

MURANG'A SOUTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

The district vision is “to be the leading district in agricultural production, infrastructural and social economic development in the province.”

Mission

The district mission is “to create an enabling environment for investment and social economic development through sustained agricultural production and marketing, improved infrastructure, health security and communication.”

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by three dots and a horizontal line.

**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

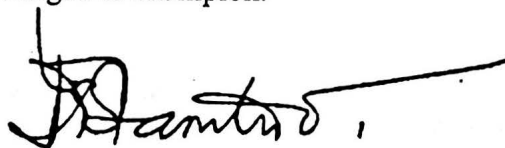
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIE	Authority to-Incur Expenditure
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
DAC	District Agricultural Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRB	District Roads Boards
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FDA	Focal Development Area
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
PC	Project Committee
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
RPD	Rural Planning Department
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Murang'a South District (formerly Maragua) is one of the districts that make up the Central Province. It was carved from the larger Murang'a District (Now Murang'a North) in 1996. Murang'a South District borders Murang'a North District to the North, Thika District to the south and to the West it borders Nyandarua District, Yatta to the east and to the northeast it is bordered by Kirinyaga and Mbeere Districts. It lies between latitudes 0° 45' South and 1° 07' South and longitudes 36° East and 37° 27' East

The district has an area of approximately 1107.6 km² out of which 52km² is under Gatare forest as shown in table 1.1. Makuyu division is the largest in the district with 239.6 km² followed by Kandara Division with 237 km². Maragua is the smallest with 205 km². It has four administrative divisions namely; Maragua, Kigumo, Makuyu and Kandara. The district is made up of three political constituencies namely; Kandara, Kigumo and Maragua and there are four local authorities namely; Maragua County Council, Maragua Town Council, Makuyu Town Council and Kandara Town Council.

Settlement patterns in the district correspond with natural resource endowment. This is exhibited by sparse population density in the low rainfall and semi-arid lower parts of the district such as Makuyu division, Maragua ridge and around Gatare forest in Kigumo Division. On the contrary, population density is high in high and medium rainfall potential areas of Kandara, Kigumo and Maragua Divisions.

The district receives annual rainfall from 900mm in the lower zones that rises to 2,700mm in the upper zones. Rainfall increases with increase in altitude. The amount of rainfall is highly affected by the south-eastern trade winds. There are two main rain seasons, i.e. the long rains and short rains. The long rains are between mid March and June while the short rains are between mid Octobers to December. Besides the two main seasons, there is a short rain season of light drizzles that is experienced between July and October usually called "gathano" which only occurs in the upper zones of the district during the cold weather. Temperatures vary with altitude. In the Eastern lower area, the annual mean temperature ranges between 26°C to 30°C while in the upper areas it is between 14°C to 18°C. In the high altitude area, minimum temperatures can be as low as 6°C. Temperatures are moderate in the medium potential areas.

According to the household population census of 1999, the population in the district stood at 387,969 persons, the population in the district has grown at the rate of 0.8% per annum. It is expected that the population would grow to 444,365 persons by the mid plan period and will be 451,532 persons by the end of the plan period. Based on the 2008 population projections, the district has a total population of 437,311 persons.

Makuyu Division has the least population density of 348 persons per square km. This is projected to reach 357 persons per sq km by the end of the plan period (2012). This low density can be attributed to the aridity of the area which is not very favourable for crop production. However, efforts by the government and other development partners through programmes such CKDAP, NALEP, Njaa Marufuku etc, have started yielding fruit especially through the introduction of drought-tolerant crops and improved livestock.

Since 2003, the district has recorded impressive results as far as provision of social services and amenities are concerned. Poverty reduction strategies adopted by the government helped to increase access of the poor citizens to good quality health care, education and gainful employment. The Youth Enterprise Fund has also stimulated growth in the small and medium scale enterprises.

Agriculture dominates the economy of Murang'a South and provides livelihood to about 80% of the total population and employs 75% of the population. Its contribution to the development of the district is enormous and is bound to remain so in the foreseeable future. However, agriculture alone will not be capable of sustaining the needs of a rapidly growing population with a stable source of income, employment opportunities and food security, as well as related basic needs such as education, health, water and housing. The economy needs to diversify its sources of livelihoods. Agricultural activities in the district are based on production of food crops, horticulture and industrial crops.

The informal sector (Jua Kali) has a considerable number of business enterprises in various commercial centres in the district. There are 16 Jua Kali Associations in the district. The sub-sector has experienced considerable development over the recent past. The craftsmen engage in carpentry and timber processing, blacksmithing, iron-mongery, vehicle repairs, shoe repairs, electrical repairs, tailoring and many others.

Classified roads form an estimated network of 1105.3 km in the district. There are 158 km of bitumen surface and 210 km of gravel service and 502 km of earth surface. The district has 100 km of classified roads which are in poor condition and requires urgent attention. There are many roads which are under construction/rehabilitation and once they are complete, they will benefit the district a lot by opening up markets for goods and services.

The district has a total of 111 health facilities namely: 3 hospitals, 6 health centres, 32 dispensaries and 70 private clinics. Most of these facilities are over utilized because of the increased population but they lack adequate qualified health personnel. For instance, Maragua District hospital has only three qualified medical doctors. On average, the doctor population ratio is 1:72,885 based on the three qualified doctors at Maragua district hospital and three from a private hospital against the district total population of 437,311 people. This implies that the district is severely understaffed in terms of medical personnel.

Poorly maintained infrastructure and inadequate provision of essential services in the district. The poor road infrastructure contributed to farmers making huge loses because they could not market their produce and a large number of people had difficulties in accessing maternal and child health services because of the distance involved in reaching the nearest health facilities. A number of such facilities lacked trained personnel especially doctors and nurses. Poor marketing system contributed to farmers' inability to make returns on their investments because the cooperative societies were badly managed and lacked appropriate governance structures. Inadequate market information also denied farmers better prices for their produce in addition to lack of storage facilities for agricultural crops and milk products. As a result, most farmers' products were sold unprocessed, a situation that lowered their added-value.

A significant number of the projects implemented during the plan period were done through the devolved funds because most ministries did not honour departmental Annual Work Plans and budgets which are funded through the MTEF budgetary process.

Most of the donor funded projects and programmes had a high rate of completion as compared to Government of Kenya funded projects because of the stringent financing requirements of government procedures. Poor environmental conservation and encroachment on public utility plots including access roads and riparian reserves are rampant and make it difficult for growth of most of the towns and major market centres. This creates great challenges because of the rapid urbanization in the district. Lack of awareness by the population on public land policy, have contributed to some individuals taking advantage of that to grab land meant for public institutions like cattle dips, schools and even play grounds hence land grabbing of public utilities is rampant in the district.

Environmental Conservation and Management aim at promoting sustainable and equitable use of resources for posterity and prosperity. There is a very high and positive correlation between environmental degradation and poverty. Where there is high poverty level, the environment is degraded as people pursue of agricultural production. Expansions of industrial activities have similarly ended up with increased pollution of waste into the rivers. The other major causes of environmental degradation include: high population density that encourages people to start clearing forests, use of chemicals that contribute to pollution of water sources, lack of proper waste disposals systems in almost all major towns and trading centres.

Adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the productive sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost of farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital for the growth of agriculture. For the financial services to flourish a lot of capacity building of the community is required. Development of communication and ICT is also key to growth of this sector because it facilitates farmers to access market information in time and make critical decisions as when to sell and seek export markets for goods and new technologies. It also contributes to protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

Chapter four of this plan provides the implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Projects and Programmes. It outlines various interventions and recommendations as developed in the consultative process at the grass roots level. This 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 the district's development.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

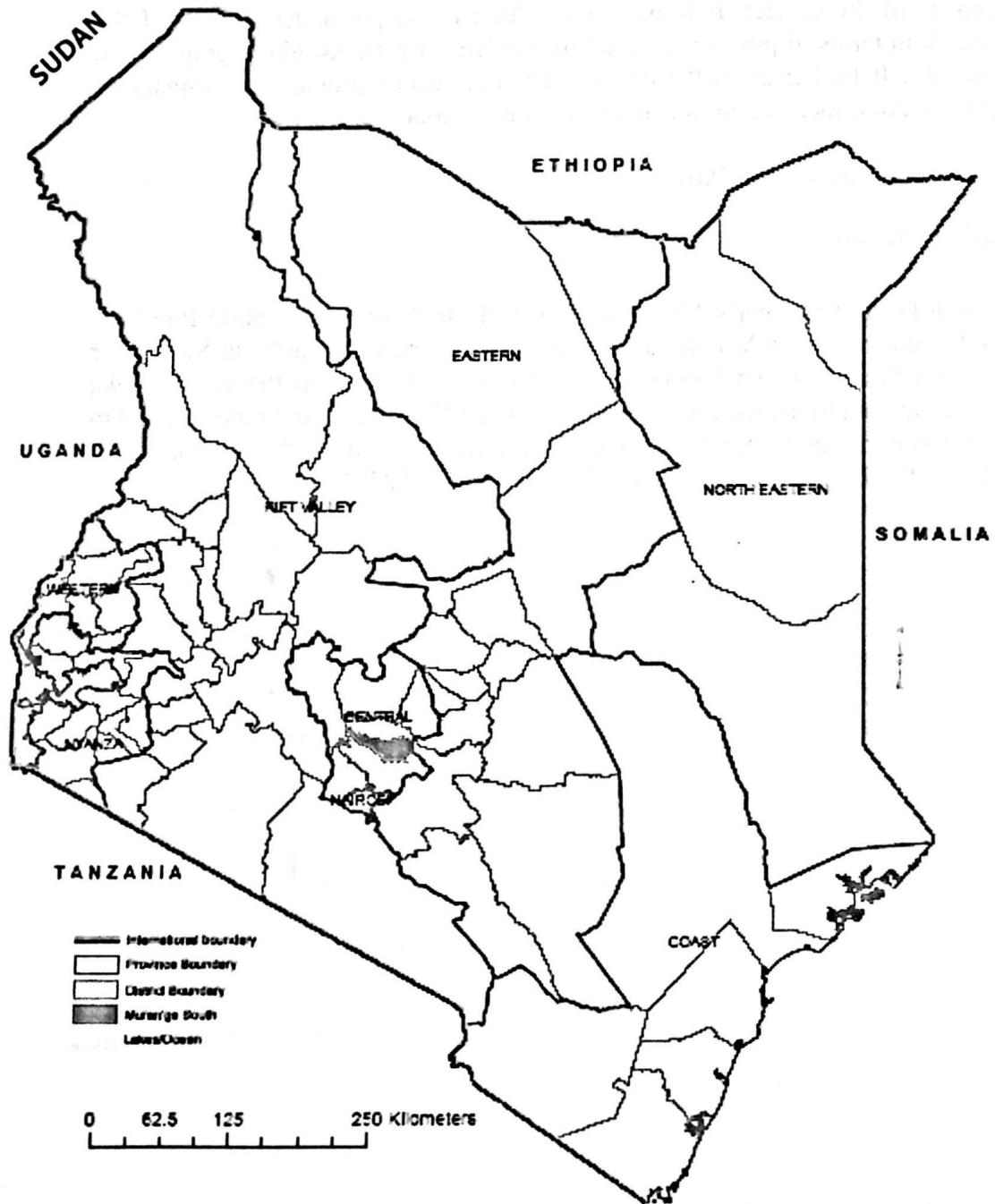
This chapter provides information on administrative, geographic, political and social economic profile of the district. It forms a basis for an in-depth understanding of the district's outlook in terms of physical description, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions. It further gives the district fact sheet which provides a summary of key sectoral indicators, socio-economic and demographic conditions.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns

1.1.1 Position and size

Murang'a South District (formerly Maragua) is one of the districts of Central Province. It was carved from the larger Murang'a District, (Now Murang'a North) in September 1996. Murang'a South District borders Murang'a North District to the north, Thika District to the south and to the west it borders Nyandarua District, Yatta to the east and to the Northeast it is bordered by Kirinyaga and Mbeere Districts. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 45'$ South and $1^{\circ} 07'$ South and longitudes 36° East and $37^{\circ} 27'$ East

Map 1: Location of Murang'a South District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district has an area of approximately 1107.6 km² out of which 52km² is under Gatare forest as shown in table 1.1. Makuyu division is the largest in the district with 239.6 km² followed by Kandara division with 237 km². Maragua is the smallest with 205 km². It has four administrative divisions namely; Maragua, Kigumo, Makuyu and Kandara. The district is made up of three political constituencies namely; Kandara, Kigumo and Maragua and there are four local authorities namely; Maragua County Council, Maragua Town Council, Makuyu Town Council and Kandara Town Council.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Number of Locations	Number of Sub-locations
Makuyu	239.6	3	24
Kandara	237	6	26
Kigumo	223	3	11
Maragua	205	5	22
Gatara Forest	52	-	-
Total	1107.6	17	73

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Murang'a South – 2008

Table 2: Electoral Wards per Constituency

Constituency name	Number of wards
Kandara	10
Kigumo	6
Maragua	11
Total	26

Source: District Elections Coordinator- Murang'a South 2008

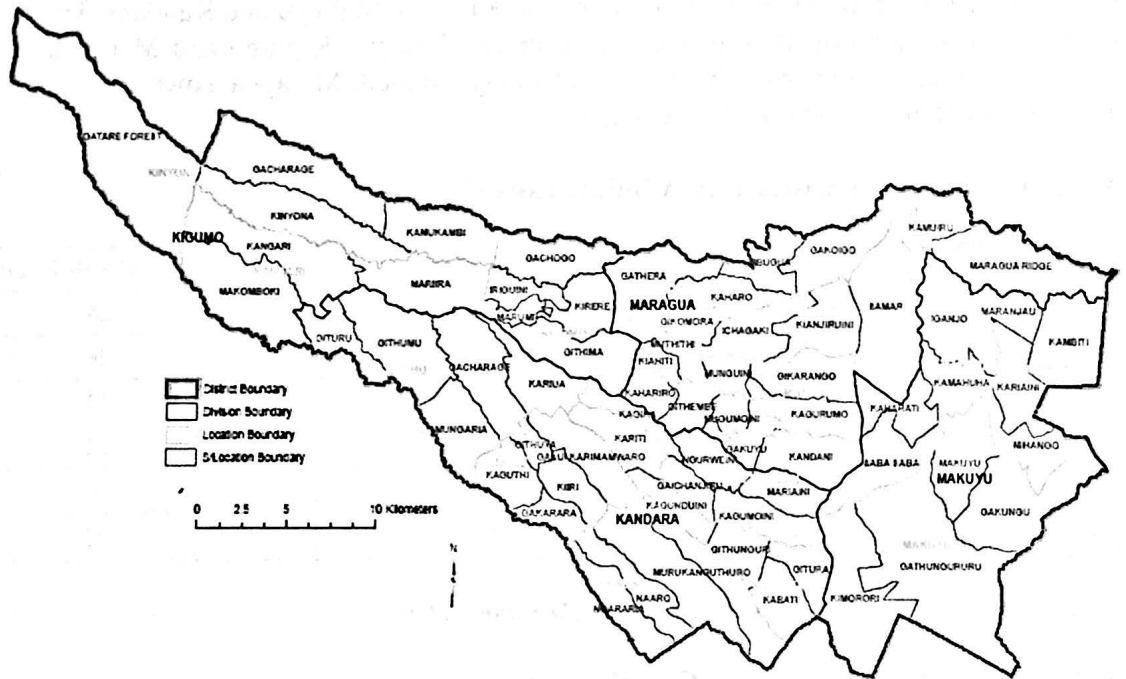
Table 1.2 above shows the total number of wards in the district per constituency whereby Maragua constituency has the highest number with 11, followed by Kandara with 10 wards and Kigumo has the least. In total there are 26 wards in the district.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district correspond with natural resource endowment. This is exhibited by sparse population density in the low rainfall and semi-arid lower parts of the district such as Makuyu division, Maragua ridge and around Gatara forest in Kigumo division. On the contrary, population density is high in high and medium rainfall potential areas of Kandara, Kigumo and Maragua divisions.

There are pockets of absolute poverty in the district especially among the landless and female headed households. This category of people is mostly found in the arid and semi-arid areas of Makuyu and in the lower parts of Kandara division.

Map 2: District Administrative Boundaries



Kandara division has the highest population density as compared to other divisions in the district because land consolidation started earlier and people in the division settled there earlier. This division is second after Kigumo in terms of agricultural potential. The second densely populated division is Maragua where people were settled after independence. Kigumo division has high agricultural potential but it is not as densely populated as Kandara and Maragua divisions. This can be attributed to the fact that it is a tea zone with large sizes of land. Makuyu is sparsely populated because it is a semi arid region. The majority of people in this division have always relied on relief food supplies.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district rises gradually from an altitude of 1,100 meters above sea level in the East to an altitude of 2,950 metres in the Western side. The highest area in the East-West has deeply dissected topography and is drained by several rivers. All rivers flow from the Aberdares towards the Tana River in the East and in the upper zones of the district where topography is dissected by steep ridges; mud slides and gully erosion are common. The numerous and very deep valleys necessitate the construction of bridges to connect one range to another. This makes construction and maintenance of roads difficult and expensive. It also hinders construction of houses and location of some market centres. Further to the West, towards the boundary of the district, ridges are too steep for any agricultural activities. The low lands East of Aberdare Range are generally suitable for both coffee and dairy farming while the less steep areas towards the area bordering Thika

and Yatta districts are arid and semi-arid and reliable agriculture is only feasible with irrigation, beef cattle rearing and ranches.

The district receives annual rainfall from 900mm in the lower zones that rises to 2,700mm in the upper zones. Rainfall increases with increase in altitude. The amount of rainfall is highly affected by the southeastern trade winds. There are two main rain seasons, i.e. the long rains and short rains. The long rains are between mid March and June while the short rains are between mid Octobers to December. Besides the two main seasons, there is a short rain season of light drizzles that is experienced between July and October usually called "Gathano" which only occurs in the upper zones of the district during the cold weather. Temperatures vary with altitude. In the Eastern lower area, the annual mean temperature ranges between 26⁰C to 30⁰C while in the upper areas it is between 14⁰C to 18⁰C. In the high altitude area, minimum temperatures can be as low as 6⁰C. Temperatures are moderate in the medium potential areas.

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

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

Generally, the district is well covered with vegetation as majority of the local people have embraced agro-forestry. The forest area is composed of Gatara forest situated in the Eastern side of Aberdare ranges. There is also Karura hills forest in Makuyu division and Kahumbu hills forest in Kigumo division. The total gazetted forest area is about 10,669 hectares.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

1.3.1 Population size and structure

According to the 1999 population and housing census, the population in the district stood at 387,969 persons with a growth rate of 0.8% per annum. At this growth rate, the 2008 population is estimated to be 416,931 comprising 201,097 male and 215,834 female. The population is projected to rise to 423,655 at the mid-plan period (2010) and 430,490 by the end of the plan period (2012) as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 4	26,961	26,445	53,406	28,974	28,419	57,393	29,441	28,878	58,319	29,916	29,343	59,259
5 – 9	26,054	25,649	51,703	27,999	27,564	55,563	28,451	28,008	56,459	28,910	28,460	57,370
10 – 14	31,245	29,501	60,746	33,578	31,703	65,281	34,119	32,215	66,334	34,669	32,734	67,403
15 – 19	24,690	23,060	47,750	26,533	24,782	51,315	26,961	25,181	52,142	27,396	25,587	52,983
20 – 24	14,934	17,502	32,436	16,049	18,809	34,858	16,308	19,112	35,420	16,571	19,420	35,991
25 – 29	11,613	14,658	26,271	12,480	15,752	28,232	12,681	16,006	28,687	12,886	16,265	29,151
30 – 34	9,730	11,956	21,686	10,456	12,849	23,305	10,625	13,056	23,681	10,796	13,266	24,062
35 – 39	8,295	10,676	18,971	8,914	11,473	20,387	9,058	11,658	20,716	9,204	11,846	21,050
40 – 44	5,993	7,385	13,378	6,440	7,936	14,376	6,544	8,064	14,608	6,650	8,194	14,844
45 – 49	5,593	6,778	12,371	6,011	7,284	13,295	6,107	7,401	13,508	6,206	7,521	13,727
50 – 54	5,308	6,045	11,353	5,704	6,496	12,200	5,796	6,601	12,397	5,890	6,708	12,598
55 – 59	3,817	4,632	8,449	4,102	4,978	9,080	4,168	5,058	9,226	4,235	5,140	9,375
60 – 64	3,364	4,252	7,616	3,615	4,569	8,184	3,673	4,643	8,316	3,733	4,718	8,451
65 – 69	2,651	3,033	5,684	2,849	3,259	6,108	2,895	3,312	6,207	2,942	3,365	6,307
70 – 74	2,152	2,842	4,994	2,313	3,054	5,367	2,350	3,103	5,453	2,388	3,153	5,541
75 – 79	1,585	1,860	3,445	1,703	1,999	3,702	1,731	2,031	3,762	1,759	2,064	3,823
80+	2,213	3,590	5,803	2,378	3,858	6,236	2,417	3,920	6,337	2,456	3,983	6,439
Ages NS	930	977	1,907	999	1,050	2,049	1,016	1,067	2,083	1,032	1,084	2,116
Total	187,128	200,841	387,969	201,097	215,834	416,931	204,341	219,314	423,655	207,639	222,851	430,490

Source: District Statistics Office, Murang'a South 2008

From the Table 3, it can be observed that in ages 0–4, 5 – 9, 10–14 and 15–19 the population of males is more than that of females. From ages 20–24 up to 80+ the population of females is more than that of males. This could be attributed to the fact that males move out of the district seeking employment and other income earning opportunities.

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age group	1999 Census			2008 projections			2010 projections			2012 projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	6,067	5,960	12,027	6,520	6,405	12,925	6,625	6,508	13,133	6,732	6,613	13,345
Under 5 years	26,961	26,445	53,406	28,974	28,419	57,393	29,441	28,878	58,319	29,916	29,343	59,259
Primary School (6-13)	46,911	45,322	92,233	50,413	48,706	99,119	51,226	49,491	100,717	52,052	50,289	102,341
Secondary School (14-17)	21,572	20,259	41,831	23,182	21,771	44,953	23,556	22,123	45,679	23,936	22,479	46,415
Female Reproductive Age (15-49)	-	92,015	92,015	-	98,884	98,884	-	100,479	100,479	-	102,100	102,100
Labour Force (15-64)	93,337	106,944	200,281	100,305	114,928	215,233	101,923	116,782	218,705	103,567	118,665	222,232
Aged (65+)	8,601	11,325	19,926	9,243	12,170	21,413	9,392	12,367	21,759	9,544	12,566	22,110

Source: District Statistics Office, Murang'a South 2008

Primary School Age (6–13): In 1999, the population of this age group was 92,233 as indicated in Table 4. This population is estimated to be 99,119 at the beginning of the plan period and 102,341 at the end of the plan period. The economic implication for this is that more primary schools would have to be constructed and more teachers to be employed to cater for the increasing numbers.

