

THIKA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008

*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction*

ACC No. 000832/2003
DATE 21.10.2003



THIRTY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
2002-2003

Director of the Department for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction



ACC NO.
DATE

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before,

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before,

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)
CHAPTER ONE	
DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	7
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	8
CHAPTER TWO	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	15
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	17
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	18
2.4.1 Population Growth	18
2.4.2 Poverty	20
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	21
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	22
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	23
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management	24
CHAPTER THREE	
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	27
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	27
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	27
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	27
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	27
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	28
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	28
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	29
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	35
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	36
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	36
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	36
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	36
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	37
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	37
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	37
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	39

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	40
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	40
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	40
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	40
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	41
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	41
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	41
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	42
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	42
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	43
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	43
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	43
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	44
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	45
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	45
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	45
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	46
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	46
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	46
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	47
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	47
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	47
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	47
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	47
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	48
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	48
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	48
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	48
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	49
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	50
CHAPTER FOUR	
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
4.0 INTRODUCTION	53
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	53
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	53
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	53
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	58
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	59
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	60
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	61
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	61
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	62

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACU	Aids Coordinating Unit
AFC	Agricultural Finance Cooperation
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BIMAS	Business Initiative Management and assistant Services
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organisation
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CKDAP	Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholder and Community
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DATO	District Applied Technology Officer
DCO	District Cooperatives Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFO	District Fisheries Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DRC	District Roads Committee
DROP	District Registrar of Persons
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
FA	Focal Area
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KTB	Kenya Tourist Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEFF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NDEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
REP	Representative
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Services Development Project
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

		Page
Table 1.1	Area and Administrative Units by Division	4
Table 1.2	Population Distributions and Density by Division	7
Table 2.1	Implementation of the 1997-2001 District Development plan	16
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age and Sex, 1999 – 2008	19
Table 2.3	Population Projections for selected Age Groups by Sex	19
Map No. 1	Location of the District	3
Map No.2	Administrative Boundaries	5

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background description of Thika District in terms of location area, administrative divisions and main physical features. It also contains a fact sheet of statistical information indicating at a quick glance the economic and socio-economic status of the district at the start of Plan period 2002. The chapter sets the basis on which the plan is developed and addresses the plan theme: “*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*”.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a detailed district profile, which entails information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Thika District is one of the seven districts that form Central Province. It was carved out of the larger Kiambu and Murang'a Districts in 1995. It lies between latitudes 3° 53 and 1° 45 south of Equator and longitudes 36° 35 and 37° 25 east.

It borders Nairobi City to the south, Kiambu District to the west, Maragwa District to the north and Machakos District to the east. The district has a total area of 1,960.2 km².

Thika District is divided into six administrative divisions with Ruiru being the largest and Gatundu South being the smallest as shown in Table 1.1. It has four constituencies namely, Juja with twenty three electoral wards and covering Ruiru and Thika Municipality Divisions, Gatanga Constituency which covers Gatanga and Kakuzi Divisions, Gatundu North covering Kamwangi Division and Gatundu South covering Gatundu division both with 4 wards each.

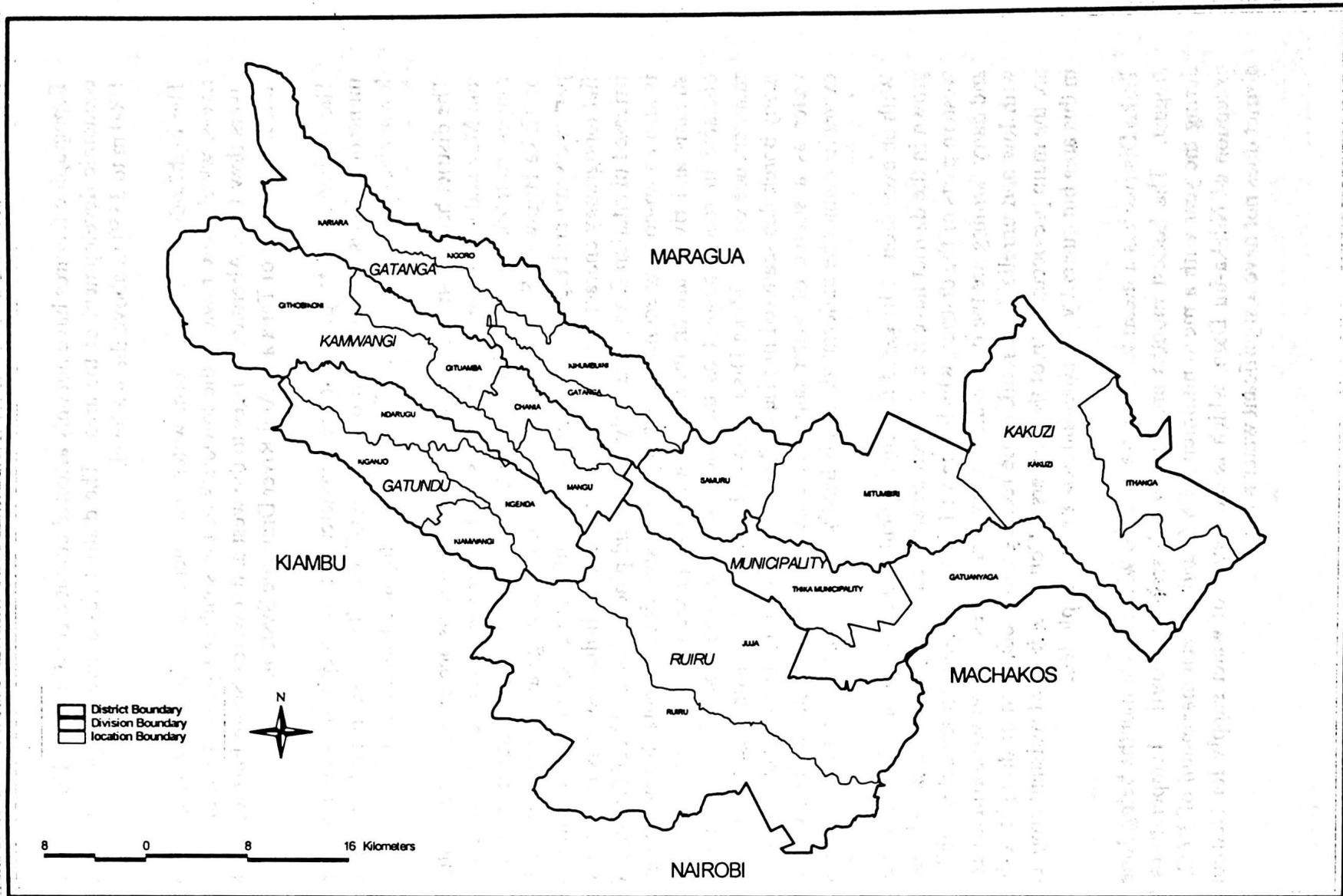
Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Sub locations
Thika Municipality	220.2	2	7
Kakuzi	481.2	4	12
Gatanga	251.1	4	17
Kamwangi (Gatundu North)	289.0	4	23
Gatundu-South	192.1	4	23
Ruiru	526.6	2	7
Total	1960.2	20	89

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Thika, 2002

Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by divisions and the number of locations and sub locations. Ruiru has the largest area followed by Kakuzi and Kamwangi. The district has twenty locations consisting of eighty-nine sub locations.

THIKA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topographic features have not only affected climatic conditions of Thika District but also economic development of the area. The district has a diverse topography ranging from 1060 m to 3550 m above the sea level.

The highlands to the west form water catchments areas and watersheds of most of the rivers, which flow towards the lowlands of the southeast parts of the district. All these rivers flow from Aberdare Ranges to the west and towards South East joining River Tana thus forming part of Tana and Athi River Drainage System.

The higher areas to the west are characterized by deeply dissected topography with numerous slopes, which are prone to landslides. The eastern parts of the district are lowlands, which cover Ruiru, Thika Municipality and Kakuzi Divisions.

The district has a bi-modal rain pattern with long rains occurring in the months of March and May and short-rains in the months of October and November. Rainfall in the district ranges from 965mm to 2,130mm with least rainfall being experienced in the eastern parts of Thika Highway, Samuru, Mitumbiri, Juja, Gatwanyaga and Ithanga areas. The eastern part is a semi-arid region and receives low rainfall ranging from 116mm to 965mm. The flat topography characterized by low rainfall and well-drained soils makes it suitable for irrigated plantation farming, mainly coffee and pineapples, and beef farming. Cut flower is also an up-coming economic activity. It is significant to note that while the numerous streams and rivers are an important source of piped water projects, they pose a major obstacle in road transport as they necessitate construction of many bridges and high maintenance costs. Thika District has a high potential for underground water. There are many boreholes scattered in places like Ruiru Division. The importance of underground water as a source of water supplies, especially in Ithanga, Kakuzi, Gatwanyaga, for example, cannot be underrated, as it is hardly impossible to have gravity water systems.

With an exception of irrigated farming, agricultural activities and the types of crops being grown in the district have heavily been determined by rainfall patterns. The northern and western parts of the district, which receive 1,500mm minimum annual rainfall, tea, coffee and dairy farming are the dominant economic activities. In the semi-arid areas to the east with low and unreliable rainfall, cattle rearing and production of drought resistant crops are the main pre-occupation of the farmers. Cotton, a drought resistant crop, can do well in this area but currently the potential is not being exploited.

Thika District has a mean temperature of 20°C with coldest months being June, July and August. The hottest months are February, March and April. Temperatures also vary during the year with a mean minimum of 8°C and a mean maximum of 30°C. With the exception of Ndaka-ini Dam, which is the source of water supply for Nairobi City, the district does not have a significant water mass.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is densely populated but with diverse distribution varying from one division to the other and from region to region. The settlement pattern is mainly determined by climatic conditions among other factors.

Gatundu, Thika Municipality and Gatanga Divisions are the most densely populated divisions with Gatundu having the highest density. The lower parts of Ruiru and Kakuzi Divisions have the least density. These regions normally receive low rainfall ranging from 116mm to 965mm and are permanent beneficiaries of relief food especially during drought periods.

Within divisions, population density also varies, for instance there is high population density in Thika Town while the reverse is true of Munyu and Ngoriba areas within the same division. Similarly, although there is very high population density in Ruiru, Juja Town and Githurai within Ruiru Division, the lower parts of the division are sparsely populated.

High population density has put pressure on land often leading to its sub-division into small uneconomical units. In the semi-arid areas of the district the tendency has contributed to the prevailing abject poverty. However, the sub division of land especially in high potential areas has necessitated adoption of more intensive farming methods, thus boosting agricultural production.

