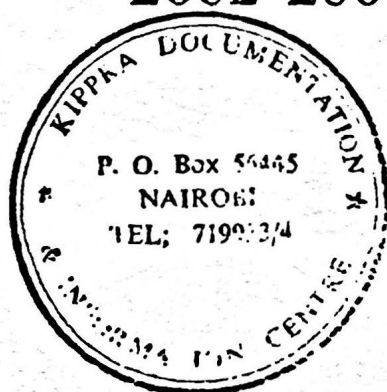




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**MURANG'A
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**



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

FOREWORD

The 7th Murang'a 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 Teams. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in the district. 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 Murang'a 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, main physical features, settlement patterns, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Murang'a 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 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.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Murang'a DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, provides project/programme activities, targets and sets out 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 ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Bit	Bitumen
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDM	Catholic Diocese of Murang'a
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LASDAP	Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Livestock and Extension Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PRISM	Primary School Management Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RARP	Rural Access Road Programme
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture and Community Development Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMASSE	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science (Teaching in Secondary Education)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative units and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district. It contains a District Fact Sheet that provides a snap shot of the situation in the district at the start of the plan period. The fact sheet shows a wide spectrum of data important to the various stakeholders working towards poverty reduction in the district. In addition it highlights the basic resource potential of the district critical to the development of appropriate strategies for reviving the economy and reducing poverty. These issues are analysed with the view of achieving the theme of the plan, which is, "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the location of the district and the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy of the district for the Plan period 2002-2008.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Murang'a District is one of the seven districts in Central Province. It is bordered by Nyeri District to the north, Maragua District to the southwest, Nyandarua District to the west and Kirinyaga District to the east. It lies between latitudes 0°34' South and 1°07' South and longitudes 36° East and 37°27' East.

The district's total area is 756 Km² (excluding the Aberdare Forest, which is 174 Km²). It has four administrative divisions namely Kiharu, Kahuro, Kangema and Mathioya. There are seventeen locations and seventy sub-locations. It has three local authorities namely; Murang'a Municipal Council, Murang'a County Council and Kangema Town Council. There are three constituencies, viz; Mathioya, Kiharu and Kangema. Table 1.1 provides the total area and the administrative divisions of the district.

Table 1.1 Area of District by Division

Division	Area (km ²)
Kahuro	167.9
Kangema	127.7
Kiharu	239.6
Mathioya	220.8
Aberdare Forest	174
Total	930

Source: District Statistics Office, Murang'a 2001

MURANGA DISTRICT: Administrative Boundaries



Prepared by CBS, 1989 Population Census

This Map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Murang'a District is predominantly an agricultural region with farm holdings, which are generally small but varying from the highland areas, the middle zone and the low areas. The land rises gradually from an altitude of 914m in the east to 3,353m above sea level along the slopes of the Aberdares to the west. The highest areas to the west have deeply dissected topography and are well drained by several rivers, which include Mathioya North, Mathioya South and Maragwa flowing eastwards to join the Tana River. This type of topography has a high potential for agriculture.

Temperatures vary with altitude. In the eastern lower areas the maximum annual temperatures range between 26^o and 30^o Celsius while the minimum annual temperatures range between 14^o and 18^o Celsius. In the western area, which has mostly high altitudes, the minimum temperatures can be as low as 6^o Celsius. The temperatures are moderate in the medium potential areas.

There are two rainfall seasons, that is, March – May (long rains) and October-November (short rains). The high potential areas receive an average annual rainfall of between 1,400mm and 1,600mm. Within the medium potential areas, annual rainfall averages between 900mm and 1,400mm. Low potential areas receive rainfall of less than 900mm per annum. Rainfall in high and medium potential areas is reliable and well distributed throughout the year and is adequate for cultivation. In contrast, rainfall in the low potential areas is unevenly distributed and thus unsuitable for cash crop production.

Variations in altitude, rainfall and temperature between the highland and lowland coupled with differences in the underlying geology of both volcanic and basement system rocks give rise to a variety of soil types. Highland areas have rich red volcanic soils suitable especially for tea. Coffee, maize and dairy farming is also practiced in this region. Soils in the lower areas are predominantly black cotton soils with seasonal impeded drainage.

The district has a combination of both natural and exotic forests all forming the expansive Aberdares Forest, which occupies a fifth (174 km²) of the district's total area.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Kiharu Division has the lowest population density of 354 persons per km² and falls under the lowland areas. The farms here are relatively large in size ranging between 2 to 7 acres. The climate is unsuitable for cash crop production (tea and coffee). This area however, has a high potential for food crops with the majority of the people concentrated in the peripheral areas of Murang'a Town. Majority of the people in this division are living below poverty line. Most vulnerable groups include the unemployed who are mainly the youth. The farmers engage mainly in subsistence production and therefore realize little incomes to support modest livelihood.

Kahuro Division, on the other hand, falls under the transitional zone, that is, the middle zone and has the highest population density of 552 persons per km². A large part of the division enjoys a moderate type of climate suitable mainly for food crops and cash crops especially coffee. However, tea is also grown but it is limited to suitable climatic conditions found in the areas bordering Kangema Division. Dairy farming is also popular. Kangema and Kiharu Divisions form the Kiharu constituency. The larger part of the

terrain is moderately steep but does not significantly affect settlement patterns because of the relatively small farm holdings, which range between 1 to 3 acres per household. Human settlements are evenly distributed across the division including the steep slopes in some areas.

Kahuro Division has two upcoming market centres namely, Kahuro market which houses the division headquarters and Kahatia market. The latter falls under the tea growing upper areas and has a booming business boosted by higher returns from tea production. Majority of the people in the division earn low income. Coffee, the main source of income has been on the verge of collapse. This has been exacerbated further by the virtual collapse of the dairy sector after its liberalization.

Both Kangema and Mathioya Divisions whose population densities are 482 and 502 persons per km² respectively border the Aberdare Forest. The two divisions generally have a steep hilly topography and enjoy a climate suitable mainly for tea production. The human settlements are found along steep slopes and generally limited flat areas. Majority of the people generally enjoy affluent living standards. Average farm holdings are very small with some households occupying less than one acre of land. Crop diversification is however very limited because of the unsuitable weather patterns. Households have to purchase their food requirements from outside. This bears heavily on household income and impacts negatively on other forms of livelihood. The most vulnerable groups to poverty include the unemployed youth, the landless, the widows and orphans. Some parts of Mathioya Division, which border Kiharu Division on the lower parts suffer from unfavourable climatic conditions similar to those of Kiharu Division. Most inhabitants of Kamacharia Location which is in Mathioya Division live below poverty line.

Kangema and Mathioya Divisions, just like Kahuro Division, have upcoming market centres namely Kangema and Kiriaini respectively. These centres are a beehive of business activities and flourishing commerce. They have attracted private investments. There exists direct commercial links between these upcoming and thriving market centres with Nairobi. Table 1.2 shows the population distribution and density by division.

Table 1.2 Population Distribution and Density by Division (Year 2002)

Division	Population	Density Persons Per Km ²
Kahuro	92,633	552
Kangema	61,533	482
Kiharu	85,355	356
Mathioya	110,771	502
Aberdare Forest	11	0.06
Total	350,303	377

Source: District Statistics Office, Murang'a, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet gives specific data on the district and presents data on physiographic, natural conditions and socio-economic data.

Area (Km²)			
Total Area	930		
Arable land	593		
Non-arable (does not include water mass & Gazetted Forests)	154		
Water Mass	9		
Gazetted Forest	174		
Topography and Climate			
Altitude:	Lowest	914m	
	Highest	3,354m	
Rainfall:	Mumbi	1,040.5mm. (June 2000 – June 2001)	
	Kiriaini	1,856.8mm. (June 2000 – June 2001)	
	Kahuro	337.2mm (June 2000 – November 2000)	
Rainfall by season:	Long	1,100mm.	
	Short	500mm.	
Temperature range:	Maximum	30°C	
	Minimum	6°C	
Temperature Average	18.7°C		
Demographic and Population Profiles Population size (Year 2002)	350,303		
Population Structure			
Males	165,614		
Females	184,689		
Youthful Population (15 – 25)	79,159		
Sex Ratio (Femles:Males)	1.1:1		
Total Population Pri. school going age (6-13 years)	88,005		
Total Population Sec. going age (14-17 years)	40,415		
Total Labour force (15-64 years)	184,541		
Dependency Ratio	100:90		
Population growth rate	0.2%		
Density			
Highest Density (Kahuro)	552		
Lowest Density (Kiharu)	356		
Average Density (District)	377		
Rural Population			
Rural Population at the start of the plan period	278,980		
Urban Population			
No. of towns with population of 2,000 to 10,000	3 (Murang'a, Kangema, Kiriaini)		
Urban population at the start of the Plan period	69,324		
Crude birth rate	26 per 1000		
Crude death rate	9 per 1000		
Life expectancy	55 years		
Infant mortality rate	Not available		
Total fertility rate	5.1		
Socio-Economic Indicators			
Total No. of households	84,900		
Average household size	4.1		
Number of female headed households	16,980		
Number of Children Headed households	420		
Number of disabled.	1,460		
Children's Department case load analysis			
Description	Boys	Girls	Total
Neglected	51	65	116
Abused	5	4	9
Abandoned	1	3	4
Delinquent/indiscipline	55	7	62
Destitute	22	12	34

Absolute Poverty (Rural and Urban)	120,560 (39%)		
Contribution to National Poverty	0.8%		
Average household income: Sectoral			
Contribution to household income:			
▪ Agriculture	60%		
▪ Rural self-employment	10%		
▪ Wage employment	5%		
▪ Urban self employment	20%		
▪ Other	5%		
No of unemployed	73,290		
Agriculture			
Average farm size(Small scale)	0.7 Ha.		
Average farm size (Large scale)	Nil		
Main food crops produced	Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes		
Main cash crops produced	Tea, Coffee, Fruits		
Total acreage under food crops	27,130.(Ha) Two seasons		
Total acreage under cash crops	15,200 (Ha) Two seasons		
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	On farm; Crop stores Off farm; store crabbers		
Population working in the agricultural sector	243,000		
Total No. of ranches	Nil		
Average size of ranches	Nil		
Main livestock bred	Friesian, Aryshire		
Land carrying capacity	2.5 LU/Ha.		
Population working in the livestock sector	120,000		
Main species of fish catch	Labeo, Barbus, Rain bow Trout, Common Carp, Brown Trout		
Population of fish farmers	101		
No. of fish ponds	106		
Area of fish ponds (m. sq.)	9,653 m.square		
Main species of fish cultured	Tilapia zilli, Catfish		
No. of landing beaches	Nil		
Main forest products	Timber, Fuel wood, Bamboo		
Number of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills, furniture works etc.)	500		
Cooperatives			
Number of active Cooperatives by type(i.e. SACCOS, Agriculture Cooperatives, Unions, housing etc.)	44		
Type of Co-op	No. Active	No. Collapsed last 5 Years	Total Registered members
Coffee Co-ops	19	1	60,007
Urban SACCOS	11	1	13,325
Rural SAACOS	4	-	2,000
Dairy Co-ops	2	10	7,720
Housing Co-ops	4	-	425
Multipurpose	2	-	220
Unions	2	-	109,767
Total turnover by type			
Coffee Cooperative Societies	KShs. 855,869,831		
Urban SACCOS	KShs.53,112,192		
Rural SACCOS	KShs.271,849,203		
Dairy Co-ops	KShs.32,462,190		
Housing Co-ops	KShs.900,483		
Unions	KShs.334,502,105		
Multipurpose	KShs.118,322		
Water and Sanitation			
No. of households with access to piped water	7,760		
No. of households with access to potable water	11,680		

No. of permanent rivers	4																								
No. of wells	187																								
No. of protected springs	85																								
No. of boreholes	9																								
No. of dams	1																								
No. of households with roof catchments	1,175																								
Average distance to nearest potable water point	3Km.																								
No. of VIP Latrines	19,652																								
Education Facilities																									
Pre-Primary																									
No. of Pre-Primary schools	298																								
Total enrolment rates	Boys - 5,555 Girls - 5,404																								
Total dropout rates	Boys - 10% Girls - 12%																								
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26																								
Average years of school attendance	3 years																								
Primary																									
No. of Primary schools	226																								
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys - 91% Girls - 92.8%																								
Total dropout rates by sex	Boys - 6% Girls - 11%																								
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30																								
Average years of school attendance	7 Years																								
Secondary																									
Number of secondary schools	87																								
Total enrolment rates by sex	Boys - 75% Girls - 65%																								
Total drop out rates by sex	Boys - 12% Girls - 15%																								
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:16																								
Average years of school attendance by sex	Boys - 4 Girls - 3																								
Tertiary																									
No. of other training Institutions (e.g., Colleges, Polytechnics, etc.)	18																								
Main types of training institutions	College of Technology & Youth Polytechnics																								
Adult Literacy																									
No. of adult literacy classes	68																								
Enrolment by sex	Males - 152 Females - 717																								
Dropout rates by sex	Males - 30 Females - 8%																								
Literacy level by sex	Males - 83% Females - 67%																								
Health																									
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria Respiratory Tract Infections Water Borne Diseases																								
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:30,000																								
Number of Hospitals	3																								
Health Centres	2																								
Dispensaries (GOK)	32																								
Average Distance from Murang'a Town to: Kangema Health Centre Kirogo Health Centre Furthest Dispensary (Wanjerere) from Murang'a Town Average distance from one facility to the other	25km 18km 46km 5-7km																								
HIV/AIDS																									
Population infected	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MALE</th> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1997</td> <td>70</td> <td>80</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td>91</td> <td>154</td> <td>243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>100</td> <td>160</td> <td>260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>119</td> <td>171</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>63</td> <td>121</td> <td>*184</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1997	70	80	150	1998	91	154	243	1999	100	160	260	2000	119	171	290	2001	63	121	*184
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL																						
1997	70	80	150																						
1998	91	154	243																						
1999	100	160	260																						
2000	119	171	290																						
2001	63	121	*184																						
	* Up to August 2001																								
	NB. Some of the patients do not attend Hospital; therefore the number might be higher than this.																								
Energy																									
No. of households with electricity connections (No. of Accounts)																									