Secondary School Age (14–17): The population of the secondary school going age at the start of the plan period is estimated to be 44,953 and this is projected to be 46,415 in 2012. This implies that this increasing population will also require investment in the expansion of the secondary school physical facilities and employment of more teachers.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15–49): The female in the reproductive age (15-49 years) stood at 92,015 in 1999. They are projected to be 98,884 at the beginning of the plan period and are projected to increase to 102,100 by 2012. The increase in population of this age group calls for increased and improved maternal and child health care services. Nutrition standards will be improved in areas of the district considered to be poor. Deliberate efforts will therefore be made to invest resources in food-deficient areas in order to ensure all residents get properly nourished during the plan period.

Labour Force (15–64): In 1999, the district labour force stood at 200,281, which comprised of 93,337 males and 106,944 females. This is estimated to be 215,233 in 2008 consisting of 100,305 males and 114,928 females. The labour force is projected to rise further to 218,705 in 2010 and 222,232 at the end of the plan period. With the steady growth of the labour force, there will be a major challenge of creating employment opportunities for them especially because formal sector employment has been on the decrease with the only major employer being the informal 'Jua Kali' sector. The proposed establishment of a wholesale market at Maragua, which is a Vision 2030

flagship project, will be a big boost to the district's employment and income earning opportunities.

Table 5: Population Projections for Urban Areas

Urban centres	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kandara	17,787	19,524	37,311	19,115	20,981	40,096	19,423	21,320	40,743	19,736	21,664	41,400
Makuyu	14,101	14,777	28,878	15,154	15,880	31,034	15,398	16,136	31,534	15,634	16,397	32,043
Maragua	11,766	12,013	23,779	12,644	12,910	25,554	12,848	13,118	25,966	13,055	1,330	26,385
Total	43,654	46,314	89,968	46,913	49,772	96,685	47,670	50,574	98,244	48,438	51,390	99,828

Source: District Statistics Office - 2008

The Table 5 above shows population projections for urban centres at the beginning of the plan period, mid plan period and at the end of the plan period. It can be observed that Kandara town has the highest number of people followed by Makuyu and then Maragua. It can also be observed that female population is more than that of males in all the three towns.

1.3.2 Population Distribution and Density

Makuyu division has the least population density of 348 persons per square km. This is projected to reach 357 persons per sq km by the end of the plan period (2012). This low density can be attributed to the aridity of the area which is not very favorable for crop production. However, efforts by the government and other development partners through programmes such as CKDAP, NALEP, Njaa Marufuku etc, have started yielding fruit especially through the introduction of drought-tolerant crops and improved livestock.

Kandara division is the most populous with 614 persons per square km. This is projected to grow to 737 persons per square km by 2012. This can be attributed to the favorable climatic conditions for farming in Kandara. On average, farms are relatively small in the district ranging between 1.5 to 2 acres. See Table 6 for detailed population densities in the district.

Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999 Census		2008 Projections		2010 Projections		2012 Projections	
	Pop.	Density (Km ²)	Pop.	Density (Km ²)	Pop.	Density (Km ²)	Pop.	Density (Km ²)
Kigumo	78,678	353	84,552	379	85,915	385	87,301	391
Kandara	157,454	664	169,209	714	171,938	725	174,711	737
Maragua	93,564	456	100,549	490	102,171	498	103,819	506
Makuyu	58,273	287	62,623	346	63,633	313	64,660	319
Total	387,969	447	437,311	395	444,365	401	451,532	408

Source: District statistics office, Murang'a South 2008

1.4 Sector Profile

Since 2003, the district has recorded impressive results as far as provision of social services and amenities are concerned. Poverty reduction strategies adopted by the government helped to increase access of the poor citizens to good quality health care, education and gainful employment. The Youth Enterprise Fund has also stimulated growth in the small and medium scale enterprises.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development sector

Agriculture sub-sector

Agriculture dominates the economy of Murang'a South and provides livelihood to about 80% of the total population and employs 75% of the population. Its contribution to the development of the district is enormous and is bound to remain so in the foreseeable future. However, agriculture alone will not be capable of sustaining the needs of a rapidly growing population with a stable source of income, employment opportunities and food security, as well as related basic needs such as education, health, water and housing. The economy needs to diversify its sources of livelihoods. Agricultural activities in the district are based on production of food crops, horticulture and industrial crops.

The basic food crops grown in the district include maize, beans, millet, sorghum and bananas among others. These major food crops are mainly grown in Kandara, Kigumo and Maragua divisions which have relatively good soils for agriculture. The lower potential areas of Makuyu and Maragua divisions is where millet, sorghum and cow peas are predominant. The main cash crops in the district are coffee, tea, mangoes, French beans and bananas. The leading cash crop in the district is tea whereby KTDA is the marketing agent.

Livestock Production

The district has enormous potential for livestock production. The densely populated areas of Kigumo and Kandara divisions are ideal for dairy, sheep-rearing, pig and poultry farming. The sparsely populated areas of Makuyu and Maragua are suitable for beef, goats and bee-keeping. Most of the livestock is kept on small scale farms.

The main livestock products include milk, beef, eggs, pork and skins among others. Livestock enterprises are more in the Kigumo division and the northern parts of Kandara. Farmers benefit from sale of milk from dairy animals and also from skins and hides. To some extent, farmers also benefit from poultry and pig farming.

Cooperatives

There are 60 cooperative societies out of which 43 are active and 17 dormant with a total turnover of Kshs 300m and a total registered membership of 60,472.

Agro-forestry

On the upper areas of both Kigumo and Kandara divisions there is big potential agroforestry. In these areas farmers have planted grevillea and in other parts, blue gum has been widely planted even though this species is not environmentally friendly to crops and consumes a lot of water.

1.4.2 Trade Tourism and Industry Sector

Commerce, Trade, Manufacturing and Other Services

Commerce, trade and manufacturing seek to promote trade and commercial activities in order to create employment as well as generate incomes in the district. The district has 3460 licensed commercial enterprises (both retail and wholesale) which are located in the main markets or commercial centres.

The informal industrial sector (Jua Kali) has a considerable number of business enterprises in various commercial centres in the district. There are 16 Jua Kali Associations in the district. The sub-sector has experienced considerable development over the recent past. The craftsmen engage in carpentry and timber processing, black smithing, iron mongery, vehicle repairs, shoe repairs, electrical repairs, tailoring and many others.

The government through the ministry of technical training has constructed Jua Kali sheds in Maragua and Kenol towns. There are also plans to construct more sheds in other towns to enable the artisans to be adding value to their products so as to attract both local and external markets. The district is utilizing youth polytechnics in the district to upgrade the skills of artisans and develop new ones.

In terms of industry, there are four tea factories, one milk cooling plant, one medium sized slaughter house and a bakery in the district. Other small industries found in the district are coffee pulping factories/machines and one fruit-processing factory which is under construction near Kambiti market. Once it is complete, it will process mangoes

and avocados in the district. This will create employment opportunities and markets for fruits for the people in the district.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The sector consists of transport, energy, roads, public works and housing. It is an enabler for growth of the other sectors and the pattern of infrastructure distribution network is important when considering the district's development potential. Infrastructure facilities not only provide important services but triggers complementary linkages to emerge that enhance sectoral and district development. The lack of one type of infrastructure facility in the district hampers the development of others and creates regional imbalance in infrastructure provision.

Roads

Classified roads form an estimated network of 1105.3 km in the district. There are 158 km of bitumen surface and 210 km of gravel service and 502 km of earth surface. The district has 100 km of classified roads which are in poor condition and requires urgent attention. There are many roads which are under construction/rehabilitation and once they are complete, they will benefit the district a lot by opening up markets for goods and services.

Electricity

The district has 54,288 households connected with electricity and the rural electrification programme has been keen in facilitating households to be connected with power. There has been a frequent power cut which Kenya Power and Lighting Company attribute to transformers vandalism. Most market centres are connected to the National grid but there is power under utilization due to high poverty levels among the community members especially in rural areas.

1.4.4 Human Resource Development Sector

Education Facilities

The district has 445 pre-school centres, 236 primary schools and 106 secondary schools. Kigumo division has the highest number of pre-school centres. There is also one teachers training college known as Murang'a Teachers Training College, situated near Makuyu town about 10 km from Kenol market along Nairobi – Nyeri highway.

There are six youth polytechnics in the district. There is also one agricultural training centre at Mariira known as Mariira Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) where farmers go for agricultural demonstration and training.

Health Facilities

The district has a total of 111 health facilities namely: 3 hospitals, 6 health centres, 32 dispensaries and 70 private clinics. Most of these facilities are over utilized because of

the increased population but they lack adequate qualified health personnel. For instance, Maragua district hospital has only three qualified medical doctors.

On average, the doctor population ratio is 1:72,885 based on the three qualified doctors at Maragua district hospital and three from a private hospital against the district total population of 437,311 people. This implies that the district is severely understaffed in terms of medical personnel.

1.4.5 Environment, Water, and Sanitation Sector

This sector is of major concern to the district because the district is known for having no sewerage disposal system in all of its urban centres and people depend on septic tanks and pit latrines for the disposal of solid waste. From the fact sheet, it is indicated that 72% of the households have latrines. This means there are some without these facilities. It is also important to note that as the population living in urban areas continues to grow, a lot of pressure will be exerted on waste management disposal systems and priority of the local authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders will be on putting up new sewerage disposal systems.

1.4.6 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

There are only two law courts in the whole district. One is situated at Kigumo and the other in Kandara divisional headquarters. Plans are underway to have another one established at the Kenol district headquarters or at Makuyu divisional headquarters. The District Commissioner's office is situated at Kenol market which is along Thika- Sagana Highway or at the Kenol Murang'a Road junction. There are 2 police stations, one police post, 7 patrol bases and 40 Administration Police camps/posts. There is only one GK prison known as Maranjau where those people who find themselves in the wrong side of the government are taken for rehabilitation. The prison is located at Maranjau Sub-location in Kambiti Location that is 10 km away from Kambiti Market. Both Registration of persons and civil registration are situated at the district headquarters, behind the DDO's office. They are squeezed in a small block constructed by Civil Registration. They are yet to computerize their operations as has been proposed by the minister in charge.

1.4.7 Public Administration sector

There are three sub-sectors represented at the district level namely; Ministry of state for Planning, Development and Vision 2030 (DDO's Office), Ministry of Finance and Ministry of local Government. The local Government is represented by four local authorities namely; County Council of Maragua, Makuyu Town council, Maragua Town Council and Kandara Town Council. All these local authorities implement LASDAP after consulting community members. But none of the local authorities have a sewerage system. The ministry of Finance is represented by District Treasury and the District procurement office. These departments from the ministry of finance don't have any specific project to implement but facilitate others to ensure that public funds are utilized for the intended purposes. The district procurement Office ensures that the Procurement and Disposal Act are adhered to.

Banking Services and Credit Services

There are seven commercial banks and six micro-finance institutions in the district. These institutions are concentrated in the commercial centres of Kenol market, Maragua town, Kangari market and Kandara town.

1.4.8 Special Programmes Sector

Special Programmes sector consists of the ministries of Gender and children Affairs, Youth and Sports. The Ministry of State for Special Programmes is not represented by their own personnel but works through other departments like DC's office (Relief food), DDO's (HIV/AIDS activities coordination) and DPHO's office (HIV/AIDS). Each department will continue implementing projects in this development plan.

1.4.9 Research, Innovation and Technology

Murang'a South District is one of the districts that will benefit from the optic fibre cable which is underway. The main challenge in the sector has been vandalism of telephone cables and this has made many users to opt for Telkom wireless services. These wireless services have also not been reliable when it comes to e-mail services.

Safaricom and Zain play a great role to supplement Telkom Kenya even though their network has not been clear in areas like Makuyu. But we are proud to note that the district mobile coverage is about 90% thus ensuring that each household in the district has access to telephone services and this has improved communication and security because people easily reach one another at any time. Improvement in telephone accessibility has also improved service delivery a great deal and uptake of computer usage in business is rising.

Farmers are benefiting from new innovations and research done by other institutions. Research in horticulture, drought tolerant crops and dairy goat development has led to improved agricultural production and dairy farming. The advent of new innovations and technology has lead farmers to be able to add value to some of their products and fetch better prices for their products from better market information.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

This district fact sheet gives a summary of statistics (basic data) that describe the district at a glance. The table below gives a fact sheet for the district.

Information Category	Statistics
Area	
District Total area (km ²)	1107.6
Water mass (cubic metres) million	3.5
Gazetted forests (km ²)	52
Arable land (km ²)	652
Non-arable land (km ²)	268

Information Category	Statistics
Total urban areas (km ²)	5
No. of towns	3
Number of police stations	2
Number of police posts	1
Number of Police patrol bases	7
Number of AP camps/Posts	35
Number of prisons	1
Number of law courts	2
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)	1100
Highest altitude (metres above sea level)	2950
Temperature range: High (February) Low (July)	26 ^o to 36 ^o 6 ^o to 14 ^o
Demographic profiles	
Total population (2008)	416,931
Total male population	201,097
Total female population	215,834
Sex ratio (females: males)	100:93
Population growth rate (%)	0.8
Projected Population	
Mid plan period (2010)	423,655
End of plan period (2012)	430,490
Infant Population (under 1 year)	
Female	6,405
Male	6,520
Total	12,925
Population under Five	
Female	28,419
Male	28,974
Total	57,393
Pre-school Population: 3-5yrs	
Female	16,653
Male	16,955
Total	33,608
Primary School Age Group: 6-13yrs	
Female	48,706
Male	50,413
Total	99,119
Secondary School Age Group: 14-17yrs	
Female	21,771
Male	23,182
Total	44,953
Youthful Population: 15-35yrs	
Female	76,185
Male	68,228
Total	144,413

Information Category	Statistics
Labour Force (15- 64 years)	
Female	114,928
Male	100,305
Total	215,233
Aged Population (65+ years)	
Female	12,170
Male	9,243
Urban Population	
Female	52,525
Male	49,604
Total	102,129
Rural Population	
Female	163,310
Male	151,495
Total	314,805
Population Density	
Highest: Kandara	713
Lowest: Makuyu	346
District	480
Crude birth rate	33.3/1000
Crude death rate	10.7/1000
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	33.9/1000
Neo-natal mortality rate (NNMR) -1 st visit	70
Post Neo-natal mortality rate (PNNMR) 4 th visit	33.7
Under five mortality rate (U5MR) live births	62/1000
Life expectancy:	
Male	60.2
Female	67.3
Total number of households (projected 2008)	97,519
Average household size	4.3
Female headed households	42.5%
Children needing special protection	8,000
Child labour (number)	95,732
Orphans	8,000
Child – headed households	100
Physically disabled persons	398
Distribution of population by disability type (%)	
Missing:	
Hand:	0.0
Foot:	0.0
Lame:	41.5
Blind:	0.0
Deaf:	26.3
Dumb:	52.6
Mental:	12.6
Paralysed	0.0
Other	19.6

Information Category	Statistics
Poverty Indicators	
Rural absolute poverty: Percentage	31.2
Number	129,737
Contribution to National poverty	1.1
Urban Poor: Percentage	10
Number	9,669
Rural Poor: Percentage	35
Number	139,394
Food Poverty: Percentage	24.7
Number	102,983
Average Annual Household Expenditure	
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)	
Agriculture	85
Rural self employment	2
Wage employment	5
Urban self employment	5
Other	3
Crop Farming	
Average farm size (small scale) Ha.	0.87
Average farm size (large scale) Ha.	20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	45.4
Total area under food crops (Ha)	30,775
Total area under cash crops (Ha)	15,302
Main Food crops storage facilities (capacity)	
Maragua NCPB (tonnes)	3,000
Farmer own stores (tonnes)	200
- Large estates stores e.g. Kakuzi (tonnes)	4,000
Main Cash crops storage facilities	
Tea factory stores (tones)	3,000
Coffee societies stores (tones)	2,000
Livestock Farming	
Main livestock species (number)	
Cattle	86,612
Poultry:	
Layers	360,743
Broilers	28,897
Indigenous	207,313
Sheep	11,149
Turkeys	1,001
Geese	559
Ducks	2,269
Guinea fowls	12
Goats:	32,300
Dairy goats	9,336
Others	22,964
Number of Pigs	11,008
Number of Rabbits	13,389
Number of Donkeys	2175
Number of dogs	27,642
Number of cats	15,079
Land carrying capacity	2.5 liv/ha

Information Category	Statistics
Slaughter house	1
Slaughter slabs	62
Hides and skins premises	26
Artificial insemination service providers	43
Feed mill factory	1
Cattle dips	103
Honey harvesting:	
Bee hives By Type(number)	
KTBH	2,464
Long Stroth	1,201
Traditional (Log)	1,636
Milk Production: Quantity litres	62,441,700
Value Kshs	469,920,000
Beef production: Quantity(kg)	1,755,680
Value(Ksh)	316,022,400.00
Mutton production: Quantity(kg)	16,452
Value(Ksh)	3,290,400
Egg production: Quantity(trays)	516,285
Value(Ksh)	91,579,400
Poultry meat production: Quantity (kg)	90,000,000
Value (Ksh)	180,000,000
Honey production: Quantity(kg)	56,914
Value(Ksh)	9,420,090
Pork production: Quantity(kg)	271,400
Value(Ksh)	48,852,000.00
Forestry	
No. of gazetted forests	2
No. of non-gazetted forest	1
Size of gazetted forests Ha	10,758
Size of non-gazetted forests Ha (Kahumbu forest)	18
Main forest products	
Timber (Running Feet)	3,994,066
Firewood (2007 in stacks)	53,025
Grass (2007 in bags)	2,768
Bamboo (2007 in pieces)	1020
Others: Grazing (cattle)	3,264
Grazing (sheep)	1,710
Charcoal (bags)	28,512
Seedlings production (Number)	3,500,000
Seedlings production (Number)	3,500,000
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies by type	60
Active cooperative societies by type	42
Dormant cooperative societies	5
Collapsed societies	13
Total registered membership	63,994
Total turn-over (Kshs)	308,732,916.70

Information Category	Statistics
Health	
Number of Health Posts	
Hospitals:	1
Public(district)	1
Private	1
Mission	
Sub district Hospital	0
Health centres:	4
Public	0
Private	1
Mission	
Dispensaries:	24
Public	0
Private	9
Mission	
Clinics:	0
Public	70
Private	0
Mission	
Beds capacity	265
Total (public) health facilities	97
District hospital	24
Heath Centre	49
Dispensary (Public)	24
Total Mission health facilities:	
Hospitals	181
Health centres	12
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	0
Doctor/population ratio	1:77,652
Nurse/population ratio	1: 2,814
HIV prevalence (%)	4.6
Average distance to health facility (km)	7
Average time to walk (minutes)	60
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	96
Health facility deliveries (Hospital, Health centre and Dispensaries/clinics) (%)	60
At home (%)	40
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	85.8
Children vaccination (Under 1 yrs in % age)	93
No. of TBAs	70
No. of CHWs	300
Number of VCT sites	8
Number of VCT counsellors	22
Number of ARV provision institutions	6
Five most prevalent diseases (% age):	
Respiratory diseases (Upper & Lower)	42
Malaria (% of cases reported)	19.6
Intestinal (% of cases reported)	11.8
Skin diseases (% of cases reported)	2.8
Diarrhoea (% of cases reported)	3.3

Information Category	Statistics
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	445
No. of ECD teachers	621
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
Total enrolment	13,548
Boys	6,970
Girls	6,578
Average years of attendance	4.5
Primary School:	
No. of pry schools	236
No. of teachers	2411
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:45
Dropout rate (%)	17
Average yrs of attendance (yrs)	8
Total enrolment	109,970
Secondary school:	
No. of Sec. Schools:	106
No. of teachers	1,094
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
Total enrolment:	23,701
Dropout rate	16
Average yrs of attendance (yrs)	14 -18
Tertiary institutions	
Adult literacy:	
No. of adult literacy classes	64
Enrolment	1,110
Male	275
Female	835
Attendance	4
Literacy rate:	
Male (%)	70.4
Female (%)	73.6
No. of teachers	50
Full time	20
Part time	30
No. of Teachers Training college	1
No of youth polytechnics	11
Number of instructors	73
Enrolment	662
Instructor: student ratio	1:9
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	520
Households with access to potable water	19,393
No. of all-seasons rivers	23
No. of shallow wells	4,000
No. of protected springs	25
No. of un-protected springs	50
No. of water pans	2
No. of dams	30
No. of licensed water service providers	1
No. of boreholes	100
Households with roof catchment systems	15,000
	3.5

Information Category	Statistics
Average distance to nearest water point (kms)	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0	16.5
1-4	25.6
5-14	29.6
15-29	20.4
30-59	7.7
60+	0.2
Number of Water Resource User Association(WRUA)established	80
Households with latrines (%)	72
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	2.4
VIP latrine	9.2
Pit latrine	88.2
Uncovered pit latrine	44.1
Covered pit latrine	44.3
Bucket	0.0
Other	0.0
None	0.0
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local authority	1.0
Collected by private firm	1.5
Garbage pit	8.4
Burning	4.0
Public garbage heap	0.4
Farm Garden	84.8
Energy	
Households with electricity connection (Number)	54,288
Trading centres connected with electricity(Number)	57
Health facilities with electricity (number)	22
Health facilities without electricity (Number)	4
Household distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	93.4
Paraffin	3.4
Electricity	0.5
Gas (LPG)	1.6
Charcoal	0.9
HH distribution by main lighting fuel;	0.1
Paraffin	
Electricity	91.7
Solar	5.7
Gas (LPG)	2.0
HH distribution by cooking appliance type:	
Traditional stone fire	82.6
Improved traditional stone fire	12.4
Ordinary jikos	0.7
Kerosene stove	2.8
Gas cooker	1.1
Electric cooker	0.2
Other	0.2

Information Category	Statistics
Infrastructure	
Road length(km)	1105
Bitumen surface (km)	158.5
Gravel surface (km)	210
Earth surface (km)	502.9
Total (km)	871.4
Condition of roads and bridges (roads in bad condition in km)	100
Number of telecommunication connections	500
Mobile network coverage (Safaricom, Zain and Telkom wireless) (%)	90
Community distribution by distance to nearest post office:	
0 - 1 km	20.1
1.1 - 4.9 km	79.9
Total length of railway line (km)	45
Number of railway stations	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
No. of trading centres	179
Registered retail traders	3,281
Registered wholesale traders	130
Manufacturing:	
Tea processing	4
Milk cooling	1
Bakeries	1
Jua Kali Associations	16
Jua Kali Artisans	600
Tourism	
Hotel unclassified (No)	50
Financial services:	
Commercial banks (No)	7
Micro-finance institutions (No)	6
Village banks (No)	50
Insurance companies/branches (No)	0
Housing:	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	
Stone	22.8
Brick	7.7
Mud/Wood	46.5
Mud cement	0.4
Wood only	12.6
Corrugated Iron sheet	9.3
Tin	0.7
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	27.8
Earth	72.2
HH distributed by main roofing materials (%):	
Corrugated Iron sheet	97.2
Concrete	0.9
Tin	1.9
Community Development and Social Welfare Sector:	
Number of self help groups	3590
Number of women groups projects	1300
Community based organization projects.	23
Number of Number of self help projects	701
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	80,000

The district has a population of 1,200,000 and is one of the most densely populated districts in the state. The district is also one of the most economically diverse districts in the state, with a mix of agriculture, industry, and services.