Besides undertaking agricultural activities both large scale and small scale, Thika District is one of the leading industrial districts in the country. Good communication network, relatively good climatic conditions and availability of market, availability of raw materials among other things have to a large extent contributed to active economic activities in the area and hence high population densities.

Despite all these, there are isolated pockets of poverty in almost all parts of the district. Most pockets of poverty are found in urban slums mainly Thika Municipality, Ruiru Town and Juja. Other cases are to be found amongst casual workers in large plantations mainly in Kakuzi and Ruiru Divisions. In spite of having very low wages and salaries, these workers normally have large families. Kieni Forest in Kamwangi Division has a number of squatters, who are not assured of regular income.

Table 1.2 Population Distribution and Densities By Division

Division	Area Km ²	Population 1999	Density	Population 2002	Density
Thika Municipality	220.2	107,174	487	116,461	529
Kakuzi	481.2	71,622	149	77,828	162
Gatanga	251.1	103,048	410	111,977	446
Kamwangi	289.0	99,460	344	108,078	374
Gatundu	192.1	113,699	592	123,551	643
Ruiru	526.6	150,710	286	163,769	311
Total	1960.2	645,713	329	701,664	358

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika, 2001.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a snap shot situation of the district at a glance. It displays information on district area, topography and climate, demographic and population profile, socio-economic indicators and agriculture. It further reflects on the provision of facilities such as schools, hospitals, and roads, among others.

Area		
Total area	1,960 km ²	
Arable land	1,464.5 km ²	
Non-Arable land	423.5 km ²	
Water mass	13.5 km ²	
Gazetted Forest	21.3 km ²	
Urban Area (Overlaps Arable Land)	270.4km ²	
Topography and Climate		
Altitude:		
Lowest – Makuyu Sisal Ltd	1,555 m above sea level	
Highest – Kamokia	2,435m above sea level	
Rainfall		
Upper Highlands (Njiris)	2,130mm	
Sericulture	1,018mm	
Makuyu Sisal Ltd.	965mm	
Rainfall by Seasons		
	Long	Short
Upper Highland	370mm	273mm
Sericulture	194mm	105mm
Makuyu	159mm	116mm
Temperature range:		
Month with highest temperature - February	22.4°C	
Months with lowest temperature - August	12.7°C	
Temperature Average	17.5°C	
Demographic and Population Profiles (2002)		
Population size	701,664	
Total No. of males	351,511	
Total No. of females	350,153	
Youth population (15-25)	179,467	
Female/male sex ratio	1:1	
Primary school going age (6-13)	142,606	
Secondary school going age (14-17)	65,414	
Labour force (15-64)	404,424	
Female Reproductive age (15-49)	181,383	
Dependency ratio	100:73	
Population growth rate	2.8%	
Density		
Highest density - Gatundu	643 persons/km ²	
Lowest density - Kakuzi	162 persons/km ²	
Average density - Thika	358 persons/Km ²	
Rural Population		
Rural population at the start of 2002	460,112	
Rural population at the end of the plan 2008	543,305	
Estimated Rural Poor 2002	215,946	
Estimated population of hardcore poor	107,946	
Urban Population		
No. of towns with population of (2,000-10,000)	3	
Urban population at the start of the plan period	241,552	
Estimated urban population at the end of plan period	285,226	
Estimated urban poor	93,362	
Estimated Urban Population of the poorest of poor	46,681	
Crude Birth Rate	22 per 1000	
Crude Death Rate	6.6 per 1000	
Life Expectancy	56 years	
Infant Mortality Rate	63 per 1000	

Under 5 Mortality Rate	36.7 per 1000
Total Fertility Rate	3.93
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	171,569
Average household size	3.8
Female headed household	42,034
Children headed households	Not Available
Number of disabled	35,000
Children in Need of Special Protection	70,000
Absolute poverty (Rural & Urban)	48.4%
Contribution to National Poverty	2.1%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to HH income	
Agriculture	17.4%
Rural self-employment	20.3%
Wage employment	42.7%
Urban self employment	19.6%
No. of unemployment	137,538
Agriculture	
Total number of farms (household)	Not Available
Average plot size – Small	1.3 Ha
- Large	43.1 Ha
Number of irrigation schemes	71,240
Number of people working in the Agricultural Sector	229,230 (45%)
Main food crops	Maize, beans, irish potatoes
Main cash crops	Coffee, tea, pineapples, horticultural flowers
Total acreage under food crops	31,873 Ha
Total acreage under cash crops	49,938 Ha
Main storage facilities (on & off farm)	In-house and cribs, NCPB
Population working in livestock sector	229,230 (45%)
Total number of ranches	5 - Kirathe, Machure, Samina, Kakuzi & Sukali farms
Average size of ranches	1,200 acres
Main livestock reared:	Dairy, beef, goats, pigs and goats
Main type of fish species catch	Tilapia, cat fish, black bass
Population of fish farmers	34
Number of fish ponds	36
Size of gazetted forests	21.3 km ²
Size of non-gazetted forest	809.4 ha
Main forest products	Timber, firewood, poles
% of people engaged in forest related activities	4.8%
Cooperatives	
Total no. of active cooperatives societies	158
Coffee marketing	23
Urban SACCOs	106
Rural SACCOs	4
Farm purchase	13
Housing societies	10
Multipurpose	1
Cotton	1
Membership by Type	
SACCOs	29,343
Farm purchase	14,362
Coffee Marketing	4,870
Housing	9,567
Total Turnover by Type (Kshs)	
SACCOs	4,056,161
Farm purchase	18,480,298
Coffee Marketing	361,548,486
Collapsed Societies - Dairy cooperatives in the last 5 years	Kiganjo Dairy, Chania Dairy, Kihumbuine Dairy, Gatanga Kariara Dairy, Kimakia Dairy
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, HIV/AIDS and

	Broncho Pneumonia
Childhood diseases	Kwashiorkor, anaemia, marasmus, malaria, diarrhoea, measles, eye infections, pneumonia
Doctor/patient ratio – Inpatient	1:1,434
- Outpatient	1:21,940
Number of health facilities - GOK Hospitals	2
- Private Hospitals	12
- GOK Dispensaries	25
- GOK Health Centres	11
- Private Health Centres	2
Number of Health Clinics – GOK	0
- Private	43
- GOK Maternity	4
- Private Maternity	6
Average distance to nearest health facility	Less than 5 kms
Education	
Pre-primary	
No. of pre-primary schools - Private	112
- Public	490
- Total	602
Enrolment in pre-primary schools - Male & female	80%
Drop-out rate - Male & Female	2%
Teacher/pupil ratio in pre-primary	1:29
Primary Schools	
No. of primary schools – Public	247
- Private	95
- Total	342
Current No. of teachers	3,480
Enrolment rate	83%
Drop-out rate	5.7%
Average years of school attendance by sex	8
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:32
Secondary	
Number of public secondary schools	98
Number of private secondary school	0
Total number of secondary schools	108
Current number of teachers	1,219
Enrolment rate	61%
Dropout rate	5.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18
Average years of school attendance by sex	4
Adult Literacy	
Enrolled adult literacy classes	70
Enrolment by sex - Male	222
- Female	519
- Total	741
Dropout rate	5.2%
Literacy levels by sex – Male	80%
- Female	74%
Tertiary	
No. of other training institutions (e.g. colleges)	3
University	1
Teacher Training	1
Commercial Colleges	9
Youth Polytechnics	9
Main types of training institutions (i.e. commercial, computer & secretarial, etc)	Carpentry, masonry, welding, dress making, mechanics, tailoring and leather works
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	75,252(44%)
Number of households with access to portable	8,926 (5%)
Number of wells (shallow)	1,500
Number of boreholes	300
Number of rivers	10

Number of dams – Large	1
- Small	45
Number of households with roof catchments	17,929
Number of households with access to protected springs	5,650
Average distance to nearest potable water point	500m
Number of VIP latrines	135,185
Energy	
No. of households with electricity connections	28,995 (17%)
No. of trading centres with electricity	35
% Rural households using solar electricity	5%
% Households using firewood/charcoal	78.5%
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	19.5%
Transport Facilities	
Classified Roads - Gatanga	267.4
- Gatund	378.6
- Kakuzi	163.8
- Ruiru	227.7
- Thika Municipality	1,148
- Total	2,185.5
Bitumen - Gatanga	70.5
- Gatundu	95.2
- Kakuzi	32.0
- Ruiru	115.9
- Thika Municipality	387.8
- Total	701.4
Gravel - Gatanga	146.6
- Gatundu	172.0
- Kakuzi	117.5
- Ruiru	53.8
- Thika Municipality	512.6
- Total	1002.5
Earth - Gatanga:	50.3
- Gatundu	111.4
- Kakuzi	14.4
- Ruiru	58.0
- Thika Municipality	248
- Total	482.1
Total length of railway line	57 km
Number of railway stations	4
Additional information	There is one passenger train which reaches Ruiru from Nairobi daily Vol. Of cargo traffic handled at Thika Railway station is 2,000 metric tones per week
Number of public service vehicles	1,400
Communication	
No. of households with telephone connections	2,780
No. of private and public organization with telephone connections	3,383
No. of telephone booths connections	196
No. of post/sub-post offices	9
No. of cyber cafes	Not Available
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
No. of trading centres	158
No. of registered business	8,764
No. of informal sector enterprises	11,043
No. of registered hotels	168 †
No. of tourist class hotels	2
No. of tourist attraction sites	5
Bank and Financial Institutions	
No. of banks	8
No. of banks that responded to data collection	4
Volume of credit provided attributing to those who responded	KSh.34 million (2000)
Other financial institutions	1
Volume of credit provided	KShs.1 million

Number of micro-finance institutions	7
Number of credit provided attributing to those who responded	KShs.69.3 million

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing an overview of the last Plan (1997-2001) and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. It further analyses the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Policy Papers. Finally, it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district is likely to face during the plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Despite the comparative advantages enjoyed by the district in terms of its proximity to markets and a well-served transport network, it was not performing well economically by the beginning of the 1997-2001 Plan period. Unemployment and poverty were widespread in the district. The major factors that contributed to the dismal performance of the district economy, included: rapid population growth, the global economic recession, agricultural and industrial output decline and undeveloped human resources. Other factors that contributed to the incidence of poverty included poorly maintained roads, inaccessibility to electricity in some trading centres, which adversely affected the growth of jua kali and other small scale industrial activities. Inaccessibility to credit due to high bank rate aggravated the situation. High prices of agricultural inputs adversely affected agro-business.