	4,800
No. of trading centres with electricity	12
% of rural households using solar power	<1%
% of households using firewood/charcoal/kerosene	73%
% No. of Households using Gas/ Biogas	17%
Transport Facilities	Division Bit Gr. Earth
Total Kilometres of roads (i.e., earth murrum, (RAR), bitumen), by division, location and sub-location	Kiharu 64.2 100.4 89.3 Kahuro 28.2 59.7 114.5 Kangema 18.2 36.9 77.4 Mathioya 36.3 35.4 132.1
Total Km of railway line	20 Km.
Number of stations	1 Station
No. of public service vehicles	Not known
Communications	
No. of households with Telephone connections	696
No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections	676
Mobile service coverage	Not known
No. of Posts sub post offices	Posts - 7 Sub-Posts - 8
No. of Telephone booths	94
No. of households without Radios	21,000
No. of cyber cafes	1
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
No. of centres markets	30
No. of Hotels	68
No. of Tourist class hotels	2No. (Murang'a Mukawa lodge, Murang'a Tourist lodge)
Main tourist attractions	Sport fishing, Mukuru Wa Nyagathanga, Aberdare Forest
No. of registered hotels	68
No. of licensed businesses	1,042
Total number of informal sector enterprises	223
Banks and Financial Institutions	
No. of banks	7
No. of other financial institutions	13
No. of Micro-finance institutions	15

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING
ISSUES

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing a broad overview of the 1997-2001 Plan and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of the previous Plan in terms of achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Policy Papers. Finally the Chapter looks at cross cutting issues and major development challenges that the district is likely to face and address during this plan period.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The 1997-2001 District Development Plan was rather ambitious. Many projects were proposed but most of the sectors realized less than 20 per cent implementation of the planned activities. Funding limitations largely caused the poor implementation. The situation was further complicated by the collapse of the major economic sectors during the plan period. The most affected were the coffee and dairy sectors which happened to be the backbone of the district's economy. The El Nino and La Nina weather phenomena in 1997 and 1998, the gradual collapse of the cooperative movement orchestrated by the liberalization policies, the falling international prices of coffee, and the unfavourable weather patterns have individually contributed to the gradual adverse state of the district's economy.

The negative impact of the 1997 El-Nino rains is still being felt to date especially with respect to the rural access roads and bridges and gazetted water supplies. However, programmes to reverse the adverse scenario have been put in place. The implementation of the EL Nino rehabilitation programme to rehabilitate roads and water supplies is under way. Concerted community initiatives have also been put in place to diversify from agriculture so as to reduce dependence on coffee and dairy products. The community initiatives include self-help group income generating activities, community projects in water provision and dispensary construction among others. Parallel to these are programmes targeting poverty reduction most of which are being piloted in the district with the assistance of multilateral organizations and bilateral donors which include; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SIDA, World Bank, JICA, jointly with the Government of Kenya. Examples include Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (ESL), Capacity 21 Kendelevu Project, Good Governance and National Aids Control Programmes, Kenya National Aids Disaster Response Project, ALEP-SIDA, Urban Transport Development Project.

In addition, the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultations spelt out key concerns that require priority intervention so as to reverse the district's negative economic trend. The PRSP document will serve as an important guide to a multi-sectoral response towards implementation of various activities with the government playing the role of facilitator.

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

Table 2.1 below provides the implementation status of projects and programme proposed in the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan (DDP). The achievements and constraints are highlighted. Inadequate funding emerged as the main constraint in most of the cases.

This was largely due to the economic hardships that were prevalent in the country that constrained the availability of development funding as a whole.

During this plan period efforts will be made to ensure that only projects and programmes commensurate with available development funding are included. Further efforts will be made to promote increased collaboration between main development players notably the churches, non governmental organizations, private sector and the government to address growing poverty levels and HIV/AIDS incidence which threatens sustainability of all development initiatives. Indeed, the partnership drive will be very instrumental towards implementation of Muranga's PRSP and DDP.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan

Sector	Planned Activities (1997-2001)	Achievements	Constraints
Agriculture	National Extension Project II (NEP II). Soil and water conservation Small Holder Coffee Improvement Project II (SCIP II) Integrated Small Livestock Project II (ISLP-GTZ) Livestock (Pig) Development Project Irrigation Development.	Completed in 1998. Completed in June 2000. Completed in June 1998. Completed March 2000. Completed in December 1999. Implementation of Gakaki Irrigation Project still going on.	Low staff/farmer ratio. Inadequate transport. Poor weather conditions. High capital requirements to initiate some projects Poor markets and marketing systems. Poor soil fertility. Inadequate funds for extension services.
Water	Rehabilitation and augmentation of: Gatango Rural Water Supply. Mathioya Rural Water Supply. Murang'a Urban Water Supply Kahuti Rural and Kangema Urban Water supply.	No major rehabilitation were carried out. Regular operation and maintenance. Regular operation and maintenance. Partial Rehabilitation Regular operation and maintenance.	Inadequate funds for rehabilitation and augmentation. Piecemeal allocations. Inadequate facilities and equipments Inadequate transport Very few actors in the sector apart from GOK
Public Works	Recarpeting/Resealing 154.6 Km. Regravelling/Gravelling of 111.1 Km. Minor Roads Programme 32 Km. Bridges – No. 1 on C70	Nil 12.4 Km. 19.6 Km. Nil	Inadequate funds. Inadequate facilities and equipment.
Health	Establishment of water system in Hospital. Rehabilitation/Renovation of wards. Construction of staff houses. Construction of amenity ward. Purchase of ambulance. Upgrading of Nyakianga H/centre.	Established Partly done Not done In progress Purchased Not done	Inadequate funding. Poor workmanship.
Office of the President	Renovation of A.P. Lines. Construction of DO's Office in Kiharu and Mathioya Division. Procurement of vehicles for DO's office in Kiharu and Mathioya Divisions. Construction of Kiangochi Police Post. Renovation of Kiriaini Police Post. Construction of Kabuta Police Post. Construction of Mugoiri Police Post.	Not done Not done Not done Built by community and is operational. Renovated by community, is operational Constructed by community, is operational Not done	Inadequate funds/No funding.
Technical Training	Construction of Kiriaini Jua Kali sheds.	Not done	No funds. Lack of plots for

Sector	Planned Activities (1997-2001)	Achievements	Constraints
			construction of sheds. Lack of credit facilities. High interest rates.
Fisheries	Increase fish production. Establishment of fish demonstration ponds. Restock rivers with trout for sport fishing.	Fish production increased by 101 per cent. Fishponds increased to 106. Renovation of 4 existing ponds. Restocking not done.	Inadequate funds. Lack of transport.
Probation	Conducting of social enquiries and writing of quality reports. Creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS. Diversify scope of community service orders.	Cases handled: Probation cases – 776. Borstals – 60. Special categories – 8. Long-term prisoner – 7. Community service orders – 1506.	Inadequate transport. Inadequate funds. High mortality of clients due to HIV/AIDS. Inadequate staff.
Social Services	Group promotion and development. Rehabilitation of disabled persons. Social welfare services. Assistance to groups. Rehabilitation of Murang'a vocational rehabilitation centre.	Registration of 1740 groups. Rehabilitation of 60 disabled. Assistance of 200 cases. Not done.	Inadequate funds. Inadequate staff. Inadequate transport.
Adult Education	Completion of Kangema Departmental offices. Construction of Division offices in Kiharu, Kahuro and Mathioya.	None. None.	Lack of funds.
Culture	Register and promote 1,000 cultural groups. Organize music festivals. Establish a cultural centre and library at District Headquarters.	Register 65 cultural groups Participate twice in Provincial Music festivals Not done. Not done.	Lack of staff at Divisional & Locational level Lack of transport Inadequate funds
Sports	Purchase of sports equipments Purchase of vehicle. Construction of a District Stadium and Recreation centre.	Not done. Not done. Not done.	Inadequate funds. Lack of transport. Inadequate sports. Equipments and facilities.
Forestry	Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme. Planting trees within gazetted forests. Wanjerere forest station. Kiambicho forest station.	2 Million seedlings raised 64 tree nurseries established.	Inadequate funds. Ban on forest harvesting. Inadequate staff.
Labour and Manpower	Procurement of vehicle. Construction of office block.	Not done. Not done.	Lack of funds. No of plot was allocated.
Co-operatives	Pork processing plant in Murang'a Town. Cotton promotion project in Kiharu Division. Low cost housing scheme. Entrepreneurs Dev. Project. Agro-based small-scale industries. Construction of Divisional Headquarters – Kiharu, Kahuro, Kangema and Mathioya. Construction of District Headquarters.	Not done. Not done. Not done. Not done. Not done.	Inadequate funds. Liberalization of Co-op sector.
Murang'a County Council	Construction of Kangema Abattoir. Construction of Koimbi Children's Home, Dining Hall and Dormitory. Gravelling of roads. Provision of culverts for Kangema/Mathioya Rural access roads. Opening of Gakurwe and Kaweru	Completed and operational. Completed and operational. Procured 228 culverts opened. Implementation in progress.	Inadequate funds. Politics.

Sector	Planned Activities (1997-2001)	Achievements	Constraints
	open-air markets. Rehabilitation of Kiriaini market.		
Education	Construction of science laboratories. Construction of school workshops. Construction of school libraries. Construction of water supplies. Electricity installation and connections.	Partially done.	Inadequate funds.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

The theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan and the District Development Plan is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The National Development Plan focuses on broad macro economic and sectoral objectives. The DDP translated these broad objectives into district specific strategies, programmes and projects. The DDP has also taken cognisance of the district specific long and short term plans for the Local Authorities, NGOs, Regional Authorities and other development partners in the district.

The NDP and DDP are medium term documents that provide linkage between the long-term policies and the short-term policies. The long-term policies are articulated in the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015 and the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the year 2020. The NPEP targets reduction of poverty by 50 per cent by the year 2015 and underscores the importance of rapid and sustained growth as prerequisite for tackling the poverty problem. The Sessional Paper on Industrial transformation recognizes agriculture and industry as twin engines for faster economic growth. The 2002-2008 Murang'a DDP is developed within the overall policy framework provided by the NPEP, the 2002-2008 NDP and the Sessional Paper on Industrial Transformation to the year 2020.

The DDP has been prepared in line with the MTEF sectors. The major link between the DDP, the PRSP and the NDP will be the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which is three a year rolling expenditure review and annual budget. The MTEF ensures that budgetary allocations are directed from the various ministries/sectors to projects and programmes as per the PRSP priorities.

The PRSP/MTEF process emphasises partnership and stakeholder collaboration in the planning and implementation process. Consistent with the PRSP/MTEF strategy of emphasizing stakeholder partnership and collaboration, the DDP has attempted to adopt a more integrated approach in addressing the issues related to infrastructure, employment, education, health, credit, agricultural extension and HIV/AIDS, among others.

On infrastructure development, partnership and collaboration will be promoted between the key actors including the District Roads Board, Local Authorities and World Bank. To achieve this, the District Roads Board and the District Development Committee will be responsible for overall harmonization of work plans to facilitate progressive infrastructure development in the district over the plan period. The rehabilitation plans

for all the organizations involved in infrastructure will be harmonized to guard against duplication and ensure smooth rehabilitation process.

On employment, the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development will coordinate various programmes jointly funded by Government, NGOs and United Nations Development Programme. One such programme is the Employment Promotion and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, which is being piloted in the district and is being implemented by contracted NGOs and community organizations. The programme is expected to continue through the first PRSP period.

Collaborative efforts will also be put in place to create an enabling environment for small scale and micro enterprises finance in (SSMF) in form of supportive infrastructures, credit and training and facilities. Local Authorities will play a key role in creating an enabling environment through their designated mandate and especially during implementation of the Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP). The LASDAP is a new initiative to support national efforts in poverty reduction, which aims at improving and extending service delivery to residents.

The DDP has also incorporated measures to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which are already in place. These include plans for the National AIDS Control Council, Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCS), District AIDS Control Committee (DACC), and plans for all development agencies to create awareness on mitigation. The DACC will have the overall mandate to provide both vertical and horizontal harmonization and coordination of activities to ensure reduction of prevalence rates in the district.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section examines the major development challenges and crosscutting issues, which will be addressed during the plan period in order to promote growth and reduce poverty. These challenges include population growth in relation to economic growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS pandemic, gender inequality, environmental degradation, disasters and food insecurity.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The 1999 National Population Census recorded a population of 348,304 people for Murang'a District with a growth rate of 0.2 per cent per annum. The population is projected to rise to 350,303 persons in 2002, and to 354,334 persons by end of plan period. The female/male sex ratio in 2002 is estimated to be 1.1:1. The high female population in relation to male is attributed to high male out-migration to other districts and towns in search of employment and business opportunities.