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CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

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2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of the 2002- 2008 district development plan and outlines linkages of the current plan, Kenya vision 2030, 1st Medium Term Plan (MTP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

It further highlights constraints and lessons learnt from the previous plan and identifies main development challenges and cross cutting issues. Analysis of issues and their causes, the district potential and development objectives and targets are also presented here.

2.1 Implementation of 2002-2008 District Development Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” from which specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the District Development Plan. The DDC proposed to undertake projects targeting improving infrastructure, agricultural production, human resource, communication and marketing systems. A number of projects outlined in the plan were implemented.

In the agriculture and rural development sector, agriculture sub sector, programmes were geared towards strengthening agricultural extension services, diversification of agricultural activities to assist farmers minimize the farming risks, promotion of micro-irrigation and improvement of management of cooperative societies in the district. Marketing of major cash crops like tea and coffee registered mixed results with boom and slumps experienced at various stages. This was due to inefficiencies in marketing at the cooperatives especially for coffee societies. The tea sub-sector registered slight growth under the KTDA managed factories. Significant positive growth was also registered in horticulture production though marketing continue to be a constraint. No projects were implemented in the Trade and Industry and Fisheries sub-sectors.

There was also improved access to credit and this greatly gave a boost to players in this sector. The dairy industry performance went up with the revival of Githumu KCC cooling plant and the formation of marketing cooperative societies plus the emergence of New Nginda Dairy Society.

In the education sector, a lot of investment was made during the plan period resulting in increased enrolment in public primary schools. Measures were initiated to revive tertiary institutions like youth polytechnics and the same is expected to continue in the current plan period.

A lot of improvements in the health facilities were realized with quality of health care improving as a result of provision of equipment to health facilities accompanied by investment in public health education.

The district saw an increase in devolved funds through CDF, LATF, HIV/AIDS, FPE, Constituency Bursary Fund and other programmes like NALEP, CKDAP (IFAD), Njaa Marufuku that were used to improve performance across the sectors.

The 2002-2008 plans had proposed 110 projects but the district achieved about 70 per cent project implementation level. The low implementation could be attributed to lack of funds for the projects especially the government funded ones. Donor and community

funded projects recorded a high rate of implementation. The implementation status of the plan is shown in table 2.1

Table 7: Status of Implementation of 2002 - 2008 District Development Plan

Department	No of proposed projects	No of projects implemented	No. of On-going projects	Number of projects stalled/Not started	Total Project Costs
Livestock	7	7	0	0	Not available
Environment	3	3	0	0	Not available
Fisheries	2	0	0	2	Not available
Co operatives Development	6	5	1	0	Not available
Roads	8	8	0	0	Not available
Trade and industries	5	0	0	5	Not available
Education	8	4	2	2	Not available
Health	5	2	3	0	Not available
Culture and Sports	5 0	2	0	3	Not available
Legal services	4	2	0	2	Not available
Maragua county council	34	28	6	0	Not available
Makuyu Town council	11	9	0	2	Not available
Agriculture	9	9	9	0	Not available
Total	110	82	21	16	Not available

Source: District Development Office, Murang'a South, 2008

As shown in the table, 82 out of 110 projects were implemented; 21 are ongoing while 16 were either abandoned or did not start at all. This is due to lack of funds during the plan period. It is also important to note that there were other projects implemented through decentralized funds and other donor funded projects GOK/IFAD, although not identified in the plan.

It is important to note that there are many other projects implemented during the plan period but they were not in the plan. These projects are as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Projects Implemented outside the 2002-2008 DDP

Programme/Project name	No. of Projects	Cost (Kshs)	Implementing agency/source of funds
Environment activities	3	700,000.00	CDF
Agriculture	6	2,789,305.00	CDF
Construction of constituency offices	3	10,000,000.00	CDF- Maragua, Kigumo and Kandara
Education projects	116	58,142,296.00	CDF
Electricity projects	2	1,100,000.00	CDF
Health	14	6,305,000.00	CDF
Others	2	740,000.00	CDF
Roads and bridges	11	3,973,567.00	CDF
Security projects	9	3,840,000.00	CDF
Water projects	61	49,560,985.00	CDF
Youth empowerment projects	2	970,000.00	CDF
District Veterinary office at Kenol	1	3,000,000.00	CDF
Construction of Katibanga dispensary at Kimorori	1	4,200,000.00	DDO's office
Construction of maternity ward at Maragua district hospital	1	14,096,270.00	VIHDA Association and European Union
Construction of general ward at Maragua district hospital	1	6,072,505.00	VIHDA Association and GoK
District civil registration office at Kenol	1	3,000,000.00	Ministry of Immigration
Construction of NSIS office at Kenol	1	6,000,000.00	NSIS headquarters
Construction of Kigumo divisional office at Kigumo	1	2,000,000.00	Ministry of Home Affairs
Construction of district public works office at Makuyu	1	3,000,000.00	Ministry of Public Works

Source: District Development Office, Murang'a South, 2008

2.2 Constraints

A number of constraints were encountered during the implementation of the 2002-08 plans. These included:

- i) Provision of inadequate funds that made it difficult to implement projects ear-marked for implementation in the plan. This affected all the departments.
- ii) Poorly maintained infrastructure and inadequate provision of essential services in the district. The poor road infrastructure contributed to farmers making huge losses because they could not market their produce and a large number of people had difficulties in accessing maternal and child health services because of the distance involved in reaching the nearest health facilities. A number of such facilities lacked trained personnel especially doctors and nurses.

- iii) Poor marketing system contributed to farmers' inability to make returns on their investments because the cooperative societies were badly managed and lacked appropriate governance structures. Inadequate market information also denied farmers better prices for their produce in addition to lack of storage facilities for agricultural crops and milk products. As a result, most farmers' products were sold unprocessed, a situation that lowered their added-value.
- iv) In the process of implementing the plan, the government created additional devolved funds that facilitated communities to implement additional projects that were not originally in the plan (CDF, LATIF, PEF etc). The management of these new funds was not clear and this has continued to create problems in the disbursement.
- v) The district experienced disease outbreaks e.g. Rift Valley Fever (RVF) and anthrax and these outbreaks affected production in the agriculture and rural development sector and huge unplanned resources were diverted to combat them.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

A number of lessons were learnt during the implementation of the previous plan as follows:

- i) A significant number of the projects implemented during the plan period were done through the devolved funds because most ministries did not honour departmental Annual Work Plans and budgets which are funded through the MTEF budgetary process.
- ii) Most of the donor funded projects and programmes had a high rate of completion as compared to Government of Kenya funded projects because of the stringent financing requirements of government procedures.
- iii) Lack of legal framework for the District Development Committee hinders it from enforcing its own decisions and this leads to uncoordinated development and duplication of project activities by the development partners. There is a strong need to introduce a legal provision in the form of a Planning Act to regulate development work at the district level.

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

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-

2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Challenges

The major development challenges the district faces are broad and cut across all the sectors. They include:

a) Roads

Most feeder roads in the agriculturally high potential areas are poor inhibiting access to markets for farm produce. These roads are impassable during rainy season causing delays in marketing of farm produce and distribution of farm inputs. It also causes perishables to go bad before reaching the market.

b) Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities

The district lacks facilities and resources to process and preserve agricultural and dairy products. Products such as mangoes, tomatoes, avocados, paw paws, passion fruits and dairy products are the worst affected. Poor and lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and business community has hampered access to the market for their products.

Poor environmental conservation and encroachment on public utility plots including access roads and riparian reserves are rampant and make it difficult for growth of most of the towns and major market centres. This creates great challenges because of the rapid urbanization in the district. Lack of awareness by the population on public land policy, have contributed to some individuals taking advantage of that to grab land meant for

public institutions like cattle dips, schools and even play grounds hence land grabbing of public utilities is rampant in the district.

c) Food Insecurity

Murang'a South is a food deficit district in terms of staple food and relies on relief supplies. Food insecurity is attributed to several factors that include; inadequate and unreliable rainfall, poor terrain, small pieces of land, poor soil fertility, poor coverage by extension services, concentration on 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 service, 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 and storage and marketing, animal production and health will be intensified. Community members will also be enlightened on the available wealth creation opportunities in the district.

d) Poverty

Poverty is one of the major development challenges the district is facing. It is manifested in various forms and can be defined both in monetary and non-monetary terms. It has significantly reduced the disposable incomes of a large part of the district population over the years.

Poverty is caused by the same factors discussed under the food security in addition to breakdown of traditional institutional support systems, variations of weather patterns and slow response to changing socio-economic situations.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

a) HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district is 4.6 per cent. It should be understood that AIDS has continued to spread and if unchecked will inevitably destroy the family unit and society further leading the district into high levels of poverty.

The cause of this high prevalence is attributed to slow behavioural change, irresponsible sex, breakdown of social structure and poverty among others. To contain the spread and eliminate stigma, the district through CACC and DTC committees and all other stakeholders came up with a strategy of addressing HIV in the district. The strategies included counselling and testing and about 14,000 people have been tested during the chiefs' barazas from the months of June to December, 2007.

The second strategy has been training of the district coordinating team, districts inter sectoral committees and community based organizations on HIV/AIDS. Religious organizations have not been fully supportive in the fight against the vice unlike provincial administration through DTC, DHMT that are at the forefront in the fight against the spread of the disease. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district has gone down to 4.6

per cent. The most affected age group is 15-49 years which is the productive labour force and it is unfortunate that resources that should have been allocated for development have to be diverted towards purchase of drugs and campaign against the epidemic. Declining labour force affects agricultural outputs and the epidemic also directly impacts negatively on the educational sector.

The District Hospital through the DHMT has focused on prevention, provision of counselling services, mother to child transmission, blood safety, home based care, condom promotion and distribution and psychological support. World Vision Kenya, Vihda Association in conjunction with DHMT carries out the counselling and testing and involves pre and post-test counselling by trained personnel. A comprehensive Care Centre has been established in Maragua district Hospital to offer services to those who test positive. Currently, the district has 8 registered VCT sites, 22 counsellors and 6 ARV provision institutions. To strengthen coordination of HIV/AIDS activities, various committees like the DTC, CACCs and ACU will continue with creation of awareness campaign about the epidemic in the district.

SWOT on HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Active DTC; Existence of Development partners; High level of awareness on the effects of HIV/AIDS ; Good will from political leadership; Mobile VCTs; Presence of PMTCT centres Existence of Kenya National AIDS Trained strategic plan; declining of HIV prevalence in the district;	Duplication of resources ; Uncoordinated operation of NGOs, and CBOs involved in HIV/AIDS activities in the district; Irregular funding from NACC; Non-involvement DTC in monitoring of NACC funded CBOs; No reliable data of OVCs, Understaffing; Inadequate funding;	Presence of reputable NGOs like VIHDA Association; well informed community members due to high awareness levels; Mobile VCTs, PMTCT.	High staff turnover; inconsistent funding; Ignorant CBOs; untransparent NGOs; Poverty; drug abuse and alcoholism; Proliferation of brief case NGOs and CBOs once proposals have been called for by NACC; Stigma towards condom use; Inadequate funding; stigmatization.

b) Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information communication which is a major driver to development is relatively new in the district and is yet to realize its full potential. Although improvement has been made with most departments facilitated with computers, they are severely under-utilized due to low computer knowledge. Telephone connections especially landlines are frequently vandalized. This has led to slow growth in the number of cyber cafes implying that residents do not enjoy the use of internet services which is a critical factor in accessing information.

SWOT on ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The district headquarters' Proximity to Nairobi; New upcoming Kenol market which is along Nairobi Sagana Highway; Most recent and upcoming sector in the district; On-going construction of the youth empowerment Resource Centre; Presence of political will; Existence of the DIDC which is underutilized; Upcoming optic fibre cable.	Frequent power outage; KPLC's transformer vandalism by tugs; Telkom's landline cable vandalism.	Many unemployed youth; Construction of the youth Resource Centre; Presence of political will; Existence of the DIDC which is underutilized; Upcoming optic fibre cable	KPLC's transformer vandalism by tugs; Telkom Landline cable vandalism; Presence of Mungiki sect in the area.

c) Gender Issues

Women are more than men and their contribution towards economic growth exceed that of men, but they have little control over key resources and decision making. Gender inequality has led to sidelining of women in ownership of property especially land. The girl-child is not considered when it comes to matters of land inheritance and as such women are denied the benefits of land inheritance and as such women are denied the benefits of land ownership such as its use as collateral for bank loans. Although women participate more in agricultural production, they lack control over land and other productive resource.

Women are also overburdened in that they are engaged in both reproductive and productive while men are only engaged in productive roles. As a result of the skewed distribution of roles against women the value of their contribution in economic development has not been well documented. With the existing gender inequality in accessing productive assets, poverty levels will continue to increase unless the issue is addressed.

In the past a good number of development projects failed to achieve targets because gender roles were biased against women since men dominated most development project committees. Women have continued to bear the brunt of domestic abuse, neglect and disinheritance thus denying them their right to pursue better living standards. No meaningful and sustainable success can be made without appreciating the roles and contributions made by both women and men.

Women participation in decision-making will be enhanced through capacity building to enable them attain skills in decision-making and leadership.

SWOT on Gender Issues

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of devolved funds: Presence of specific funds for these groups; presence of National gender policy;	Women overburdened with a lot of work but don't own properties like land; Non involvement of women in most of the development projects; Non-involvement of women in the leadership roles; Marginalization of a boy child; understaffing; Inadequate knowledge on proposal development.	Presence of many micro finance institutions; Well informed community members; Promotion of boy child education; Attainment of MDG on gender issues.	Cultural hindrances; Marginalization of a boy child; Proliferation of micro-finance institutions in uncoordinated manner; Presence of devolved funds leading to dependency syndrome; Poverty;

d) Youth

The youth are defined as those aged between 15 and 35 years. This is the productive age group and this represents 41% of the total population in the district. The youth stand to benefit from almost all long term development initiatives that are being started in the current plan. However, in recent times, the youth have been neglected despite the factors mentioned above. In the previous plan period, there were deliberate efforts to include the youth in decision making processes and now the youth are represented in all devolved funds committees. Under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the government has embarked on revival of youth polytechnics and initiated the Youth Enterprise Fund where the youth can access loans at interest rate lower than the prevailing market rates. However most of youth are yet to benefit from this fund because of their inability to meet the requirements set to access loans from the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme Fund.

The youth are also faced with lack of entrepreneurship skills that can help them access money from financial institutions because they have not been trained or exposed to business skills. A lot of the youth have concentrated on acquiring skills on ICT at the expense of other skills thus crowding this one job market.

Other challenges faced by the youth include drug abuse and consumption of illicit brews. This has affected performance of the youth in schools and outside schools. It has also made them fail to engage in economic activities such as agriculture. Social disorder and moral decay are the end products of this and it further exposes the youth to HIV/AIDS.

The youth are also involved in illegal groups such as "mungiki" that have been causing mayhem in the district and in other neighbouring districts. Youth also lack patience in that they will want to engage in enterprises promising quick returns. The youth don't participate in agricultural activities and prefer instead to engage on other areas in search of greener pastures. This makes targeting of youth difficult in that they may be targeted as resource persons for certain interventions only for them to leave the areas where they are supposed to capacity build other youths and the community.

SWOT on Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Government's Special funds for the youth; Receptive youth; Political will; Organized groups; Specific ministry for the youth; presence of youth empowerment Resource centres;	Poor disbursement of the Youth enterprise fund; Unorganized youth groups; Lack of patience among the youth members; Inadequate data on existing youth groups;	Political will; Devolved funds; Under-utilized agricultural potentials;	Unemployment among the youth; Poverty; Presence of outlawed mungiki sect; Unorganized youth groups; Lack of patience among the youth members as they have fix quick attitude;

e) Disaster Management

The district is prone to a number of disasters both natural and manmade. The most notable disasters stem from road accidents, disease outbreaks, landslides, drought and floods among others.

Road accidents are common on Thika Highway (Nairobi –Nyeri Highway) and also Kenol – Murang'a road. Accidents along these roads have claimed several lives and most of those who perish are productive people within the district and its neighbours.

The main animal disease outbreaks reported include Anthrax and Rift Valley Fever. Under the Health sub-sector, the main challenges include poor sanitation due to poor personal hygiene, water pollution and environmental degradation, slow behavioural change on HIV/AIDS, inadequacy of disease prevention practices by families and contamination.

Frequent drought impacts agriculture negatively occasioning supply of relief food. Its impact is also felt across other sectors and this affects livelihood of residents of the district.

SWOT on Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of a district disaster management committee; Existence of the ministry of special programmes; Strong teamwork;	Untrained personnel; Uninformed community; High poverty levels leading people to loot once there is an accident or disaster; Lack of modern equipment;	Existence of disaster management policy; Existence very many youth groups who can be trained on disaster management; Investment in the purchase of modern equipment;	Lack of equipment; Inadequate funding; Frequent road carnage; Unemployment leading to risking one's live; Fire outbreaks; floods; landslides; Human/livestock Diseases outbreak. Lack of early warning mechanism; Lack of tools and equipment.

f) Global Warming and Climate Change

Global warming is caused by emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases that are emitted primarily by the burning of fossil fuels and the clearing of forests. These gases remain in our atmosphere for decades or even centuries. With the clearing of the forests that leads to depleting the oxygen production for the earth, the atmosphere is already experiencing serious climatic changes in the recent past.

In the district, key areas affected by climate change include health increased survival of vectors and microbes, changes in rainfall patterns that have resulted in low agriculture yields, decreasing water resources, loss of habitat and species of wildlife. The district is already experiencing the effects of the recession of the glaciers on Mt Kenya which is one of the water towers in the country.

SWOT on Global Warming & Climate Change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of the metrological department with equipment; Existence of the ministry of special programmes;	Lack of early warning mechanisms;	Purchase modern equipment for weather prediction; Training of personnel on the modern technology on weather prediction and early warning.	Persistent droughts; Unpredictable weather conditions leading crop failures; Unreliable data; Lack of early warning mechanism;

g) Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities have always been marginalized in all sectors of development in the district. For a long time, these people have been treated as out-casts who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. In the previous plan period, there was a national campaign to recognize that people with disabilities should not be treated with contempt but should be given equal opportunities as other groups. A major challenge in the district is that there are only two institutions that take care of needs of children with disabilities. These institutions do not offer the training required up to secondary and tertiary level requiring the students to go for further education in other districts. Another challenge that faces this group is lack of data pertaining to people with disabilities. In the district there is no data of the people with disabilities and that could be the reason why all the disabled people's needs have not been fully catered for in all development aspects.

SWOT on Persons with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Organized groups of people with disabilities; Informed leaders of people with disabilities; Trust fund for people with disabilities; Presence of well wishers who assists when need arises. There are two learning institutions for people with disabilities in the district; Lack of data for people with disabilities.	Poor planning for people with disabilities; Uninformed members of the community on how to deal with people with disabilities; lack of relevant training programs for the disabled; Inadequate funding for the people with disabilities;	Receptive people with disabilities; presence of devolved fund to assist people with disabilities	Marginalization of people with disabilities; Negative attitude towards people with disabilities; Lack of / inadequate funding of programmes geared towards people with disabilities.

h) Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental Conservation and Management aim at promoting sustainable and equitable use of resources for posterity and prosperity. There is a very high and positive correlation between environmental degradation and poverty. Where there is high poverty level, the environment is degraded as people pursue of agricultural production. Expansions of industrial activities have similarly ended up with increased pollution of waste into the rivers. The other major causes of environmental degradation include: high population density that encourages people to start clearing forests, use of chemicals that contribute to pollution of water sources, lack of proper waste disposals systems in almost all major towns and trading centres.

Soil pollution due to use of inorganic fertilizers has resulted in acidic soils and this lowers productivity. Excessive use of nitrogen fertilizers that are carried away by runoff water into rivers, streams and lakes cause eutrophication and this affects fish.

Use of polluted water for irrigation also reduces crop yield and makes the irrigation process expensive. Pollution reduces the quality of water for use by livestock and human beings.

Inappropriate selection and planting of tree species in water catchments and along the river banks has resulted in the drying up of water springs and reduced water flows into streams and rivers.

Policy, legal and institutional framework will be put in place so that sustainable development is promoted. Enforcement of environmental laws will be provided to reduce environmental pollution of the environment. The district will benefit from interventions from NEMA, Forestry Department and Agriculture.

The District Environmental Management Committee and especially the secretariat will visit all new projects and programmes in the district for environmental assessment before and after their commencement. The committee will also try to mobilize its resources to educate the public on environmental protection and conservation and the links between poverty and environment. Local Authorities and public health department offices will

ensure that all councils have exhausters; construct pit latrines in the market centres and intensify inspection of water and their sources. The potential investors will also be encouraged to be recycling waste products. Proper land use and physical planning of trading centre and towns will be encouraged by the relevant stakeholders like local authorities and the agriculture and rural development sector.

Since high population in the district is a major threat to environment, family planning programmes would be intensified to reduce population growth. The Ministry of Health, Family Planning Association of Kenya, National Council for Population and Development and other relevant bodies will have programmes to address the issue. Agro-forestry and use of energy saving technologies will be encouraged to reduce the demand of wood fuel from the existing forests.

SWOT on Environmental Conservation & Management

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Environmental conservation and management.	Existence of the NEMA; Existence of various committees; Existence of various acts (public health, agricultural)	Encroachment on road reserves; frequent use of pesticide and insecticides near the river banks and valleys; deforestation; Poor disposal of solid and liquid waste; U-rehabilitated quarries;	A forestation; Involvement of the youth in environmental conservation; Involve all learning institutions in environmental conservation;	Poor disposal of solid and liquid waste; deforestation; Un-rehabilitated quarries;



2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies.