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was "Rapid industrialization for Sustainable Development". Rapid industrialisation was to be achieved by maximizing the utilization of the locally available resources, especially to promote small scale and jua kali activities. The 1997-2001 plan envisaged to address the above constraints and lay a foundation for the district to enter "Newly Industrialized Nation status by the year 2020". However, some intervening variables during the plan period made this an uphill task. Most of the planned activities were not realized. The roads network was not improved, management of cooperative societies did not improve, rural electrification did not expand and jua kali activities did not increase, among others. During the plan period, El Nino and La Nina adversely affected the economic performance. Power rationing due to drought, adversely affected economic performance of the district, which is fairly industrialized. Dumping of cheap imported goods coupled with high bank rates led to collapse of some industries especially those dealing with textiles. In effect, poverty in the district has actually increased.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

A total of 170 projects were proposed in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan while only 52 or 30.6 per cent were implemented. A number of departments including Cooperatives, Commerce and Industry, Culture and Social Services and Office of the President did not implement any project during the plan period. On the positive side, Thika Country Council, Thika Municipal Council, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development including Veterinary Department had significant achievement ranging from 50 per cent to more than 80 per cent project implementation. Table 2.1 provides the project implementation performance by department.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of 1997-2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects Proposed (1997-2001)	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation of Projects (physical & Financial)		Total cost of Projects Implemented (KSh.)	No. of projects to be carried forward
			Physical	Financial		
Agriculture	5	4	80	80	8,747,948	-
Livestock	5	3	80	80	1,045,816	-
Veterinary	2	1	50	50	2,769,259	Continuous
Cooperatives	11	-	0	0	0	-
Public works and Housing	26	13	30	28	74,242,000	9
Prisons	4	1	53	30	330,000	3
Culture	2	0	0	0	-	2
Social Services	2	0	0	0	-	2
Sports	3	0	0	0	-	3
Adult Education	5	0	0	0	-	5
Probation, Kenya National Library	3	0	0	0	-	None
Forest	5	0	0	0	-	2
Commerce and Industry	4	0	0	0	-	1
Technical Training	5	0	0	0	-	-
Applied Technology	10	0	0	0	-	-
Education	5	None	-	0	-	-
Thika Municipal Council	19	10	-	-	-	9
Municipal Council of Ruiru	6	2	50.7	50.7	7,910,000	4
Thika County Council	3	10	-	82.1	19m	2
Planning (DDO)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Health	6	4	63	60	52m	2
Statistics	2	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Broadcasting	1	-	-	-	-	None
Land and Settlement	1	-	-	-	-	1
Office of the President	7	-	-	-	-	-
Police	13	None	-	-	-	13
Water	11	4	20	15	-	11
Total	170	52	-	-	166,045,023	69

Source: District Planning Unit, Thika, 2001

A number of lessons were learnt following the implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan. Firstly, the failure to link planning and budgeting resulted in lack of funds and poor

implementation of projects. The introduction of the MTEF budgetary process is expected to improve the link between planning and budgeting during this plan period. The second lesson learnt was that stakeholders' participation was critical in ensuring sustainability of projects. The importance of participation was exemplified by the many projects and programmes implemented outside the district plan. For example Thika County Council implemented ten (10) projects although they had proposed only three (3) projects for inclusion in the District Development Plans. The challenge facing the district is therefore to seek collaboration of all stakeholders and harmonise planning with budgeting.

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

The 2002-2008 DDP has a span of 7 years. The Plan was formulated within the framework of long-term policy documents such as National Poverty Eradication Plan, 2000-2015 and the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the year 2020. The formulation of the DDP was guided by both short and medium term policy documents relevant to the district such as sectoral development plans, master plans and local authorities development plans.

A participatory approach was adopted during the preparation of this DDP. All key stakeholders were consulted. The targets of the DDP will be achieved through the three (3) year rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

It is anticipated that the MTEF/PRSP process will improve the linkage between planning and budgeting. This linkage has been very weak and this has demoralized government departments and other development agencies from participating in the planning exercise. Planners at national level have in the past not endeavoured to capture the inputs from district level.

The theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". Thika District Development Plan is based on the same theme and hence reflects how all stakeholders will direct their scarce resources in combating poverty and to spur economic growth in the area.

The National Development Plan, elaborates the macro-economic policies that the government and other economic development stakeholders will pursue with the sole objective of uplifting the socio-economic welfare of the whole population and hence reduce poverty. The seven-year Plan covers the MTEF and PRSP policy documents that provide the short term planning horizon for the country.

National Development Plan is also based on Sessional Papers and other master plans, which contain major government economic statements. For instance the current National Development Plan is based on National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP). Although too ambitious, it aims at reducing poverty in Kenya by half by the year 2015.

This District Development Plan has endeavoured to translate National goals and objectives to district level specific strategies and programmes. The District Development Plan is, therefore, a district planning document, detailing the measures and strategies the

district will undertake to achieve the national aspirations as contained in the National Development Plan.

The Plan also incorporates planning documents prepared by other development agencies in the district like local authorities, NGOs, CBO etc. It further spell out the modalities of participation of the local communities in those projects that aim at transforming their well being.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district is bound to face during the 2002-2008-plan period. They include population growth, widespread poverty, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, gender inequality, disaster management and environment degradation.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Human resources have an important role to play in development. This section discusses the population of the district in terms of its structure, and the effects that the structure is likely to have on development. Specific focus is given to the school going age groups, the female in the reproductive age and the labour force.

Population Size and Structure: As per the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Thika District had a population of 645,713 persons with an estimated annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent. This population is projected to increase to 701,664 in 2002 and 828,531 in 2008, assuming that constant fertility rate and the same growth rate prevail. However, with HIV/AIDS pandemic, which is currently at 34 per cent of total population, the trend is expected to rise but at a decreasing rate.

Table 2.2 provides the district's population projections by age and sex. As can be noted from the table, the district has a large proportion of youthful population. The age group 0-24 was 398,153 during 1999 census. This will rise to 432,653 at the beginning of the Plan Period (2002) and to 510,880 at the end of the Plan period. This age group represents 62 per cent of the total population. Given this trend, the demand for facilities such as schools, hospitals, recreation facilities are already high and are poised to increase further in future. There is, therefore, need to check the population growth through intensification of family planning campaigns so that available resources can be directed to stimulation of industrial activities instead of being allocated for social investments to cater for the rising population. Family planning campaign is therefore amongst the many challenges that face the district.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	45,269	43,960	49,192	47,769	51,994	50,490	54,955	53,366	58,086	56,406
5-9	38,571	38,174	41,913	41,482	44,301	43,845	46,824	46,342	49,491	48,982
10-14	41,639	42,244	45,247	45,904	47,824	48,519	50,549	51,283	53,428	54,204
15-19	36,007	38,145	39,127	41,450	41,356	43,811	43,712	46,307	46,202	48,945
20-24	35,923	38,221	39,036	41,533	41,259	43,899	43,610	46,399	46,094	49,042
25-29	31,062	30,267	33,754	32,890	35,676	34,763	37,708	36,743	39,856	38,836
30-34	23,739	21,862	25,796	23,756	27,265	25,110	28,819	26,540	30,460	28,052
35-39	19,042	17,673	20,692	19,204	21,871	20,298	23,117	21,455	24,433	22,677
40-44	12,877	11,348	13,993	12,331	14,790	13,034	15,632	13,776	16,523	15,461
45-49	10,733	9,404	11,663	10,219	12,327	10,801	13,030	11,416	13,772	12,067
50-54	8,801	7,378	9,563	8,017	10,108	8,474	10,684	8,957	11,293	9,467
55-59	5,159	5,659	5,606	6,149	5,925	6,500	6,263	6,870	6,620	7,261
60-64	4,186	4,690	4,549	5,096	4,808	5,387	5,082	5,694	5,371	6,018
65-69	3,018	3,375	280	3,667	3,466	3,876	3,664	4,097	3,872	4,331
70-74	2,422	3,056	2,632	3,321	2,782	3,510	2,940	3,710	3,108	3,921
75-79	1,786	2,185	1,941	2,374	2,051	2,510	2,168	2,653	2,292	2,804
80+	2,534	3,879	2,754	4,215	2,910	4,455	3,076	4,709	3,251	4,977
Age Ns	711	714	773	776	817	820	863	867	912	916
Total	323,479	322,234	351,511	350,153	371,530	370,102	392,696	391,184	415,064	413,467

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika, 2001

Table 2.2 further shows variations in sex ratios of the population in various age cohorts. For example in the age bracket 0-9 and 25-54, males are more than females whereas age bracket 10-24 and 55-69 females are more than males. No substantive reason can be given for the variation, but a plausible explanation is that more males are moving into the district in search of employment at the ages 25 to 54.

Table 2.3 shows the population projections of selected age groups. These age groups represent the primary school going age (6-13), secondary school going age (14-17), female population in reproductive age (15-49) and labour force (15-64). These groups are selected because they portend special economic implications.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups by Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary (6-13)	65,428	65,807	710,97	71,509	75,147	75,583	79,428	79,888	83,952	84,439
Secondary (14-17)	294,77	30,721	32,031	33,383	35,285	35,285	35,784	37,295	37,823	39,419
Female (15-49)	1693,83	166,920	184,061	181,383	194,544	191,716	205,628	202,636	217,340	214,180
L/Force (15-64)	187,529	184,647	203,779	200,645	215,385	213,077	223,,545	220,947	240,623	236,926

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika, 2001

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): This group makes up to 20.3 per cent of the district total population. The population in this age group is projected to rise from 131,235 in 1999 to 142,606 in 2002 and 168,391 in 2008. This increase is likely to create pressure on the available educational facilities in the district. Therefore, more schools, classrooms and trained teachers will be required to meet the increasing demand for primary school education.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): This age group comprises 9.3 per cent of the total population. The total population of this age group in 1999 was 60,198. In this age group females are more than males. It is projected to rise to 65,414 in 2002 and to 77,242 in 2008. To accommodate the anticipated increase in the number of secondary school age group, existing secondary schools will be expanded and new ones established. To achieve this, a participatory approach will be adopted in the district where all stakeholders will be involved. Other institutions of higher learning such as technical colleges, vocational training centres and youth polytechnics will need to be expanded and well equipped to provide this group with the necessary skills particularly for those who cannot proceed to university

Age Group 15-49 (Female Fertility): This age cohort represents the female reproductive age. In 1999 there were 166,920 females. They are projected to increase to 181,383 in 2002 and to 214,180 in 2008. This age group constitutes about 26 per cent of the population and therefore provides potential for population increase during the plan period. This situation calls for increased maternal and child health care as well as measures for reducing the fertility rate.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): The age group 15-64 represents the labour force. According to 1999 Population and Housing Census the total population in this age group represented 56.3 per cent of the total population. The labour force is projected to rise to 404,424 persons in 2002 and to 477,549 persons by 2008. Since the labour force is growing rapidly there is need to create new job opportunities to match such growth. There is, therefore, need to revive the collapsed industries and establish new ones in Thika District to provide job opportunities to the ever-growing labour force, majority of which are unemployed. It is envisaged that there will be urban influx of people from rural areas, thus putting pressure on existing facilities.