The district annual population growth rate of 0.2 per cent per annum is the lowest in the province and also low in relation to the national average of 2.4 per cent per annum. The population aged 0-19 account for approximately 54.3 per cent of the total population. This predominantly young population will put more demand on services to cater for their needs, such as education and health. Table 2.2 below gives population projections by age cohorts and sex over the plan period.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex 1999 – 2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 – 4	22,508	22,175	22,644	22,309	22,735	22,398	22,826	22,488	22,918	22,578
5 – 9	21,917	21,694	22,049	21,824	22,137	21,912	22,226	21,999	22,315	22,087
10 – 14	28,331	27,876	28,506	28,048	28,623	28,163	28,741	28,278	28,859	28,394
15 – 19	22,797	21,938	22,935	22,070	23,027	22,158	23,120	22,247	23,212	22,336
20 – 24	12,705	15,183	12,777	15,271	12,826	15,330	12,874	15,389	12,923	15,448
25 – 29	9,580	12,830	9,633	12,903	9,668	12,952	9,704	13,001	9,739	13,050
30 – 34	8,347	10,886	8,392	10,947	8,423	10,988	8,453	11,029	8,484	11,070
35 – 39	7,277	10,141	7,316	10,197	7,342	10,235	7,368	10,273	7,394	10,311
40 – 44	5,287	6,857	5,314	6,893	5,333	6,918	5,351	6,942	5,369	6,967
45 – 49	5,230	6,924	5,257	6,961	5,275	6,985	5,293	7,010	5,311	7,035
50 – 54	5,362	6,187	5,390	6,219	5,408	6,241	5,427	6,263	5,446	6,285
55 – 59	3,616	4,571	3,634	4,594	3,646	4,610	3,658	4,625	3,670	4,641
60 – 64	3,187	4,375	3,202	4,397	3,213	4,412	3,223	4,427	3,234	4,442
65 – 69	2,465	3,353	2,477	3,369	2,484	3,380	2,492	3,391	2,500	3,402
70 – 74	2,204	2,977	2,214	2,991	2,221	3,001	2,228	3,011	2,235	3,020
75 – 79	1,612	1,999	1,619	2,008	1,624	2,014	1,629	2,020	1,634	2,027
80 +	2,245	3,668	2,255	3,686	2,262	3,698	2,269	3,710	2,276	3,723
Total	164,670	183,634	165,614	184,689	166,246	185,395	166,881	186,104	167,518	186,816

Source: District Statistics Office, Murang'a 2001

Table 2.3 gives population projections for selected age groups. The age group 6-13 constitute the primary school going age population. The age group is projected to rise from 88,005 in 2002, to 89,140 by end of the plan period, while the secondary school going age 14-17 years is projected to rise from 40,415 in 2002 to 40,898 persons by the end of plan period. Both the primary and secondary school going age constitutes 36.7 per cent of the total population at the start of the plan period. This high percentage of school going age population will necessitate investment in learning/teaching facilities, school development and teaching staff.

The age group 15-64 represent the labour force. In 1999, total labour force was 183,225 accounting for 52.6 per cent of the total population. The labour force is projected to rise from 184,541 in 2002 and to 187,089 in 2008. It should, however, be noted that the labour force is threatened by the HIV/AIDS pandemic given the high prevalence rate in the district. At the moment it is estimated that HIV/prevalence is 17 per cent. The other significant threat to the labour force is the serious out-migration of productive labour force to major towns outside the district. Measures would be put in place during the Plan period to arrest these trends.

The Female population in age bracket 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. This age group is projected to rise to 85,338 in 2002 and to 86,508 in 2008. This age group constitute 24.4 per cent of the population at the start of the plan period.

Table 2.3 Population Projection for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary 6 – 13	40,793	46,649	41,054	46,951	41,228	47,153	41,404	47,356	41,580	47,560
Secondary 14 – 17	20,516	19,659	20,639	19,776	20,721	19,854	20,803	19,933	20,886	20,012
Youth 15 – 25	37,993	40,665	38,234	40,925	38,396	41,099	38,558	41,274	38,721	41,449
Female 15 – 49		84,759		85,338		85,726		86,116		86,508
Labour Force 15 – 64	83,388	99,892	83,957	100,584	84,338	101,049	84,721	101,515	85,106	101,983

Source: District statistics Office .

Murang'a, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

The district has high poverty levels, which according to the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey is about 39 per cent of the population living below the poverty line. The poor are not able to access the basic necessities of life. The food poor constitute 36 per cent of the population. The vulnerable groups hardest hit by poverty include; women, the unemployed youth, widows and orphans, neglected retired old people, the street children and those living in the marginal areas of the district. Table 2.4 shows the incidence of poverty by division in the district. Kiharu Division has the largest number of the poor followed by Kahuro.

Table 2.4: Poverty incidence by Division

Division	Population Size	% Poor Persons	No. Poor Persons
Kahuro	92,104	35	32,236
Kangema	61,182	30	18,355
Kiharu	84,868	50	42,434
Mathioya	110,139	25	27,535
Total	348,293		120,560

Source: Murang'a District Poverty Assessment Report 2000

Poverty in the district manifests itself in many ways including; inaccessibility to health services, food insecurity, inadequate potable water, lack of good and proper clothing, inadequate shelter, poor sanitation, high levels of unemployment and underemployment, inaccessibility to proper education and landlessness. The causes of poverty in the district are diverse and vary from place to place. However, the main causes of poverty in the district include: Poor physical infrastructure that increases the cost of accessing and marketing of agricultural produce; low returns from coffee, tea and milk which makes it difficult for the entire agricultural community to meet their basic needs such as education for children, balanced diet, shelter, clothing and health care; lack of industries and hence limited employment opportunities in the district; stringent collateral requirements and high interest rates by banks which has put capital out of reach for those who want to go into self employment; high prices of farm inputs resulting in inadequate application of fertilizers, seeds and insecticides by the farmers and this contributes to low productivity

in the agricultural sub-sector; and collapse of the major cooperative societies and the emergence of middlemen who exploit farmers:

The district's contribution to National Poverty is 0.8%. Further, the causes and impacts of poverty are not confined to the district boundaries as they are filtered to the neighbouring districts and the country at large.

2.4.3 HIV/ AIDS

HIV/AIDS pandemic poses a serious threat to the development of the district. The scourge is on the increase virtually in all the divisions. AIDS related deaths are common and those mainly affected are those within the productive age group, that is, those between 18 and 49 years of age. In Murang'a District Hospital, HIV/AIDS patients represent more than 40% of the total in-patients. Besides, the number of AIDS orphans is on the increase and so are the street children.

Progressive gains on poverty reduction may be reversed if concerted efforts are not urgently put in place to bring the HIV/AIDS pandemic under control. Kiharu Division in which Murang'a Town is located is indicatively leading in AIDS related deaths. For example, in September 2001 alone, out of the thirty-reported number of HIV/AIDS related deaths, fifteen of them were reported in Kiharu Division. Reported number of HIV/AIDS patients who have endeavoured to seek help and treatment in Murang'a District Hospital has been on the rise since 1997 with the figure almost doubling between 1997 and 2000.

According to the Ministry of Health statistics, the number of HIV/AIDS cases reported at the Muranga District Hospital as inpatients and referrals from the peripheral health institutions have been increasing over the years as indicated in Table 2.5 below. The actual number of HIV/AIDS cases could be much higher as some of the infected do not attend hospitals.

Table 2.5 Population Infected with HIV/AIDS

Year	Male	Female	Total
1997	70	80	150
1998	91	154	243
1999	100	160	260
2000	119	171	290
2001	63	121	184*

Source: Muranga District Hospital, 2001

* Up to August, 2001

Table 2.6 further shows HIV/AIDS cases for 1997-2001 by sex and respective age groups. The most affected is the age group 24-50, which accounted for 58 per cent of the cases, followed by age group 15 – 24 that accounted for 39.36 per cent. The statistics are worrying and there is need for urgent concerted efforts by all the stakeholders to tackle this problem. In this regard emphasis has been placed on the need for strengthened collaboration and networking between individuals, groups, institutions and organizations dealing with HIV/AIDS in the district.

Table 2.6 HIV/AIDS Cases from 1997 – 2001

Age	Men	Women	Total
15 – 24 years	250	285	535
24 – 50 years	296	498	794
Over 50 years	20	10	30
Total	566	793	1359

Source: District STI /HIV/AIDS Unit, Ministry of Health, 2000

The Constituency AIDS Control Committees and the District AIDS Control Committee will be required to co-ordinate all the HIV/AIDS related activities in their mandated responsibilities. The committees will also be required to involve as many stakeholders as possible. Some of the strategies that will be put in place to mitigate the situation include: emphasis on behaviour and attitude change among all the community members; strengthening counselling and guidance services in order to reduce and eliminate stigmatisation; assistance and support to both the infected and affected; strengthening community based care for people living with HIV/AIDS; and provision of adequate drugs for STDs and intravenous treatment for the management of HIV/AIDS cases.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender inequality is a common phenomenon in Murang'a District. This is deeply rooted in the cultural and traditional values, which prescribes roles based on sex and also discriminates on women as far as ownership of property is concerned. Women in the district are disadvantaged in terms of access to resources and decision-making. Women do not own household resources and they have very limited decision-making power on the use of resources. Further, women lack exposure as they don't attend development meetings and extension services hardly reach them despite the fact that they perform most of the duties at the farm level. During the plan period, a number of measures will be put in place to promote gender equality in access to resources and decision-making. Firstly, sustained campaigns will be launched through DDCs, Chiefs' barazas, religious meetings, and other development meetings to place women in leadership positions in self-help projects, church committees and school committees among others to enable them to participate in decision-making and have access to training. Secondly, priority will be given to projects and programmes which will lead to the saving of time and offload women from some of their heavy workload. These will include community water projects, appropriate technologies in the agricultural sector as well as bringing marketing services close to the community. Efforts will also be made to provide access to social services to the community, especially those that benefit both groups.

Thirdly, efforts will be made to open up more opportunities for disadvantaged women and men in non-farm income generating activities. Women and youth will be encouraged

to venture into Jua Kali sub sector, food processing, informal trade and other income generating activities.

Fourthly, campaigns will be launched to change the entrepreneurship culture to favour involving gender groups in the exploitation of all the existing opportunities. To achieve this the necessary capital for investment through grants and credits to both gender groups will be mobilized. Gender disaggregated statistics with respect to the number of women in positions of leadership, number of unemployed youth, accessibility of girl-child to formal education, among others will be necessary for policy formulation. Such information should also include group activities, administration, cooperatives membership, employment, informal sector, and provision of credit, female-headed households and land ownership.

During the plan period a number of the on-going efforts to address gender concerns in the district will be continued. One such effort is the Gender Mainstreaming and Economic Empowerment of Women Project. This is a pilot project initiated within the framework of the Country Cooperation Framework between Government of Kenya and United Nations Development Programme. The Ministry of Home Affairs, National Heritage and Sports, Culture and Social Services are the executing agency. The collaborating agencies include Ministry of Finance and Planning, UNDP, civil societies, religious organizations and the community. The main objectives of the project is to integrate gender concerns in all aspects of development and seek to empower women through sensitisation, training, improving their accessibility to cheap and affordable credit among other concerns.

There are also on-going Non Governmental Initiatives through NGOs in the district targeting women empowerment through facilitating the access of women to cheap and affordable credit. The Women Economic Empowerment Consort (WEEC) a national NGO is already very active in the divisions of Kangema, Kahuro and Mathioya and is mobilizing women to form credit groups who would benefit from credit provided by WEEC.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The district is prone to disasters such as landslides, drought, famine, disease outbreaks and road accidents. Landslides are due to rugged topography and steep terrain and loose soil anchorage. Because of land shortage, people have nevertheless settled in these landslide prone areas. Accidents are also common due to steep terrain and poor infrastructures. Roads contribute greatly to the accidents, which occur in the district. The roads have sharp corners and steep slopes, which are quite dangerous.

Drought and famine frequently occur in the lower part of Murang'a, which is semi-arid. Shortage of land and emphasis on cash crops has also contributed to famine. To satisfy their food requirements, the local people mainly rely on food purchases from markets. The cereals are sourced from neighbouring districts of Kirinyaga and Nyeri and others as far as Busia. Disease outbreaks are due to pollution, poor sanitation and inadequate water supply. The district is prone to disease outbreaks such as typhoid, dysentery, malaria and skin diseases.

A disaster preparedness and management system for the district will be put in place in order to monitor, predict and take management action on time. Awareness creation on

the causes, damages and precautionary measures will be enhanced in order to equip the community with all the necessary information.

2.4.6 Environment Conservation and Management

There is observed gradual environment degradation attributed to over-cultivation and cultivation along the riverbanks since average farm sizes are relatively small. In the lower parts formerly described as "Local 20" covering Kambirwa and Gikindu areas, charcoal burning is rampant as it present possible income generating alternative to majority of the residents. The practice has threatened afforestation efforts especially at the individual level.