This section gives a summary of main development problems/issues and their causes as they were identified by community members during consultations. Development objectives, immediate objectives and strategies to solve the identified issues are also given here in a tabular form.

District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and their Strategies				
Issues/problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objective	Strategies
Low agricultural and livestock productivity	Low yield of crop production; Frequent drought occurrences; Poor irrigation methods; Inadequate water for irrigation; Frequent outbreak of livestock diseases; High cost of farm inputs.	To increase food security to 70% by 2012	Educate farmers on good farming techniques and storage better storage methods; Ensure that the available irrigation water is utilized efficiently; increase irrigation farms by 30% by 2010; Reduce livestock disease outbreaks by 80% by 2012; To educate farmers on the advantages of using high yielding seed, how to source for agricultural credit; Promote contract farming.	Revitalize extension services; Training on post harvest management; promote value addition; Improve access to credit facilities; Encourage a forestation; Intensify animal disease surveillance. Introduction of high yielding planting materials.
Environmental degradation	Poor farming methods leading to soil erosion; Deforestation; Quarrying; Poor drainage Overgrazing Poor soil conservation methods;	To stop environmental degradation by 2012	To increase the area under forest cover by 50% by 2012 To involve people living around the forest in forest conservation; Sealing of quarries; Intensify soil conservation methods; Improve farming methods; improve drainage systems;	Promote community tree nurseries; Encourage Formation of community forest conservation committees along forests; Promotion of soil conservation; Protection of water catchment areas.
Inadequate access to quality Health care services	Poorly equipped of health facilities; High incidences of human disease; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health education; Inadequate health personnel.	Increase access to quality health care by 50%.	Increase the number of well equipped health facilities health facilities by 2012; Increasing the number of trained health workers by 10% by 2012; Intensify community health education.	Provide adequate health facilities; Equip all health facilities with modern equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade the existing health facilities and put up new ones.

District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and their Strategies

Issues/problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objective	Strategies
Inadequate water supply	Increased demand for domestic and irrigation water; Insufficient water for irrigation; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity schemes and bore holes.	Improve access to clean safe water for domestic use and irrigation 50% 2012; Drill 20% boreholes by 2012; Improve efficiency in the use of irrigation water.	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Train residence on roof harvesting technology; Provision of adequate and reliable water; Conservation of catchments areas.	Train water users groups on management and conflict re-solution; development of well and springs; Training on water harvesting technology. Rehabilitate stalled and start new water projects; Minimise wastage of water by using appropriate technology; Construction of new irrigation systems.
Declining education standards	Inadequate education facilities; Under developed education infrastructure; Child labour in the coffee zones; Poor role modelling from illegal groups; Lack of motivation among staff; High drop out rates of boys due to Mungiki issue; Poor reading culture; Understaffing; Apathy on education; Negative attitude towards education.	Improve quality of education offered in the district; Increase access to primary and secondary levels	Increase transition rates; Increase retention rates for ECD, primary and secondary levels by 40% by 2012; Increase the number of schools (primary and secondary).	Improve existing physical facilities; Form educational task forces in the constituencies; Sensitization on the need for getting good education; Improve disbursement of bursaries to needy children; Reduce the staff to pupil ratio; Encourage holding of educational stakeholders meeting; Depoliticise education.
Insecurity	High unemployment; High Poverty levels; Inadequate security personnel; Illicit Brews and drug abuse; Mungiki menace; Poor land tenure system.	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights; Reduce crime rate by 70% by 2012.	Infrastructure improvement. Increase the security personnel; Intensify patrols.	Intensify community policing; Sensitise members of the public to have confidence in the security machinery.

District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and their Strategies				
Issues/problems	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objective	Strategies
Poorly maintained roads	Poor road maintenance programs; Inadequate drainage; Poor soils; Encroachment.	To make 90% of the road network in the district motor-able by 2012	To improve on drainage; maintenance through rehabilitation of all roads to improve connectivity by 90% by 2012.	Routine maintenance of classified trunk and feed roads to be intensified; Apply chief's act on encroachers; Sensitise community members on the economic use of the run-off water.

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sector, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed here. This chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders of each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the next five years to ensure that the district achieves what is envisioned in vision 2030.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

This sector includes the following sub-sectors; Agriculture, Cooperative development, livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Agriculture and Rural Development sector is very important in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture and rural development sector for their livelihood. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The Vision of the sector is "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector".

Mission:

"The sector mission is "to improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.."

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

In addition, access to potable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs along the hills. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high value crops. The area under such crops will be increased during the plan period. The livestock sub-sector will focus on disease control. Cooperative societies shall be strengthened to market agricultural outputs and the

sector anticipates benefiting from transfer of technology from research institutions to boost production.

Forest conservation measures will also be undertaken so as to preserve the gazetted and non-gazetted forests from being overexploited through human activities.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In agriculture and rural development sector, agriculture and livestock production are the major activities in the district. The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Over 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities and it accounts for 75 per cent of the household incomes. The sector provides raw materials such as tea, coffee, milk and meat to agro- industries within the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers and marketing of their products.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Over the plan period, the Government through the relevant departments will be actively involved in the implementation of projects through financing and giving of technical support. It will also liaise with KARI and other organizations to ensure that seeds given to farmers are of the right variety. Other development partners like IFAD, SIDA Njaa Marufuku will continue to finance the projects to be implemented in this sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Policy formulation and implementation Provision of technical staff Financing
Private sector	Availing farm of inputs Training
Donors	Supplement government effort in financing Supplementing government effort Financing Training
NGOs	Supplementing government effort Financing Training
Community members	Participating in development activities at the grassroots level

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies: Agriculture

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Safe and nutritious food; Food security; Food distribution.	High input costs ; Poor and long marketing chains; Low levels of mechanization; High transport costs ; Pests induced crop loss.	Up- scale community food security initiatives; Increase productivity in farming through extension advisory support services; Increase crop outputs ; Environmental conservation and

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			natural resource management (NRM), Improve access to agricultural information, Enhance access to affordable credit and quality inputs.
	Inform farmers on the implications of latest policy reviews; Provide market information to farmers; Avail affordable credit through sub sector institutions.	Fluctuating / declining world market(commodity) prices, Instabilities in the sector, Poor governance and corruption in key agricultural institutions, In appropriate legal and regulatory framework	Establish strong accountable committees – DAC cotton development committees.
	Promote market and product development by adopting a value chain approach.	In adequate quality control infrastructure (packaging, transportation, handling and infections; Pests and diseases; Lack of processing and storage facilities; Poor infrastructure- roads, electricity; communications, transportation, etc	Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders; Product diversification.
	Access to quality farm inputs; Affordable credit availed; Enhance materials.	In adequate credit to finance inputs and capital investment; High lending rates from MFI's; Formal banking system not successful in developing credit package suitable for small scale farming business; High cost of key farm inputs- seeds, agro-chemicals and fertilizers; Increased adulteration of key inputs.	Create links for farmer benefits with AFC; Promote exchange of information between MoA and micro- finance institutions in farmer credit needs ; Farm input grants targeting poor farmers (NAAIAP).
Livestock Production	1. Disease control	Lack of knowledge on disease control; Inadequate resources from G.O.K Inadequate technical personnel; Grabbing of vaccination sites; Apathy by farmers; Emergence of new diseases e.g. Rift valley fever	train farmers on disease control; lobby for more funds and also involve all stakeholders in disease control; Lobby for more technical personnel to be supplied and also use the existing private providers' net work.
Veterinary	2. public health hygiene	Slaughter slabs being caught up by market centres and thus have to be relocated; Inadequate veterinary personnel; Illegal home slaughter. Inadequate resources from G.O.K.	Work with NEMA to have these areas demarcated for slaughter houses only; Have staff trained; Have sensitize barazas; Lobby for more resources.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	3. Tsetse and trypanosomiasis control	Farmer ignorance; Lack of trained technical staff; lack of facilitation; Inaccessibility to some areas.	community sensitization; Lobby for training of the staff; Lobby for funds.
	4. Rehabilitate dips	Farmer apathy to dipping; Grabbing of already existing dips; poverty levels farmers cannot pay for dipping services; Dips have been vandalized.	Training farmers; Facilitate community to acquire title deeds for the dips; Encourage other partners e.g. C.D.F & LATF to revive dips.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: Agriculture sub-sector

Name of project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP SIDA	Development of an all inclusive effective institutional set up for project co-ordination and management; To support policy and legal framework for decentralized extension services; To improve extension approaches and methodologies; To develop and promote appropriate technical packages for agriculture and livestock production; To build partnership and promote collaboration.	DHSF- 3; BBS- 4; DCT- 4; CIG's- 272; 5. Focal areas – 4; FADC Training- 64; Individual farmers target- 400; Field days – 8; DivSHF- 18; 10. Extension research meetings- 2.	Programme co-ordination structures: DMT, DCT, DivIT, DET, EMIS; Community mobilization through BBS, CIG Group approaches; individual farmer targeting; targeting the vulnerable & poor thro' PAPOLD; Appropriate technical package development initiated through Promotion of Opportunities; Establish & operationalize structures for collaboration: DSHF, DivSHF; Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in rural development.
2. NALEP-GOK	To enhance efficient provision of extension services to the public; Promote management of land resources for increased production; To validate and improve technologies in agriculture production ; To increase producer margins through improved market information; Enhance stakeholder input in agricultural policy formulation, implementation feedback and regulation of emergences in the sector.	Farm competitions – 5; Field days – 4; Shows and exhibitions- 4; Method demonstrations – 3; Farm field visits- 65; Agricultural Board and Committees -20; Water harvesting -1; Riverbank protection – 72 km.	Promote food and nutritional security in the district; Promotion of technology development and transfer; Improvement of extension services and technology transfer; Train input suppliers to support extension services; Reduced crop waste and losses; Enhanced surveillance & control of noxious pests; Promote agro-forestry in farming systems, soil & water conservation & management; Provision of market information, Promote market infrastructure & value addition – mangoes; avocados, passion fruits, paw

Name of project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			paws and bananas; Established and operationalized stakeholders forum an Established ABC's as policy formulation organs.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Increase food security initiatives by supporting; Health and nutrition interventions targeting the poor and vulnerable; Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security	Food security- Initiative grants- 20; School meal feeding program – 3 schools ; Support to private sector innovations- 1; DCU Sessions- 4; DGAC meetings -2; divisional proposal vetting sessions – 8; district team follow-ups -16; District team DCU Follow-ups- 8; staff training for CGF- 12 CGF's; Training of community nutrition volunteers – 50 K) Demonstrations for community micro-nutrient gardens – 8 sites	Increased social capital and empower community groups and individuals; Technical and financial support to food security and livelihoods initiatives by community groups; Sustainable farm productivity promoted; Community awareness on nutrition & improved consumption of balanced meals supported; Community production and consumption of micro-nutrient rich foods; Community based school meals programme (SMP) school youth activities and take home rations programs supported; Pregnant women, children under five over vulnerable community members nutritional deficiencies and related health improvement activities scaled up; Private sector involvement in food security and livelihoods activities of district level enhanced and support to private sector implementation of food security and income generation initiatives.
Central Kenya Dry Areas project (Agricultural Extension Services)	Improved health status; Improved food security, farm income and nutrition ; Improved income generating activities and community social infrastructure initiatives	Pilots on breeding stock; Small irrigation micro-projects ; Drainage and water harvesting systems; Tree nurseries ; Gully rehabilitation; Exhibitions; Study tours; Demonstrations	Stakeholder w/shop; Community mobilization and flagging of opportunities; Promotion of opportunities; Targeting the vulnerable; DTC- Irish potatoes, cassava, dolichos, potatoes and pigeon peas; Crops husbandry maize beans DTC Home gardening demos; Field days; AF/Tree nurseries demos; Fodder establishment; CIG Training ; TOT Selection; PMC training for 3 days;

Name of project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			Management meeting district; Follow-up visits by DSMS's; PGM Follow up visits by DivSMS ; Technology sourcing ; Staff training on computer based record mgt for managers at KIA; Consultation visit to PMU; Supervision to divisions by DLPO/DAO ; Telephone payments airtime to officers.
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme (NAAIAP)	Capacity building of input suppliers, extension service providers and farmers on input supply infrastructure; Stimulate the demand for and efficient utilization of farm inputs by small holder farmers; Link up farmers and agro-dealers to the available markets for efficient sale of their products; To mobilize and facilitate accessibility of credit to agro-input dealers and farmers; To transform agriculture from subsistence to commercial in order to actualize farming as a business; To ensure the program components are carried out according to the planned activities	Cover a total of 1,000 small scale farmers across the district; Increase yields of maize up from 9 bags/acre to 20 bags/acre; Raise the number of small scale farmers using certified quality farm inputs from 5% to 10%; Establish 2 cereal banks in each division involved	Distribute 10,000 kgs of certified seed maize; Distribute 50 tonnes of C.A.N. and 50 tonnes of DAP to small scale farmers; 18 agro-input stockiest trained and linked to farmers; Identification of 1,000 poor farmers to receive a grant of Kshs 6,500/= each worth of farm inputs; Cereal banks to assist farmers in storing their produce; collective bargaining enhanced through linking farmers to millers, traders and transporters

A. On Going Projects – Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Disease control District wide	Control animal Diseases by Vaccination of animals against notifiable diseases.	District hard Immunity Improved; Disease spread contained immediately.	Vaccination of animals against Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, Anthrax, Newcastle Disease, Rabies
Tick control District wide	Tick borne diseases.	Revive 5 dips; Reduce tick borne disease reported by half.	Training of dip Management committees; Rehabilitation of cattle dips; Training of farmers through field days e.t.c.
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis control Maragua	To create tsetse and trypanosomiasis free areas by	Reduce the area infested by tsetse by half by 2015.	Screening of Animals for Trypanosomiasis Training of farmers;

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisions.	suppression control.		Setting of fly traps.
Hides and Skins improvement all divisions	Facilitate access to markets and ensure good quality hides are produced.	Inspect all hides curing & storing facilities. Train all flayers.	Training of flayers; Licensing of flayers; Inspection and licensing of bandas and stores. sale of flaying knives
Livestock Development project All divisions	Improve the quality of breeding artificial insemination; Increase poultry rearing and pig production.	Increased number of licensed inseminators to 50; increase reported inseminations to 20,000 per year; Increase poultry rearing to 500,000 birds.	licensing of inseminator; training workshops for inseminators; supervision of inseminators; Farmers training and field days.
Veterinary clinical and extension services (Whole district)	Ensure that quality animal health services are provided to the farmers	Inspect all the agro vets in the District; Visit 80% of the livestock farmers.	impromptu visits to agro vets; Farm visits; farmer trainings and field days
Meat hygiene.	Ensure human health and safety	Inspect all meat consumed in the district; Recite 5 slaughter slabs; Build one modern s/slab; All slaughter slabs inspected and licensed.	Stake holders meetings; Meat inspection public barázas; Resisting of slaughter slabs; Train more meat inspectors; Inspection and licensing of s/slabs.
-Construction of District Veterinary office	Provide enough office space	Complete project by end of 2008.	Project already commenced; Inspection of construction and payment after completion.

B. New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of building (non residential) Murang'a South Fisheries Headquarters Offices.	1	To create a centre for government service delivery on fisheries activities; To house the District Fisheries Officer and other professional staff; To house and provide security to government stores.	To construct a six office block with a store and a parking yard for G.K. vehicles at the Kenol D.C. offices.	Erection of the office block; Connection of water and electricity; Construction of a parking yard.
Construction of fish multiplication center/Demonstrating ponds for Murang'a South districts.	2	To provide a center for production of high quality fingerlings to fish farmers; To provide a consolidate center for	To construct ten fish ponds of an approximated area of 500m ² each; To construct a hatchery.	To survey and excavate the ponds area; To construct concrete walls for the ponds; To construct water canals and pipes;

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		aquaculture training of fish farmers, schools and interest groups; To provide a pilot research project to meet the needs for local farmers.		To fill in water; To construct a hatchery; Connect electricity and water.
Dam Fishery Development District wide.	3	Promote exploitation and utilization of dam fisheries resources by the community; Reduction of poverty in the community by providing an alternative source of income; Reduce protein malnutrition by providing a cheap and available high quality protein source; To sensitize the community on management and conservation of sustainable dam fisheries.	Promotion and development of dam fisheries in Punda Milia II, Muli Dam; Gathanji Dam; Kimorori Ngimo dams; Gakoigo dam and Mariira dam.	Distillation and excavation of the dams; Creating of Co-management of groups in the communities; Survey and restocking of the dams; Training of the community on the conservation and management of sustainable dam fisheries.
Development of River line fisheries	4	To promote exploitation and utilization of river line fisheries; To create an alternative source of income and job creation hence reducing poverty; To reduce protein malnutrition.	Development of river line fisheries in Maragua river, Irati and Thika rivers; Sensitized communities living along the rivers; Sensitized investors who may be interested in formation of Sport Fishing Clubs.	Stocking of Maragua, Irati and Thika river with trout fish; Clearance of the fishermen paths along the rivers; Sensitization of the community on the techniques/methods of exploitation of river line fisheries; Formation of fisher groups to help in co-management of river line fisheries for sustainable utilization of the resources.
Fish marketing quality assurance district wide	5	Provide information on fish market to fish farmers and fishermen; To sensitize the quality assurance of fish and fish products; To sensitize fishermen and fish farmers on post harvest handling of fish to prevent losses and health hazard risk.	Local fishermen, fish traders and fish farmers to be sensitized; All health workers and stakeholders to be sensitized.	Hold 16 field days district wide (4 field days for each division/yr); Hold a stakeholders workshop for each division; Printing and distribution of brochures for fish marketing and quality assurance.

B. New Projects Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Education and training District wide	1	To carry out the co-operative management implementation projects	All co-operative leaders, staff, and members	Education programmes to cover, staff leaders and members of co-operative societies. This is basically to promote quantity and quality of coffee sector and become efficient and effective in service delivery especially in sourcing for credit facilities for farmers promptly. It will also improve management committee skills in management.
Factory electrification District wide	2	To improve on coffee processing	Factories in Kariua Farmers co-operative society; Four factories in Thanga-ini Farmers co-op. society; 3 factories in Kangiri Farmers. 1 factory of Marumi Farmers co-op. society; 1 factory of Sabasaba Farmers co-op. society 2 factories of Ruchu – Gacharage Farmers co-op. society; 3 factories of Kamuga – Gaichanjiru Farmers co-op. society.	Installation of electricity in factories; Electricity is required for industrial development.
Society Registration - All Divisions	3	To have an inventory of all business organizations	Register 2 dairy co-operative societies Register 5 community based sacco in the District	Registration of new rural based saccos, urban and other private organization including school; This will improve resource mobilization and more investments for increased revenue.
Reviving of Dairy co-op. societies - District wide	4	To have a plant to process and pack milk for sale within and outside the district.	Number of registered dairy co-operative societies revived and the membership.	Reviving the already registered dairy co-operative societies through education and training programme.

Project Name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Factory renovation - District Wide	5	Enhance factory renovation programme in the District	Kahiga factory of Ruchu-Gacharage f.c.s Kiawambutu factory of Kandara f.c.s Rehabilitation of rwathe coffee factory in kandara f.c.s	Rehabilitation of 1 factory in Kandara
Computerization of operations of societies district wide	6	To improve society's operations and make them more efficient	30 co-op. societies.	Installation of computers, user training
Cross-cutting issues - District wide	7	Sensitize co-operative movement sector on emerging issues in the dynamics of day to day lives	140 Members Information Days (MIDs)	Sensitize the co-op. movement on HIV/Aids, gender, youth issues and environmental conservation.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the productive sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost of farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital for the growth of agriculture. For the financial services to flourish a lot of capacity building of the community is required. Development of communication and ICT is also key to growth of this sector because it facilitates farmers to access market information in time and make critical decisions as when to sell and seek export markets for goods and new technologies. It also contributes to protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

3.1.8 Strategies to mainstream cross - cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sectors will collaborate with the manpower sector to build the capacity through training of women and youth engaged in the sector related activities and who are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will promote access of women to leadership and decision making process by ensuring that women hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector activities.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to inform the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This will be done through promotion of kitchen gardening, nutrition value addition and dairy farming targeting vulnerable groups including the infected ones. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training of farmers to sensitize farmers on issues related to HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of planting tree species

which are not environmentally friendly, protection of water catchment areas and prevention of pollution among others. Farmers will also be trained and sensitized on the need to conserve and protect the environment and also on how to participate in income-generating activities and in promotion of environmentally friendly activities.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Sector vision is “to have a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders”

The sector mission is” to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”

3.2.2 District Response to sector Vision and mission

In the district the sector will strive to improve the performance of business through awareness creation, development and nurturing of entrepreneur skills and investment culture, provision of consultancy and counselling, disbursement of loans and construction of business market centers. The sector will work very closely with local authorities, the provincial administration and youth department to bring the youth together with a view of assisting them to come up with income generating projects so that they can desist from un-lawful activities.

3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the sector

The sector plays an important role in the district. It serves as a means for facilitating exchange of goods and services, improvement of movement of materials, goods and services, development of infrastructure and employment creation. It provides the market for the agriculture and rural development sector.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Policy formulation and implementation; Provision of the technical staff; Provision of financial resources.
Local Authorities	Provide space for trading; Issuance of licenses; Ensure cleanliness in urban areas.
Financial institutions	Provision of finances.

Stakeholders	Role
Traders	Participate in implementation; Operate businesses; Taking credit and repaying it;

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Offer training to small business on managerial skills, Offer consultancy and counselling to the potential and existing traders, To extend credit facilities to small scale entrepreneurs	Lack of managerial skills, Lack of market information for some products, High defaulter rates, Inadequate credit facilities especially the working capital, High rate of crime that deter investment in the district.	Skills upgrading and entrepreneur training geared towards enhancing traders' participation, Collaborate with other stakeholders to improve on loan repayment, Formulate appropriate programmes for counselling, Provision of credit facilities to the traders and also identify other sources of finances.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-Going Projects/ Programmes: Trade and Tourism Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders' Joint Loans Board Scheme	Provide loans/credit facilities to the traders at reasonable interest rates.	Traders in Murang'a south District.	Inform the traders through Barazas on the Scheme and encourage them to apply for the loans.

B. New Project Proposals: Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Hold interactive forums with stakeholders (barazas)	1	Trade barazas	Business community	Awareness on business opportunities and other services offered by trade office.
Business counselling and consultancy services	2	To enhance entrepreneurs management skills.	Business community	Business provided with consultancy and counselling.
Provide business/trade information	3	To make better decision on trade & involvement.	Business community	Access to trade information.
Hold sensitization workshops in the newly appointed JLB members	4	To improve Board Management.	Joint Loan Board members	Sensitization workshops.
Disbursement of loans to Medium and Small Enterprises (SMEs)	5	To disburse over kshs.1.3 m every year.	Business Community	Disbursement & access to affordable credit.

