.	% of improvement and money pumped in.	Supplementing construction. Justification: Reduction of disease incidence
Nguthuru Market Electrification	2	Ensure security in the market.	No. of connections according to use.	Electrification. Justification: Industrial and domestic consumption
Kigumo H/Centre Electrification	1	Ensure security in the market.	No. of connections according to use.	Electrification. Justification: Electricity necessary for lighting and heating
Maragua Ridge Dispensary	1	Provide health services in the area	% of rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation. Justification: Reduction of disease incidences
Gituamba Police Post	2	Ensure security in the area. Reduce the distances covered to beef up security	Amount spent.	Supplement construction. Justification: Security necessary for development
Naaro Market Electrification	1	Increase office institutions Habitable.	No of connections for different uses.	Electrification. Justification: Industrial and domestic consumption
County Council Offices	3	Improve the management of the project.	Kigumo County Council Offices.	Extension of the offices. Justification: Improvement of local

				governance
Muruka Dispensary	2	Provide health facility.	Amount spent and % of completion.	Supplementary Construction. Justification: Reduction of disease incidence
Muruka Water Project Office	4	Provide safe drinking water.	Kagunduini ward No. of households, business, factories and livestock reaping benefits.	Construction. Justification: Domestic and Livestock consumption

B: New Project Proposals: Makuyu Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Water supply Makuyu Division	1	To avail safe drinking water to the community	All communities around water supply served	Sink boreholes and supply water to the community. Justification: Provide safe drinking water
Roads Makuyu Division	2	To ease accessibility to the interior	Km of road graded	Gravelling and grading Justification: For marketing and inputs
Construction Of A Children's Home Makuyu Division	3	To cater for the orphans	Destitute orphans and handicapped; Amount spent and % of completion	Equipping the home Justification: Cater for CNSP
Construction of Bridges Makuyu Division	4	The bridges were washed away during the El nino rains	% of completion and expenses incurred	Construction of Thara and Maranjau bridges Justification: For marketing and inputs
Modern Social Hall Makuyu Division	5	There is no such a hall in the area.	Completion and use by 2004	Construction and equip the hall Justification: To keep youth of out delinquency
Community Mortuary Makuyu Division	6	The nearest mortuary is Thika despite there being a Health Centre and a mission health centre	Completion and use by 2005	Conversion of existing slaughterhouse to a mortuary and equipping the same. Justification: The nearest mortuary is in Thika
Sewerage System Makuyu Division	7	To provide a safe way of disposing disease outbreaks.	100% completion by 2004	Construction of liquid Waste disposal system Justification: Reduction of incidence of water born diseases
Fruit Processing Plant Makuyu Division	8	The area grows a lot of fruits and most of it goes to waste while the rest is sold outside the district.	Increase financial benefits received for sale of fruit	Construction of a factory to process fruits Justification: Climate is conducive for fruit growing for income generation
Library Services Makuyu Division	9	There is no library around despite the presence of a Teachers Training College and other institutions.	completion and by 2003	Construction of a Library Justification: For need of an informed society for effective decision making

Community cemetery Makuyu Division	10	To reserve land for cemetery. (There is more currently)	100% completion	Buying of land and fencing. Justification: The facility is not currently available
Resettlement of squatters Makuyu Division	11	To provide the land to the squatters as they have no land of their own despite having stayed in the area for long.	Maragua and other squatters.	Distribution of plots to the landless Justification: Squatters are many

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION



ALJAH 12/1997

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE



4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter indicates how the projects and programmes identified in chapter three on district development strategies and priorities should be implemented during the plan period. It outlines various interventions to recommendations and proposals detailed in the PRSP report as addressed in chapter 3. It further elaborates the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be applied during the implementation period. The monitoring and evaluation section provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on district growth and poverty reduction. In the process gaps and bottlenecks during implementation will be identified and remedial interventions applied at the appropriate time. The implementation matrix therefore, endeavours to detail the different monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used by different sectors. The role of the stakeholders during the implementation period is also captured.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

All the stakeholders in the development of the district will have a role to play right from grass root to the national level. At the sub-location and location levels, the monitoring and evaluation will be done by the CBOs through their CAPs implementation committees, project management committees and other development partners. The monitoring exercise will be a continuous process. Simplified M & E indicators will be developed through participatory methodologies for the capture of simplified impact data for overall impact assessment on poverty reduction.