Soil erosion is prevalent and exacerbated by the relatively steep terrain characteristic of the middle agro-ecological zone where coffee is mainly grown. The pulping of coffee berries in coffee factories and associated discharge of the effluent into the main rivers has caused sporadic pollution of the rivers. This is manifested by the increased turbidity of the water as the main rivers flow downstream through the middle zone to the lower and flatter areas of the district. This is in direct contrast with the clear water flows characterizing the same rivers in the tea zone. The tea bushes offer relative strong soil anchorage that limit soil erosion.

Pollution is also rampant where Murari River transcends Murang'a Town and gets heavily polluted by the informal activities that have mushroomed along its banks. Because of the inability of Murang'a Water Supply to meet the total water demand of the town residents, the river serves as the main source of water for the residents of Mjini thereby increasing their vulnerability to water borne diseases.

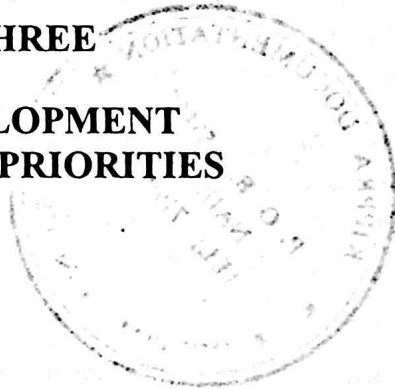
Measures to address the problem of pollution are under way. These include the passing of the new Environment Management Act and concerted efforts in the district to address poverty. An Environment Management Programme through support of the United Nations Development Programme is under way with the objective of raising awareness on environment conservation and management. This programme will be integrated with on-going poverty reduction initiatives. An Integrated Water Resources Management Project supported by SIDA is also being piloted in the district and is also addressing conservation issues.

2.4.7 Food Security

The district has a net food deficit and relies on imported foodstuff from outside. This could be attributed to several factors such as inadequate and unreliable rainfall, poor terrain, small pieces of land, poor coverage of extension services, concentration on the growing of cash crops such as coffee, tea, high prices of farm inputs and poor storage facilities.

To address the problem of food insecurity efforts will be made to enhance extension support services, subsidize farm inputs and discourage further sub-division of land. Small irrigation projects for horticultural farming will be initiated and extension services on food preservation, processing and storage and marketing will be intensified.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES





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3.0 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter the major development challenges facing the district were outlined. Chapter 3 therefore maps out the priority measures and strategies the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing the incidences of poverty and to spur economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors and the National Development Plan. The sectors include; Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communications Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. The chapter clearly states the development path envisaged for the district in the next seven years.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Currently the district is not self sufficient in food production. Coffee, which used to be the main income earner, has been declining in production. There is high potential for horticulture, tea and livestock production, which has not been fully exploited.

During the Plan period, the district will aim to increase crop and livestock production in order to promote rural employment, increase incomes and reduce poverty. Towards this goal, food self-sufficiency is to be raised to 75 per cent by the end of the plan period. Tea and milk production will be increased by 35 and 30 per cent respectively during the period.

Efforts would also be made to intensify farm based agro-processing micro industries such as fruit processing of mangoes, pears, tomatoes, bananas, etc. There will be promotion of community-initiated water supplies for domestic and livestock use. Decreased trade on off-farm products for employment generation and incremental incomes mainly within the rural market centres would be addressed.

To minimize the rampant conflicts in the cooperative movement, efforts will be intensified to promote participation of the farmers at all levels of decision-making in their co-operative societies. On irrigation development, there will be more focus on self-help micro and small irrigation units. This would include mobilization of resources both local and external, to supplement the community initiatives. Over the plan period, the government will also facilitate greater participation of communities in provision and maintenance of rural water supplies. Farm-based research and extension services will be promoted in tandem with the on-going efforts to promote community based extension services.

With the increased number of micro-finance institutions in the district, more attention will be paid to promote farmers' accessibility to the available credit facilities. Alongside this, there will be increased mobilization of these financial institutions to make their credit products affordable to the majority of the poor farmers. To promote fisheries development over the plan period there will be concerted efforts to mobilize farmers to establish individual owned fishponds at farm level.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector employs about 80 per cent of the labour force and contributes about 75 per cent of the total earnings in the district. About 89 per cent of the district's population is engaged in agricultural activities. Revamping of agricultural and rural development sector is critical to overall district growth and poverty reduction and would greatly provide the impetus for growth of all the other sectors.

Table 3.1 gives crop production in the district at the start of the Plan period and the expected production at the end of the Plan period.

Table 3.1: Crop Production

	2001			2008		
	Hectarage Ha	Yield Unit/ha	Total Production	Hectarage Ha	Yield Unit/ha	Total Production
Maize	15,400	18 bags	277,200 bags	15,400	25 bags	385,000 bags
Beans	11,500	5 bags	54,300 bags	11,500	7 bags	76,020 bags
Irish Potatoes	760	35 bags	30,450 bags	760	50 bags	43,500 bags
Brassicas	280	8 tons	2,240 tons	350	10 tons	3,500 tons
Tomatoes	170	10 tons	1,700 tons	200	15 tons	3000 tons
French beans	200	3 tons	600 tons	215	5 tons	1,075 tons
Mangoes Grafted	55	10 tons	550 tons	100	12 tons	1,200 tons
Bananas	1,200	8 tons	9,600 tons	1250	12 tons	15,000 tons
Avocadoes	30	9 tons	225 tons	35	12 tons	420 tons
Temperate fruits (pears, plums)	46	8 tons	368 tons	48	10 tons	480 tons
Macadamia	70	4 tons	280 tons	75	5 tons	375 tons
Tea	5,850	4 tons	61,074,000 Kgs.	8,155	13,050 Kgs.	106,422,750 Kgs.
Coffee	6,262	280 tons	24,000,000 Kgs.	6262	5,430 Kgs.	34,000,000 Kgs.

Source: District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Office, Murang'a, 2001

Tea is a major cash crop grown in the district. The potential area, which can be utilized for cultivation, is about 23,300 hectares. The area under tea production is about 5,850 hectares and this is expected to rise to 8,155 hectares at the end of the Plan period.

The area under coffee is about 6,262 hectares out of which 6,200 hectares is in the cooperative societies sector, while the remaining 62 hectares is in the private estate sector. Production in the district has been very low and of poor quality. During the plan period, coffee production is envisaged to increase from 24,000,000 Kgs to 34,000,000 Kgs.

With insignificant industrial contribution to total income earnings, agricultural and rural development will bring about high-income earnings and employment and this will reduce significantly most of the existing poverty manifestations. There will be reduced prevalence of diseases due to malnutrition and less need for food handouts in remote parts of Kiharu and Kahuro Divisions. Rising number of street persons and illicit consumption of lethal brews and drugs, prevalent in the district, will also be reduced significantly once this sector develops.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in the sector include, GOK, NGOs, Local Authorities, private sector and the community. The government will provide the overall policy direction and an enabling environment. The other stakeholders including CBOs, Private Sector, Coffee Board of Kenya (CBK), and Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) will be involved in extension and research, farm inputs provision, credit provision and processing and marketing.

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Improve crop production	Low soil fertility; Poor crop yields; Low use of farm inputs due to inadequate knowledge in crop production and high input costs; Poor post harvest management in fruits and vegetable production; Low utilization and production of traditional drought-tolerant crops; Poor marketing of horticultural crops; Poor access roads; Inadequate processing of tea. Low payments for coffee produced; High interest on loans and debts burden (mainly in coffee industry).	Intensify soil and water conservation; Improve soil fertility by training farmers on use of right fertilizers and making use of manure; Introduction of small packages of seeds and fertilizers, which are affordable; Train farmers on use of the right seeds. Promote local varieties of seeds that do well; Train farmers on post-harvest management through training, demonstration and field days; Add value to farm produce; Increase hectareage of traditional drought tolerant crops and Promote their consumption; Establish marketing groups; Add value to the produce through processing; Promote regular grading and rehabilitation of access roads; Expansion of existing processing units; Use of appropriate plant machinery and technology; Construction of more factories. Train farmers on proper husbandry practices; Training on proper management of societies and factories; Establish cost review committees to advice society management.

Research and Development	Promotion of research and extension	Low level of adoption of technology; Low rates of technology transfer from research stations to farmers; Low rates of technology development in research station.	Encourage on farm research and trials; More adaptive research will be done on maize, beans and fodder trees and shrubs.
Livestock Development	Improvement of livestock production.	Poor livestock husbandry practices; High incidences of diseases and parasites; Lack of organized markets for livestock production; Low quality breeding stock; Inadequate and expensive A.I services; Low quality commercial feeds and supplements; Poor access roads.	Train farmers on fodder establishment, livestock feeding, fodder conservation, housing, beehive management; Promote utilization of the right de-wormers at the appropriate time, i.e. strategic internal parasite control, hand spraying; Farmers to form marketing groups; Adding value to products through processing; Ensure stable and efficient cooperative societies; Farmer groups to train their members; Encourage farmers to venture into breeding stock production; Advise farmers on the best feed manufacturers; Regular grading rehabilitation.
Rural Water Supply	Increase Water supply for domestic and small scale irrigation.	Inadequacy of operation and maintenance funds; Inhibitive terrain leading to costly technology; Poor support from other stakeholders; Pollution of the water resources.	Strengthen community ownership and participation in operation and maintenance; Promotion of adoption of cost effective appropriate technologies; Increased mobilization and sensitisation to allow for greater stakeholders involvement; Intensify enforcements and community awareness
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Streamline land allocation and ownership.	Ignorance of the people on the need to acquire individual land titles; Shortage of blank title deeds; Corrupt practices regarding processing of fake titles.	Intensify community trainings; Follow-up on Lands Head Office to avail adequate title deeds copies; Intensify crackdown on unauthorized land brokerage firms/agencies.
Cooperative Development	Improve management of coffee cooperatives; Improvement of coffee production.	Lack of sound and effective managerial skills; Low level of farmers awareness; Persistent management wrangles and mismanagement; High farm input prices; Poor coffee prices and earnings; High debt burden;	Intensify cooperative education, training and information; Develop and implement a sound human resource development programme; Streamline management of coffee Cooperatives to improve on delivery of services; Agitate for review of the Coffee Act to allow for greater farmer involvement in coffee marketing;
	Re-activate Dairy Cooperative Societies.	Marketing malpractices by milk hawkers; Mismanagement; High debt burden.	Agitate for debt relief for the dairy Cooperatives; Intensify community education so as to reduce the role of middlemen; Community education on better management practices.
Food Security	Improved food production	Erratic rainfall in food production potential areas; High prices of farm inputs; Poor extension services; Limited Cooperative diversification in favour of mainly coffee and tea in highland areas; Inaccessibility to cheap credit.	Initiation of community owned small-scale irrigation projects; Initiate seed credit and grants; Initiate community extension services; Crop diversification; Mobilize cheap and accessible credit; Institute management information system and avail information and alternative markets.
Irrigation Development	Promotion of small scale	Unavailability of funds; High poverty levels limit	Intensify use of economical methods of irrigation, e.g. drip irrigation, hydrum and

	Irrigation projects.	community owned irrigation projects; Poor marketing infrastructure for agricultural produce; Terrain – the steep gradient inhibit irrigation water application methods such as furrow, basin and border irrigation.	money maker pumps; Intensify market research on horticultural crops, e.g. french beans, etc; Promotion of conservation structures for soil and water and to encourage rain water harvesting; Encourage community owned small scale irrigation projects; Encourage farmers to dig shallow wells for kitchen gardens
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	Increased access to rural financial services.	Unfavourable terms of credit such as high interest rates; Poor credit management; Lack of adequate information on credit availability and terms.	Intensify sensitisations and trainings on credit management; Mobilize financial institutions to avail information on their credit products; Intensify mobilization of group savings and initiation of group revolving credit fund. .
Environment	Improved environment conservation and management.	River pollution from agricultural related activities; Poor monitoring of environment pollution due to limitation of funds; High poverty levels; Steep terrain make steep slopes vulnerable to soil erosion; Inactive District Environment Management Committee.	Intensify community sensitisation on environmental protection and conservation; Initiate poverty friendly conservation measures that have income generation potential; Integrate Environment Management and Conservation into development activities; Re-activate District Environment Management Committee; Intensify enforcement of the Environment act.
Fisheries	Development of fish farming for warm water fish species; Development of fish trade and marketing; Development of sport fishing and capture fisheries.	Lack of credit facilities for fish farmers and traders; Lack of information on external markets; Predation by the others; Periodic drought and negative attitude towards eating of fish.	Intensify extension and training services; Promotion of partnership between fish farmers and fish traders; Conduct research and surveys on appropriate fish species and market outlets.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project – (NALEP- SIDA) District-wide	To provide and facilitate pluralistic and efficient extension services to farmers for increased production food security, higher incomes and improved environment; To provide effective and integrated extension services to farmers; To respond to farmers needs that leads to prosperity in a sustainable manner.	By the end of 2003, 4,800 farmers will have been reached; Twenty (20) common interest groups will be formed by 2003 and trained on extension products, leadership skills, and group dynamics.	Extension services from the MOARD are concentrated in four areas for one year (one focal area per divisions). Train farmers groups and promote adoption; Facilitate individual farmers on the drawing of Farm Business Plans. Encourage formation of common interest groups of people having similar endeavours; Train focal area community groups to take charge of their development in their areas.
Farmers Field School Project Kahuro and Kangema Divisions	To empower farmers with knowledge and skills to make them expert in their own farms; To sharpen the farmers	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 and other areas of interest identified as training needs by 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.		Organize farmers into cohesive group for the purpose of training and solving their problems.
Livestock (Pigs) Development Project. District-wide	To increase white meat in the market as well as the income of smallholder pig producers; To increase the supply of quality pigs.	4 field days to reach 320 farmers every year; 4 demonstrations to reach 80 farmers every year; 2 farmers workshops/seminars to reach 50 field staff every year; 90 farm visits every year.	Field days to train farmers on all inputs of pig management; Demonstration: To carry out pig products consumption campaigns; Workshops/Seminars: to address various constraints affecting pig production; To disseminate new ideas and innovations to field staff on other aspects of production e.g. marketing by visiting pig processing factories and other farmers.
Conservation and Protection of both Arable and Grazing Lands from Soil Erosion and Degradation District wide	Incorporate trees in farming systems to increase wood production, conserve water and provide a source of energy and raw materials for wood based industries; Intensify management of the natural forest.	Train 50 contact farmers, 3 schools and 5 women groups on soil conservation methods; Increase the number of on farm tree nurseries from current 60 to 100 implying 10 more for each division; Increase the seedling production for enrichment planting, boundary and firebreak cleaning, maintenance of game moats.	Facilitate establishment of tree nurseries; Conduct trainings; Undertake regular forest policing and patrols.