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Receiving of Joint Loans Board loans	6	Recover about kshs.40,000 every month.	Business community	Following both regular loanees and defaulters.
Spearhead export promotion of Kenya goods & services	7	To develop project profiles	Project/product profiles/investors	writing of project profiles
Mapping	8	To make database of all business activities	Business community & new investors	Collection of data/ information
Establish business solution centre for the business community	9	Be able to advise the business community on available markets, sources of funding etc.	Business community and new investors	Provide required information
Construction & establish business market centre to accommodate whole sale and retail outlets in Murang'a South (Maragua)	10	Have a business market centre for producer groups to channel their products	Business community wholesalers and retailers	Construction of business market centre
Business training on Financial Management District-wide	11	Equip beneficiaries with relevant business and financial management skills.	Organize 4 w/shops and increase beneficiaries trained coverage by about 60%.	Beneficiaries are given basic relevant training in business and financial management.
Provide credit facilities to small & medium enterprises district- wide.	12	To enable beneficiaries acquire working capital at reasonable interest rates.	3Micro finance institutions to offer credit to traders singly and in groups at reasonable rates.	Financial institutions to provide credit at reasonable interests rates.

3.2.7 Cross – Sector Linkages

The growth of the sector is dependent on provision of good infrastructure, well developed business skills and is an investment culture. The productive sector provides raw materials, Governance, Justice, Law and Order to facilitate the provision of an enabling and secure environment. Public administration will come handy when it comes to policy formulation and dissemination. Development of infrastructure in the urban areas will be done by the local government who will provide licenses.

Other sectors that play important roles are electricity, roads, and telecommunication. Environment, water and sanitation will provide the sector with water and clean environment. Research, Innovation and technology, Human Resource and Development will ensure effective use of e-business and better packaging.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross - cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sub-sectors will work with other sectors like manpower to provide training and upgrade skills for women and youth engaged in sector-related activities and who are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds respectively.

On HIV/AIDS, this sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This will be done through promotion of (kitchen gardening, nutrition value addition and artisans) targeting vulnerable groups including the infected ones.

During artisans/business' training, HIV/AIDS training will be introduced so as to sensitize business persons on issues related to HIV/AIDS. The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. Entrepreneurs will also be sensitized on the need to conserve and project the environment and to participate in income generating activities thereby promoting environmentally friendly activities.

3.3 Human Resource Development

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The Human Resource Development vision is "to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

Mission:

The sector's mission is "to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market."

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the district vision and mission, this sector will seek to develop institutions of learning in the district to make learners competitive nationally. The sector will also try to increase the usage of ICT in schools and institutions of learning with a view to improving the IT skills of the youth in the district so that they can be competent and innovative in the current labour market.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the district

This sector is a launch pad for the growth of the district's economy in the sense that it is responsible for development of human resource and supplies other sectors with skilled manpower. Once the knowledge and skills of people is developed, they are able to effectively participate in development and make informed decisions on development

issues. During the plan period, the sector shall aim at enhancing accessibility to education to all people in the district.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the sectors

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Formulation and implementation of policies; Provision human resources; Supervision, inspection; Develop infrastructure; Subsidize services I.e. health and education; Provide Some equipment.
Private sector/ Faith Based Organizations	Supplement government efforts in the provision of education (provision of infrastructure).
Donors	Complement government efforts through funding of development of education and health infrastructure, health, reproductive health and education programs, equipment, provision of learning materials.
Community	Participate in the development education and health infrastructure, support school going children and students terms of leaning material, food, and clothing.

3.3.5 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Education

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Promote literacy, Provide quality education by intensifying inspection in schools. Strengthen guidance and counselling programmes for teachers and students to minimize indiscipline in schools	Inadequate learning facilities. Poverty among the community members High cost of education, High dropout rates, Inadequate employment opportunities, Inadequate learning facilities, Child labour and negligence, Inadequate personnel in education office, Inadequate financial allocation, Poor performance in the national examination	Raising funds to put up/improve training/learning institution sand schools as well as boost the bursary funds. Encourage learning institutions/ schools to initiate income generating activities, Sensitization and campaigns by stakeholders on the importance of education, Intensifying guidance and counselling in the learning institutions and schools planning and organizing management seminars for the school managers

Health

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Nutrition	To improve child survival and development	Little or /no resources allocation to implement agencies High poverty levels	Intensify appropriate infant and young child feeding strategies through: Microteaching & health education. Formation of mother to mother support groups for breastfeeding;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		and illiteracy. ignorance among the community members.	Biannual malezi bora week's celebrations; Vitamin A supplementation to the under fives; Deworming of children of 2-5 years every 3 months. Growth monitoring promotion/establishment of community group monitoring points; Development and dissemination of EIC materials in infant and young child feeding.
	Prevention of micro-deficiencies	/inadequate resources allocation. High Poverty levels and Illiteracy Ignorance among the community members; Erratic weather conditions affecting production.	Vitamin A supplementation to under fives and lactating women using a wide range of contacts to maximize coverage; Ferrous/folate supplementation to pregnant women in all health facilities; Advocate for production and consumption of micronutrient rich foods including, where applicable fortified foods; Lobby for the recognition of the MOH- fortification logo (genuine fortification); Community monitoring of salt iodization using schools; Create public awareness on the importance of iodized table salt through health education micro-teaching.
	Increased dietary diversity among the community members in the district.	Ignorance. Erratic weather.	Create awareness of nutrition concerns and enlist community support for their implementation through barazas and micro-teaching; Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture for diverse production and consumption of appropriate food and small stock units; Promotion of kitchen gardening in collaboration with the MOA.
District Medical Office of Health	Construction of Maragua District Hospital Theatre	Lack of operation theatre.	Sourcing for funds for construction, construction of the facility.
	Construction of Hospital mortuary	Lack of district mortuary	Sourcing for finding, construction of the mortuary.
	Construction of Pediatric ward	Lack of pediatrics ward.	Sourcing for funding, Construction of the ward
	Construction of Mariaini dispensary	Inadequate Health facilities.	Mobilize community member to provide land for the construction of the facility, source for funding, construct the facility.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-Going projects/ Programmes: Education (primary schools)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kimorori Primary school	To re-locate the primary school to allow space for the District headquarters To serve as a model school for primary schools in the district	19 No. classrooms 1 No. Administration block 11 No. toilet blocks 1 No. ECDE classroom 1 No. security gate 1 No. playground	To construct of classrooms. Construction of administration block; Sinking of pit latrines and construct them; Fencing the school compound; Construct security gate; Levelling the playground.

B. New Project Proposals (Primary Schools)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Construction of classrooms in Primary schools	1	Provide enough classrooms for the pupils to learn	19 primary schools with new classrooms	Construction of classrooms
Construction of administration block in primary schools	2	Provide office space for teachers	administration blocks in 17 primary schools	Construction of the administration blocks
Renovation of classrooms	3	Improve learning place environment for the pupils & teachers	Renovation of 20 primary schools	Facelift classrooms
Construction of toilets in primary schools	4	Provide ventilated improved pit latrines for the pupils and teachers	Toilet blocks in 5 primary schools	Construction of toilets
Construction of water tanks in primary schools	5	Provide safe drinking water	10 water tanks in 10 primary schools	Construction of water tanks

B. New projects/programmes proposals (Secondary schools)

Project Name Location/Div	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction classrooms	1	Provide decent classrooms for students	18 classrooms in 9 schools	Construction of classrooms in 9 schools
Construction of administration blocks	2	Provide office space for teachers & non teaching staff	9 schools	Construction of administration blocks in schools
Construction of dining halls	3	Provision of dining facilities to students	10 schools	Construction of dining halls in 10 schools
Construction of dormitories	4	Provision of boarding facilities to students	10 schools	Construction of dormitories for 10 schools.
Construction laboratories	5	Provision of lab facilities to students	10 schools	Construction of laboratories for 10 schools
Construction kitchen	6	Provision of kitchen facilities to schools	5 school buses for 5 schools	Construction of kitchens for 5 schools
Purchase of school buses /fans	7	Provide vehicle transport to the school	4 schools	Purchase of school buses/fans in four schools
Renovation of boarding facilities and sewerage system	8	Improvement of boarding facilities	1 schools	Face lifting of boarding facilities in one school.
Water Projects	9	Improve accessibility to drinking water to schools	1 tank and 1 bore hole in one school	Construction of a water tank and drilling of a bore hole for two schools.
Construction of libraries	10	Improvising on the utilization of the library	3 schools	Construction of libraries in three sec. schools
Equipping of libraries	11	Improvising on the utilization of the library	1 library in one school	Equipping a library in Ikumbi secondary school
Installation of electricity/Electrification	12	Provision of power supply	4 schools	Connecting power to 4 schools
Purchase of furniture	13	Provision of furniture to students and staff	5 schools	Purchase of furniture's (various) for five schools
Purchase of land	14	Provide land space for the expansion of the school	1 secondary school	Purchase of land for St Charles Lwanga secondary school
Levelising of the playing ground	15	Provide students with a good playing ground	1 secondary school	Levelising and landscaping in Mathare-ini 1 secondary
Construction of sanitary facilities	16	Provision of sanitary facilities	1 sec school	Construction of a sanitary facility for

Project Name Location/Div	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of sewerage system	17	To minimize on fuel wood in school	1 secondary school	Rehabilitate sewerage system in Kigumo Bendera secondary school
Purchase energy saving jikos	18	Provide decent classrooms to students	1 secondary school	Purchase one energy saving jikos in Githima secondary school
Construction of staffroom	19	Provide decent staffroom for teachers	1 secondary school	Construction of a staffroom in one school.

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community learning resource centre	Improve literate environment	Reduce illiteracy by empowering the community/society	Organize seminars for CLRC management committees and community
Teaching/learning material (distribution) District wide	Raise the standards of education	Raise the teaching/learning learner ratio 1:1	Supervisors to distribute teaching/learning materials to schools
Training of part time teachers District wide	Provide skills on how to handle adult learners	In-service to all part time teachers	Organize in-service sessions for all part time teachers

B. New Projects Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construct a district office at Kenol district headquarters	1	To ease congestion at the office (HQs)	Construct an office block in phases	Start construction Justification – The DAEO does not have an office but is housed by the DC
Construct division office (Maragua)	2	To ease congestion at the office (Maragua)	Construct 3 office in phases	Start construction Justification – Provide office space for officers
Renovation of CLRC community learning resource centre	3	Promote reading, culture i.e. empowerment through literature	District wide	Start renovation of classrooms Justification – information base for effective decision making
Training	4	To improve on learning activities in the district	All part time teachers	Training all the divisions Justification – capacity building

B. New Project Proposals: Health

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
CKDAP Iganjo; Maragua Ridge; Kagumo-ini, Maria-ini and Kimorori.	1	To promote improved nutrition and household food security among the community; To improve	Under fives Pregnant women Lactating women.	Establishment and running of community growth monitoring points; Training of CHWs on various aspects in nutrition (infant and young child feeding, maternal nutrition

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		infant and young child feeding practices (to promote survival); To improve maternal nutrition.		growth monitoring points etc.); Community nutrition education and monitoring; Formation of mother to mother support group for breast feeding; Development and dissemination of EIC materials on infant and young child feeding and maternal nutrition; Procurement of growth monitoring kits.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Makuyu Division	2	To increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor communities. To support improved health and nutrition interventions.	School going children under fives. Lactating and pregnant women. PLHWA OVCs Elderly.	Training of community nutrition volunteers on various aspects of nutrition (child and infant..) Establishment of growth monitoring points; Refresher training for CNVs. Deworming and VAS among under fives.
Nutrition services Maragua District Hospital	3	To promote healthy lifestyles and offer promotive, preventive and curative nutrition services.	All cohorts in the lifecycle	Nutrition education and counseling. Therapeutic feeding. Food by prescription to eligible PLWHA Growth monitoring and promotion. Biannual Malezi Bora weeks. Global breastfeeding week's celebrations. Vitamin A supplementation. De-worming. Formation of diabetes welfare groups.

3.3.7 Cross – sector Linkages

A well developed human resource is key to the productivity of any sector in the district's economy. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and can effectively deliver services in all sectors of the economy. It shall link with the ICT sector in the use of modern technology which is faster, more efficient and cost effective in achievement of results.

3.3.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change information. This age is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced shall be youth friendly Environmental conservation programs will also be

promoted through school environment clubs to teach children on the importance of protecting and conserving the environment. This will be done by way of promoting tree planting in schools.

Support for the boy child education will also be encouraged in both primary and secondary schools. The revival of polytechnics/vocational training centres is expected to absorb a big number of students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire relevant skills to make them productive and employable.

3.4 Physical Infrastructure

3.4.1 Sector vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is “to modernize and expand Kenya’s Physical Infrastructure to World Class Standards.”

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is poorly served with physical infrastructure like electricity, roads network, water schemes and telecommunication. Road infrastructure facilities have been dilapidated due to poor maintenance and inadequate financing.

During the plan period, these facilities will be improved/increased in their coverage in order to serve the district’s population better. Currently the government is rehabilitating most of the rural roads through CDF, LATF and road 2000 programme.

On telecommunication, Telkom Kenya is already moving from landline services to wireless. The two mobile service providers Safaricom and Zain are also trying to penetrate rural areas where the larger population lives. With the coming of other mobile service providers, telecommunication has become cheaper due to competition making telecommunication services affordable to the majority of Kenyans.

On irrigation development, the main focus is on micro irrigation projects. This approach will not require a lot of resources.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector takes a centre stage in the district social economic development in the sense that it is an enabler that provides the necessary infrastructure on which all sectors depend for their growth. District industrial growth will rely on this sector and on provision of adequate water supplies, electricity supply and telecommunication. Urban population will also rely heavily on the availability of good infrastructural facilities for supply of food items. The residents of the district require adequate clean and safe water supply and good

sanitation without which serious disease outbreaks can occur and divert people's income to combating these diseases.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya power and lighting company limited	Maintaining existing power lines, implementation of rural electrification programme
Ministry of public works	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction of works/roads in the district
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services
Private sector	Compliment government efforts especially provision of water, telecommunication, courier services
Ministry of local government	Provision of water, sanitation, housing, maintenance of unclassified roads etc
Farmers/Community members (Tea and Coffee Factories)	Maintenance of feeder roads in the district

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints & Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Enhanced use of renewable forms of energy sources Enhanced implementation of rural electrification programme	High tariffs charged by KPLC. Slow implementation of rural electrification programme. High poverty levels limiting use of renewable energy Cannibalization of transformers by thieves.	Community awareness creation on alternative sources of energy. Hasted/implementation of rural electrification programme. Intensify campaign reduction of tariffs. Intensify on transformer theft/cannibalization.
Roads	Enhanced roads improvement	Inadequate funding; Steep terrain rendering rehabilitation/construction costly; Duplication of efforts between local authorities & ministry of roads & public works.	Harmonize all roads works in the district; Mobilize resources for roads improvement.
Transport & Communication	Extend postal & telecommunication services; Road improvement.	Inadequate telecommunication & postal services; Poor state of roads; Inadequate development.	Introduce wireless telecommunication; Reduce cost of telecommunication; Extend postal services to remote areas & introduce new products; Mobilize resources for development & roads; Rehabilitate roads to cover trunk roads & also rural access roads.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

A.: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads & Public Works

Project Name Location/Divison	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Improvement to paved standards of Road D416/E518/URA1(Kabati-Kariua-Mareira) (Kandara division)	To improve mobility and road conditions	32 Km	Site improvement, pavement construction and surface dressing to improve road to paved standards by contract.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
C70/D414/E509 (A2 Thika-Gacharage-Githumu-Kangare)(Kandara Division).	To improve mobility and road conditions	7Km	Rehabilitation of the road to paved standards.
D414 (Githumu – DB Thika).	Ditto	8Km	Site improvement, pavement construction; Surface dressing to paved standard by contract.
Gravelling of roads within the district (District wide).	To improve mobility and road conditions	216 Km	Improvement of earth roads by labour intensive method to gravel standards (with R2000 strategy).

B. New Projects Proposals: Roads and Public Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Routine maintenance of roads	1	To improve road condition and mobility And maintain the maintainable roads.	500 Km per year	Grading; Culvert cleaning; Ditch cleaning; Bush clearing.
Periodic maintenance of roads	2	To improve road condition and mobility and maintain the road to motorable standard	200 Km per year	Re-gravelling; Culvert installation; Gabion protection works; Earth road improvement by labour; Maintenance of structures.
Rehabilitation of District Paved Roads D418/D419/D417/E511/512 (Kaharati-Kigumo - DB Thika) and ; C71(Kenol – DB Murang'a).	3	To improve road condition and mobility And sustain the maintainable road	75 Km	Contract the rehabilitation works including pavement repairs, drainage works, surface dressing, and installation of road furniture.
Improvement of roads to paved standards in Kandara Division D415 (Maçenzie – Kandara); C70 (Gacharage – Matharei-in); E516 (Karugia – Githima).	4	To improve road condition and mobility	36Km	Contract the improvement to paved standards.
Maragua Division D420 (Kang'ondu – Nginda); D419 (Maragua – Ngamburi); E528 (Njora – Kaharo – Kiriangoro); D424 (Makuyu – Mbombo); D416 (Kabati – Mitubiri – DB Thika).	5	To improve road condition and mobility	69 Km	Contract the rehabilitation works including pavement repairs, drainage works, surface dressing, insta. of road furniture.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kigumo Division URA37(Forest boundary –Kinyona); E509 (Kangari – Kinyona); E519 (Gachocho – Mununga – Kinyona); C70 (Matharei-ini – Gachocho- DB Murang'a) E516 (Githima –C70 Mathareini)	6	To improve road condition and mobility	72 Km	Contract the rehabilitation works including pavement repairs, drainage works, surface dressing, insta. of road furniture.
Improvement of roads to gravel standard (re-gravelling) Kandara Division E509 (DB Thika-Charago - Githumu); E530 (Githima – Muruka); E507 (Kabati – DB Thika); E510 (Gacharage – DB Thika); E1575 (Mutoho – Karati).	7	To improve on road condition	76 Km	Contract the re-gravelling of roads. Drainage works Erosion protection works Off road water control
Kigumo Division E517 (Mathareini – Muthithi); E530 (Karuri – Kandiri); E509 (Kangari – Kinyona) E511(Kiruga - Gatiaini – DB Murang'a); RAR22 (Turuturu – Kirere – Gachocho); E1578 (Sabasaba – Kakuyu – Githembe); E1579 (Sabasaba- Mugumoini).	8	To improve on road condition	80 Km	Contract the re-gravelling of roads. Drainage works Erosion protection works Off road water control
Maragua Division E528 (Njora –Kaharo – Kiriangoro); D419 (Maragua – Irembu – Gikomora); D420 (Nginda – Kiriangoro – Kang' Ondu); E527 (Nyangachugu – Kirimaini) D425 (A2 Tana – C71 Mbombo) E1581 (Kaharati – Kamahuha – Sabasaba); D424 (Mbombo – Makuyu – DB Thika); E1582 (Mugumoini – Munguini)	9	To improve on road condition	97 Km	Contract the re-gravelling of roads. Drainage works Erosion protection works Off road water control

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Improvement of structures (to RF conc. Structures) Irati Bridge (C70); Maragua Bridge (C70) Kamaguta Bridge	10	To connect in accessible regions on either sides of the rivers.	3 Bridges	New Construction

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to all the sectors because it is a catalyst that triggers secondary activities in the other sectors. The sector requires a lot of financial resources to enable it improve infrastructure and by so doing efficiently contribute to economic growth of the district.

The district depends on is agriculture based and therefore transportation of farm produce calls for a well maintained road network as well as good communication system. Most of the projects proposed under this sector will go a long way to address these concerns.

Kenya Power and Lighting Company will continue connecting people with electricity through Rural Electrification Programme and this will trigger other sectors like ICT to thrive. It will also stimulate growth in agriculture and rural development, trade, tourism and industry. It contributes to improvement of the educational and health sub-sectors and other social amenities. Infrastructure provided by local authorities opens up trade and business in the rural and urban centres and this promotes growth.

3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

During the plan period, the sector will try to target the workers involved in road works in HIV/AIDS behaviour change. The number of women and youth working on the road works will be increased in order to improve their livelihoods. They will be involved in the construction and routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads and hence these efforts will enable the district to achieve MDG goal one.

Environmental conservation programs will also be mainstreamed/and entrenched in the work place through training of the workers on the importance of conserving the environment. Improved drainage of the roads will reduce soil erosion

3.5 Special Programmes Sector

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is "to have sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

Mission:

The sector Mission is "to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups"

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides a platform for mobilizing local communities for self-reliance in provision of basic needs and promotes their participation in development planning process, preservation of culture in the district. improving sporting facilities like playing grounds and other amenities that promote and improve sporting talents. In doing this, the district promotes and raises the status of women and youth

3.5.3 Importance of the sector in the District

This sector is important in the sense that it deals with a larger proportion of population of the district particularly the youth. It promotes self help projects and community projects thus enhancing economic growth. Training and capacity building are key aspects of this sector and a large number of tertiary institutions are being rehabilitated to impart marketable skills on the youth that can enhance their opportunities for employment.

For enhanced development in the district, human resource development is a prerequisite and training in business skills is useful for success of business and improvement of accessibility to credit.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Policy guidelines, Coordination & facilitation
Donor agencies	Financial assistance
CBOs, Faith based organization, Herbalists, Visual & performing artists	Awareness creation and promote community ownership and participation in development of the district
Micro-finance institutions	Provision of credit and capacity building

3.5.5 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Social Services	Community mobilization and sensitization	Low level of community participation and contributions; Poor attendance of meeting and trainings; High dependency syndrome; Lack of inertia among some communities members.	Train community leaders on Participatory approach; Encouraging project planning through participatory approaches.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains	Strategies
	Group's promotions & development	Leadership wrangles among some community leaders Adoption and replication of introduced technologies Group conflict as a result of poor leadership and mismanagement of funds	Formation, registration, supervision and extension support
	Capacity Building	Poor attendance to trainings; Leaders demanding allowances to attend trainings; Inadequate resources to provide all required trainings; Inadequate trainers.	Training of group & project leaders on relevant skills; Training of trainers.
	Training, resettlement and Counselling of Persons with Disabilities	Inadequate trained counsellors to provide counselling services; Inadequate resources to reach clients requiring counselling services.	Training of counsellors as trainers
	Promotion of small and micro enterprise	Lack of accessible and affordable credit facilities; Inadequate entrepreneurship skills; Lack of markets for value added products; Low customer purchasing power.	Trainings of groups and provision of grants to initiate IGAs; Establishment of revolving loan Schemes, table & village banking.
	Promote self-reliance among different categories of people	Social stigma of disabled due to lack of acceptance by the community	Initiative & regular register self help Projects & groups.
	Enhance women & youth contribution to development	Inadequately trained personnel at the grass-root level to undertake the training needs of the groups formed.	Train the physically handicapped Persons.
	Resolve malnutrition for under five years	Inadequate funding to meet the community poverty reduction initiatives.	Train & educate the communities on the nutritional needs of the family especially under fives and mothers.