At the divisional level, the divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee headed by the DO and comprising various Divisional departmental heads and NGOs will monitor the implementation through quarterly field visits among other methods.

At the district level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, comprising the District Commissioner, the Departmental Heads, Local NGOs and other stakeholder will monitor the implementation. For efficiency and effectiveness, the monitoring and evaluation system needs to be computerized so as to capture all the indicators. The existing development institutions like incorporating other key actors will strengthen the District Executive and District Development Committees and the Poverty Reduction Coordinating Committee like the NGOs, women groups etc.

The activities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be linked to those of the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for continuity.

Monitoring of the projects implementation process will be a continuous process whereby various tools and indicators will be used. On the other hand, evaluation will be done both in the medium term and at the end of the plan period in 2008. Ministry headquarters will be involved during the mid term review.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Programme	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring & Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Crop Development	160,000,000	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations held; No. of hectares planted.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	DALEO IFAD and Research Ginnery.	IFAD, Donors to finance the operations; Ministry of Agriculture to offer extension service.
Livestock Production Through NALEP-SIDA and CKDAP	30,000,000	2002-2006	No. of field days held; No. of farmers trained; No. of breeds improved.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	DLPO/ DALEO BSF, GOK & farmers.	SIDA; Donors to provide funds; Ministry of Agriculture to offer extension & evaluation services.
Muchagara Irrigation Project	20,000,000	2002-2008	The designs; Area covered.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	GOK IFAD	IFAD to provide funds; Ministry of Water to provide technical services.
Punda Milia II Borehole	20,000,000	2002-2008	The designs Area covered	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from Community	World Vision DWO (Water)	World Vision and water office to provide technical services Community to maintain the project.
Ititu Ikundu Water Supply	20,000,000	2002-2008	The designs; Area covered.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community	DWO (Water)	World Vision and water office to provide technical services; Community to maintain the project.
Water Pans Construction	5,000,000	2002-2008	No. of pans constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	DWO (Water)	World Vision and water office to provide technical services; Community to maintain the project.
Shallow Wells Construction	20,000/- per well 12 wells- 360,000	2002-2008	No. of shallow wells constructed; Area covered.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Beneficiaries DWO (Water)	World Vision and water office to provide technical services; Community to maintain the project.
Training	100,000 per training	2002-2008	No. of training session held; No. of technologies introduced; No. of farmers trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	DEC/ DALEO	World Vision and water office to provide technical services Community to maintain the project
Livestock Diseases and	4,648,800	2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC;	No. of animal	DVO	The Ministry to provide the

Pest Control			Reports from community (in barazas)	vaccinated Prevalence rate; Reduction rate		vaccine and provide the services.
Tick Control Programme	2,496,000	2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community (in barazas.	No. of dips rehabilitated; No. of dip committees trained.	DVO	Ministry to provide training; Dipping committee to rehabilitate dips.
Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Control	11,804,000	2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community (in barazas.	No. of surveys carried out; Prevalence of the diseases.	DVO	The Ministry to indicate the survey and provide vaccination services.
Veterinary Clinical and Extension Services District wide	1,536,000	2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community (in barazas.	No. of sick animals treated; No. of training sessions held; No. of farmers trained.	DVO	Ministry to provide vaccine, services and training.
Meat Inspection Programme	1,699,200	2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community (in barazas.	No. of slaughter men licensed; Prevalence rate of diseases; No. of slaughter houses constructed.	DVO	Ministry to provide the licences and do the surveillance.
Hides and skins improvement	960,000	2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community (in barazas.	No. of licensed skin bandas and No. of dealers. Quality of skins/hides.	DVO	Ministry to provide licenses
Artificial insemination	2,303,520	2002-2008 2002-2008	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community (in barazas.	Coverage of services; Quality of herd.	DVO	Ministry to provide services.
Kigumo W/Scheme	70 Million	2002-2005	No. of pipes/meters rehabilitated; No. of households served.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DWO (water)	Ministry of Water officials to provide technical services; Community to provide unskilled labour
Maragua Ridge Water Project	40 million	2002-2008	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	IFAD, BSF & GOK	IFAD to provide funds while the Ministry officials provide technical services and the community to provide unskilled labour.