A: On-going Projects: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation Development at Wanjerere Station and Kiambicho Mathinga Forest Station Kiharu Division	To increase the forest and tree cover in order to ensure an increasing supply of forest products.	Ensure that every forest station has operational forest tree nurseries.	Planting of trees within gazetted forest as well as rehabilitation and maintenance of forest area.
Rural Afforestation Extension Scheme District wide	To contribute to sustainable land use through tree planting and appropriate management.	Rural afforestation sites in schools and private land.	Offering technical advice and mobilization of farmers, schools, women groups with the objective of initiating trees growing in private farms.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Natural Forest Conservation Wanjerere Station. Mathioya Division	1	Increase forest tree seedling production by 10% every year; Increase community support to forest patrols through sensitisation of surrounding communities.	Plant 10,000 seedlings every year; Conduct 4-community sensitisations by year 2004.	Increase seedling production in the forest stations for enrichment planting; Intensify forest policing and patrol as well as boundary survey and mapping of the forest; Conduct trainings. Justification:

				There is need to conserve the bio-diversity of the forest which is home to various wild animals for future development of tourist attraction and eco-tourism.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	2	Mobilize community involvement in soil and water conservation.	Train 40 farmers, 3 schools and 5 women groups every year.	On-farm soil and water conservation activities – trenches digging, terraces. Justification: Need to integrate conservation efforts with poverty reduction initiatives.
Fodder Project District wide	3	Introduce tree species that produce fodder for livestock.	Establish 5 fodder tree seedling nurseries in every division.	Mobilize planting of Grevilla Robusta, cypress species, Acacia meamsii and varieties of Eucalyptus at farms, schools, and public institutions. Justification: The tree species have environmental value as well as income generation.

A: On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds Kiharu Division	To increase number of fingerlings and table size fish production; To train fish farmers on pond design, construction and management.	Increase the present fingerling production by a 100 per cent; 10 per cent of fish farmers in each division to be model/contact farmers; Sell table size fish to the public.	Renovation of 5 fishponds. Construction of 70m. long main canal; Fixing of screens for 5 ponds; Fencing the pond area; Fencing the 2 acre farm; Restocking all the 5 ponds.
Fish Farming (Aqua cultural extension) District wide	Enhance fish production and quality.	Increase the present number of fish farmers by 100 per cent in four divisions; Train 10 per cent of fish farmers in each division as contact farmers; Train all the extension staff in each division.	Educate fish farmers through farm visits, field days and organize seminars/workshops; Training of extension staff on modern fish farming techniques.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Riverline Fisheries Development District wide	1	Promote river line fishing; Provide an alternative source of protein to the local communities. Promote sport-fishing activities in the trout rivers.	Restock rivers in North/South Mathioya with trout, tilapia and Catfish.	Stocking and restocking of rivers. Justification: To safeguard fish depletion and increase production

Organize Fish Trade Development District-wide	2	Promote marketing of fish.	Conduct "Eat more fish campaigns" once a year in every division; Organize one seminar for all Fisheries stakeholders once a year; Form fish farmers association in every division.	Sensitisation campaigns; Conduct seminars, workshop; Community mobilization. Justification: Offer income-earning alternatives.
Fish Demonstrations Ponds Kiharu Division	3	Carry out research activities such as monosex trials, polyculture, fish feeds and fertilizers/manure.	Establish a demonstration pond in every location every year.	Research; Trainings; Dissemination of research findings. Justification: Would contribute towards fish production

B: New Project Proposals: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee Milling Plant Kahuro Division	1	To offer milling facilities to primary coffee societies in the district who currently transport the produce to Thika and Nairobi.	Construction of Coffee milling plant.	Approach Co-op Bank Kenya Ltd., the coffee marketing societies and other financiers for funding. Justification: The nearest milling facility is in Thika.
Pork Processing Plant Kiharu Division	2	To create market for the pig farmer's processed products and hence enhance the pig industry in the district.	Construction of Pork processing plant.	Approach Cooperative bank and other willing financiers for the funding. Justification: There is no processing plant in the district.
Milk Processing Plant Mathioya Division	3	To enhance the dairy industry in the district.	Construction of a milk processing plant.	Approach co-operative bank and other willing financiers for the funding. Justification: There is no processing plant in the district.
Cotton Project Kiharu Division	4	Activate cotton production and marketing through co-operatives.	Employ promotion campaign for growing of cotton in the district.	Approach cotton board of Kenya and other financiers for funding/credit facilities Justification: This will diversify sources of income.
Horticultural Marketing Project District wide	5	To diversify sources of incomes for the small-scale farmers.	Promotion of horticultural activities within co-operatives.	To approach willing financiers including existing primary marketing co-ops. for funding. Justification: This will diversify sources of income.

A: On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gaturi Self water Project. Gaturi Location Kiharu Division	Ensure that potable water is made available at a reasonable distance to all households to improve the social well being of the beneficiaries.	Revive the water project that is the only source of potable water to the people of this location.	Review and update design of the water supply systems, undertake implementation of the scheme.
Kiamuturi Self Help Water Project Njumbi Location Mathioya Division	To serve the members with potable water.	Improve health and sanitation; Reduce child labour and time spent in fetching water from the deep valleys; Alleviate poverty.	Construction of intake structure; Laying of gravity main; Construction of main storage reservoir; Laying of service lines.
Wanjerere Self Help Water Project. Rwathia Location Mathioya Division	To serve the members with potable water.	Improve health and sanitation; Reduce child labour and time spent in fetching water from the deep valleys; Alleviate poverty.	Construction of concrete weir; Laying of gravity main; Construction of additional storage tank; Laying of a distribution main to Wanjerere market.
Muchugucua Self Help Water Project Mbiri Location. Kiharu Division	To serve the members with potable water.	Poverty alleviation; Improvement of dairy and agricultural incomes; Reduction of time spent fetching water.	Construction of intake works. Construction of pump house, electrification of pumping station.; Rising main laying; Construction of treatment works; Construction of storage tanks; Construction and electrification back washing system; Laying of distribution system.
Githaiini Self Help Water Project Kanyenyaini Location Kangema Division	To serve the members with potable water.	Improve health and sanitation; Reduce child labour and time spent in fetching water from the deep valleys; Alleviate poverty.	Construction of intake works; Laying of main gravity line; Construction of storage tank; Laying of distribution network.
Rukono Self Help Water Project Njumbi Location Mathioya Division	To serve the members with potable water.	Improve health and sanitation; Reduce child labour and time spent in fetching water from the deep valleys; Alleviate poverty.	Construction of intake works; Laying of distribution mains; Construction of main storage tank; Laying of the distribution network.
Kiharu Self Help Water Project. Kiru Location Mathioya Division	Serve members with potable water.	Improve health and sanitation; Reduce child labour and time spent in fetching water from the deep valleys; Alleviate poverty.	Construction of intake works; Laying of gravity main; Construction of storage reservoir; Laying of distribution network.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Karangi Self Help Water Project. Njumbi Location, Mathioya Division	1	To serve the members with potable water for their domestic purpose.	Poverty alleviation; Improve health and sanitation.	Construction of intake weir; Laying of gravity main; Construction of main storage tank; Laying of distribution mains.

Water Undertaking Murang'a Municipality, Kiharu Division	2	To undertake water abstraction and distribution.	Apply for water undertaking by 2002; Establish relevant infrastructure for water undertaking by 2003; Assume water undertaking by 2004.	Water abstraction from Kayahwe intake; Water distribution in Municipality of Murang'a.
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3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

The district has three major markets namely: Mukuyu, Kiria-ini, and Gakira which however suffer various limitations. They are open-air markets and hence not conducive for businesses during adverse weather conditions. There is also shortage of facilitative market tools including non-uniformity of weighing scales.

There is serious need for the Murang'a Municipal Council to initiate construction of permanent market shades in the markets starting with Mukuyu Market. It would also be worthwhile to introduce livestock weighing scales infrastructure in order to improve the farmers' bargaining powers.

The rural access roads are another serious impediment to marketing of agricultural and livestock produce. Impassable roads during times of peak production lead to a lot of wastage. An intervention by other players notably Department of Public Works and District Roads Board is indeed vital. Regular grading works would make such roads motor-able to ease transportation of goods.

Lack of electricity in rural areas affects introduction of agro-industries with the detrimental effect of inducing rural-urban migration for people in search of employment opportunities elsewhere. This has been a common phenomenon.

Productive labour force has been declining in the rural areas with majority opting out to go to the cities particularly Nairobi. Mainly those left behind are the very young and aged. The situation has not been made any better by the HIV /AIDS pandemic.

Sporadic cases of insecurity have been reported in some parts of the district. A good example is Kahuro Division. Although this is limited to burglary, it has tended to scare away investors and developments particularly by those locals residing away in the cities. Consequently, the most affluent among the local residents have chosen to settle permanently outside the district thereby impacting negatively on repatriation of earnings. Such money would have otherwise been a boost to local production.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

"For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures

aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructures such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

There has been unbalanced response to the sector mission and vision in the sense that rehabilitation of some of the infrastructures has been wanting. Although the district has a relatively good network of roads, water schemes, health institutions, among others, these have become dilapidated due to poor maintenance resulting in virtual collapse of the sector's pivotal role. Some of the infrastructures date back to pre-independence times and with time they have worn out especially with increased demand on their use resulting from increased population.

Nevertheless, over the last three years there have been attempts to start infrastructural rehabilitation by the government, donor agencies and more importantly the grass-root communities. Such attempts are evident in increasingly community involvement in water projects rehabilitation and construction.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector occupies a very crucial position in the district's social economic development. The provision of good motor-able roads, for example, facilitates transportation of food and cash crops to major towns and strengthens linkages with marketing. Provision of clean drinking water improves the living standards of the people. Electricity accelerates rural industrialization by way of facilitating home-based industries.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

With the inception of the New Roads 2000 programme where community participation is a key concern, labour-based methods will be used to improve and maintain the road network within the District. In the long run, trained local labour-based contractors will be contracted to undertake the works hence the increased participation of the user communities. This will create employment thus saving foreign exchange and minimizing economic costs.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport and Communication	Extend postal and telephone services; Roads improvement.	Inadequate coverage of postal and telephone services; Under-utilization /minimal use of existing stretch of railway line; Limited development funds; Poor state of roads	Roads rehabilitation programme to cover trunk roads as well as rural access roads; Extend postal and mobile telephone networks to interior areas; Mobilize donor funding on road rehabilitation such as World Bank, El Nino Rehabilitation Programme, Coffee and Tea Cess Committee involvement.
Energy	Enhanced use of renewable forms of energy sources; Enhanced implementation of Rural Electrification Programme.	High tariffs charged by KPLC; Slow implementation of the rural electrification programme; High poverty levels limiting use of renewable forms of energy sources – solar; Legal limitation that restrict exploitation of electricity generated at Wanji Power station locally; Environmental risks posed by increased usage of charcoal; Low reservoir levels making generation station run at reduced loads; High cost of alternative energy sources.	Community awareness creation on alternative sources of energy (Energy source diversification); Mobilize community; Rural electrification projects at market centres; Intensify campaign on reduction of tariffs on other energy sources besides electricity; Desiltation of existing reservoirs; Intensification of agro-forestry to replenish wood fuel.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Supply water of good quality and in sufficient quantities at reasonable distance.	Lack of adequate funds for development and operation and maintenance of water supplies; Poor choice of technology in water supply and sewerage development.	Encourage stakeholder participation; Encourage water undertaking by local authorities; Encourage community owned and initiated projects.
Roads	Enhanced roads improvement.	Lack of funds; Steep terrain rendering rehabilitation costly. Poor harmonization of road works plans between roads department, tea and coffee cess committees and local authorities; Unfavourable classification that inhibit roads development.	Harmonize all road works under the District Roads Board; Re-classification of all district roads; Mobilize donor programmes on road improvement such as El Nino rehabilitation programme; French supported Roads 2000 programme, Urban Infrastructure Improvement Project.