Youth Affairs

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Youth Office	Construction of youth Empowerment Centre	Inadequate funding;	Source for funding;

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On Going Projects / Programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization and Development	To mobilize and sensitize community in order to participate actively in all project activities, identify their needs, identify locally available resources and take charge of their development process	17 locations	community mobilization; capacity building of community leaders participatory project Planning.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Capacity Support Programme (C.C.S.P)	To enhance the capacity of community members to initiate, plan, and implement and monitor activities, which promotes their own livelihood	5 communities	capacity building; orphans intervention; community initiative fund; supervision and follow up.
Groups Promotion and Development	To promote, register and build. the capacity of community groups in order to accelerate their participation in project activities	1000 groups	groups registration; capacity building; supervision and follow up conflict resolution & management Grants to Self Help Groups.
Central Kenya Dry Area Community Development Project (C.K.D.A.P	To Improve Capacity of the Communities to Successfully Implement, Manage and Sustain Small Scale Projects.	100 groups	community mobilization & sensitization groups; registration & development conducting Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA)and develop Community Action Plans; Capacity building of groups/ project leaders conflict resolution & management
Women Enterprise and Development Fund	To facilitate enterprise and development initiatives among women through a revolving loan disbursement to individuals and groups.	100 groups	Provide loans to existing Groups; Support women oriented micro, small and medium enterprises; Support capacity building of the beneficiaries of the fund.
Construction of DSDOs office - Phase 1	The improve district administrative service, project planning, coordination and accelerated service delivery.	1 office block	Preparation of drawings and Bill of Quantities; Tendering of office block; Construction of office block.

B. New Projects Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise and Development Fund - Phase 2	1	To facilitate enterprise and development of initiatives among women through a revolving loan disbursement to individuals and groups.	300 groups	Provide loans to existing groups. Support women oriented micro, small and medium enterprises Support; capacity building of the beneficiaries of the fund.
Construction of DSDOs office - Phase 2	2	To improve district administrative service, project planning, coordination and accelerated service delivery.	1 office block	Preparation of drawings and Bill of Quantities tendering of office block; Procurement of furniture.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Groups Promotion and Development	3	To promote, register and build the capacity of community groups in order to accelerate their participation in project activities.	1000 groups	groups registration. capacity building; supervision and follow up. conflict resolution & management; Grants to Self Help Groups.
Social Protection Project	4	To provide guidance and counselling services to the socially and economically distressed persons	200 groups	Training of TOT guidance and counsellors. provision of guiding and counselling services; Development of an inventory of socially and economically distressed persons; Home visits and follow ups.

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Sports

Project name Location / Division	Objects	Targets	Description of activities
Training	To Improve on the sporting activities in the District	No. of coaches umpires and athletic judges trained	Holding seminars and training
Sports equipments	To promote sporting activities	No. of equipment required	Purchase on equipments

B. New Projects Proposals: SPORTS

Project name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Improvement of Gakoigo Stadium Maragua Division	1	To improve sports performance	One stadium	Fencing, Levelling on the ground and marking
Sports Youth Center	2	To make youth self reliant through sport career	One youth center	Training and actual competitions
Construction of sport soffice	3	To improve services to the community	One office block	Purchase of building material

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation & Aftercare Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Kigumo division probation office	To provide accommodation to the officers to create conductive working environment	Kigumo divisional head office	Construction of probation office at Kigumo

B. New Projects Proposals: Probation & Aftercare Services

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District probation office at Kenol	1	To ease cost of travelling long distances to Kigumo probation office	Office block	Construction of district probation office

B. New Projects Proposals: Children's

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a district children's office in Kenol	1	To ensure the office is centrally located for ease of accessibility to the public; The department to be able to use pool resources like transport, computers etc.	June 2008 July 2008 December 2008 January 2009	Drawing/design and BQs be ready & forwarded to headquarters; Money be allocated; Construction be complete; Department moves to Kenol.

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) District wide	To increase young entrepreneurs access to loans completed with facilitating linkage in supply chains creating commercial infrastructure and market	Youth in the district access funds directly either as individuals or as organized entities such as groups, co – operative etc	The funds are revolved among the youths, where borrowed funds are repaid and re-borrowed by others to expand their business
Revitalization of youth polytechnics in the district	To equip the youth with relevant knowledge skills and attitudes to participate fully in building a better Kenya	Community members and leaders	Popularize the Youth Polytechnics (YPs) through community capacity building and mobilization as alternative centres of learning Refurbish and upgrade infrastructure in YP's in the district
Dissemination of national youth policy district wide	To ensure Kenyan youth participation in the development of the country	Youths and youth groups in the district empowered on information about the contents of the national youth policy	Community capacity building Youth forums Provincial administration Barazas
Youth leadership and entrepreneurship training district wide	To empower the youth with appropriate and adequate skills, knowledge and attitudes for individual and national development	Youth and youth groups In the district	Youth forums Financial intermediaries to train youths before funding

B. New Projects Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Disruption Of Activities
National youth council (NYC) District Wide	1	To coordinate monitor, advocate and promote youth issues and youth led initiatives	Youths aged between 15-30 years old	Youth elections from sub location, location, division and district levels
Youth empowerment centre and digital kiosks district wide	2	To create a forum for youth to exchange ideas and experiences on various economic social, political and technological issues	Youth and youth groups in the district	Identification of public land in a suitable location that could be used for construction Sourcing for funds
Setting up model youth polytechnics in the district Makuyu and Kigumo divisions	3	To pilot and establish the TIVET curriculum and instruction structure	Kangari and Makuyu youth polytechnic	Popularization to increase student enrolment Staffing the youth polytechnic
Youth labour export District wide	4	To give more young people access to foreign markets	Youth and staff groups in the district	Employment agents engage to search for and secure employment opportunities abroad for young people.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human resource development is very important for development of the district. This sector supplies quality labour to the productive sector like agriculture that engages in farming in order to ensure food security. A healthy population ensure that other infrastructures are in place and properly maintained.

Education sub-sector links with several other sectors and empowers the youth with relevant knowledge, skills and inculcates a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability. Gender issues are also mainstreamed in education and training to attain development in all sectors.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected and infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. During the plan period, the sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT and continue working with those who tested positive to ensure they are provided with nutritional supplements and drugs. The infected together with other community members will be trained so as to adequately provide home based care services to the infected.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will ensure that women and youth occupy a third of the leadership positions of various community based management committees.

The sector will also incorporate Environmental management issues to ensure that the environment is protected and conserved at all times. This will be through regulations that protect water catchments areas from encroachment. Tree planting in schools and villages will be intensified so as to increase the forest cover in the district.

Youth friendly programs will be introduced with a view of engaging them in productive work. Introduction of youth friendly VCTs, clubs in secondary schools and colleges will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

Support for the boy child education will be encouraged because it has been realised that the boy child is becoming vulnerable as many parents seem not to care much about him.

The revival of vocational training centres/and polytechnics is expected to absorb the youth who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skills to make them productive.

3.6 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The vision of the sector is "achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya."

Mission:

The mission of the Sector is "to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development."

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is represented in the district by Provincial Administration and internal Security, Ministry of Home Affairs, Judiciary, Immigration and Registration of Persons. During the plan period, the sector will ensure that there is adequate security for entrepreneurs to invest in the district. The issues of governance will also be articulated during the period to ensure that the district residents and investors are satisfied with the services offered by the sector.

3.6.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The services of this sector are paramount for it cuts across all the sectors in the district. There can be no meaningful development in the district without security and good governance.

The judiciary will ensure that justice is done and seen to have been done so that people can have confidence in the judiciary. Registration of persons, and deaths and births sub-sectors will ensure that ID cards and death and birth certificates respectively are issued in

time. As the government is trying to encourage investors to come and invest in the district, law and order would have to be maintained so that the district can prosper.

3.6.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private sector	To capacity build people; Provide funds
Government	Provide funds Provide enabling environment Provide technical staff

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and internal Security	Expansion of the DC's office, Renovation of AP camp houses, Construction of the DC's residential house, Construction of Maragua DO's residence, Construction of residential houses for AP officers	Inadequate space in the DC's boardroom, Dilapidated AP officers' residential houses, Inadequate housing for officers	Source for funding and expand the boardroom, Renovate the dilapidated houses, Construct residential houses for officers in phases.
Judiciary (Kigumo law courts)	Renovation of the law courts, Purchase and install fire fighting equipment, Construction of women and juvenile cells, Construction of an extra chamber, Construction of a public ventilated pit latrine, Renovate the magistrate's residence, Erecting a perimeter wall round the law courts' compound.	Dilapidated courts rooms, Lack of fire fighting equipment, Lack of a women and a juvenile cells, Inadequate court chambers, Inadequate toilet facilities for members of the public. Poorly maintained magistrate's residence, Poorly kept law courts' compound	Carry out renovation works, Procure and install fire fighting equipment, Construct a women and a juvenile cells, Construct a pit latrine for members of the public. Renovate the magistrate's residence, Erect the fence round the court compound.
Civil Registration	Training of registration assistants, Registration of persons	Poor keeping of records. Unreported deaths and deaths	Capacity build officers involved in the exercise, Awareness creation in various for a

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

New Projects/ Programmes priorities: Kigumo Law Courts

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of Kigumo law Courts	1	Give a facelift to the law court	1 Kigumo law court building	Preparation of drawings & Bill of Quantities (BQs). Tending for the renovation
Purchase & install fire fighting equipment	2	To equip the law court with fire fighting equipment	One set of fire fighting equipment	Source of funds. Purchase & install the equipment.
Construction of women & Juvenile cells	3	Provide separate cells for women and juvenile	Two cells	Preparation of drawings & BQs. Tending of the construction of the cells.
Construction of an extra chamber	4	One chamber	One chamber	Preparation of drawing & BQs. Tending of construction of the chamber.
Construction of a public pit latrine	5	To provide toilet facilities to the public	4 No.	Dinging & construction of the pit latrine
Renovation of Kigumo magistrates house & electing of a perimeter fence	6	To give a facelift to the magistrate residence.	One magistrate residence lounge	Preparation of BQs & tending.
Electing a court compound's perimeter wall	7	To secure the courts compound to ensure security and deter any possible encroachment.	One perimeter fence	Prepare BQs & tending and then construct the wall

B. New Projects/ Programmes Proposals: District Commissioner's office

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Expansion of the DC's Boardroom	1	To provide a spacious room where to hold development and other related meetings	1 No. Boardroom	Construction of the boardroom.
Renovate the APs' camp houses at the district headquarters at Makuyu, Maragua & Kandara Divisions.	2	To provide AP officers with descent houses	20 houses	Replacement of old iron sheets, doors and glasses. Painting
Construction of the DC's house (residential) at Makuyu.	3	Establish the DC's official residence	1 No. Maisonette	Construction of the DC's residence
Construction of DO Maragua's residence – Maragua division	4	Establish the DO's residence	1 No. bungalow	Construction of the DO's residence

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of AP line in Maragua division	5		1 No. block	Construction of AP line
AP line	6	Provide security to the community members	5	Construction of houses for both residential and non-residential
AP line at Kenol	7	Provide security to the community members	3 No. blocks	Construction of AP line – residential

B. New Projects Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of registration assistants	1	To create comprehensive and reliable records	Assistant chiefs and health institutions personnel	Show them how to fill forms accurately and correctly
Registration of persons	2	To obtain 100% registration coverage	Obtain 100% registration in the whole district	Carry out awareness campaigns on importance of civil registration through: Barazas; churches using; church leaders NGOs and CBOs; Constitute civil registration ; Monitoring committees at village level.

3.6.7 Cross sector linkages

Law and order is a key to performance of other sector because it plays a major role creating a conducive environment for businesses to thrive. Provincial administration mobilizes the community to participate in development activities that enhance their welfare. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors. Therefore the sector will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment conservation, addressing gender and youth issues through coordination and provision of leadership and guidance. As the government is becoming an e-government, all sub-sectors in this sector will be required to comply for better and efficient service delivery to their clients.

3.7 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Establishment of information communication Technology is a critical requirement in this Information Communication Technology era. Murang'a South district is therefore set for the establishment of adequate and reliable information technology network.

Vision: The vision of the sector is to create "An information and knowledge based society".

Mission: The mission of the sector is "To provide information and communication based solutions and ensure the availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services countrywide".

3.7.2 District's Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will put in place the information communication technology devices to transform the district's communication services to link it (district) with the rest of Kenya. Most of government departments have the necessary equipment for ICT establishment. There are also efforts to introduce ICT in all the learning institutions in the district. The private sector is also being encouraged to take advantage of the current government ICT development policy of zero rating on the ICT gadgets to invest and develop this new industry in the district.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is critical in the district because through e-communication it will be possible for information users to access data / information from anywhere without moving out of offices or stations. This sector being the latest in the district has attracted many investors especially the youth who have opened many ICT shops. The sector is growing at a very fast rate and creating employment opportunities for the young people.

This sector facilitates the provision of accurate, timely and relevant information to enable the district effectively and efficiently plan, monitor and evaluate all development activities. This new technology provides relevant information for academicians, government officers and farmers without wasting resources on travelling looking for information thereby saving time and resources.

This information communication technology when fully developed will transform the district's communication services by linking the sub-sectors, sectors and the district with the rest of the world through e-commerce and e-health and many more additional services.

3.7.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private sector	Development of infrastructure Provision of services Train people on IT
Government	Policy formulation Implementation of ICT policies

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Establish and operationalise the DIDC Enhance the district data base Training of personnel on ICT usage	High cost of communication gadgets High operation costs Weak district data base	Purchase and installation of communication gadgets Increase use of ICT services Enhance the district database Train personnel on ICT Dissemination of information

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

New Projects/ Programmes priorities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Equipping of the DIDC	1	To have enough space for the ICT To provide access to information for development To strengthen the district database Link the district with the rest of the country	Four computers	Purchase of computer and install the required ICT gadgets.
Training of personnel	2	To capacity build the staff manning the DIDC Train departmental heads on the usage of ICT	Thirty departmental heads	Train one staff member who will be manning the DIDC. Train 300 heads of departments the usage ICT.

3.7.7 Cross-sector linkages

ICT is an important sector in terms of providing inter-sectoral linkages in the economy. All sectors will require services of this sector and vice versa in order for it to thrive. With the availability of services from this sector, tourism will gain a lot because tourists will be able to access any information related to their area of interest, hence promotion of tourism industry in the district.

ICT is useful across as it enhances efficiency, increases productivity due to its cost effectiveness and it stimulates development of other sectors though it requires well established physical infrastructure and a good education system.

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

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

3.8 Public Administration Sector

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector Vision is “to be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”

Mission:

The sector Mission is “to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.”

3.8.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission, the district will ensure that there is efficient and effective coordination and management of public resources. This will be possible by setting up relevant institutions and reviving the weak ones.

3.8.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector is responsible for ensuring that coordination of government policies are achieved through the various institutional structures. There are some institutions that will require strengthening through the district development committees. In the district, development planning will play a key role in coordinating all development activities. The district development officer will also undertake the monitoring and evaluation of all development projects. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently and effectively.

3.8.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Private sector	Supplement government effort in financing some programme
Government	Financing Policy formulation and execution Maintain law and order
Donors	Provide funds
Community	Participate in all areas where their input is required.

3.8.5 Sector/Sub-sector priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District development office	Expanding the DIDC	Inadequate space for the ICT services	Construction and expansion of the DIDC
District Commissioner's Offices	Expansion of the DC's boardroom	Inadequate boardroom for meetings.	Construction of a boardroom
	Construction of chiefs' offices	Dilapidated condition of offices	Construction/rehabilitation of offices

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

B. New project proposals/Programmes: District Development office

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Expansion of the DIDC	1	Provide office space for DIDC services	One big room	Construction of the room
Construction the chief's offices	2	Provide good office for the chiefs	Six chiefs offices	Construction of offices

A. On Going Projects/Programmes: Kandara Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Karimamwaro Dispensary Gakui/Karimamwaro Ward.	Improve Health facilities in the area.	The community	Equipping the Dispensary.
Mutitu Dispensary Gakui/Karimamwaro Ward.	Bring Health facilities closer to the people.	The community	Renovation and equipping of the dispensary.
Construction of Githuya cattle Dip (Kaguthi/Githuya Ward)	Improve Livestock production.	Livestock farmers	Rehabilitation of the cattle dip.
Construction of a Bus Park Gatundu/Kiiri/Kandara Ward.	Enhance on revenue collection and also offer services to the residents.	Business people Bus/Matatu owners Community	Construction of a toilet and also putting murrum on the park.

B. New Projects Proposals: Kandara Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mutitu Dispensary 2 nd Phase Gakui/Karimamwaro ward.	1	To provide basic facilities to the community.	Community	Painting the ceiling; cleaning floor work and rehabilitation of toilet.
Mwanja Mburi water point Gakui/Karimamwaro Ward.	2	To provide clean water.	Community	Construction of a water point.
Construction of a classroom at Kagongo Nursery school Kiiri/Gatundu/Kandara Ward.	3	Provide early childhood education.	Primary school children	Put up a classroom.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Expansion of Kiiri Special Unit School Kiiri/Gatundu/Kandara Ward.	4	Provide education to the mentally challenged people.	Mentally challenged children	Putting up extra rooms for accommodation facilities.
Rehabilitation of Muhuhi footpath/Bridge Kaguthi/Githuya Ward.	5	To connect Githuya and Kaguthi trading centres.	Community	Clearing bushes, Heavy grading, putting up a foot bridge.
Construction of Kamikui water point Kaguthi/Githuya Ward.	6	To provide a collection point for clean water.	Community	Putting up a water intake.
Boboti- Kiamande water project 2 nd phase Gakarara/Ruchu/Gathugu Ward.	7	Provision of adequate water for domestic and irrigation purposes.	Community	Purchase of pipes and other plumbing devices.
Lower Unjiru-ini water project 2 nd Phase Gakarara/Ruchu/Gathugu ward.	8	Provision of adequate water for domestic and irrigation use.	Community	Purchase of pipes and other plumbing devices.
Gatundu Secondary school Gatundu/Kiiri/Kandara Ward.	9	Provide high school education.	Secondary school children	Construction of two classrooms.
Access roads Gakarara area Gakarara/Ruchu/Gathugu Ward.	10	Improve on communication in the area.	Community	Surveying and clearing sides, Heavy grading and Light grading.
Administration Police post at Karimamwaro Gakui/Karimamwaro Ward.	11	Improve on general security in the area.	Community	Construction of the police post.

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Maragua Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cemetery Improvement	To assist the landless bury their dead	Pro – poor and the Muslim community	Fencing, grading access road and putting up a pit latrine/toilet
Office computer software	To cope with technology	Officers	Installation of LAI FORM/Cashiering.
Kianjiruini Primary School special class	To cope with huge enrolment	Children with special needs.	Construction of kitchen/dining.
Gakoigo show ground	To make it usable for various activities.	Sports men, Public rallies.	Fencing, Dias rehabilitation and bush clearing.
Street lights rehab	To improve security.	Town residents.	Installation of street lighting in earmarked area with muggers at night.
Mugumoini N. School	Improving learning environment	Nursery School Children	Provide building materials.
Gakoigo dam	Tourist attraction	Residents	Fencing and reclamation of lost water mass area.
Mutundu “A” N. School	To bring basic education near the children.	Children /parent	Purchase of land.

B. New Projects Proposals: Maragua Town Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
IT Programmes	1	To cope with technology	Officers	Installation of LAI FORM /Cashiering Programmes
Saloon car	2	To save fuel cost	Reduction of cost	Purchase of the car

A. Ongoing Projects: Makuyu Town Council

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Wempa ward	To improve education standard in wempa ward	To attract Children who travel long distance to other schools	Purchase of Laboratory equipment
Kambiti ward	To provide spacious classroom for children	To attract Children who travel long distance to other schools	Building of classrooms
Makuyu ward	Improve feeder roads	Wards within interior of Makuyu ward	Filling of roads, gravelling and putting murrum

B. New Projects Proposals: Makuyu T. Council

Project name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Makuyu Gathungururu water pipe	1	Supply of water pipes	Makuyu residents	Purchase of pipes
Kambiti secondary school laboratory	2	Improve science subjects	Kambiti children	Purchase of laboratory equipment
Kinoo pry school	3	Improve learning	Mitubiri children	Building of classroom
Office computer	4	Improve accounts services	Makuyu town council staff	Purchase of computer
Purchase of a micro-scope to Nginyi dispensary	5	Improve health services	Wempa ward residents	Purchase of a micro-scope for Nginyi dispensary

B. New Projects/Programes: County Council of Maragua

Project name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Mununga Open Air Market .	1	Improve the market better conditions of the market	One market	Rehabilitation of the market
Completion of Mathare-ini water tank	1	Water storage for community	One water tank	Construction of a water tank
Buying of poles for Thanga-ini Kahethu rural electricity project	2	Lighting the area	Poles	Purchase of poles

Project name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Light grading of Kigumo-Gakoe-ini access road	2	Improve accessibility	One road	Opening and grading the road
Light grading of Kiranga coffee factory – Karumu access road	2	Improve accessibility	One coffee factory and one road	Opening and grading the road
Light grading of Kagira coffee factory-Ngurweini access road	2	Improve accessibility	One road one factory	Opening and grading the road
Light grading of Thaara river-Maranjau access road	2	Improve accessibility	One access road	Opening and grading the road
Completion of Mukui-Kanyeki foot bridge	1	Improve accessibility	One bridge	Construction of a bridge
Construction of Gacharage-Ruona foot bridge	1	Improve accessibility	One bridge	Construction of a bridge
Construction of Gacharage – Ruona access road	2	Improve accessibility	One access road	Opening and grading the road
Light grading of Kianjogu-Githiaro access road	2	Improve accessibility	One road	Opening and grading the road
Completion of Kagunduini – Kanyekiini foot bridge	1	Improve accessibility	One foot bridge	Construction of a bridge
Light grading of Kabati-Wacuriu riandegwa access road	2	Improve accessibility	One access road	Opening and grading the road
Construction of a classroom at Mahutia secondary school	3	To provide learning space	One classroom	Construction of a classroom
Construction of Kigoru-Ngaburi foot bridge	2	Improve accessibility	One foot bridge	Construction of a bridge
Resurveying of access road	2	Improve accessibility	One road	Opening and grading the road
Light grading of Mungetho-Kianda access road	2	Improve accessibility	One road	Opening and grading the road
Rehabilitation of Giakahiti water well	4	Provide people with water	One water well	Rehabilitation of the water well
Installation of Muthithi market water kiosk	2	To provide clean water	One water Kiosk	Installation of water kiosks
Construction of Kigumo-Karia-ini foot bridge	1	Improve accessibility	One foot bridge	
Rehabilitation of markets	1	Improve the market	Markets	Rehabilitation of markets
Computerization-purchase of a server	1	Improve service delivery	Computerized office	Purchase of a computer, accessories and server
Construction of phase II county hall	2	Provide a hall for meeting	One hall	Construction of a hall.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector especially local authority will provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. The sector will also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds for livestock and other social amenities which promote growth in the rural areas.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

Public sector plays an important role in the district by coordinating development in the district. During the plan period issues related with ICT, HIV/AIDS, information on environmental conservation and gender related issues. Investment opportunities for the youth will be offered through their involvement in all development matters.