Maragua Town/Urban Water Supply	18 million	2002-2003	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community	The Town Council & World Bank	World Bank to provide funds and town council to do the maintenance.
Sabasaba Town Water Supply	6 million	2002-2003	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	GOK	Ministry officials to provide the technical services and the community to pay the users fees.
Mahche Water Project	5 million	2002-2004	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	GOK Community	Ministry officials to provide technical services community to do maintenance
Boro Foot Bridge	4 million	2002-2004	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	GOK Community	Ministry officials to provide technical services community to do maintenance.
Kambiti Water Supply	6 million	2003-2004	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	World Vision and the Community	World Vision to provide funds and technical services; Community to do the maintenance.
Gakoigo Water Project	5 million	2003-2004	No. of households served.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	CBNP; IFAD; Town Council; Community.	Town Council to assist in the financing while the community provides unskilled labour and maintenance.
Sabasaba Water Project	60 million	2002-2005	Area covered	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	GOK/Community	Community to provide labour.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsible
Grading of all Roads in the District	160,000,000	2003-2008	Length of roads and roads graded;	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
Construction of New Reinforced Concrete Bridges on Various roads in the District	100,000,000	2003-2008	No. of bridges constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District roads committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
Major and Minor Repairs on Government Buildings	100,000,000	2003-2008	No. of offices repaired.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community	Ministry of Roads & Public works.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
A2 Makutano-Murang'a (C71)	500,000,000	2002-2004	Length of roads rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Roads Department.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.

A2 Thika – D414 Gacharage (C70)	160,000,000	2003-2004	Length of road constructed/ rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Roads Department.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C70 Karega-Mairi (D417)	140,000,000	2004-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from Community	District Roads Committee	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C71 Kaharati D419 Ngaburi (D418)	74,000,000	2004-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C70 Gacharage E509 Githumu (D414)	80,000,000	2005-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D414 Githumu D417 Kangare (E509)	20,000,000	2005-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
A2 Kabati E70 Kariua (D416)	400,000,000	2005-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
A2 Mackenzie C70 Kandara (D415)	314,000,000	2006-2008	Length of road constructed maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee;	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D414 Gacharage (C70)	400,000,000	2006-2008	Length of road constructed maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C71 Karugia D416 Kariua (E516)	43,000,000	2001-2002	Length of road constructed maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
DB Thika E511 Kinyona (509)	47,000,000	2002-2003	Length of road constructed maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D419 Kangondu D419 Nginda (D420)	29,000,000	2002-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C70 Karega C71 Maragua (D419)	25,200,000	2003-2004	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C70 Kagaa – D419 Gakoigo (D421)	11,000,000	2003-2004	Length of road constructed/ maintained	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community;	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
DB Thika C71 Mbombo	48,400,000	2004-2005	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from Community	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
A2 Tana C71 Mbombo (D425)	28,400,000	2004-2005	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C71 Maragua D415 Muruka (E530)	49,000,000	2004-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from Community	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C70 Mathareini	19,200,000	2004-2006	Length of road constructed/	Reports to the DEC/DDC;	District Roads Committee	Donor /GOK partners to