2.4.2 Poverty

In Thika District, all forms of poverty including food and absolute poverty are being experienced and, indeed, poverty incidence is taking an upward trend due to factors such as rising unemployment, collapse of agricultural sectors, collapse of industries, poor infrastructure and rise in HIV/AIDS.

The prevalence of poverty in the district currently stands at 48.4 per cent. Desegregation by rural and urban show that rural areas are worse-off with 51 per cent of the population being poor compared to 39 per cent in the urban areas. The poverty situation seems to have deteriorated since 1997 when Kiambu District, from where Thika was carved, had a prevalence of 25 per cent.

Although no actual data on regional distribution of poverty in the district are currently available as no survey has been undertaken, the areas most hit by poverty are semi-arid areas of Ruiru Division, Gatunyaga, Munyu and Ngoriba in Municipality Division and most parts of Lower Kakuzi Division. All these areas are characterized by low and inadequate rainfall. Other pockets of poverty in the district are found in slum areas in Thika, Ruiru and Juja Towns.

During the district PRSP consultations process, a number of causes of poverty were identified, the major ones being insufficient extension services, high cost of agricultural inputs and mismanagement of cooperative societies that have led to decline in agricultural and livestock production. The situation has been aggravated by decline of coffee and tea prices in the world market. Agricultural production has further been adversely affected by landlessness and inappropriate agricultural methods. Low and unreliable rainfall has equally led to decline in agricultural production.

Poorly maintained road network has adversely affected marketing of agricultural and industrial products due to increased cost of transportation. Liberalisation in the global market has led to damping of cheap imported goods in the local market thus leading to either collapse of some industries especially those involved in textile products thereby leading to rising levels of unemployment and hence poverty.

Inaccessibility to credit facilities due to high bank interest rates and lack of collateral especially amongst women have impaired the level of investment hence raising the level of unemployment and poverty in the area. Lack of entrepreneurial skills especially amongst the school leavers has also significantly contributed to the rise in the level of unemployment and hence poverty.

High electricity tariffs and water rates have had the effect of raising the cost of production hence some industries declaring some workers redundant as survival tactics, thus lowering profit margins and resulting in very low wages in both industrial and agricultural sectors. This has further contributed to high poverty incidence, exacerbating the problem of insecurity and scaring away the potential investors in the district.

The high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district, which is dealt with elsewhere in this plan, has aggravated the problem of poverty in the district. The major challenge of Thika DDC is to devise strategies that will reduce poverty and spur economic growth during the Plan period

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district stands at 34 per cent, which is highest in Central Province. The implication of this is that out of the total population of the district of 701,664 in 2002, about 238,565 people are HIV positive. This poses a serious socio-economic challenge to the district as the scarce resources available will be directed towards treating or caring for those infected and affected. HIV/AIDS hospital bed occupancy is over 60 per cent, which is the leading in the province.

The ages most affected are between 20-49 years, the majority of whom are females. This scenario has a negative implication on labour force and dependency ratio. Most of the

resources that should be allocated to development are directed towards purchase of drugs and campaign against the epidemic. Decline and weakening of labour force will have adverse effects on both agricultural and industrial output.

The epidemic has claimed many lives thus reducing the labour force with adverse effect on the economy. There has been a rise in street children and orphans. Education has been badly affected with HIV prevalence rate being 17 per cent amongst primary school children and 22 per cent amongst secondary school students.

HIV/AIDS has been declared a national disaster. In an attempt to contain the situation in the district, all stakeholders including private sector, NGOS, CBOS, Local Authorities, Government Departments and Churches have been called upon to intensify the campaign against the spread of AIDS since there is no cure. However, with AIDS awareness in the district standing at over 95 per cent, and prevalence still high, the challenge that faces the district is to translate the awareness into practice so that the rate of prevalence is reduced.

The Ministry of Health will continue to screen blood and also encourage VCT in all health centres. Youth groups and such related associations will be encouraged to come up with activities including income generating projects that will not only campaign against spread of HIV/AIDS but will also empower economically the most vulnerable groups such as commercial sex workers. To strengthen the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities, various committees such as CACCs, ACUs and DACCs will be formed and strengthened.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender issues in development go beyond physical and biological differences between men and women, boys and girls. The gender concern entails power relation between sexes as well as the different roles each plays in socio-economic activities. In Thika District as well as most parts of the country, gender disparities are manifested through school enrolment, property ownership, access to credit and discrimination in places of work among others.

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the ratio of women to men for Thika District was almost 1:1. This indicates why the women should be given significant role. This ratio, including the fact that women form the bulk of labour force, must be recognized and integrated in planning and decision-making. In primary school enrolment, consisting of the 6-13 age cohort, the ratio of boys to girls was 1:1. In secondary school, there were more girls than boys. High level of dropout especially among girls due to pregnancy has contributed to poverty. According to PRSP report for Thika District, girls were reported disadvantaged than their boys counterpart as they were given more preference in attending schools and where resources are limited due to poverty, boys get the preference.

According to many African traditional systems, women are discriminated against as regards inheritance of wealth from parents and property ownership. The lack of ownership and control of productive assets such as land contribute to poverty amongst women. They lack easy credit facilities from the bank due to lack of collateral. The case is even worse with widows and single mothers. According to Thika PRSP, men dominate

the access to resources and decision-making. Local Government Authorities have tended to ignore the plight of women entrepreneurs by not providing favourable designated places in which to undertake entrepreneurial activities.

It should be recognized that no meaningful and sustainable success in the fight against poverty in both urban and rural areas would be without recognizing the role of women and girls. The challenge therefore facing the district is to involve women in planning and decision-making.

During the plan period, the district will address the challenges of involving women in decision making and empowering them through alternative financing of women projects such as Micro financial institution like Faulu Kenya and BIMAS will be encouraged to intensify their activities, while bank and financial institutions will be encouraged to come up with gender friendly credit facilities. Local authorities should come up with sustainable approaches of supporting Jua Kali activities, which should include supporting women especially the upcoming small-scale entrepreneurs.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Unlike some districts, which are prone to disasters like floods and lightening, Thika District is vulnerable to disasters like drought, diseases like HIV/AIDS and Malaria and environment degradation. Other likely disasters are landslides on the lands close to Aberdare Ranges. Widespread insecurity as depicted by high incidence of crimes is another issue that the district will have to contend with during the plan period.

There are as many causes as there are solutions to these disasters. The lower parts of the District, which include parts of Ruiru Division, Kakuzi and Rural Municipality Division, have erratic rainfall pattern mainly receiving 116mm to 965mm. The area is prone to drought and resultant famine.

High costs of agricultural inputs and poor agronomical practices have also accelerated famine problems in the district. Poor post harvest practices especially in drier parts of the district has meant that farmers cannot store the food during bumper harvest. All these factors have led to famine at one-time or the other.

In an attempt to cope up with anticipated famine problems, farmers will be encouraged to plant drought resistant crops like cotton and millet in the drier parts of the district. Thika District especially the lower parts, has potential for irrigated farming. These potentials will be explored and exploited during the Plan period. Construction of surface dams and micro-irrigation projects will be encouraged in selected parts of the district, these strategies will act as a backstop to famine and ensure high yields and incomes.

Population pressure has led to sub-division of land into small uneconomic units. Besides attempts to limit this sub-division, the farmers will continue being sensitised on application of modern agricultural technologies. All stakeholders including research institutions like KARI, SACDEP will be encouraged to diversify and intensify their research activities.

Besides intensifying agricultural extension services in all parts of the district, beef cow keeping in the drought stricken areas will be encouraged. To speed up development in the rural areas especially the drier parts of the district, some packages such as Central Kenya Dry Areas Programme and NALEP will be introduced.

Of late, there has been widespread insecurity in the district as evidenced by increasing number of crimes. Besides moral decay in the society, unemployment and poverty has contributed to the problem. Insecurity is a challenge, as it will discourage the potential investors in the district hence leading to unemployment. Unless this scenario is checked, the district will be caught up in a vicious circle of poverty.

Unlike in the past whereby the government was seen as sole provider of security, the district will have a participatory approach where all stakeholders will be involved. Construction of more police posts and strengthening the existing ones will be encouraged.

Thika being an industrial district, it is envisaged that industrial accidents are bound to occur. This could arise due to negligence on the part of the employer or employee or both. It could also occur due to faulty safety system. Constant inspection of work places is essential and strict enforcement of stipulated safety measures should be observed. In light of anticipated disasters, the DDC will establish a Disaster Management Committee. This committee will be charged with training the public on disaster response, management and prevention.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Thika and Ruiru are the fast growing towns in the district. However, due to fast development of industries coupled with high population pressure, there is significant pollution levels, which also include air pollution that the existing facilities, are unable to handle. The existing treatment works for Thika Municipality cannot cope with the effluent released. Ruiru Municipality does not have treatment works or disposable garbage sites. A number of industries in the town do not treat their effluents to the required standards and hence at times the effluents have led to pollution. Pesticides and chemicals used in agricultural undertakings have also led to pollution of rivers and the environment,

Other environment issues of concern to the district include mushrooming of unplanned structures in Juja and Githurai Towns and destruction of Kieni and Kimakia forests. The major challenge faced by the district is to ensure that all stakeholders put proper and sustainable environmental conservation measures in place.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out strategies that the district will undertake to reduce incidences of poverty and spur economic growth. The strategies are based on PRSP sectors, Thika District Poverty Assessment report and other Policy papers. The chapter covers the following sectors.

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

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to sector vision and mission the sector will promote an efficient and effective participatory extension and technology delivery service, implementing a sound land use, water and environmental policies. The sector will strive to control vector and livestock diseases by application of environmentally friendly products. It will endeavour to raise high-grade livestock. Efforts will be made to improve the standard of living of small-scale farmers through improvement of marketing of agricultural and livestock products.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

It is estimated that 1,328 km² are under cultivation. This represents 65 per cent of the total area of the district. About 85,700 families derive their livelihood from agricultural production directly. The sector therefore plays a pivotal role in providing food, employment and family incomes and raw materials for agro-based industries for the rural communities. The district is a major producer of coffee and tea.

It produces about 80 million kilograms of green tea leaf annually, while coffee production averages 20,000 metric tonnes of clean coffee annually. The sector contribution to national GDP and foreign exchange earnings is therefore immense.