3.2.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Murang'a Kangema Kiriaini Road C72 C70	To improve mobility, production of tea and coffee and linking Murang'a, Kiriaini to the Provincial Headquarters.	Improve marketing, production and other social economic activities.	Re-carpeting resealing and drainage improvement
Murang'a- Gitugi Njumbi Road D427 Kiharu Mathioya Divisions.	Improve mobility, production of coffee and other subsistence crops.	Bituminisation of 27.5 km.	Upgrade to bitumen standard.
Maragwa-Kagaa-Kiruri Road D421 D422 Kahuro Division	Improve mobility, production of coffee and tea and horticulture.	Bituminisation of 32.2 km.	Upgrade to bitumen standard.
Mukangu-Kiamara-Irima Road E539 Kiharu Kangema Divisions	Improve mobility, production of coffee and other subsistence crops.	Bituminisation of 18.3 km.	Upgrade to bitumen standard.
Mugeka-Geitwa Kahuruini- Mukurveini Road E539 Kahuro Mukurveini Divisions	Improve mobility, production of coffee and other subsistence crops.	Bituminisation of 15 km.	Upgrade to bitumen standard.
Karuinu-Karega Road C70 Kahuro Division	Improve mobility, production of coffee and other subsistence crops.	Bituminisation of 21 km	Upgrade to bitumen standard.

B: New Projects Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Murang'a-Gitugi- Njumbi Road D427 Kiharu Mathioya Divisions	1	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (27.5 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The road is currently impassable.
Maragwa-Kagaa- Kiruri Road D421 D422 Kahuro Division	2	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (32.2 Km)	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The road is in awful condition.
Mukangu-Kiamara- Irima Road E539 Kiharu Kangema Divisions	3	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (18.3 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The road is impassable
Karuinu-Karega Road C70 Kahuro Division	4	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops	Gravel the whole road. (21 Km)	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The road is impassable during the rainy seasons
Mugeka-Geitwa Kahuruini-Mukurveini Road E539 Kahuro Division	5	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (15 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.

Nyakianga-Muthangari Road E546 Mathioya Division	6	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (15.9 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Kiawanjugu-Kangema Road E538 Kiharu/Kangema Divisions	7	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops	Gravel the whole road. (19Km)	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Kiawambeu-Kahuti Road E537	8	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (21.2 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Mukuyu-Kambirwa-Murang'a Road E534 Kiharu Division	9	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (12.8 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Kayahwe-Iregi-Githioro Road E535/E536 Kiharu/Kahuro Divisions	10	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (11.3 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Kimathi-Kaweru-Gakurwe Road E554 Kiharu/Mathioya Division	11	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops	Gravel the whole road. (33 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Kiangage-Kiria Road D423	12	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (14.2 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Mihuti-Kihoya Road E543	13	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road. (22 Km).	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Kanyenyaini-Kiambuthia Road E545	14	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops	Gravel the whole road. (12.3 Km)	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification: The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.

Kahuro-Kiaguthu-Kaganda Road E525	15	Improve mobility, production of cash crops and other subsistence crops.	Gravel the whole road.	Gravelling of road including drainage reinstatement. Justification The area is not easily accessible as the road is in a bad condition.
Gravelling Pavement Routine Maintenance	16	To undertake roads improvement and maintenance.	Kenyatta Highway- 200m; Workshop Road - 780m; Maragi Road - 3.2km; Mumbi Estate road - 1.2 km; Kambare Road - 560m; Uhuru Highway/Vidhu Ramji- 600m; Slaughter House Road - 560m; Kongoini Road - 600m; Stadium Road - 200m; Mortuary Road - 200m; Technology Primary School road - 400m; AFC Road - 400m; Prison Road - 800m Paving tarmarked roads; Nduati Road - 200m; Kenyatta Highway and Kamatura roads - 2.34 km	Gravelling and grading Justification Roads completely worn out and in state of disrepair.

B: New Project Proposals: Construction and Reinforcement of Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiria Bridge on D423 Kiharu Division	1	To connect Kirai and Wanguri areas.	Construct bridge.	Construct reinforced concrete bridge. Justification: Movement between the two areas is difficult.
Maragwa River bridge C70 Kahuro Division	2	To connect Kangema and Gachocho Murang'a and Maragwa District.	Construct bridge.	Construct reinforced concrete bridge Justification: Movement between the two areas is difficult.
Githambo Box Culvert on D440 Kahuro Division	3	To replace an old collapsing structure.	Construct bridge.	Construct reinforced concrete bridge. Justification: Movement along the road is risky.
Gitugi Bridge across Mathioya River on E540 Mathioya Division	4	To connect Gitugi and Kiriaini.	Construct bridge.	Construct reinforced concrete bridge. Justification: Movement between the two areas is difficult.
Karirau Bridge E	5	Connect Karuri and Gitugi.	Construct bridge.	Construct RCC bridge Justification: Movement between the two areas is difficult.

B: New Project Proposals: Rehabilitation (Resealing/Re-carpeting of Roads)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Murang'a-Kiriaini-Kalro Road D428 Kiharu/Mathioya Divisions	1	Improve mobility, production of tea and coffee.	Improvement of whole road.	Re-carpeting; Improvement of drainage. Justification: Transportation of agriculture produce to the market destination has been impaired by the bad condition of the road.
Murang'a Kiruri Road D440 Kahuro /Kiharu Divisions	2	Improve mobility, production of tea and coffee.	Improvement of whole road.	Re-carpeting and resealing; Improvement of drainage. Justification: Transportation of agriculture produce to the market destination has been impaired by the bad condition of the road.
Murang'a- Sagana Road C73 Kiharu division	3	Improve mobility, and connect Murang'a to National Highway A2.	Improvement of whole road .	Re-carpeting and resealing; Improvement of drainage Justification: Movement between the two areas is difficult.
Kangema-Kirui Road D422 Kangema Division	4	Improve mobility, production of tea and coffee,	Improvement of whole road.	Re-carpeting and resealing Improvement of drainage. Justification: Movement between the two areas is difficult.

A: On-going Projects: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of all Government Houses. Kiharu, Kahuro, Kangema and Mathioya Divisions	1	To restore all Government houses to good habitable dwelling houses.	To provide Government officers with decent accommodation.	Re-roofing of leaking Government houses; Minor and major repairs, painting.
Connecting all Government Houses to the Sewerage System Kiharu Division	2	To enhance public health standards.	To connect all Government houses.	Connecting all Government houses in Murang'a Municipality.
Fencing of all Government Houses at Kiharu, Kahuro, Kangema and Mathioya Divisions	3	To protect all Government plots from encroachment and grabbing.	To provide and enhance security on all Government houses and to enable acquisition of Title Deeds.	Fence all plots with Government houses and offices.
Electrification of Government houses Kiharu, Kahuro, Kangema and Mathioya Divisions	4	Provide lighting to Government houses.	To provide lighting to Government houses.	Installation and connection of electric power.
Low cost Housing Project District wide	5	Provision of housing facilities for low income earners in both rural and urban centres.	Construct low cost housing units.	Mobilize the six housing co- operatives to venture into plot buying and construction of low cost housing units.

Departmental Divisional Offices Projects . District-wide	6	To enhance promotion, supervision and monitoring of co-operative societies.	Construct divisional offices.	Construction of offices.
Departmental District Headquarters Project Murang'a Municipality	7	To enhance co-ordination of the field activities since the existing offices are congested.	Construct District Headquarters.	Construction of offices.

A: On-going Projects: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gatango Rural Project Kiru and Kamacharia Locations Mathioya Division	Ensure that potable water is made available at a reasonable distance to all households in the project area to improve the social well-being.	Provision of potable water to project area inadequately served.	Complete the laying of the parallel main and the rehabilitation of the distribution mains.
Murang'a Urban Water Project Murang'a Municipality, Kiharu Division	Supply of sufficient and safe water to the municipality for domestic and industrial use.	Provision of potable water to project area inadequately served and alleviates current shortages.	Rehabilitation of rising main, construction of intake works and the rehabilitation of reticulation system as well as replacement of pump set.
Mathioya Rural Water Project Njumbi Rwathia and Gitugi Locations Mathioya Division	Ensure that potable water is made available at a reasonable distance to all households in the project area to improve the social well-being.	Provision of potable water to project area inadequately served.	Replacement of pumps sets.
Kahuti Rural Water Project, Kahuro and Kangema Divisions	Ensure that potable water is made available at a reasonable distance to all households in the project area to improve the social well-being.	Provision of potable water to project area inadequately served.	Rehabilitation of the intake works, storages reservoirs and the entire distribution network.
Kambirwa-Mirira Self Help Water Project Gikindu Location, Kiharu Division	Ensure that potable water is made available at a reasonable distance to all households in the project area to improve the social well-being.	Supply potable water to the people of this semi arid part of the people of this semi arid part of the district.	Investigation, planning and design and implement phase II of the project to serve Githuri sub location.
Murang'a Sewerage Works Murang'a Municipality Kiharu Division	To serve the entire urban population with liquid waste disposal system.	Improve the hygiene standards in the Municipality and avert disease out break. Make the designed works operate as per the design capacity.	Connection of the premises to the sewer mainlines Extend mainlines to areas not covered like Milimani.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical Infrastructure sector will link with other sectors by providing the basic facilitative framework. The sector would be very instrumental in determining the extent

of agricultural and rural investments through reduced transport costs, access to markets and raw materials.

Despite the district's fairly good network of infrastructures, their conditions have remained wanting. Progress in on-going rehabilitation will be conducive to reactivation of business activities and commerce and open up poorly linked rural areas with main market centers of Murang'a, Kangema, Kahatia, Kiriaini and Kahuro and inject life into poverty reduction activities.

Enhancement of income earnings from agriculture related activities will contribute positively to physical infrastructure development either through improved cess allocations and improved revenue collection by the Local Authorities. Conversely, infrastructures rehabilitation and improvement is a prerequisite for growth of other sectors particularly agriculture and rural development. The poor state of Murang'a - Kenol road (C71) has impacted negatively on the growth of virtually all other sectors in the district.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There will be enhanced income generation as a result of increased small-scale business activities. 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.

To facilitate such an achievement in Murang'a District, there will be the inevitable need to have the following; an enabling environment for the artisans, e.g. sheds and showroom for wares, credit facilities to the beneficiaries at reasonable interest rates and sensitisation of the community in appreciation of locally produced items to the exotic ones will be enhanced.

Within the Plan period, it is hoped that the artisan population will rise through concerted efforts from government, NGOs, religious organizations, among others, through increased support in form of sensitisation, training and micro finance support. There will be increased registration and higher standards of quality product that will sell readily in the local and outside markets. The increased number of micro-finance institutions is a welcome boost in that credit will now be available.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has traditionally been of great importance to the overall development of the district. Besides the opportunities presented on business diversification the sector has

provided and will continue to provide the necessary impetus for employment generation and incremental income earnings.

Through small scale and micro agro-processing the sector has the effect of value adding thereby contributing to increased incomes from agricultural production. The high revenue generation occasioned by the development of the sector contribute to enhanced service delivery and infrastructural growth and improvement by the Local Authorities.

With increased pressure on land and declining earnings from agricultural crops such as coffee, the sector provides alternative avenues for sustainable livelihoods to majority of the people in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

A number of stakeholders are involved this sector. The Government takes the major role of coordination and facilitation especially in training activities through various funded projects, for example, Voucher Training Programme (V.T.P), a World Bank funded programme. The Government also acts as a trustee through the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development to most of the infrastructure for the Jua kali's operations. The Government also comes in to develop the said plots by designing and planning through the Ministry of Roads and Public works.

Besides, there are a number of Non Governmental Organizations involved in a number of activities of the sector. Most of them are involved in micro-financing and training activities. Examples include, WEEC-training/funding set groups, Vintage Management - Training/funding set groups, Kenya Small Traders Entrepreneurs Society (K. S.T.E.S)- Training/micro financing.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Promotion of small-scale agro - processing industries.	Lack of cheap and accessible credit; Inadequate skills in business management; High rental charges of business premises; Lack of designated and secured industrial plots.	Mobilize micro-financial institutions to give cheap and affordable credit; Integrate training on business management with credit products offered; Secure earmarked Jua Kali and small scale industrial sites; Intensify infrastructure improvement on industrial sites.
Trade	Open up markets; Enhance service provision; Seek finance/capital to promote trade; Alleviate poverty.	Lack of start up capital; Poor entrepreneur skill; Low level of education; Crime that discourage investment; Lack of accessibility to credit; Liberalization leading to lack of price control; Flight from central trading centres to home kiosks.	Provide infrastructures to market/trading centres; Education of entrepreneur and management skill; Enhance accessibility to credit/capital.
Tourism	Promotion of tourism.	Limited tourist attractions; Poor response from society; Poor tourism entrepreneurship; Poor infrastructures.	Develop existing tourist attractions; Open up remote scenic sites. Mobilize finances/capital for development; Sensitisation to promote local

			tourism; Vigorous marketing.
Mining	Maximum exploitation while safeguarding the environment; Environment assessment.	Lack of capital; Inaccessibility; Hazardous exploitation degrading the environment.	Mobilize resources; Regulate exploitation vis-a-vis the environment; Explore for alternative minerals.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kahuro Jua Kali sheds construction Kahuro Division	Promote informal sector activities in a centralized place; House the artisans and their wares.	Complete sheds construction for artisans and youth organized in various workgroups; Ten standard sheds.	Construction of sheds.
Kiriaini Jua Kali sheds completion. Mathioya Division	Promote informal sector activities in a centralized place; House the artisans and their wares.	Complete sheds construction for artisans and youth organized in various workgroups; Ten standard sheds.	Completion of sheds.
Training in business and financial management District wide	Beneficiaries are given basic relevant training in business and financial management.	Equip beneficiaries with relevant business and financial management skills.	Organize w/shops to the beneficiary district wide so that qualified trainees (beneficiaries) increase by about 60% to current level.
Provide credit facilities District wide	Finance institutions to provide credit at reasonable interest rates.	To enable beneficiaries acquire working capital at reasonable interest rates.	Specific micro finance institutions selected to facilitate with at least two groups per each division benefiting.
Construction of stalls, sheds and open air markets District wide	Construction of stalls, sheds and open air markets at earmarked sites.	Centralize business activities to promote marketing; Safeguard their wares and give proper shelter.	Construction of stalls and sheds with open-air markets by authorities concerned; To register all association and business groups, which have plots, set aside for the same.