D418 Muthithi (E517)			maintained	Reports from Community.		assist in funding
C70 Kariua D417 Mariira, (E578)	10,800,000	2005-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding
E530 Kagira- D416 Kariua (E1570)	17,600,000	2005-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D417 Ikumbi- E471 Kinyona	16,000,000	2005-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community;	District Roads Committee	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D415 Nguthuru- E575 Gakui (E574)	42,000,000	2005-2006	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
E530 Gatitu C70 Gituya (E575)	25,800,000	2006-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C71 Kaharati- D424-C71 Sabasaba (E1581)	20,800,000	2006-2007	length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D420 Nyagachugu- D419 Kirima- ini (E527)	21,300,000	2006-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D420 Kiiriangoro D418 Nzora (E528)	27,200,000	2006-2007	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D419 Kamira E530 Ithoru (E529)	14,400,000	2007-2008	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
D414 Mukuria- D417 Ikumbi (E1568)	14,800,000	2007-2008	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
E528 Mungu- ini E530 Irembu (E1582)	12,000,000	2007-2008	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.
C71 Sabasaba -E530 Kahumbu Mkt (E1578)	22,400,000	2007-2008	Length of road constructed/ maintained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	District Roads Committee.	Donor /GOK partners to assist in funding.

4.2.3 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Maragua District Hosp	4 million	2002-2003	Completed the theatre.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	MOH	Ministry of health to provide funds; The District Health Management Team to do maintenance.

Hospital Mortuary	4 million	2002-2003	Completed mortuary.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	MOH	Ministry of health to provide funds; The District Health Management Team to do maintenance.
Kabati Gitura and improvement of Maranjau Dispensaries	5 million	2002-2003	Operating dispensaries.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DPHO	The Ministry to provide the necessary facilities; The dispensary management committees to do maintenance
Water & sanitation	2 million	2002-2003	No. of training; Sessions held No of people trained; No. of demonstrations.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DPHO	The public health officials to facilitate the training.
HIV/AIDS Control	6,500,000	2002-2007	Prevalence rate.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DPHO	Community, MoH,NGOs & CBOs to carry out the awareness activities.
Kangari Dispensary Sabasaba Dispensary Maragua Ridge	3 Million	2002-2004	Upgraded status with improved facilities.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DPHO	Ministry of Health to provide the necessary facilities while the health management committees do the maintenance.
Wards Construction	5,400,000	2002-2003	No. of wards constructed and their capacity.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DPHO	Ministry agencies to provide funds while the DHMTs do the maintenance.
Nginda Girls Construction of 2 Storied Dormitories	15 million	2002-2006	Number constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Ichagaki Sec: Rehabilitation of Classrooms, 4 Dormitories, Wiring and Office Completion	3.5 million	2002-2003	No. of dorms completed; No. of classrooms completed; Completed office; Living status.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Ruchu Girls: Construction of a New Administration Block	2,930,800	2002-2004	Completed administration block.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Karega Sec: Construction of One Storied Classroom	1.5 million	2002-2003	Completed storied classrooms.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Mununga Sec: Construction of Tuition	350,000	2002	Number of tuition rooms completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.

Rooms				community.		
Kamahuha Girls: Computer Installation & Water project	2 million	2002-2003	Completed water project; Completed computer room.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Muthithi Secondary Completion Of Water Project, Lab, Dh & Computer Installation	1 million	2002	Completed water reticulation system; Installed computer.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Sabasaba Secondary School	1.5 million	2002	Purchase school vehicle.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Gaichanjiru High School	1.5 m	2002-2003	Completed water project.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide Funds
Rarakwa Secondary	1.5 m	2002-2003	Vehicle purchased.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from community	BOG/PTA	Parents to provide funds.
Ndera Primary School	26,000	2002	Toilets constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Gathanga Primary School	87,800	2002	No. of classrooms completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Kaguthi Primary School	137,790	2002	Completed office block.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Kanyiri-ini Primary School	120,000	2002-2003	No. of classrooms completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Gathima-ini Primary School	100,000	2002	Completed staffroom, D/Hall, A/C Office.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; & from community	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Njora Primary School	172,162	2002-2003	Completed administration block.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Kiugu Primary School	134,800	2002-2003	No. of latrines constructed; Fenced office compound; Completed tank.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds
Kahumbu Primary School	129,800	2002	No. of latrines constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Gakeu Primary School	137,110	2002	No. of classrooms constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from	School Committee; School	Parents to provide funds.