3.9 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The sector vision is “To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean affordable water and sanitation for all.”

Mission

The sector mission is “To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.”

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will aim to maintain a clean and secure environment. It will also promote community –initiated water supplies for both domestic and livestock use. The government will also put more emphasis on self-help micro and small irrigation units. This will be achieved through mobilization of resources from within and without, to supplement the community’s effort.

During this plan period the government will put more emphasis on greater participation of communities in provision and maintenance of rural water supplies.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a pivotal role in the conservation of and protection of environment in the district. It also ensures that there is regular supply of water for both domestic and livestock. This sector also supplies other sector with water for irrigation. These irrigation activities act as an avenue for income generation and hence contribute to the development of agriculture and rural development sector.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Policy formulation, implementation, provision of technical staff, provision of financial resources and ensures security.
Development partners	Develop infrastructure, funding
Community	Participate in the development of water and irrigation infrastructure, provision of unskilled labour; provide security to the developed infrastructure, give way leaf for water pipelines.

3.9.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and Irrigation	Increase water supply for domestic, livestock and small scale irrigation	Inadequate funds for the development of water irrigation infrastructure, pollution of water resources, prohibitive terrains leading to high cost of infrastructure, Inadequate support from other development partners	Intensify resources mobilisation, intensify community awareness on pollution avoidance, intensify community awareness on the application of user friendly technologies,

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ititu/Ikundu Nginda Location Maragua Division	To establish an irrigation scheme so as to enable the community engages in horticultural farming.	To solicit for funds in conjunction with community to ensure project completion.	Installation of gravity pipeline system targeting 200 farmers (60ha); Training members on operation and maintenance.

B. New Projects Proposals: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Iharu Kigumo Location Kigumo Division	1	To establish an irrigation scheme so as to enable the community engages in horticultural farming.	To look for funds in liaison with the community for project implementation	To carry out engineering survey and design of the project.
Ititu/Ikundu Nginda Location Maragua Division	2	To establish an irrigation scheme so as to enable the community engages in horticultural farming.	Installation of gravity pipeline system targeting 200 farmers(60ha)	To solicit for funds in conjunction with community to ensure project

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Training members on operation and maintenance.	completion
Gatundu Ithiru Location Kandara Division	3	To establish an irrigation scheme so as to enable the community engage in horticultural farming	To carry out engineering survey, design and implement the project targeting 350 farmers, 74 hectares.	To solicit for funds in conjunction with community to ensure project implementation
Kimakia Ng'aragu Marumi Location Kigumo Division	4	To establish an irrigation scheme so as to enable the community engage in horticultural farming	To carry out project design and implement the project to benefit 87 farmers (20Ha).	To solicit for funds to do the works.
Karathe-Thaara Kamahuha Location Makuyu Division	5	To enhance conveyance, distribution and application efficiency of irrigation water for horticultural production to uplift the livelihood of the community.	To seek for funds from IFAD/CKDAP for project completion.	Laying of the distribution pipelines; Design and construction of foot bridge.
Marura/Kagenyo (Formerly Punda Milia II) Makuyu Location Makuyu Division	6	To enhance conveyance, distribution and application efficiency of irrigation water for horticultural production to uplift the livelihood of the community.	To look for funds in liaison with the community for project implementation.	Construction of the intake works, conveyance and distribution systems.

B. New Projects Proposals: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Maragua town water supply	1	To provide safe sufficient and dependable water supply; To supply safe drinking water to every home within the plan period.	Lay 25km of 225mm diameter pipeline	Laying a 25Km 225mm dia. Pipeline; Construction of storage tanks; Construction of Treatment works; Samar, Iganjo, Gakoigo, and Kamuiru sub-locations; This project is earmarked for Maragua town, lower parts of Nginda location, Iganjo and upper parts of Kamuiru sub

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kandara water supply	2	To provide safe, sufficient and dependable water supply; To supply safe drinking water to every home in the lower Kandara division within the plan period	Lay a 26km ² 315mm diameter pipeline.	Laying of pipes; Construct a Treatment works; Rehabilitation of dilapidated pipe system in lower Kandara division; Ruchu, Ithiru and Muruka locations; The proposed pipeline will be an off take from Wanyaga intake works to Mung'aria masonry ground tank a distance of 26 km. The masonry ground tank is 450m ³ ; The pipeline will also serve Kaguthi; Mung'aria, Nguthuru and Mackenzie Augmentation of existing dilapidated
Njora, Sabasaba, Makuyu water supply	3	To provide safe and dependable drinking water to areas described. To supply safe drinking water in Makuyu division HQs and its environs	Lay a 26km of 225mm diameter pipeline	To lay a 225mm diameter Pipeline of 26km; Construction of a treatment works of 72m ³ capacity; Laying of distribution lines; Construction of a 450m ³ masonry tank.
Kwa-Mwenja Tank; Gatiiani pipeline and Kwa-Mwenja tank to Kangari market 900mm dia. Pipeline (Kigumo rural w/s)	4	To provide safe and dependable drinking water to areas described.	To lay a 1600mm diameter pipeline from Kwa Mwenja tank to Gatiiani. This line will ensure continuous supply of water in homes described areas.	Laying of 14km 10mm diameter pipeline; To augment the existing 40mm diameter pipelines. To lay a 16km of 90mm diameter hot line to Kangari Market.
Ngurweini borehole Kandara division	5	To provide safe and drinking water in Ngurweini and its environs.	To supply safe and dependable drinking water to Ngurweini market and its environs including the dispensary	Laying of 6km 90mm diameter. Pipeline Construction of a 40m ³ pre-stressed steel tank. Installation of a submersible pump.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Maragua Ridge – Kambiti water project	6	To provide safe and affordable drinking water to Kambiti and Maragua Ridge locations.	Construct of intake works. Construction of storage tanks. Construction of treatment works, activities to be within the plan period.	Construct of intake works; Construction of storage tanks; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution lines and metering.
Njororo ya Makara w/p, Lower Kandara division	7	To provide safe and affordable domestic water supply.	To lay 3km 40mm diameter. Pipeline and 2 No. 10m3 storage tanks	To construct 4 No. 10m3 ground masonry tanks; Construction of a 4km distribution system; Construction of an additional intake works.
Mariaini borehole	8	To provide safe and affordable domestic water supply	To install water pump To lay 3km pipes	Installation of pumps Laying of pipes – 3kms Digging of furrows for pumps

3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Adequate and reliable water plays an important role in the development of all sectors of the district. A well developed irrigation infrastructure would lead to the growth of agriculture and rural development sector. With adequate water and a good environment, all other sectors will grow. The sector will very instrumental in determining the extent of agricultural development and investment in rural areas of the district. Growth of this sector will also boost other sectors like infrastructure to grow within a very short time. Prosperity of this sector would lead to enhanced protection and conservation of water catchment areas and environment.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sectors will collaborate with the manpower sector to build the capacity through training of women and youth engaged in the sector related activities and who are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will promote access of women to leadership and decision making process by ensuring that women hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector activities.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to inform the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This will be done through promotion of irrigated kitchen garden, nutrition, targeting vulnerable groups including the infected ones. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training of water users associations to sensitize them on issues related to HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of planting tree species

which are not environmentally friendly, protection of water catchment areas and prevention of pollution among others. Water users association will also be trained and sensitized on the need to conserve and protect the environment and also on how to participate in other income generating activities and in promotion of environmentally friendly activities.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Projects and Programmes as outlined in Chapter Three. It outlines various interventions and recommendations as developed in the consultative process at the grass roots level. This 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 the district's development. The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation matrix has also been included in chapter. These include the project name, costing, time frame, monitoring indicators and monitoring tools, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

4.1 Institutional Framework for M & E Systems in the District

In this chapter, we have also given institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation in the district. It shows the institutions that will be doing what and at what time. At the district level, all the stakeholders will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of projects and this will improve M and E through this increased participation. The role of the existing structures like, the DEC, DDC, DPEC and DMU will be reactivated. This will eventually improve the output of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

Projects and Programmes for various sectors as presented in this schedule with Monitoring tools, indicators, implementing agencies and the responsibility of stakeholders is analyzed.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Fisheries Sub-Sector

Project name	Cost	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding agency	Stakeholders' responsibility
Construction of building (non residential) Murang'a South Fisheries Headquarters Offices.	3.5 M	2008-2010	A complete office block and operational and parking yard	Reports to DEC and DDC	DFO	MLP and FD	Ministry of Fisheries financing and Supervision; Ministry of works to prepare bills of quantity, and supervise construction; District Commissioner's office to allot land.
Construction of fish multiplication center/Demonstrating ponds for Murang'a South districts.	6m	2008-2011	Excavated Ponds; Constructed water canals and pipes; Hatchery building and electricity connection.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Minutes of meetings.	DFO	MLP and FD	Ministry of Fisheries to fund, Supervision; Local Authorities to provide land; Ministry of water to apportion water for abstraction.

Project name	Cost	Time frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding agency	Stakeholders' responsibility
Dam Fishery Development District wide.	1m	2008-2011	No of dams rehabilitated, No of dams co-managed by groups	Reports to DEC and DDC Minutes of meetings	DFO	MLP and FD	Ministry of Fisheries to fund and supervise
Development of River line fisheries .	0.5m	2008-2010	No of trout fish, No of fingerings and stocking points Sport fishing	Reports to DEC and DDC Minutes of meetings	DFO	MLP and FD	Ministry of Fisheries to fund and Supervise
Fish marketing ; Quality assurance district wide.	0.5m	2008-2010	No of workshop held; people trained; Test' sample for analysis.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Minutes of meetings.	Fishermen	MLP and FD	Ministry of Fisheries to fund and supervise; Ministry of public Health for quality assurance; Supervision; Local government to provide land space; Ministry of Cooperative for marketing and training.

Agriculture sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding agency	Stakeholders responsibility
1. NALEP – SIDA	3,100,000	2008 - 2011	No. of District management Team (DMT) functional; No. of Functional divisional implementation Team (Div IT); No. of Functional Divisional Extension Team (DET); No. of Functional District Stakeholder Forum (DSHF) and District co-ordinating Team (DCT).	Register; Minutes of meetings; List of attendance Reports of DAC, DEC & DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development	MOA to facilitate and finance. Farmers to attend training sessions
			No. of Focal Areas implemented; No. of PAPOLD effected for resource poor and vulnerable groups targeted.	Minutes & reports to DAC/DEC & DDC	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	MOA to Facilitate BBS /PALPOLD Guide the focal area Extension planning & implementations (PAEP & I)
			No. of CIGs formed and developed (CIG growth plans); No. of	-Lists of CIGs formed Minutes -M & E	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Capacity building CIGs Providing technical information

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding agency	Stakeholders responsibility
			Promotion of opportunities done	reports			
			Number of stakeholders meetings held at divisional and District levels; Number of research extension workshops held.	Letters of invitation; Minutes; Lists of participants; Reports to DAC/DEC & DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development; Kenya Agriculture Research Institute (KARI).	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development.	Develop agenda for workshop and researchable issues; Organize and finance workshops.
			Mainstreaming cross cutting issues through capacity building on gender; HIV and AIDS issues; Drug and substance abuse; Advocacy rights & government issues; Environmental issues.	Minutes Reports to DAC/DEC & DDC	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Source trainers Nominate trainers; Prepare and organize trainings; Compile required Reports; Project Monitoring & Evaluation
NALEP – GOK	2,394,990	2008 - 2012	Functional DAC and Sub-DAC's; No. of DAC & sub-DAC; meetings held Reports.	Minutes of DAC & Sub DAC; Reports.	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development.	Submit agreed proposals Support implementation of agricultural development policies through advocacy and PM & E
			No. of Market research conducted No. of Market information channels developed. No. of Farm management guidelines developed No. of Agricultural shows trade fairs attended.	Guidelines in place; Reports & Minutes to DAC/DEC & DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development.	Collecting; collating and analyzing data Compile; guidelines reports.
			No. of Water harvesting demonstrations; No. of Community food security initiatives vetted.	Reports & minutes to DAC/DEC & DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development.	Community members to provide the water pan site; Ministry to provide funds.
			No of Km of river banks pegged and protected No. of Agro-forestry tree nurseries established	Reports & minutes to DAC/DEC & DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development.	Community to construct and maintain the pegged terrace Ministerial agencies to provide extension and advisory services

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding agency	Stakeholders responsibility
			No. of farmers identified as resource poor No. of Grants provided to resource poor farmers. No. of Demonstrations on farm input use	-Reports & minutes to DAC/DEC & DDC		Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development	Identified farmers to prepare their land and cultivate observing the GAPs Ministerial agencies to provide extension and advisory services
3. Central Kenya Dry Areas Project (Agricultural Extension Services)	4,895,296	2008 - 2010	No. of Stakeholders workshops held; No. of Opportunities flagged during community mobilization Conducting of the PRA exercise in FDA's; FDA identified and reflected Vulnerable groups and resource poor identified; Bulking and promotion of drought tolerant crops- Irish potatoes, cassava, sweet potatoes, and pigeon peas. Demonstrations held on appropriate crop husbandry in maize and beans (staple)	Reports & Minutes to DAC/DEC & DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development; Ministry of Fisheries Development.	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development	Provision of labour by farmers; Ministerial agencies to provide extension and advisory services.
4. National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access program (NAAIP)	6,736,240	2008 - 2012	No. of field officers trained; No. of agro-input dealers identified trained & accredited Warehouses for receipting produce established; No. of Stakeholder workshops held No. of Annual work plan & budget prepared; No. of resource poor farmers identified; No. of field officers trained.	Reports Minutes Workplans	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Development	Business people to attend trainings for agro-input dealers; Provide inputs according to vouchers and smart cards; Farmers to plant crop[sites according to GAP; Ministerial agency to provide technical information; extension & advisory services.
5. Njaa Marafuku Kenya(NMK)	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No. of Community groups vetted for grants appraisal; No. of Institutional setting established; DCU DivCU; No. of Nitrogen-	Minutes	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of agriculture	Director; community support attend to agreed trainings; Community use of available fund; Proper husbandry practices for agriculture and livestock farmers;

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding agency	Stakeholders responsibility
			rich cover crops bulked on identified demonstration sites; No. of Agro-Forestry tree nursery sites; No. of Water pan established in the district.				Ministerial to disburse funds and provide technical support services.
	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Community members mobilized on nutrition issues.	Reports and minutes of meetings; Registers.	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of agriculture	-DO-

Veterinary Services

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Timeframe	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Livestock disease control	5m	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated	Reports,	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't, to finance
Tick control	5m	2008-2012		Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't, to finance
Tsetse fly and Trapanosomiasis Control in Maragua Division	5m	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated	Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't to finance
Hides and skins Improvement All divisions	0.8m	2008-2012	No. of people trained on skins and hides	Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't to finance
Livestock Development Project All Divisions	5m	2008-2012	No. of animals attended to	Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't to finance
Veterinary Clinical & Extension services- (District wide)	5m	2008-2012	Number of animals treated/ seen	Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't to finance
Meat Hygiene	0.7m	2008-2012	Number of slaughtered animals inspected	Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't to finance
Construction of DVO's Office	4m	2008-2012	No. of rooms constructed	Reports	DVO	Ministry of livestock Dev't	Ministry of livestock Dev't to finance

Livestock Production

Project name/ Location/ Div	Cost kshs	Time frame	M &E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
NALEP-GOK (recurrent vote) district wide	10m	2008-2012	Joint action plans; No of Office completed. No of Trainings conducted; Reports written.	Reports to DEC/DDC minutes	DLPO	Ministry of livestock	MOLD to finance. Other stakeholders to participate.

Fisheries

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time frame	M &E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Building, district headquarters	2m	2008-2012	No of building completed. Certificate of completion	Site meeting Progress reports	Fisheries department	GOK	Ministry of fisheries to finance .MPW to do design.
Construction Of fish Demo Centers	.2m	2008-2012	No of demos done	Progress reports	Fisheries department	GOK	Ministry of fisheries to finance and provide technical advise
Dam fisheries development District Wide	.125	2008-2012	No of dams with fish	Progress reports	Fisheries department	GOK	Ministry of fisheries to finance and provide technical advise
Development of river line fisheries. District wide	.130	2008-2012	No of rivers stocked with fish	Progress reports	Fisheries department	GOK	Ministry of fisheries to finance and provide technical advise
Fish Marketing Quality assurance. District wide	.12	2008-2012	No of trainings done.	Progress reports	Fisheries department	GOK	Ministry of fisheries to finance and provide technical advise

Cooperatives Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Education and training	2m	2008-2012	No. of training programmes held; No. of reports prepared; No. of people trained.	Audits reports; Projects initiated by leaders; Public relations exhibited by staff; Minutes.	Committee members; Co-operative officers.	Ministry of cooperative	Facilitators to be provided by the ministry; Committee members to attend training & adopt the same at their work place..
Factory electrification District wide	5m	2008-2012	No. of registered	Records & minutes	District co-operative officer; Co-operative.	Ministry of cooperative	Factories to do wiring; Government to provide funds through rural electrification program; KPLC to do connection.
Society Registration	0.3m	2010	No. of societies registered	No of certificates issued	Ministry of cooperative	Ministry of cooperative	Initiate registration process
Reviving of Dairy co-op. societies	0.5m	2008-2012	No. of coops revived		District co-operative officer	Ministry of cooperative	Facilitators to be provided by the ministry; Committee members to attend training & adopt the same at their work place..
Factory renovation	3m	2008-2012	No. of factories	No of factories revived	District co-operative officer	Ministry of cooperative	Ministry of cooperative
Computerization of operations of societies district wide	5m	2008-2012	No of societies computerized		District co-operative officer	Ministry of cooperative	Ministry of cooperative

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Joint loan board disbursement to disburse 1.6M per year	100,000	2008 – 2011	No. of people benefited from loan	No. of people benefited in terms of gender	MOT	MOT	Administration to allow barazas; Chamber of commerce . Councils.
Joint loan board collection to collect 600,000 per year.	500,000	2008 – 2011	Amount collected from defaulters & regular loanees.	Reports to DEC	MOT	MOT	Administration; Chamber of commerce.; Councils.
Mapping of trading centre's	30,000	2008 – 2011	No. of centre's covered; Data on No. of SMEs.	Reports ready for consumers	MOT & Councils	MOT	Administration Councils Chamber of commerce
Training	50,000	2008 – 2011	No. of people trained	Reports to DEC	MOT & other relevant departments	MOT	Other relevant departments; Chamber of commerce.
Holding of barazas	100,000	2008 – 2011	Areas covered	Reports to DEC	MOT	MOT	Administration; Chamber of commerce.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Collection of data on prices of essential items	40,000	2008 – 2011	Report or data available	Reports to DEC	MOT	MOT	Chamber of commerce
Business advisory & counseling services	60,000	2008 – 2011	No. of people covered	Reports to DEC	MOT	MOT	Chamber of commerce; Other departments.
Business clinic services	100,000	2008 – 2011	No. of businesses covered	Reports to DEC	MOT	MOT	Chamber of commerce
Data on supply & distribution	40,000	2008 – 2011	Ready reports	Reports to DEC	MOT	MOT	Chamber of commerce; Administration; Relevant departments.

4.2.3 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Primary schools						
Construction of classrooms in Primary schools	15,389,540	2008/2009	Classrooms constructed	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEB/PTA Reports from community	School	Parents to give cash. School to fundraise.
Construction of administration block in primary schools	10,760,000	2008/2009	Administration blocks constructed	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Renovation of classrooms	8,779,000	2008/2009	Renovated classrooms	Reports from community	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction of toilets in primary schools	1,900,000	2008/2009	Toilets constructed	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction water tanks in primary schools	4,454,000	2008/2009	Water tanks constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA; Reports from community.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Secondary schools						
Construction classrooms	10.6M	2008/2009	No. of Classrooms constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB Reports from community	School	Parents to give cash.; School to fundraise.
Construction of administration blocks	15.8M	2008/2009	No of Admin block	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction of dining halls	16.8M	2008/2009	No of Dining halls	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEBPTA Reports from community	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction of dormitories	10.3M	2008/2009	Dormitories	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEBPTA	School	Parents to give cash
Construction laboratories	21.74M	2008/2009	No of Laboratories	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEBPTA; Reports from community.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction kitchen	4.72M	2008/2009	Kitchen	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEB/PTA.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Purchase of school buses /fans	19.28M	2008/2009	No of Bus/fan	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB; Reports from community.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Renovation of boarding facilities and sewerage system	3.4M	2008/2009	No of renovated sewerage facilities	Reports to DEC/ DDC/DEB.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Water Projects	1.1M	2008/2009	No of water projects	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA; Reports from community.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction of libraries/Equipping libraries	2.0M	2008/2009	No of libraries constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Equipping of libraries	765,050	2008/2009	No of libraries equipped	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA; Reports from community.	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Installation of electricity/Electrification	0.62m	2008/2009	No of schools installed electricity	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Purchase of furniture	393,750	2008/2009	Furniture purchased	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA Reports from community	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Purchase of land	700,000	2008/2009	Parcel bought	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEBPTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction of staff room	748,802	2008-2009	No. of staff room constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Levelising of the playing ground	260,000	2008/2009	Completed playground	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA Reports from community	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction of sanitary/rehabilitation of sanitary/sewage	1.8M	2008/2009	No of sanitary facilities constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Purchase energy saving jikos		2008/2009	No of schools with energy saving jikos	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA	School	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.
Construction/completion of teachers houses	7.82M	2008/2009	No. of teachers houses constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB/PTA	Schools	Parents to give cash; School to fundraise.