B: New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priori ty	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training on Business and Investment skills District wide	1	To equip beneficiaries with proper business and investment skills.	Organize at least 3 seminars and workshops for the artisans and other beneficiaries in all the divisions.	Training of beneficiaries in business and investment skills. Justification: There has been inadequate training in business skills.
Provision of Credit Facilities District wide	2	To enable the artisans and other associated beneficiaries acquire working capital at reasonable interest rates	Target at least 5 micro finance institutions to facilitate.	Disbursement of affordable credit. Justification: Existing credit facilities are expensive and inaccessible.
Pioneer Jua Kali Purchase of Machinery District-wide	3	To avail appropriate machinery for use by artisans.	Install two communal machines for	Installation of machinery/equipment. Justification:

			artisans in the designated Jua Kali sheds (wheel balancer and alignment M/C grinder for crank shaft).	Operation without the machinery has been very expensive.
Kangema Jua Kali Sheds Kangema Division	4	Promote informal sector activities at a centralized point with good infrastructure.	Construct at least 15 Jua Kali sheds for use by the artisans.	Construction of sheds. Justification: Jua Kali artisans in Kangema are currently operating from unplanned structures found all over the town
Entrepreneurial Development Project District-wide	5	To create employment opportunities for the unemployed, skilled people in the district.	Establish one small scale industry in each division.	Promotion of small scale industries in rural and urban areas through co-operatives Justification: The project will improve the living standard and contribute towards poverty alleviation.
Agro-based Small Scale Industries Project	6	To increase product value so as to enhance monetary benefits to members of the societies to be involved in the project; To create employment for the people.	Approach the existing co-operatives in the target divisions to support the projects financially.	Promotion of small scale industries through co-operatives Justification: The project will help in reducing poverty in the district.
Mukuyu Market Stall Kiharu Division	7	Provide shelter for traders in Mukuyu Market; Accommodate the green grocers.	Construct 40 market stalls by 2003; Ensure no open-air green grocers by 2005.	Construction of the market stalls Justification: Traders are currently operating in the open air.
Fire Fighting Equipment Kiharu Division	8	Establish Fire Brigade.	Have a Fire Brigade in place by 2004.	Purchase the fire fighting equipment/Facilities; Train personnel. Justification: There is no Fire Brigade in the district.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector depends substantially on improved infrastructure. Poor and dilapidated infrastructure such as roads, water supplies, etc has impacted negatively on the development of this sector.

Apart from Murang'a Town where under urban infrastructure development project, road and sewerage have been rehabilitated, all other towns in the district have poor and dilapidated urban infrastructure. Designated Jua Kali sheds are quite removed from the town and do not have facilitative infrastructure such as proper sanitation, water supplies and access roads.

For a thriving Tourism, Trade and Industry sector it is inevitable that there is heightened performance of agriculture and rural development sector whose incomes facilitate the necessary demand for goods and services. Murang'a Town is on verge of collapse due to gradual collapse of coffee sector, which has meant reduced incomes. It is evident that some businesses cannot break even and gradually stop operating.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to attain 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, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement”.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There has been skill development through participatory trainings, formal trainings in formal institutions such as Murang’a College of Technology and other private demand driven trainings institutions all over the district.

In line with poverty reduction endeavours, the district is a host to joint GOK – Donor programmes that attempt to build human capacity towards successful implementation of poverty reduction initiatives. Examples include the Capacity 21 Kendelevy Project jointly supported by Government of Kenya and the United Nations Development Programme.

To counter the threat posed by HIV/AIDS pandemic on the productive human resource particularly those aged between 17 and 49 years, the district has embarked on HIV/AIDS campaigns that endeavour to arrest the spread and bring the disease under control.

The district has a fairly good network of education institutions including secondary schools; primary and pre-primary schools run either by government or the private sector. The main challenge is however to improve the performance in the national examinations which remains wanting.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Increased trade and commercial activities, increased number of self-help projects and community projects to commensurate with accelerated human resource development. With greater individual skills enhancement and training, peoples’ awareness has risen to a level where they can initiate coping mechanism to counter the rising hard-hitting poverty levels.

For enhanced exploitation of the vast development potential in the district, human resource development is a prerequisite if substantial level of success has to be realized. Training in business management has proved useful to success of business initiatives and this is bound to improve accessibility to credit and reverse the gradual collapse of businesses.

It is imperative to note that management trainings are necessary for cooperative societies’ leadership that would have the advantage of minimizing mismanagement and instituting the culture of accountability.

The poor performance of the district in the national examinations especially KSCE spells doom with respect to the number of professionals such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, etc. This measured against the threat of HIV/AIDS epidemic presents a looming disaster with respect to these very able human resources. There is therefore the urgent need to institute measures that improve on the district performance.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government would be expected to take central role in promoting human resource development through improvement of school curriculum to commensurate with changing trends. In partnership with NGOs and private sector, there should be collaborative efforts to address the threat of HIV/AIDS. Religious organizations with their grass root networks would be expected to undertake various civic educations with a view to raising people's awareness and promote community ownership and participation in development of the district.

Donor partners would be expected to provide incremental financial assistance towards realization of identified trainings, education and community mobilizations.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Arrest/control gradual rise in HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.	Inadequate funds to finance mitigation initiatives; Lack of change of attitudes. Limited NGOs and CBOs participation in fight against HIV/AIDS; High poverty levels.	Operationalize AIDS Control Committee (NACCC) through decentralized arms (DACC, CACCS); Integrate HIV/AIDS education into development activities; Intensify on behaviour change campaigns; Mobilize NGOs, CBOs in fight against HIV/AIDS.
Education	To promote literacy; Provide quality education. Retention and Transition	Poverty leading to lack of school fees; Lack of adequate facilities such as textbooks, science laboratories, and shortage of trained teachers in secondary schools especially sciences and languages teachers. Lack of school fees; Negative attitude towards education amongst the community; Child labour; HIV/AIDS scourge; Poor leadership.	Reducing poverty levels to make education accessible to all; Provision of more books for both primary and secondary schools; Provision of adequate qualified teachers; Synchronise training with job requirements; Capacity building should commensurate with upward mobility. Bursary for the needy; Create awareness; Empower the parents economically; Sensitise the community on sexual behavioural change.
Health and Nutrition	Enhanced health and nutrition.	High poverty levels; High cost of health services; Lack of drugs in government health centres; Ignorance.	Poverty reduction initiatives; Enhancement of community based health care systems; Establishment of kitchen

			garden campaigns; Review of the cost sharing policy in view of the very poor; Community sensitisation and trainings.
Shelter and Housing	Improved shelter and housing.	High poverty levels; Steep terrain rendering construction expensive; Dilapidated infrastructure cause high cost of construction in form of high transport costs.	Poverty reduction initiatives; Infrastructure (roads) improvement; Initiate establishment of housing schemes for disbursing affordable house loans.
Population	Control the high out-migration	Limited employment opportunities; Rising poverty levels; Gradual collapse of key sectors – coffee, dairy.	Revamp coffee and dairy sectors; Intensify on poverty reduction initiatives; Set up infrastructure favourable to initiation of small scale and agro-processing industries; Arrest and control the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic.
Culture Recreation and Sports	Propose legislation governing cultural activities; Encourage and participate in activities pertaining to culture; Identify and establish funding sources and trusts for promotion of artists; Discourage negative practices and beliefs.	Deep cultural beliefs e.g. F.G.M; Modernization leading to abandonment of cultural practices.	Organize cultural festivals from the grass roots; Establish a cultural centre and library; Promote marketing of traditional items e.g. baskets and mats etc.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Textbook Project District wide	Raise the standard of education.	Raise the textbook ratio to at least 1:2.	Parents to collect funds through their specific schools; Buy relevant textbooks by individual schools.
Bursary Project District wide	To assist the bright needy students/pupils	To reduce the dropout rate in school (Secondary) by 50%.	Organizing harambees to raise funds.
SMASSE Project District wide	To improve/strengthen the teaching of science and maths in secondary schools.	In-service all maths and science teachers in the district.	Organize in-service course for science and maths teachers.
PRISM District wide	Improve/strengthen management skills for heads and education managers in primary schools.	Target 100% of the heads in primary schools and management committee.	Organize in-service course for stakeholders in education.
KESI District wide	Strengthen capacity	Target 100% of the heads and deputies in secondary	Organize seminars for secondary school heads and deputies.

	building.	schools	
HIV/AIDS District wide	Create awareness of the scourge, prevention and care of the infected.	100% of the stakeholders in the education sector.	Organizing seminars for stakeholders in education sector.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Resource Centre Murang'a Town	1	Access to teaching and learning materials.	All education stakeholders and institutions.	Lobby for assistance from stakeholders and donors. Justification: At present there is none in the district.
District Library Murang'a Town	2	To provide education information resource centre.	A district library in Murang'a Town by 2004.	Mobilization of funds. Construction of the library block. Justification: At present there is none in the district.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of the Human Resource Development Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors mainly Agriculture and Tourism, Trade and Industry sectors. These sectors are the major sources of funds required for investment in Human Resource Sector.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community and coordination of development that influences the Human Resources Development Sector by creating a conducive environment for work. Therefore, for sustained growth and poverty reduction, integration of human resource development with all development initiatives is crucial.

The sector would indeed be very instrumental for spurring agricultural and rural development activities. To facilitate new investments in trade, commerce accompanied by increased numbers of self-help group activities will require parallel investments in human resource development for sustainable poverty reduction. Community participation in project implementation and monitoring and evaluation would only succeed through capacity building that promotes ownership.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 The District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To be in tandem with the revolution in information technology, the district has realized some developments in this area. On the lead, however, is the private sector where 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 these bureaus now have Internet connection. Already there is stiff competition between Wananchi Online, Africa Online and other On-line service providers for the high potential demand, which exists in the district.

In contrast, the government departments have not embraced wholly this new development. Though there are some departments that now have computers in their offices these are few and the use of these equipments is limited to word processing. Some of those, which have computers, and in use include Departments of Public Works and Agriculture. Most of the Non Governmental Organizations, mainstream banks and Micro Finance Organizations have already made substantial inroads into information technology.

Efforts are under way within the government to train government staff on IT. This is being done through the District Management Information System, a project being executed by the Treasury. So far eight heads of department have already been inducted on computer use and 10 support staff from all the departments have undergone basic computer training. It is envisaged that all the staff in the district will be trained under this arrangement. The objective is to computerize management information in the district for efficiency and effectiveness in decision making pertaining to development of the district.

Under the Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods Project being piloted in the district through a number of contracted NGOs, ATRADS management services as one of the implementing agencies has undertaken to facilitate establishment of Entrepreneur Culture Promotion Centres (ECPCs). It is planned that the ECPCs, which will be established in all the division headquarters in the next two years, will embrace IT in a manner that local people will be exposed to global market information. The centres will be expected to centralize development information related to entrepreneurship development where local businessmen can assess markets and raw materials and other relevant information within and outside Kenya through use of Internet and other facilities.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the sense that gains in information technology through computerization of development and management information will lead to efficiency, effectiveness, accessibility of key market information all these impacting positively on the growth and poverty reduction. The sector is also expected to avail essential information on the development of the district through the DIDC. Regional national and international information on development issues will be availed to the district through this sector.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will be instrumental through the District Management Information System Project in development of IT in the district. NGOs and private sector will be active participants for enhancement of effective delivery of goods and services. Education institutions and schools are expected to access computer usage for information storage, research and training. The DIDC will be at the forefront in providing detailed information about the development of the district. Relevant government documents especially National and District Plans and Sessional Papers are accessible from the DIDC by all in the district.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Integration of IT in the district development planning and management.	Relatively new technology; Shortage of skilled personnel in the field; Costly investment; Under developed human resource with IT skills.	Intensify trainings on IT; Invest on IT technology through mobilization of resources; Establish a District Information Technology Centre through the District management Information system Project.

A: On-going Projects: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information Management Systems District-wide	Build capacity on information technology among civil servants.	Train 8 heads of key departments and 20 of their support staff.	Computer trainings; Programming of sector development information; Education, Public Works, Water, Cooperatives, Planning, Wildlife Departments etc.
Entrepreneurship Culture Promotion Centre (ECPC) Kiharu, Kahuro and Kangema Divisions	Establish ECPC for use by businessmen, farmers and potential entrepreneurs.	One ECPC in Murang'a Town (Kiharu) one in Kangema and Kahuro Divisions.	Identification of institutions to house the ECPC; Training ECPCs Management committees and liaison officers; Equip the ECPCs.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Enhanced embracement of IT in sectoral activities would lead to efficiency in operations and effectiveness in delivery of goods and services. The IT centres would therefore be a focal point of research information, market information, useful district development information for use by the various sectors.