				community.	administration	
Mbogoini Primary School	100,000	2002	Completed Library. Completed gate.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Githuya Primary School	181,900	2002	Completed classrooms.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration	Parents to provide funds.
Githigi Primary School	100,000	2002	No. of classrooms renovated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration	Parents to provide funds.
Wahu Primary School	117,000	2002	No. of classrooms constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Ruona Primary School	138,000	2002	No. of pit latrines constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community	School Committee; School administration	Parents to provide funds.
Githugia Primary School	180,000	2002	No. of pit latrines constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Gakoigo Primary School	222,690	2002	Completed classrooms; No. of toilets completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Gathera Primary School	120,000	2002-2003	Completed water tanks.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration	Parents to provide funds.
Nyagachugu Primary Primary	120,000	2002	Completed classrooms.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Sabasaba Primary School	100,000	2002	No. of latrines constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Igikiro Primary School	117,000	2002	No. of toilets constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Nyati Primary School	210,000	2002	No of classrooms constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from community	School Committee; School administration	Parents to provide funds.
Ndorome Primary School	112,605	2002	Completed classrooms.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration	Parents to provide funds.
Kahaini Primary School	136,515	2002-2003	School gate Water tank	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.

Maganjo Primary School Gate	60,000	2002-2003	Completed school gate.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.
Muiri Primary School	100,000	2002-2003	Completed administration block	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	School Committee; School administration.	Parents to provide funds.

4.2.4 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Costs Kshs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibility
Water supply	20 million	2002-2003	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	No of boreholes bank Area covered.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Communities to provide labour GOK to provide funds.
Roads Rehabilitation	5 million	2002-2003	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors	Length of roads graded.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from Community	Communities to provide labour GOK to provide funds.
Construction Of Children's Home	6 million	2002-2007	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Completed children's rehabilitation.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	GOK, NGO & Community to assist funding DWO to do estimates.
Bridges Construction	4 million	2002-2003	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	No of bridges rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Communities to provide labour GOK to provide funds.
Construction Of Modern Hall	7 million	2002-2005	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Completed hall.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	GOK, NGO & Community to assist funding DWO to do estimates.
Community Mortuary	6 million	2002 - 2005	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Completed Mortuary.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	GOK, NGO & Community to assist funding DWO to do estimates.
Sewerage System	30 million	2003-2005	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Completed sewerage system.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Communities to provide labour GOK to provide funds.
Fruit Processing Plant	50 million	2002-2010	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Complete factory; Products processed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Communities to provide labour GOK to provide funds.
Library Services	4 million	2002-2007	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Available land; Library.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	GOK, NGO & Community to assist funding DWO to do estimates.
Community Cemetery	10 million	2002-2005	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Available general office land.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	GOK, NGO & Community to assist funding DWO to do estimates.
Resettlement Of Squatters	10 million	2002-2005	Makuyu Town Council through LATF & Donors.	Available land; No. of squatters settled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Community.	Local authority to provide.