Livestock sub sector is also important to the district as it employs about 45% of the population who produce milk for commercial purpose, supplying Nairobi City. Cooperatives are particularly important in agriculture where coffee and dairy cooperatives have been the order of the day. Turnover in coffee cooperatives has been over 360 million shillings. SACCOs have a significant contribution to mobilisation of resources in

the district with over 30,000 members district wide. Rural Water Supply activities have achieved over 50% accessibility to portable water.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide agricultural regulatory framework, policy guidelines and extension services.
KARI	Undertake agricultural research and production of plant bulking material.
Co-operative Development	Coordinate agricultural marketing societies including their regulatory framework.
AFC	Provide credit for farmers.
NGOs e.g. SACDEP, World Vision and PLAN International	Assist farmers groups in extension and also provide small credit for them.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	To avail farm input to farmers; To put in place an efficient marketing structure; To promote extension and service delivery.	Non-availability of certified seeds/planting materials; Low produce prices; High cost of inputs; High post harvest losses.	Promotion of on-farm seed production and multiplication; Provision of market information; Train local communities on post harvest technology.
Food Security	Promotion of drought tolerant crops.	Insufficient food in drought stricken areas; Poor post harvest technology.	Intensify extension services to cover drought stricken areas.
Livestock Development	Promotion of livestock extension services; Disease and pest control; Promotion of AI services.	Poor infrastructure Inadequate AI services; Inadequate fodder during drought.	Encourage cooperative movements to run AI services; Privatise A.I. services; Promote fodder production and conservation.
Agriculture and Research Development	Develop and promote the use of suitable animal and crop varieties; Accelerate the adoption rate of research findings.	Low adoption of research output; Poor farmer/ research linkage.	Strengthen the research extension liaison for steady flow of information.
Irrigation Development	Exploit the water resources for irrigation; Develop small holder irrigation system	Scarce water resources.	Water conservation during rainy season.
Environmental Conservation	Make Operational Environmental Co-ordination and Management Act; Public awareness on agro-forestry; Promote and encourage alternative source of energy.	Land degradation; Costly seedling materials; Forest encroachment.	Promote agro-forestry; Promote water and soil conservation; Enhance policing of forests.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Enhance farmer/staff stakeholder knowledge and skills through involvement; Encourage private service providers.	Cover focal areas (FA) comprising of 9,600 families covering 7,200ha annually.	Mobilize farmers to identify constraints potentials and opportunities for stakeholders' interventions.

B: New Projects/Proposals: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholders and Community Programme (CKDAP)	1	To address the food insecurity in the ASAL region of the district.	To cover 8,516 household in the project areas.	Formation and strengthening Agricultural Development Groups (ADGs). Justification: The area receives low rainfall resulting in persistent crop failure and low crop yield.
Food Security District wide	2	To provide high quality diets to families in sustainable manner.	To increase the yields of most food crops by 10%.	Plant high yielding pest/disease drought tolerant varieties. Justification: The area is prone to regular food shortages; Farmers lack appropriate seed varieties.
Cotton Production Thika/Ruiru/Kakuzi Divisions	3	To promote and rehabilitate the ailing cotton industry; To increase farm incomes in the marginal areas.	To expand area under crop by 20 ha annually.	Introduce high yielding cotton seed varieties; Train farmers on proper husbandry practices; Link farmers and ginners to marketing. Justification: To provide a cash crop as a source of income.
Traditional Vegetables District wide	4	To promote production and consumption of traditional vegetables; To improve the nutritional status of farm families.	Establish 24 building sites on traditional vegetables; Expand area under the vegetables by 20ha annually.	Popularise the production of traditional vegetables; Identify correct and bulk traditional vegetables. Justification: Most traditional vegetables are becoming extinct.
Expansion of Tea Processing Facilities Kamwangi and Gatundu Divisions	5	Improve the efficiency of processing factories; Produce high quality tea; Review workload on the existing factory and maintain an optimal processing capacity of 15,000,000Kg green leaf per factory.	Renovate four factories; Construct a factory in the district every three years; Improve existing yield per bush from 1.1 kg to 2 kg.	Renovation of existing four factories; Completion of on-going Gachege Factory; Construction of a new tea-processing factory. Justification: Maintain high quality and reduce congestion.
Electrification of Coffee Factories District wide	6	To improve on the efficiency of pulping.	To connect various coffee factories with power.	Electrification of the factories. Justification: Most factories are still using diesel power, which is very

				costly.
Coffee Factory Development District wide	7	To add value to coffee in areas that sell their coffee as mbuni to start selling as parchment.	Construct 2 coffee factories in Kakuzi Division.	Construction of coffee factory. Justification: Most factories using diesel, which is very costly.
Smallholder Irrigation and Drainage District wide	8	Promote proper usage of the available resources to be used to produce high value crops throughout the year.	To cover 280 ha and 500 households.	Strengthening of Water Users Association; Promote small-scale irrigated agriculture. Justification: This will ensure availability of high yield horticultural crops throughout the year.
Poultry Production District wide	9	To increase egg production and chicken meat to enhance food security; Provide alternative source of income.	At least one per location.	Upgrading indigenous chicken through cross-breeding with high breed cocks. Justification: Improvement of chicken breed will enhance production of eggs and chicken meat.
Bee-keeping District wide	10	To increase honey production for household use and generate income.	To have 6 farmers groups practicing modern beekeeping per financial year; To have honey production per year rise from 20 kg to 30 kg.	Promotion and provision of subsidized modern beekeeping kits. Justification: High potential for apiary production exist in the lower part of the district.
Livestock Census District wide	11	To know the exact number of various types of livestock for realistic planning.	Establish the correct livestock numbers.	Conduct a census of all classes of livestock Justification: The exact figures of livestock population have not been established.
FTC Dairy Section Kakuzi Division	12	To make available hives and beekeeping kits at affordable prices.	Make 2,000 hives and 120 beekeeping kits per year.	Production of hives and beekeeping kits. Justification: Provide high quality hives and accessories at affordable prices.
Water Harvesting for Livestock, Agriculture and Domestic use	13	To avail adequate water to promote farm production.	Farming community in the marginal divisions of Thika e.g. Kakuzi and Ruiru; 20 sites per year.	Construction of earth dams, pans spring protection such as pans and earth dams; Construct field structures to harness runoff and other unusual flows. Justification: There is shortage of water during the dry period of the year.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training	To enhance cooperative education with a view to increasing some delivery to the cooperatives.	To reach 100,000 members in the 230 societies existing in the district; To reach another 50,000 potential members through pre-coop; Education to encourage registration of 100 more societies.	Organize education and training for all categories of cooperatives and would be cooperatives including AIDS awareness.

Horticultural Development	To ensure the horticultural farmers enjoy the economies of scale and be able to market their produce in overseas markets; To encourage organized acquisition of farm inputs and implement through tendering systems to ensure production of high quality products.	Extension services to cover all locations.	Mobilize horticultural farmers in the district to form viable horticultural cooperatives.
Rural Based SACCOs	Provide banking services to farmers.	To ensure farmers get loan on easy terms;	To encourage thrift among rural farmers.
Intensive and Extensive Cooperative Management Improvement Scheme District wide	Offer specialized education and consultancy programmes to all active marketing cooperative societies.	To assist in formation of about 10 youth groups within the plan period; Form about 10 income-generating projects.	Provision of banking services; Mobilize the unemployed youth and other vulnerable groups to start income generating activities and create employment; Provided opportunities for self employed farmers and artisans.
Dairy Development Project District wide	To ensure availability of safe drinking milk; Provide a source of income and employment for the rural people hence eradicating poverty.	Ensure all four registered cooperative societies in the district are revived.	Revitalization of the dormant dairy societies in the district.
Low cost Housing Project District wide	To ensure the provision of affordable shelter for the vulnerable groups in the district through the assistance of the National Cooperative Housing Union Ltd. and other upcoming groups.	To construct at least 2 housing units per year for members.	Provision of low cost housing to the poor in all urban centres in the district.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ruiru Water Supply Ruiru Town, Ruiru Division	To supply adequate potable water to the fast growing Ruiru Town.	Supply up to 80 per cent of the population in Ruiru Municipality with potable water.	Replacement of pipes.
Juja Water Supply Juja Location, Ruiru Division	To provide an efficient water supply system.	To supply portable water to up to 50,000 residents in Juja Town.	Construct a second composite tank; Construct elevated storage tank; Put up a sewerage system; Purchase and Install pump set.
Karimenu water supply Ndarugu Location, Gatundu North	Increase output of water to meet current needs; Reduce cost of pumping by substituting with gravity systems.	To supply up to 70 per cent of water required.	Supply and install all necessary fittings for road and river crossings; Investigate possibility of gravity system.
Ndarugu Water Supply Ndarugu Location Gatundu North Division.	To increase volume of water to meet the current water demand and micro-irrigation schemes.	Increase water supply to more than 50 per cent to cover all areas with existing distribution works.	Lay piped twin line; Supply and install all necessary fittings and water valves for road and river crossings.
Thiririka Rural Water Supply. Kiganjo Location Gatundu South Division.	To boost storage and extension to Kibicho Township; Boost production and supply the pumping zones effectively.	Increase supply by 60 per cent.	Construct ground masonry tank.