It is instructive to note that some farmers in the district have experienced difficulties in accessing foreign markets for their products and often get exploited by middlemen who do not necessarily have their interests at heart. The IT centres would provide them with the opportunity of accessing such information locally.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Proposals

A: On-going Projects: Development Planning/Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Community mobilization and good governance District wide	To increase community participation in decision making institutions (DDCs); To promote community ownership and participation of their development; To enhance management of public institutions; To promote accountability and transparency in management of public institutions; To raise community's awareness on basic right and human rights.	Inclusion of community member representatives in all levels of development committees; Community Action Plans (CAPs) for all communities across the district; Have honest and accountable leaders in cooperative societies, schools and other public institutions.	Community mobilization and training; Civic education; Conducting workshops and seminars; Mobilization of community resources and donor grants and cheap credit to address CAPs.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good public administration, law and order links positively with all other sectors. Human Resource Development works towards building capacity for efficiency, effective and enhanced administration.

Improved accessibility and mobility through good infrastructure is critical to maintenance of security, law and order. Besides, improved shelter and housing conditions will work towards boosting the morale of the law enforcement agents.

Enhanced agriculture and rural development that promotes increased production and earnings will boost community's participation in administration matters and security through construction of chief camps, administration and police posts.

Moreover, with increased employment opportunities through self-help and community initiatives, cases of burglary and theft will decline and this is bound to reduce pressure on security and law enforcement demands.

Efficiency and effective public administration, law and order would greatly facilitate enabling environment for organized and harmonized development activities and operations.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix of project and programmes outlined in chapter three. It outlines various interventions on recommendations and proposals detailed in the PRSP report and poverty assessment report as explicitly addressed in chapter three. The chapter also outlines the institutional framework to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process in the district.

The monitoring and evaluation section provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on district economic growth and poverty reduction. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix has been put in place so that most of the activities pertaining to the projects can be seen. These include the costing, time frame, monitoring indicators, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

At district level, all the stakeholders will strengthen the Monitoring and Evaluation Committees through the increased participation. The role of the existing structures; DEC, DDC and the Poverty Reduction Coordinating Committee will be strengthened at the district level while at the national level, M & E reports, minutes of meetings of DEC, DDC will be acted upon promptly.

Allowing more membership from Non Governmental Organizations and the Private sector will strengthen effectiveness of DM&EC and DDC. The Divisional M&E Committee will be formed and strengthened so as to deal with projects and programmes at that level. Locational M&E will be established so that development activities at the community level can be monitored and evaluated at the grass root level.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Projects and programmes for various sectors are presented in this schedule with monitoring tools, indicators, cost, implementing agencies and the responsibility of stakeholders, analysed.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Farmer Field School Project	1.37 M	2002-2003	No. of groups trained; Adoption rates of good farming practices.	Survey reports.	Department of Agriculture.	NGOs to participate in funding.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project	4.93 M.	2002-2003	No. of farmers trained; No. of farmers catchments covered.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	NGOs, CBOs and Donors to participate in farmer trainings, and provide financial assistance.

Soil and Water Conservation on Project	2.4 M.	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of farmers catchments covered; Adoption rates of soils and water conservation methods.	Progress reports to DDC; Annual Reports.	Water Department; Agriculture Department; Forestry Department.	GOK to fund and implement the project.
Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Resources	7.5 M.	2002-2007	No. of communities trained; No. of persons trained; No. of training workshops held; Baseline information on environment status prepared; No. of farmers groups formed and trained; No. of income generating projects on cleaner production and waste recycling.	Progress reports; Survey reports; PRA reports.	Ministry of Environment and Natural resources.	FAO, UNIDO and GOK to provide technical and financial support.
Food Security	5 M.	2002-2004	Quantity of seeds distributed; No. of farmers trained.	Production levels; Progress report.	Catholic Diocese of Murang'a; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	GOK, CDM and Community to identify areas to benefit; CDM to give financial assistance in form of relief seeds.
Small Scale Irrigation Project	100 M.	2002-2008	No. of small scale community owned irrigation projects initiated; No. of farmers beneficiaries hectare under irrigation farming.	Progress reports earnings levels from horticultural crop production.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Donor partners to assist through grant and credit funding; NGOs and CBOs to be involved in identification of project areas and community training; GOK to implement and maintain.

Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods Project	10 M.	2002-2003	No. of farmers trained; No. of small scale agro-processing plants, adoption rate in horticultural production.	Progress reports and field visits.	Sustainable Agriculture and Community Development programme (SACDEP).	Ministry of Agriculture to collaborate with SACDEP in community mobilization and trainings
Gakaki Small Scale Irrigation Project	10 M.	2002-2004	Earnings from horticultural crops; No. of farmers trained; No. of farmers using irrigation water.	Progress report; Field visits; Incomes survey. Reports.	Gakaki self-help group.	Ministry of agriculture; Government through relevant ministries to offer technical guidance; Donor partners to give grants and credits.
Pork Processing Plant	10M	2002-2008	Pork Processing Plant.	Income to pork farmers.	Private sector	MOALD to provide extension service.
Milk Processing Plant	20M	2002-2008	Milk Processing Plant.	Percentage increase in milk production.	Private sector.	MOALD to provide extension service.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	1M	2002-2003	No. of Ponds constructed.	Revenue collected via sale of fingerlings	Fisheries Department.	Maintenance by Fisheries Department.
Fish Farming	2M	2002-2008	No. of fish farmers recruited; No. of field days and farm visits; No. of seminars/ Workshops held.	Monthly reports.	Fisheries Department.	Fisheries Department to provide technical advice.
Riverine Fisheries	2M	2002-2005	No. of rivers stocked; No. of fingerlings.	Survey reports.	Fisheries Department.	Fisheries Department to provide technical advice.
Fish Marketing	1M	2002-2008	No. of seminars/ Workshops held; No. 'Eat more fish campaigns' conducted.	Survey reports.	Fisheries Department.	Fish traders
Rural Water Supplies/Self Help Water Projects	100 M	2002-2008	No. of operational water supplies; No. of benefiting farmers; Production levels; Agricultural earnings; Prevalence rate of water borne diseases.	Survey reports; Total membership; No. of meetings.	Community Based Organizations.	Donor partners to give financial assistance; Government to provide technical guidance.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Major Water Works and Sanitation	800 M	2002-2004	Water coverage; No. of users connected.	Site visit reports; Progress report.	National Pipeline and Water Cooperation; Department of Water; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Donor partners assist in financing.
Rehabilitation of Murang'a Kiruri Road D440	165 M	2002-2004	No. of Km rehabilitated/ Gravelled.	Site visit reports; Progress reports.	GOK through Department of Roads.	Donor partners to assist in financing.
Rehabilitation of Murang'a Sagana Road C73	150 M	2002-2004	No. of Km re-carpeted.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Rehabilitation of Kangema/Kiruri Road (D422)	300 M	2002-2004	No. of Km re-carpeted.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Rehabilitation of Murang'a – Kiriaini – Kairo Road D428	300M	2002-2005	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Tarmacking of Murang'a Gitugi Road D427	625 M	2003-2006	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Tarmacking Maragua/Kagaa Road D421/D422	480 M	2004-2008	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Connecting Government Houses to main Sewer System	100 M	2002-2004	No. of units connected.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Maintenance provided by MORPW.
Fencing Government Houses	100 M	2002-2004	No. of units fenced.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Maintenance provided by MORPW.
Tarmacking Mukangu/Kiamara/Irima Road E539	285 M	2003-2005	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Tarmacking Mugeka/Geitwa Road E553	225 M	2004-2006	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.

Tarmacking Karuiru/Karega Road C70	240 M	2004-2006	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Murang'a Gitugi Road D427	50 M	2004-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Regravelling of Maragual/Kagaa/Kiruri Road D421/D422	26.2 M	2004-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Mukangu Kiamara/Irima Road E539	30 M	2003-2005	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Regravelling of Karuiru/Karega Road C70 Target: 21 km	32 M	2003-2005	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Mugeka/Geitwa Road E553	30 M.	2005-2008	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	GoK to provide funds.
Regravelling of Nyakianga Muthangani Road E546	32 M	2003-2005	No. of km tarmacked.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Kiawanbeu/Kahuti Road E538	40 M.	2003-August, 2004	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Regravelling of Mukuyu/Kambirwa/Murang'a Road E534	24 M.	2003-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling Kiawambeu-Kahuti Road E537	40 M.	2004-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Kayahwe/Ircgi/Githioro Road E 535/E536	24 M.	2004-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Kimathi/Kaweru/Gakurwe Road E554	66 M.	2003-2007	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Kiangage/Kiria road D423	30 M.	2004-2006	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Mihuti/Kihoya road E 543	44 M.	2006-2008	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.

Gravelling of Kanyenyaini/Kiambuthia Road C 545	24 M.	2003-2007	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports.	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding.
Gravelling of Kahuro/Kiaguthu/Kaganda Road E 525	10 M.	June 2003, July 2004	No. of km gravelled.	Site visit reports	Roads Department.	Donor partners to assist in funding
Bridges Construction (Kiria, Maragwa, Mathioya, Karirau)	15 M.	2005-2008	No. of Bridges constructed.	Site visit reports	Roads Department.	Donors and GOK to provide funds
Rehabilitation of Government Houses	278 M.	2002-2008	No. of houses rehabilitated.	Site visit reports	Roads Department.	GOK
Rehabilitation of Murang'a/Kangema/Kiriani Road C70/C72	800 M.	2002-2004	No. of km re-carpeted.	Site visit reports.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works and Housing	Contracted SS Mehta company undertaking re-carpeting

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Training on Business and Investment skills	5 M.	2002-2004	No. trained; No. of new businesses.	Survey reports; Training reports.	NGOs; Ministry of Trade and Industry.	NGOs to undertake trainings; Donor partners to assist in funding.
Fire Fighting Equipment	20M	2002-2004	Fire Brigade.	Operations reports.	Murang'a Municipal Council.	GOK, NGOs to have representation in Disaster Management Committee.
Purchase of Jua Kali Machinery	0.7 M.	2003-2004	Level of utilization; Incomes earnings.	Survey reports; Annual reports	Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Labour.	Donor partners to assist in funding through PEC.
Jua Kali sheds Construction	17 M.	2002-2004	No. of sheds constructed.	Site visit reports.	Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Labour Human Resources Development.	Donor partners to assist in funding.

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holder Responsibility
PRISM	70 M.	2002-2008	No. of trained teachers in PRISM.	School reports; Inspection reports.	GOK through Ministry of Education.	Donor partners to participate in Funding.
KESI	2 M.	2002-2008	No. trained.	Inspection reports; School reports	GoK through Ministry of Education.	Donor partners to participate in funding.

HIV/AIDS	7 M.	2002-2008	Prevalence rate; No. inspected.	Survey reports.	GOK. NGOs. CBOs.	NGOs, CBOs to undertake HIV/AIDS mitigation activities; GOK to facilitate HIV/AIDS counter activities; Donor partners to provide grant/ credit funding
Text book Project	60 M.	2002-2004	No. of schools fully equipped with text books.	Performance reports.	District Education Board.	Joint funding by GOK and donors.
Bursary Project	120 M.	2002-2004	No. of student beneficiaries.	Progress report.	District Education Board .	Community initiative.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holder Responsibility
District Information Management System	2 M	2002-2004	No. of government staff trained; No. of departments implementing IT.	Progress reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	GOK departments to finance.
Entrepreneurship Culture Promotion Centres (ECPC)	0.8 M	2002-2003	No. of ECPC established	Progress reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Collaborating NGOs and organizations to have representation in ECPCs.



4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Agricultural and Rural Development			
Cash crop production area (Ha)	15,200 (Ha)	16,080 (Ha)	18,000 (Ha)
Food crop production	27,130 (Ha)	34,000 (Ha)	42,500 (Ha)
Livestock Production			
Milk production	59.5 million litres	64 million litres	78 million litres
Bull schemes (Private)	8	14	20
Physical Infrastructure			
Roads upgraded to Bitumen standards	146.9km	212.2km	279.9km
Graveled roads	232.4km	364.5km	503.9km
Rural access roads	413.3km	516km	640km
Health			
Infant mortality rate	26 per 1000	20 per 1000	15 per 1000
Immunization coverage	80%	95%	100%
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:30,000	1:25,000	1:20,000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	18%	10%	2%
Average distance to health center	6km	3km	0.5km
Education			
Primary school enrolment rates	M:91% F:92.8%	M:94% F:95%	M:97% F: 97%
Primary school dropout rates	M: 6% F: 11%	M:4% F: 7%	M:2% F:2%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:30	1:25	1:20
District literacy level	M: 85% F: 67%	M: 85% F: 75	M: 96% F: 94%
Socio-Economic Indicators			
Population growth rate	0.2%	0.18%	0.15%
Poverty levels	39%	24%	12%
Water and Sanitation			
Number of household with access to piped water	7,760	20,400	42,500
Number of protected springs	85	200	500
Number of improved wells	187	400	1,000
Average distance to nearest water point	3Km	1.5Km	0.5Km
Energy			
Number of houses with electricity connections	4,800	9,600	14,400
Number of trading centers with electricity	12	24	36