Adult Education

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construct a district office at Kenol district headquarters	4m	2008-2010	Office block completed	Reports to DEC & DDC minutes	DAEO	Ministry of gender Sports culture & social services to provide funds	Ministry to provide funds. Ministry of works to prepare BQs & supervise construction
Construct division office (Maragua)	2m	2008-2110	Office block completed	Reports to DEC & DDC minutes	DAEO	Ministry of gender Sports culture & social services to provide funds	Ministry to provide funds. Ministry of works to prepare BQs & supervise construction
Renovation of (CLRC) community learning resource centre in Makuyu division	0.4m	2008-2110	Renovated CLRC	Reports to DEC & DDC minutes	DAEO	Ministry of gender Sports culture & social services to provide funds	Ministry to provide funds. Ministry of works to prepare BQs & supervise construction

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Renovation of CLRC Kirunguru	0.4m	2008-2110	Renovated CLRC	Reports to DEC & DDC minutes	DAEO	Ministry of gender Sports culture & social services to provide funds	Ministry to provide funds. Ministry of works to prepare BQs & supervise construction
Renovation of CLRC – Maragua division – Kawamanda	0.4M	2008 – 2012	Renovated CLRC	“	“	“	Ministry to provide funds. Ministry of works to prepare BQs & supervise construction

Health Sub-sector

Project Name/Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
To promote child survival & development	1.5M	2008/09	No. of under weights	Reports and minutes	DOH	MOH	MOH to finance, community to bring patients
Prevention of nutrient-deficiencies	1M	2008/09	No. given vitamins A (children 0 – 59 mths, lactating mothers). No. of pregnant women receiving folate.	Reports and minutes	MOH	MOH	MOH to finance, community to bring patients
Increased dietary diversity among the community members in the district	1m	2008/09	No. of community members	Reports and minutes	MOH	MOH	MOH to finance, community to bring patients
Construction of Maragua district hospital theatre	5m	2008/09	Operational theatre	Reports and minutes	MOH	MOH	CDF to finance MOH to provide land & public works to supervise
Hospital mortuary	4m	2008/09	Operational mortuary	Reports and minutes	MOH	MOH	CDF to finance MOH to provide land & public works to supervise
Pediatric ward		2008/09	Operational pediatric ward	Reports and minutes	MOH	MOH	CDF to finance MOH to provide land & public works to supervise
Mariami dispensary	5.3	2008/09	Operational dispensary	Reports and minutes	IFAD	IFAD	IFAD to finance. MOH to provide staff. Community to provide land, pit latrine, fence

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Roads & Public Works

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Routine maintenance of roads	To be determined	2008 -2012	No. of km done	Reports/ Minutes to DEC, DDC, DRB	DRE	MOR	MOR to finance
Periodic maintenance of roads	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DRE	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Rehabilitation of District Paved Roads a) D418/D419/D417/E511/E512 (Kaharati-Kigumo - DB Thika) b) C71(Kenol – DB Murang'a)	1.2B 0.5B	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DRE	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Improvement of roads to paved standards in Kandara Division - D415 (Mackenzie – Kandara) - C70 (Gacharage – Mathareini) - E516 (Karugia – Githima)	360M 600M 200M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DRE	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Maragua Division - D420 (Kang'ondu – Nginda) - D419 (Maragua – Ngaburi) - E528 (Njora – Kaharo – Kiriangoro) - D424 (Makuyu – Mbombo) - D416 (Kabati – Mitubiri – DB Thika)	320M 330M 400M 800M 180M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DRE	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Kigumo Division - URA37(Forest boundary –Kinyona) - E509 (Kangari – Kenyans) - E519 (Gachocho – Mununga – Kinyona) - C70 (Mathareini – Gachocho- DB Murang'a) - E516 (Githima –C70 Mathareini)	400M 250M 600M 900M 400M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DRE	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Improvement of roads to gravel standard (re-gravelling) Kandara Division - E509 (DB Thika- Charago - Githumu) - E530 (Githima – Muruka) - E507 (Kabati – DB Thika) - E510 (Gacharage – DB Thika) E1575 (Mutoho – Karati)	30M 30M 24M 28M 18M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DR	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Kigumo Division - E517 (Mathareini – Muthithi) - E530 (Karuri – Kandiri) - E509 (Kangari –	19M 15M						

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Kinyona)	22M						
- E511(Kiruga - Gatiaini - DB Murang'a)	24M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DR	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
- RAR22 (Turuturu - Kirere - Gachocho)	36M						
- E1578 (Sabasaba - Kakuyu - Githembe)	34M						
- E1579 (Sabasaba- Mugumoini)	26M						
Maragua Division							
- E528 (Njora -Kaharo - Kiriangoro)	35M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DR	MOR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
- D419 (Maragua - Irembu - Gikomora)	28M						
- D420 (Nginda - Kiriangoro - Kang' Ondu)	38M						
- E527 (Nyagachugu - Kirimaini)	22M						
- D425 (A2 Tana - C71 Mbombo)	26M						
- E1581 (Kaharati - Kamahuha - Sabasaba)	18M						
- D424 (Mbombo - Makuyu - DB Thika)	50M						
E1582 (Mugumoini - Munguini)	21M						
Improvement of structures (to RF conc. Structures)							
Irati Bridge (C70)	6M	2008 - 2012	No. of bridges done	Progress Reports	DR	DR	GOK to fund and supervise. Contractors to do the job
Maragua Bridge (C70)	30M	2008 - 2012	No. of km done	Progress Reports	DR	MOR	
Kamaguta Bridge	3M	2008 - 2012					

Local Authorities

Kandara Town Council

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Mugaki water project	221,367	2008 - 2010	No. of km laid pipes	Reports to DDC and DEC, minutes	Kandara T Council	Community to do trenching and laying of pipes. Council to finance
water intake at Lower Unjiru-ini	76,500	2008 - 2009	Completed intake	Reports Minutes	Kandara T Council	Wananchi to providing unskilled labour. Council to Finance
Bobot-Kiamande Water project	201,250	2008 - 2009	No of km laid pipes	Reports and minutes	Kandara T Council	Wananchi to do Trenching and laying of pipes Council to Finance
Mutitu Dispensary	73,226	2008 - 2009	Constructed block	Reports Minutes	Kandara T Council	Wananchi to providing unskilled labour. Council to finance
Grading of all Gakui-Karimwaro footpath	100,000	2008 - 2009	No of km done	Reports Minutes	Kandara T Council	Wananchi to do site clearing and grading. Council to Finance
Rehabilitation of Miiri-ini footpath	50,000	2008 - 2009	No of km done	Reports Minutes	Ministry of Roods a	Community to do Site clearing and grading
Orphanage-Gatundu footpath	50,000	2008 - 2009	No km done	Reports Minutes	Kandara T Council	Community to do Site clearing and grading

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Riandugo foot bridge	299184	2008 - 2009	Completed footbridge	Reports Minutes	Kandara T Council	Delivery of Materials to site

Maragua Town Council

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Cemetery	170,000	2009	Existence of fence/pit latrine	Reports Receipts	Maragua Town Council	Maragua Town Council	Maragua Town Council Participation and Monitoring, supervise
IT Programmes/ Computers	475,175	2009	Improved office work	Reports Receipts and physical existence	Maragua town council	Maragua Town Council	Maragua Town Council to finance and supervise, monitoring
Special class Kianjiruini P. Sch.	200,000	2010	Delivered materials	Reports Receipts and physical existence	"	Maragua Town Council	Maragua town council to finance. School to provide land & supervise
Rehab. Gakoigo show ground	200,000	2010	Physical appearance	Reports Physical appearance	"	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring by Maragua town council
Street Lights	850,000	2011	Lights on	Reports Certificates of completion	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring
Mugumoini N. School	110,000	2009	Delivered materials	Reports	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring
Gakoigo dam	100,000	2009	A new face	Reports Improved appearance	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring
Township Primary	1,000,000	2010	Structures in place	Reports Certificate of work done	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring
Gakoigo N. School	200,000	2010	Structure in place	Certified receipt by school management	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring
Mutundu "A" Nursery School	148,000	2009	Acquisition of title deed	Reports Title deed	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring
Saloon car	1,000,000	2010	/Log book	Log book & physical existence	Council	Maragua Town Council	Financing Monitoring

Makuyu Town Council

Project name	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Gatungururu water project	100.000	2009	Number of pipes bought	Reports	Makuyu Town Council	Makuyu Town Council	Cash, monitoring
Laboratory at Kambiti secondary school	80,000	2009	Number and type of equipment bought	Reports	Makuyu Town Council	Makuyu Town Council	Council to purchase School to receive and keep records
Kinoo pry school	200.000	2009	Number classrooms done	Reports	Makuyu Town Council	Makuyu Town Council	Town council to finance The school to monitor and also offer security of materials
Office computer	100.000	2009	Number of computer and accessories bought	Reports	Makuyu Town Council	Makuyu Town Council	Council to purchase

County Council of Maragua

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders
Rehabilitation of Mununga Open Air Market	375.000	2009	Rehabilitated market	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Completion of Mathare-ini water tank	170.000	2009	Operational of water tank, number of beneficiaries of the water tank	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Buying of poles for Thanga-ini Kahethu rural electricity project	205.000	2009	No of poles bought and installed	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Kigumo-Gakoe-ini access road	375.000	2009	Number of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Kiranga coffee factory – Karumu access road	375.000	2009	Number of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Kagira coffee factory-Ngurweini access road	375.000	2009	Number of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Thaara river-Maranjau access road	375.000	2009	Number. of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders
Completion of Mukui-Kanyeki foot bridge	375,000	2009	Operational foot bridge	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Construction of Gacharage-Ruona foot bridge	300,000	2009*	Operational foot bridge	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Construction of Gacharage – Ruona access road	75,000	2009	Number of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Kianjogu-Githiaro access road	375,000	2009	Number of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Completion of Kagunduini – Kanyekiini foot bridge	375,000	2009	Operational foot bridge	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Kabati-Wacuriu riandegwa access road	375,000	2009	Number of kms	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Construction of a classroom at Mahutia secondary school	375,000	2009	Number of classrooms constructed number of pupils benefiting	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Construction of Kigoru-Ngaburi foot bridge	300,000	2009	Operational foot bridge	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Resurveying of access road	75,000	2009	Number of kms of road done	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Light grading of Mungetho-Kianda access road	375,000	2009	Number of kms of road done	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Rehabilitation of Giakahiti water well	335,000	2009	Operational water well, Number of consumers served,	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Installation of Muthithi market water kiosk	40,000	2009	Operation water kiosk, number of people served	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders
Construction of Kigumo-Karia-ini foot bridge	375,000	2009	Operational foot bridge	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Rehabilitation of markets	2,096,817	2009	Rehabilitated market	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Computerization-purchase of a server	500,000	2009	Computerized office	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community
Construction of phase 11 county hall	2.5 m	2009	Complete and operational county hall.	Progress Reports to DEC and DDC, Minutes	County Council of Maragua	County Council of Maragua, Community

4.2.5 Special Programmes Sector

Gender and Social Services

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Women Enterprise and Development Fund - Phase 2	3,000,000	2008-2012	Number of groups trained & given loans Amount of money loan given and recovered	Monitoring reports Registers	DSDO	MGSCSS	MGSCS Funding Supervision
Construction of DSDOs office - Phase 2	1,000,000	2008-2012	Number of office blocks constructed; Number and type of furniture procured.	Inspection report	DSDO	Ministry of planning and IFAD/BSF	Ministry of planning and IFAD Funding Supervision
Groups Promotion and Development	2,000,000	2008-2012	Number of groups mobilized & given grants; Amount of money granted.	Monitoring reports Registers	DSDO	MGSCSS	MGSCSS Fund Supervision
Social Protection Project	1,000,000	2008-2012	Number of cases counseled number of cases Supported	Monitoring reports; Registers.	DSDO	MGSCSS	MGSCSS to Fund and supervise

Youth Affairs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) District wide	1,000,000	2008 – 2012	No. of polytechnics rehabilitated.	Reports & minutes to DEC & DDC	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide funds. Youth groups to borrow & repay.
Revitalization of youth polytechnics in the district	5,000,000	2008 – 2012	No. of youth groups benefiting		Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry to provide funds
Dissemination of national youth policy district wide	100,000	2009 – 2012	No. of dissemination meetings. No. of groups reached	Progress Reports	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide funds.
Youth leadership and entrepreneurship training district wide	1,000,000	2008 – 2012	No. of leaders trained	Reports & minutes	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide funds youth to attend
National youth council (NYC) District Wide	100,000	2008 – 2012	No of Councils established	Progress Reports	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide funds youth to attend
Youth empowerment centers and digital kiosks district wide	45,000,000	2008-2012	No. of digital kiosks	Progress Reports	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide funds
Setting up model youth polytechnics in the district Makuyu and Kigumo divisions	5,000,000	2008 – 2012	Operational polytechnics	Progress Reports	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide funds
Youth labour export District wide	-	2009 - 2012	No of youth exported	Progress Reports	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of Youth	Ministry of youth to provide information

Sports

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Training	1m	2009 – 2012	No. of people trained	Minutes Reports	Department of social services	Ministry of sports	Ministry of sports to coordinate
Sports equipment	3m	2009 – 2012	No. of equipment	Register of Assets	Department of social services	Ministry of sports	Ministry of sports
Improvement of Gakoigo stadium Maragua division	5m	2009 – 2012	Operational stadium	No of stadium rehabilitated	Maragua town council Department of social services	Maragua town council. Ministry of sports	Ministry of sports to co-finance. Maragua town council to finance
Youth sport center	5m	2009 – 2012	No of centers completed	Report	Department of social services	Ministry of sports	Ministry of sports to finance
Construction of sports office	5m	2009 – 2012	Operational sports office block	No of offices completed	Department of social services	Ministry of sports	Ministry of sports

4.2.6 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Expansion of the DC's boardroom	3m	2008 – 2012	Operational boardroom	Reports Minutes	DC's office	Internal security	Ministry of internal security.
Renovate the AP's camp houses	1m	2008 - 2012	No. of AP houses renovated	Reports Minutes	DC's office	CDF	CDF to provide Financing

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
AP Posts	5m	2008 - 2012	No. of AP camps/houses constructed	Reports Minutes	DC's office	OOP	Ministry of internal security and CDF to finance.
Construction of the DC's house (residential) at Kenol	5M	2008 - 2012	No of houses constructed	Reports Minutes	DC's office	OOP	Ministry of internal security
Construction of DO Maragua's residence at Maragua Division	3M	2008 - 2012	No of houses constructed	Reports Minutes	DC's office	OOP	Ministry of internal security
Construction of AP line at Maragua	25M	2008 - 2012	No. of AP houses constructed	Reports Minutes	DC's office	OOP	Ministry of internal security

Kigumo Law Courts

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Renovation of Kigumo law courts	0.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of rooms renovated	Reports Minutes	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance
Purchase & install fire fighting equipment	0.2m	2008 - 2012	No. of type of equipment	Reports Minutes of site meetings	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance
Construction of women & Juvenile cells	5m	2008 - 2012	No. of cells constructed	Reports Minutes of site meetings	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance
Construction of an extra chamber	2m	2008 - 2012	Chamber constructed	Reports Minutes of site meetings	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance
Construction of a public pit latrine	0.2m	2008 - 2012	No. of pit latrine done	Reports Minutes of site meetings	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance
Renovation of Kigumo magistrates house & electing of a perimeter fence	1m	2008 - 2012	Renovated house. Fenced compound	Reports Minutes of site meetings	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance
Electing a court compound's perimeter wall	3m	2008 - 2012	Perimeter fence	Reports Minutes of site meetings	Resident magistrate	Judiciary	Judiciary to finance

Civil Registration

Project name	Cost kshs	Timeframe	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Training of registration assistants (whole district)	2.5m	2008-2010	No. of accurately filled forms	Returns Reports	DCRO	GOK/ Development Partners	DCRO to facilitate the exercise. Community to attend training.
Awareness creation (District wide)	1m	2008-2011	Increased coverage. Increased revenue. Collection. No. of certificates issued.	Forms Amount collected Records	Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons	GOK/ Development Partners	DCRO to facilitate the exercise. Community to attend training.

Provincial Administration Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Equipping of the DIDC	600,000	2008 – 2012	No. of equipment	Reports	DDO	MPND	MPND to finance
Training of personnel	500,000	2008 – 2012	No. of personnel trained	Minutes	DDO	MPND	MPND to finance
ICT	600,000	2008 – 2012	Operational ICT	Minutes	DDO	MPND	MPND to finance

Probation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Financing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Kigumo division probation office	2.5m	2008 – 2010	Operational office block at Kigumo	Minutes Reports	DPO	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of home affairs to finance
District probation office at Kenol	4m	2008 – 2010	Operational office block at Kenol	Minutes Reports	DPO	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of home affairs to finance

4.2.7 Research Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Timeframe	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Equipping of the DIDC	To be determined	2008 - 2010	No of computer procured	Reports	Ministry of Planning	GOK / Donors	Funding, implementation, M&E
Training of personnel	To be determined	2008 - 2010	No of officers trained	Reports	Ministry of Planning	GOK / Donors	Funding, implementation, M&E

4.2.8 Environment Water and Sanitation

Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Iharu Kigumo Location Kigumo Division	3.5 million	2009-2012	-Length, width & height of weir. -Intake chamber size. - Length of pipeline & diameter of pipes.	Reports	Community/ GOK	GOK / Donors	Community: - labour, cash & locally available materials. GOK:-Partial funding. DIO- Supervision.
Ititu/Ikundu Nginda Location Maragua Division	6.0 million	2009 – 2012	- Length of pipeline & diameter of pipes	Reports	Community/ GOK/ CDF	GOK / Donors	Community: - labour, cash & locally available materials. GOK/CDF:-Partial funding. DIO- Supervision.
Gatundu Ithiru Location Kandara Division	10.0 million	2009 – 2012	- Length of pipeline & diameter of pipes	Reports	Community/ GOK	GOK / Donors	Community: - labour, cash & locally available materials; GOK:-Partial funding; DIO- Supervision.

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Kimakia Ng'aragu Marumi Location Kigumo Division	6.0 million	2009 – 2012	-Length, width & height of weir. -Intake chamber size. - Length of pipeline & diameter of pipes.	Reports	Community/ GOK/ CDF	GOK / Donors	Community: - labour, cash & locally available materials; GOK/CDF:-Partial funding; DIO- Supervision.
Karathe-Thaara Kamahuha Location Makuyu Division	2.0 million	2009 – 2012	- Length of pipeline & diameter of pipes.	Reports	Community/ GOK/ CKDAP	GOK / Donors	Community: - labour, cash & locally available materials; GOK/CKDAP:- Partial funding DIO- Supervision.
Marura/Kagenyo (Formerly Punda Milia II) Makuyu Location Makuyu Division	10.0 million	2009 - 2012	- Length of pipeline & diameter of pipes. - Length of lined canal	Reports	Community/ GOK/ World Vision/CDF	GOK / Donors	Community: - labour, cash & locally available materials. World Vision/CDF:- Partial funding. DIO- Supervision.

Water Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Maragua town water supply	75M	2009 – 2012	No. of km done	Minutes & reports	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	Ministry of water to provide funds. Community to sign way leave and provide labour.
Kandara water supply	105M	2008 – 2012	No. of km done	Reports	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	Ministry of water to provide funds. Community to sign way leave and provide labour
Njora, Sabasaba, Makuyu water supply	72M	2008 – 2012	No. of people benefiting	Minutes to DEC & DDC	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	Ministry of water to provide funds. Community to sign way leave and provide labour
Kwa-Mwenja Tank, Gatiani pipeline and Kwa- Mwenja tank to Kangari market 900mm dia. Pipeline (Kigumo rural w/s)	17.5M	2008 – 2012	No of km done	Progress reports	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	Ministry of water to provide funds. Community to sign way leave and provide labour
Ngurweini borehole Kandara division	4.3M	2008 – 2012	No of km done	Progress reports	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	Ministry of water to provide funds. Community to sign way leave and provide labour
Maragua Ridge – Kambiti water project	25M	2008 – 2012	No of km done	Progress reports	Ministry of planning	Ministry of planning	IFAD, GOK to provide funds & technical staff. Community to provide way leave & 25% of project cost.
Njororo ya Makara w/p, Lower Kandara division	1.1M	2008 – 2012	No of km done	Progress reports	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	GOK, IFAD & Maragua county council to finance

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Mariaini borehole	1M	2008 – 2012	No of km done	Progress reports	Ministry of water	Ministry of water	Ministry of water to provide funds. Community to sign way leave and provide labour

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector /Sub-Sector	2008 Current Situation	2010 Mid-term Projections	2012 End-term Projections
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Agriculture sub-sector:			
Cash crop production area (ha)			
Coffee	8,560	10,000	12,000
Tea	8,231	8,000	7,000
Cotton	54	100	200
Mangoes	218	400	720
Bananas	3,680	4,000	6,000
Food crop production (Bags)			
maize	7,750	8740	10,000
Beans	6,200	6800	8,000
Live stock production:			
Milk production (ltrs)	32,620,600	34,795,400	36,248,500
Mutton production (kg)	51,200	52,240	53,300
Pork production (kg)	243,000	255,000	262,804
Beef production (Kg)	1,755,680	1,785,000	1,820,000
Infrastructure			
Road upgraded to bitumen standards (km)	158.5	205	385
Gravelled Road (km)	210	370	460
Rural access road (km)	502.9	732	840
Health			
Number of hospitals	3	6	10
Number of Health centers	6	10	10
Number of dispensaries	33	38	45
Immunization coverage	93%	95	98
Doctor /Population ratio	1:77,652	70,000	60,000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate	4.6	3.5	3
Average distance to health center (km)	7	5	3

Sector /Sub-Sector	2008 Current Situation	2010 Mid-term Projections	2012 End-term Projections
Education			
Primary school enrolment (No.)	109,870	112,000	117,000
Primary school drop-out rate	17	16.6	15.4
Teachers pupil ratio	1:45	1;30	1;30
District illiteracy-level	64	52	42
Social –Economic Indicators			
Population growth rate	1.8	1.2	0.8
Poverty levels (% age)	31.2	30	25
Water and Sanitation			
Number of households with access to piped water	19,393	29,800	48,570
Number of protected Springs	25	35	50
Number of Improved wells	4000	4,200	4,200
Average distance to nearest water point (km)	3.5	1.6	1.0
Energy			
Number of household with electricity connections	54,288	65,000	80,000
Number of trading centers with electricity			