Ithanga Water Supply Kakuzi and Ithanga Location Kakuzi Division.	Increase production of water; Replace defective pipelines.	Increase supply to Ithanga Location.	Rehabilitate treatment; Replace pumps.
Gakow School Water Project. Chania Location Gatundu Division.	Improve water supply.	Cover 30 people, 2 schools, a health centre with potable water.	Installation of pipes; Purchase and install valves and fittings.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Matara Self Help Water Project, Chania Location, Gatundu North	1	Improve water supply in Matara.	Supply 10,000 residents and Matara tea factory with adequate water within the next 12 months.	Complete survey; Planning and designing of pipeline; Construct intake works. Justification: There is acute shortage of water supply in Matara area.
Kinyathena Water Project Juja Location, Ruiru Division	2	To supply potable water to the residents.	Supply more than 10,000 people with potable water at reasonable distances.	Conduct feasibility study & design of source from Ndarugu; Rehabilitation of borehole. Justification: Need to augment and rehabilitate the project.
Kwihota Water Project, Ruiru Location, Ruiru Division	3	Provide potable water.	Supply 5,000 residents with clean.	To supply residents with adequate potable water and Sink new wells. Justification: Ruiru Town and its environs has shortage of water due to population pressure.
Juja Farms Help Water Project in Juja Location, Ruiru Division	4	Supply to residents within reasonable distance.	Supply 7,000 local people with adequate potable water.	Lay distribution to treatment tank. Justification: There is a serious and acute water problem.
Ragia-Kiarutara S/help Water Project Kariara Location, Gatungu Division	5	To increase volume of water to meet urgent and ultimate demand.	Supply 4,000 more people with potable water.	Substitute existing pipes; Install all relevant valves. Justification: The existing pipes and valves are too small and old to cater for the increased population.
Gitumba Community W/Project, Kakuzi Location, Kakuzi Division	6	Supply adequate potable water to local people.	Provide 15,000 residents with potable water.	Investigate supplementary sources to Rubiri Springs. Put distribution network and water kiosks. Justification: The project will supply water to a health centre and the surrounding areas.
Munyu/Gatuanyaga S/H W/project, Gatuanyaga Location, Thika Municipality	7	To supply adequate potable water to the residents at reasonable distances.	Provide 70 per cent of the residents with potable water.	Extension of pipelines. Justification: Area has acute water problems.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry Development

Projects Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation Establishment and Maintenance at Kieni and Kimakia Forest Gatundu and Kamwangi Divisions	To present environmental degradation by promoting tree plantations; To increase forest cover in order to ensure an increasing supply of forest products and services.	Raising at least 200,000 seedlings for establishing plantations to cover at least 80ha annually.	Raising seedlings for plantation establishment; Sites preparation; Planting; Plantation maintenance; Weeding, pruning and thinning.
Forest Protection Kimakia and Kieni Divisions	Provide general environmental protection and conservation of other natural resources.	Ensure a well-conserved indigenous forest and proper exploitation of plantations in Kieni and Kimakia Forests.	Policing forest estate.
Forestry Extension Programme District wide	Provide both subsistence products and income while contributing to soil and water conservation.	Cover all divisions.	Organize farmers training and visits on monthly basis; Provision of tree seedlings for communal planting.
Rehabilitation of Forest Roads Network at Kimakia and Kieni Forests.	To ensure forest roads are passable at all times for administration purposes.	Grade the whole road network annually; Construct or rehabilitate 2 bridges annually; Open up all blocked culverts every year.	Grading of forest roads; Construction of bridges and rehabilitation of existing ones; Laying and opening up culverts.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hill Top Afforestation Kakuzi Ithanga	1	To prevent environmental degradation; To increase forest cover and ensure an increased supply of forest products.	Raising at least 100,000 seedlings for planting 50 ha annually.	Raise seedlings for planting on hill tops; Site preparations; Plant seedlings. Justification: The top hill is bare and prone to soil erosion.
Urban Forestry Major Towns and Shopping Centres	2	Improve aesthetic value of towns and shopping centres; Slow dam run-offs.	Raising 100,000 seedling annually; Planting at least 70,000 seedlings annually; Protection of planted seedlings.	Raise seedling for planting in parks and along the road side. Justification: These will increase the beauty of forest cover in towns.
Agro-forestry Project District wide	3	Establishment of individual and communal tree nurseries; Encourage local seed collection.	To avail adequate seedling and encourage tree planting.	Produce 2 million seedlings per year. Justification: Uncontrolled tree felling has resulted in shortage of forest product.

B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Veterinary Public Health	1	Ensure the public consumes wholesome	Maintain 100 per cent meat	Carry out inspection of all the meat consumed;

Ithanga Water Supply Kakuzi and Ithanga Location Kakuzi Division.	Increase production of water; Replace defective pipelines.	Increase supply to Ithanga Location.	Rehabilitate treatment; Replace pumps.
Gakow School Water Project. Chania Location Gatundu Division.	Improve water supply.	Cover 30 people, 2 schools, a health centre with potable water.	Installation of pipes; Purchase and install valves and fittings.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Matara Self Help Water Project, Chania Location, Gatundu North	1	Improve water supply in Matara.	Supply 10,000 residents and Matara tea factory with adequate water within the next 12 months.	Complete survey; Planning and designing of pipeline; Construct intake works. Justification: There is acute shortage of water supply in Mataara area.
Kinyathena Water Project Juja Location, Ruiru Division	2	To supply potable water to the residents.	Supply more than 10,000 people with potable water at reasonable distances.	Conduct feasibility study & design of source from Ndarugu; Rehabilitation of borehole. Justification: Need to augment and rehabilitate the project.
Kwihota Water Project, Ruiru Location, Ruiru Division	3	Provide potable water.	Supply 5,000 residents with clean.	To supply residents with adequate potable water and Sink new wells. Justification: Ruiru Town and its environs has shortage of water due to population pressure.
Juja Farms Help Water Project in Juja Location, Ruiru Division	4	Supply to residents within reasonable distance.	Supply 7,000 local people with adequate potable water.	Lay distribution to treatment tank. Justification: There is a serious and acute water problem.
Ragia-Kiarutara S/help Water Project Kariara Location, Gatang.: Division	5	To increase volume of water to meet urgent and ultimate demand.	Supply 4,000 more people with potable water.	Substitute existing pipes; Install all relevant valves. Justification: The existing pipes and valves are too small and old to cater for the increased population.
Gituamba Community W/Project, Kakuzi Location, Kakuzi Division	6	Supply adequate potable water to local people.	Provide 15,000 residents with potable water.	Investigate supplementary sources to Rubiri Springs. Put distribution network and water kiosks. Justification: The project will supply water to a health centre and the surrounding areas.
Munyu/ Gatuanayaga S/H W/project, Gatuanayaga Location, Thika Municipality	7	To supply adequate potable water to the residents at reasonable distances.	Provide 70 per cent of the residents with potable water.	Extension of pipelines. Justification: Area has acute water problems.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry Development

Projects Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Plantation Establishment and Maintenance at Kieni and Kimakia Forest Gatundu and Kamwangi Divisions	To prevent environmental degradation by promoting tree plantations; To increase forest cover in order to ensure an increasing supply of forest products and services.	Raising at least 200,000 seedlings for establishing plantations to cover at least 80ha annually.	Raising seedlings for plantation establishment; Sites preparation; Planting; Plantation maintenance; Weeding, pruning and thinning.
Forest Protection Kimakia and Kieni Divisions	Provide general environmental protection and conservation of other natural resources.	Ensure a well-conserved indigenous forest and proper exploitation of plantations in Kieni and Kimakia Forests.	Policing forest estate.
Forestry Extension Programme District wide	Provide both subsistence products and income while contributing to soil and water conservation.	Cover all divisions.	Organize farmers training and visits on monthly basis; Provision of tree seedlings for communal planting.
Rehabilitation of Forest Roads Network at Kimakia and Kieni Forests.	To ensure forest roads are passable at all times for administration purposes.	Grade the whole road network annually; Construct or rehabilitate 2 bridges annually; Open up all blocked culverts every year.	Grading of forest roads; Construction of bridges and rehabilitation of existing ones; Laying and opening up culverts.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hill Top Afforestation Kakuzi Ithanga	1	To prevent environmental degradation; To increase forest cover and ensure an increased supply of forest products.	Raising at least 100,000 seedlings for planting 50 ha annually.	Raise seedlings for planting on hill tops; Site preparations; Plant seedlings. Justification: The top hill is bare and prone to soil erosion.
Urban Forestry Major Towns and Shopping Centres	2	Improve aesthetic value of towns and shopping centres; Slow dam run-offs.	Raising 100,000 seedling annually; Planting at least 70,000 seedlings annually; Protection of planted seedlings.	Raise seedling for planting in parks and along the road side. Justification: These will increase the beauty of forest cover in towns.
Agro-forestry Project District wide	3	Establishment of individual and communal tree nurseries; Encourage local seed collection.	To avail adequate seedling and encourage tree planting.	Produce 2 million seedlings per year. Justification: Uncontrolled tree felling has resulted in shortage of forest product.

B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Veterinary Public Health	1	Ensure the public consumes wholesome	Maintain 100 per cent meat	Carry out inspection of all the meat consumed;

District wide		meat.	inspection.	Ensure all slaughterhouses and slabs are kept in hygienic conditions; Ensure the establishment of a pork slaughter facility in the town. Justification: To ensure people's health is guaranteed
Tsetse Control Kakuzi Division	2	Reduce the population of the vector of trypanosomiasis to manageable levels;	Reduce tsetse population to below 0.5 per trap per day. Reduce FTD from the current 0.5 to 0.1.	Set traps of tsetse in all tsetse infested areas. Justification: Reduce East Coast Fever in the division
Disease Control District wide	3	Reduce incidences of notifiable diseases.	Vaccination coverage to increase from 75 per cent to 90 per cent.	Vaccinate all livestock in the district against notifiable diseases twice a year. Justification: To improve on animal health.
Hides & Skins Improvement Services	4	Produce quality hides and skins for local and export market.	Achieve 90 per cent grade one quality from current 40 per cent.	Train and impart skills to all stakeholders on producing high quality hides and skins. Justification: This will increase farmers' incomes.
Tick Control	5	Reduce incidences of tick borne disease.	Increase dipping from 5 per cent to 50 per cent.	Coordinate and supervise dip committees in all public dips. Justification: To control tick borne diseases.
A. I. Services	6	Upgrade and maintain pedigree animals for a healthy dairy industry.	Increase from 10,000 inseminations to 20,000 per year.	Supervise and coordinate all private A.I. Justification: Need to improve the quality of breeds.
Veterinary Clinical Services	7	Ensure and maintain animal health.	Reduce clinical cases from 36,000 to 20,000 per year.	Supervise and coordinate all clinical service providers in the district. Justification: There is need for Veterinary Office to monitor the quality of service being offered to farmers.

B: New Project Proposals: Lands and Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Land Settlement Kakuzi Division	1	Settle landless; Enhance property ownership; Promote agricultural production; Reduce land conflicts.	To issue 800 title deeds annually; To settle 10,000 landless people annually.	Undertake survey and issuing title deeds. Justification: Settle some landless people hence reducing poverty.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Farming Demonstration Ponds Thika Municipality Division	1	Education of community on setting up of viable fish farms; Provision of fingerlings to the community; Raise the nutritional standards of the community and income hence reducing poverty; Maximizing fish production by using dormant water bodies and hence raise nutritional standards.	Set a demonstration pond per division and stock them; 6 no. farmer's training to be done.	Construction of integrated fish farm units; Fish ponds; Poultry pans; Canal silting and construction-offering; Offering demonstration to fish farming; Raising of fingerlings; Acquisition of fry and sticking them in permanent dams; Follow up on the management practice at the dam sites; Harvesting and cropping dams. Justification: To promote fish farming and fish trade.
Kimakia Fishing Camp Rehabilitation Upgrading Gatanga Division	2	Have a recreational facility for anglers and tourists; Encourage sport fishing development in the region; Generation of resources.	Establish a fish camp of international standards.	Rehabilitation of ponds; housing cottages; Installation of electricity and water; General landscaping and fencing; Collection of angling data; Patrol of trout rivers and stocking them. Justification: Will attract both local and foreign competitors.
Fisheries Farming and Extension Programme	3	Provision of an alternate source of income by sale of cultivated fish and fish products; Increase nutritional standards by availing cheap nutritional meat.	Hold 6 No. farmers' training sessions.	Train farmers in every division in viable commercial fish farming; Hold seminars and workshops. Justification: To provide an alternative source of Nutrition.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector works in collaboration with other sectors for most effective service delivery while the Physical Infrastructure sector ensures proper road maintenance for easy transportation of both agricultural and industrial products.