4.2.5 Maragua County Council

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Ngurweini Health Centre	50,000	2002	Completion status.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Maragwa County Council to provide funds while the community does the maintenance.
Purchase of 2 Motor Vehicles	3,000,000	2002	No. of vehicles purchased.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	County Council to do the purchasing.
Grading Nginda Roads	300,000	2002	Completion status.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Maragwa County Council to the grading.
Boro Foot Bridge	150,000	202	Completion status.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to community parents efforts.
Building Kiamaingi Pry School	150,000	2002	Classrooms constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds for the construction.
Grading Wathiani Road	150,000	2002	Length covered.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds.
Building Ndorome Pry School (class)	150,000	2002	Classrooms constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	County Council to do the grading.
Grading & murruming Rwathia, Githumu, Kariua, DC Office via Mutheru	150,000	2002	Length covered.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to do the grading and murraming.
Grading Kagaa Gitura Road	100,000	2002	Length covered.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds.
Kagundu-ini Dispensary	100,000		Accomplished works.			Council to carry out the works.
Kangari Drainage	100,000		Status of drainage system.			
Repairing Mutoho Bridge	100,000	2002	Status of bridge.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds; Council to carry out the works.
Grading Manjuu – Kagunduini Road	100,000	2002	No of kilometers graded.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds; Council to carry out the works.
Grading Kagumo-ini Kagira-Mutoho Rd	100,000	2002	No of Kilometers graded.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds; Council to carry out the

						works.
Murraring Dr. Kiano – Karuku Rd	200,000	2002	Kilometers graded.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to provide funds.
Gacharage Dispensary	100,000		Power Supply to the dispensary.			Council to carry out the works.
Electricity for Nguthuru Market	200,000	2002	Power Supply	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.
Elec. Of Kigumo Health Centre	300,000		Power Supply			
Maragua ridge Dispensary	200,000		% rehabilitated.			
Grading Gichagi-Ini Gitura Raod	150,000	2002	Kilometre graded; Area covered; No. of kilometre graded	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.
Muthithi Water Project	300,000					
Grading & Murraring Kangari Loc. Roads	300,000					
Completion Of Kahariro Police Post	100,000	2002	Operational Police Post.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.
Sabasaba Disp. Maternity Wing	100,000		Operational maternity wing.			
Building Mugumoini C. Camp	50,000	2002	Completion status.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.
Grading Kiahiti Access Roads	150,000	2002	Length of road covered.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.
Kiahiti Pry School. (1 Class)	150,000		No. of classrooms constructed.			
Kabati Health Centre	100,000		Completion status.			
Gituamba P. Post	100,000	2002	Status of completion.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.
Elect. Of Naaro Market	200,000		Area covered.			
Muruka Dispensary	100,000	2002	Status of completion.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	County Council.	Council to carry out the works.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sub-Sector	2002 Present Situation	2004 Mid term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Under 5 mortality rate	69/1000	65/1000	60/1000
Infant mortality rate	29/1000	25/1000	18/1000
Immunization coverage	90%	95%	100%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:12,966	1:10,000	1:8000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	14%	8%	5%
Education			
Primary schools enrolment	Boys 102% Girls 106%	Boys 102% Girls 106%	Boys 102% Girls 106%
Primary school dropout rates	Boys 2.3% Girls 5%	Boys 1.5% Girls 3%	Boys 1% Girls 2%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:36	1:35	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	Boys 40% Girls 53%	Boys 50% Girls 55%	Boys 60% Girls 60%
Secondary schools drop out	Boys 13% Girls 16%	Boys 10% Girls 14%	Boys 8% Girls 10%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18	1:17	1:15
District literacy level	85%	90%	95%
Roads			
Murram/graveled	292.6 km	330 km	400km
Water			
No of household with Access to potable water	60%	75%	95%
Absolute poverty	33%	30%	25%
Energy			
% Household with electricity connections	20%	25%	30%
% Trading centres with electricity	50%	60%	80%
% Households using solar power	<1%	2%	5%
% Households using firewood/charcoal	95%	90%	85%
Rate of urbanisation	15%	20%	25%
% Household using biogas (cooking)	<1%	2%	5%