The Human Resources Development avails skilled labour force for increased and sustainable agricultural production as the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector expansion ensures availability of market for both industrial and agricultural sector products. ICT comes in handy in providing market information for the sector's products while Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order, provide security during the production process.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

An efficient and effective transport and communication system is key to rapid economic growth. This sector therefore deals with transport, communication, postal services, major water projects and sanitation, energy utilization and urbanization in the district.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To attain the vision and mission, the sector is to contribute to poverty reduction through the provision and maintenance of roads, rail line and promotion of other physical facilities for industrial upkeep and development.

With a total of 2,853.6 km of roads and 57 km of railway line, both road and railway transport are playing crucial roles in transportation of goods thus generating employment and income. The district has a total of over 1,400 public transport plying along major and minor roads in the district thus ensuring fast transportation of both industrial and agricultural products. This not only increases the market but also raises the level of incomes for the people.

As a result of industrialization in major towns there has been rapid urbanization. Various Local Authorities in the district such as Thika and Ruiru Municipalities have endeavoured to have in place the necessary infrastructure such as water supplies and sanitation. However, except for Thika Town, the rest of the major towns have acute shortage of water supply.

The sector will continue opening and grading of rural access roads through gravelling, grading and construction of bridges.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Given that Thika District is both an industrial and an agricultural district, the sector is expected to play a very crucial role in generating employment and thus reducing poverty during the plan period. It facilitates marketing of goods and services, avails water and sanitation in urban areas and provides industrial activities through supply of electricity.

This sector is particularly very important to the district due to its industrial and agricultural status. The district strategically benefits from the road network, the most

important being the highway from Nairobi traversing it. A large Rail transport has also been and still is a significant outlet for export cargo (industrial and agricultural products) per week. Besides cargo from Nairobi serves the district well. Public road transport is also within the proximity of Nairobi City.

The importance of water and sanitation, energy, and postal services are over-emphasized. The district wholly depends on them for its in base operations. The district consumes water and energy in large per cent households connected with potable tap water and over 20

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Ministry of Public Works (MOPW) as the major stakeholder maintains the road network. It also gives technical expertise to other Local Authorities, coffee and tea cess committees, while the Local Roads under their jurisdiction, provides water and sewerage services.

Ministry of Energy Finances the Rural Electricity Programme implements the programme. Telkom (K) Ltd. provides tele services.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Energy	Expansion of electricity in rural trading centres; Promotion of use of alternative source of energy.	High cost of electricity; Over-reliance of wood energy.	To increase electricity supply; To seek alternative sources e.g. solar.
Roads	Improve the existing earth roads by grading and gravelling; Improve some selected roads to bitumen standards.	Inadequate funds.	Cost effective road maintenance.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provide adequate water supply to Juja and Ruiru towns; Provide adequate sanitation services to Thika Municipality.	Inadequate funds and high population pressure;	To increase water supply; To improve sanitation services.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets
Roads Rehabilitation and Maintenance	To provide all weather roads, reduce the cost of vehicle maintenance and provide employment.	To cover 3,284.3 km of various road categories in all divisions within the plan period.
Road C 66 Thika Fly-over Kamwangi Division	Maintain the link between Thika and A 104 (Naivasha roads)	Rehabilitate 56 km of road.

Road C 67/E 504 C Thika-Gatura- Karandini Gatanga Division	Maintain the main road to Gatanga area and provide all weather link to Ngere Tea Factory.	C67 – rehabilitate 38.7 km; E 504 - Construction to bitumen standard – 8 Km.	Rehabilitation of the tarmac road to Gatura; Construction to bitumen standard of the reaction to Karandini.
D 413 Gatanga-Ndaka- ini Gatanga Division	Maintain communication in a busy agricultural area and also to serve Ndaka-ini Dam.	Rehabilitate 18.5 km of road.	Rehabilitation work.
A 27 Thika-Nairobi Ruiru and Thika Divisions.	Maintain a very busy section between Thika and Nairobi.	Maintain 50 km. of road.	Rehabilitation works.
D 398 and D 399 Ruiru-Gathage-Kiganjo Road	Restore the wearing course and prevent further deterioration of the road.	Complete repair on D 398 – 35 km; D 399 – 6.5 km.	Resealing and re-carpeting of the road.
Road 2000 Programme District wide	Improve and rehabilitate classified roads in order to make them maintainable through routine maintenance methods.	Complete repair of 351.6 km of gravel road and 276.6 km of paved roads.	Spot improvements; Rehabilitation of roads; Training of technical personnel; Train small and medium scale contractors.
Re-gravelling of Roads District wide	Provide all weather communication to high potential agricultural areas.	Gravel 30 km. of road per financial year.	Gravelling works on secondary and primary roads.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road D 395 Gatukuyu- Matara Road Kamwangi Gatundu North Division	1	Provide all weather communication.	Complete construction of 27.4 km road.	Construction to bitumen standards. Justification: The road serves a busy tea growing area with a tea factory.
Road C 64 Ichaweru Kibichoi, Gatutundu South Division	2	Improve communication in the area.	Complete construction of 8.3 km of road.	Construction to bitumen standards. Justification: Completion of only section of C 64 without bitumen.
Muiya Ng'ang'a Drift Kiama Konge Box Culvert, Mithire Box Culvert on Road E 491 Kakuzi Division	3	Improve communication in Ithanga Settlement Area.	Complete construction of 1 drift and 2 box culverts.	Construction. Justification: Improve communication in the area.
Gathwariga Bridge on Road E 1556	4	Replace the existing timber bridge.	Complete the construction.	Construction of standard reinforced concrete bridge. Justification: To strengthen the already existing bridge.
Mau Mau Bridge Gatanga Division	5	Provide a crossing for Kimakia River and enable tea from Kiarutata reach Ngere Tea Factory.	Complete construction.	Construction of the bridge. Justification: Enable easy transportation of tea.
Karimuru River Bridge Kamwangi (Gatundu North) Division	6	Provide link between roads D 395 and C 66.	Complete construction.	Construction. Justification Ease communication in Kamwangi (Gatundu North) Division.

Twin River Bridge on Road E 1597	7	Provide safe crossing.	Complete construction.	Construction: Justification: Existing deck is very dangerous.
Kigumo Bridge on E 1538 Kanyoni-Ngorongo Gatundu Division	8	Improve communication.	Complete construction.	Replace existing timber deck with concrete deck. Justification: Existing deck not safe.
Maranjau Bridge Gatanga Division	9	Improve communication in the area.	Complete construction.	Construction. Justification: Need to improve communication.
Kagongo Bridge on E 1561	10	Provide permanent and safe crossing.	Complete construction.	Construct a reinforced deck. Justification: Provide safe crossing.
Ruiru River Bridge Ruiru Division	11	Provide safe and permanent crossing.	Complete construction.	Construct a reinforced concrete deck. Justification: Provide safe and permanent river crossing.

B. New Project Proposals: Thika and Ruiru Municipal, Councils (Water and Sanitation)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water and Sewerage Improvements	3	Create an enabling environment for residents and investors.	Expand 1 No. sewerage in Thika Municipality; Rehabilitate and augment existing water works in Ruiru and Juja Towns, one in each town.	Construct in all cases. Justification: Existing sewerage facilities in Thika Town are inadequate; There is acute shortage of water supply in Ruiru and Juja Towns.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme	Boost agricultural and commercial activities in rural areas.	Cover at least two trading centres in every division within the Plan period.	Expansion of REP in some selected rural trading centres.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Telecommunications

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion and modernisation of telecommunications	Boost agricultural and commercial activities in rural areas.	Cover at least 5 centres in every division within the Plan period.	Extension of telecommunications network.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

In order for the sector to achieve its envisaged targets, support from the following sectors will be essential:

Agriculture and Rural Development sector will have to boost physical infrastructure sector development through financing of its development from the revenue that it generates.

Tourism, Trade and Industrial sector will have to be boosted through raising effective demand for roads and other means of transport. Due to the need for skilled and semi-skilled labour force required in road construction and maintenance, Human Resources Development will continue providing the required back-up support.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Tourism, Trade and Industry sector is critical to the promotion of sustained economic growth and reduction of poverty in the district. The sector contributes significantly to employment generation thus reducing poverty. The sub-sectors involved are industries, trade, tourism, mining, small-scale industries and financial services.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through Joint Loan Board, the small-scale traders including Jua Kali operators have been assisting in starting or expanding business activities. The technical staff of various departments have provided extension services to traders and industrialists in the district. Through the Department of Weights and Measures, the technical staff have supervised implementation of Weights and Measures Act to protect consumers from unscrupulous traders.

With a view to promoting tourism, trade and industry various key players in the sector have been brought together in the district thus creating employment and increasing earnings. Through District Industrial Development Committee, the sub-sector has endeavoured to promote industrial ventures in the area.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Thika District is fairly industrialised which ensures gainful employment for many residents. With the presence of tourist sites like Thika and Chania Falls, Ol-Ndonyo Sabuk and Ndakaini Dam, the district is able to attract local and foreign tourists. Tourism therefore is crucial to the district for it assists in earning the scarce foreign exchange and generates employment and income.

Except for quarry stones and sand, the district is not well endowed with mineral resources. While the mining activities have generated employment, there has been the problem of environmental degradation. Hence the major challenge facing the district is to regulate mining activities.

Through various banks located in the district, the sector has promoted industrial and commercial activities, which include small-scale Jua Kali industries. However due to stringent conditions imposed by the banks and market liberalisation, industrial sub-sector has been badly hit.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Trade and Industries	Continue to offer extension services thus promoting trade and commercial activities.
Private Sector	Create employment through investment in industrial and other commercial activities.
Banking and Micro-financing Institutions	Avail not only credit but also technical support to business community in the district.
NGOs	Mobilize local communities in addressing specific needs.
Local Authorities	Provide the necessary infrastructure like water and road maintenance, which facilitate smooth running of various activities.
Security Agents	Provide congenial environmental and secure environment for commercial activities.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Promotion of trading and commercial activities.	Scarcity of funds; Limited market due to poverty; High bank interest rates.	Identify reliable and cheap sources of funds; Provision of market information; Train business community on business skills;
Industry	Industrial promotion.	Lack of access to credit; Lack of business skills; Trade liberalization leading to collapse of some industries; High rate of taxation, electricity and water charges; Poor infrastructure (roads).	Intensify training on business skills; Sensitise business community on need to invest in new and modern technology; Government to pursue a controlled liberalization; All stakeholders to be involved in road maintenance.
Jua Kali	Voucher Training Programme.	Lack of sensitisation of the programme; Poor recruitment of trainees.	Embark on social mobilization to sensitise people on the programme; Define proper criteria for recruitment.
Tourism	Tourism Promotion.	Prevailing infrastructure including inadequate water supplies in major urban centres, poorly maintained roads and inadequate sanitations in some towns.	Improve and enhance security; Encourage domestic tourism; Roads improvement; Involvement of all the sectors.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Industries and Small Scale Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board District wide	Promote entrepreneurship and create employment.	Train 1,400 entrepreneurs;	Giving technical skills to businessmen;

		Set Ksh.5m being a revolving fund.	Issuance and management of loans.
Industrial Project Promotion District wide	Hasten industrial development and some social industries.	Establish at least 2 industries in every year.	Promotion of high value goods, search for new markets and modern technologies.
Vouches Training District wide	Making Jua Kali operators more competitive.	Train about 2,100 Jua Kali operators within the Plan period.	Training on skills improvement.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism, Industry and Small Scale Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Industrialization Inventory Programme District wide	1	To have an inventory of potential investment portfolios in the district.	To come up with the inventory.	To identify and compile the data. Justification: To establish the industrial base of the district.
Tourism Promotion Programme	2	To exploit the tourism potential of the district.	Open up Fourteen Falls as a tourist site.	Construction of infrastructure. Justification: The site has not been exploited yet it has high potential.
Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises	3	Maintain gender equality in industrialization.	Establish at least 2 enterprises per location.	Mobilise women group to start the project. Justification: Empower women.

3.3.7 Cross sector Linkage

This sector specifically, thrives on all the other sectors of the economy. Physical Infrastructure is vital as they facilitate the movement of goods and services, both as inputs as well as outputs in industry and trade. The sector requires entrepreneurship and labour from the human resources sector.

Security provided by the Public Administration sector is also vital as its absence may lead to loss of property hence discouraging investors.

To boost this sector, physical infrastructure including supply of electricity, water and telecommunication will have to be improved. Information technology is also an upcoming necessity in trade, industry and tourism.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human resource as a factor of production is crucial in setting the pace and level of economic development. This sector examines how the quality and quantity of human resources in the district will be deployed with a view of reducing poverty through generation of employment within the plan period.

The sub-sector will touch on Health and Nutrition, Education and Training, Shelter and Housing, Population and culture Recreation and Sports sub-sectors.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission various stakeholders have put in place the following measures:

The Ministry of Health will strive to promote both preventive and curative health services. In collaboration with other players, the ministry has spearheaded campaign against spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria.

The Ministry of Education will continue to promote education standards in the district through various programmes such as Early Childhood Education, Schools Inspectorate Unit and Bursary Fund.

Other players who are expected to support promotion of education are Local Authorities, NGOs such as PLAN International, World Vision, CCF and the Private Sector.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A healthy and informed labour force is essential if a country is to achieve a sustainable economic growth. This sector is therefore very crucial in the district as it strives to avail supply of the much-needed skilled and semi-skilled labour force that will accelerate economic growth thus reducing poverty. The sector provides health services and recreational facilities.

3.4.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in this sector are government departments, Local Authorities, private sector, NGOs, CBOs and local communities. The government departments give policy guidelines, technical and financial support.

Thika Municipal Council, Ruiru Municipal Council and Thika County Council will give financial and technical support. This also includes both the private sector and churches that render health and educational services to the local communities.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS; Promotion of preventive and promotional health services; Strengthening of curative	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders; Inadequate personnel and logistical support; Inadequate resources.	Closer collaboration between service providers; Community involvement in projects and programmes management; Creating community awareness

	health services.		on preventive health including HIV/AIDS.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Sensitise local communities on the need to preserve traditional cultures and values; Support women employment.	Rigidity on change of values in reverting back to some of these values; Feuds amongst some group and poverty.	Promote recreational activities amongst the youth; Promote income generating activities among women group.
Population	Employment creation; Provision of adequate and affordable reproductive health services.	High population growth rate; Lack of adequate reproductive services in some places such as Kakuzi.	Sensitise the community on the need of family planning; Strengthening reproductive health service delivery through integrated family planning services.
Shelter and Housing	Provision of adequate housing in urban areas of Ruiru, Juja and Thika; Rehabilitate and settle street children.	Lack of funds and land; Unemployment and HIV/AIDS.	Encourage Local Authorities and private investors to come up with low cost houses; Promote income generating projects amongst street families; Closer collaboration between service providers involved in rehabilitation of street families.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Awareness Creation District wide	Reduce the HIV/AIDS incidence in the district.	Reduce prevalence from 34 per cent to 5 per cent.	Awareness campaign and treatment.
Malaria control District wide	Reduce malaria incidence in the district.	Cover all divisions and location.	Construction of drainage system in market centres; Supplying of mosquito nets; Public education.
Expanded Immunization Programme District wide	Reduce mortality.	Cover all 6 divisions	Sensitisation and distribution of vaccines.
Control of Communicable Diseases District wide	Reduce incidence and prevalence of environmental health related diseases.	Reach all people in the district.	Awareness creation on construction of VIP latrines, protection of wells and springs.
Thika District Hospital Thika Town	Improve service delivery.	Completion of 1 No. mental ward, expansion of X-Ray building, construction of a laundry and 1 No. I.C.U.	To construct a mental ward, a laundry, an ICU and expansion of X-Ray building
Food and Nutrition	Improve nutrition status amongst the children below five and their mothers.	Reach about 20 centres.	Creation of nutrition awareness through visits and demonstrations

B: New Projects Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Public Health Office	1	Improve provision of service delivery.	Construct 1 administration block, 1 food and hygiene laboratory.	Construction of an administration block and food and hygiene laboratory. Justification: There is need to have the project due to DPHO increased activities; Currently, the office is very

				congested.
Gatunyaga Dispensary Thika Municipality	2	Improve health services in the area.	Complete 1 No. dispensary	Construction of a dispensary. Justification: The area experiences very poor health services.
Murera Dispensary Ruiru Division	3	To construct Murera Dispensary.	Completion of 1 dispensary.	Construction of a dispensary. Justification: The area is poorly served.
Athi Dispensary Ruiru Division	4	To construct Athi Dispensary.	Complete 1 dispensary.	Construction of a dispensary. Justification: People travel long distance to receive health services.
Gatundu Sub-District Hospital Gatundu Division	5	To ease congestion in the current office.	Complete Administration 1 No. block and a perimeter fence.	To construct 1 administration Block and a fence. Justification: The current office accommodation is inadequate.

B: New Projects Proposals: Education

Classrooms and Administration Blocks District wide	1	Ease congestion in schools.	Complete 24 classrooms and administration blocks within the plan period.	To construct 24 classrooms and administration blocks. Justification: Uplift the standard of education in the district.
Science Rooms District wide	2	To improve science teaching in schools.	Complete 5 biology labs and 8 physics labs.	Construction of the buildings. Justification: Uplift the standard of education in the district.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Effective performance in this sector depends on other sectors. A healthy and well-educated population will be fairly productive in the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector. Tourism, Trade and Industry is expanding to give employment to school leavers and other job seekers. Physical infrastructure and institutions of learning get adequate supply of water and electricity in order for them to deliver services properly.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

ICT coverage in the district is quite low. The main areas, which are reasonably covered, are the major towns i.e. Thika, Ruiru and Githurai. A number of computer training colleges exist, the main one being the Information Technology Centre at JKUAT. Other private colleges in Thika mainly offer training in software programmes. Internet and E-mail facilities are only available in cyber cafes. However, the charges are exorbitant for the majority to afford. The challenge in the district is to expand and improve on IT. During the Plan period efforts will be made to involve all the stakeholders in ICT training, investment in cyber cafes and buying and stocking of soft and hardware.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The use of computer for data processing is still low particularly in Government offices and still none of these is connected with E-mail or Internet facilities.

If the district has to keep pace with information flow and technology, the above handicaps need to be addressed in the plan period. However, computer literacy level is also of major concern since it is low. Lack of electricity in most parts of the district also hinders the use of electronic equipment.

The use of cell phones is on the increase but serious limitation still exists, as the area of coverage is still concentrated in Ruiru, Githurai and Thika. Efforts will therefore be put in place to extend the facilities to the rural areas where most people live.

Although a DIDC exists, its use currently is limited due to its scarcity of useful information. On the other hand, most potential users of DIDC facilities are even not aware of its existence.

During the Plan period, efforts will be put to ensure that the DIDC is well equipped with vital reference materials and also ensure that it is computerized. Publicizing the important role of the DIDC will also be undertaken.

For optimal utilization of DIDC, deliberate efforts will be made to train its staff on the use of the modern ICT and this applies to members of the public especially the potential users of DIDC, DDC and other forums. They will be sensitised on the economic and social benefits accruing to the use of ICT some of which will be provided in the DIDC.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders include the GOK, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the general public. The GOK will provide the necessary ICT policy, while the other agencies will invest in hardware, software and training of the users. The private sector including Telkom (K) Ltd has also contributed in promotion of IT in the district.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
DIDC	Computerisation; Creating awareness to the public of its existence and usage.	Lack of resources; Lack of personnel.	Seek funds from GOK and other collaborators with a view of computerising it; Sell the institution to the public through publications and through other forums like DDC.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
District Information and Documentation Centre District Headquarters	1	To facilitate dissemination of news and information in the district.	Procure 1 No. computers and installation of e-mail.	Procurement of computer and installation of e-mail. Justification: There is need for Thika residents to be well informed about any new opportunities especially those that would assist in fighting poverty.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the success of this sector, it will require a lot of support from all other sectors for they are the consumers of the data stored and disseminated from DIDC.

The Tourism Trade and Industry will promote IT in schools and other institutions. Given the vandalism of telephone facilities in some parts of the district, the public safety, law and order must provide enabling environment for proper and sustainable development of IT in the district. Human Resource Development will impart the requisite skills to the staff working in the ICT sector.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

As noted in PRSP report, the cardinal responsibility of any sovereign state is maintenance of law and order. Any government failing to achieve these objectives fails its citizens.

With time, provision of these services has deteriorated considerably as manifested in the rise of crime, drugs use, domestic violence and car jacking in the district. This sector deals with administration issues, financial management, legal and administration of justice and penal institutions.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

ICT coverage in the district is quite low. The main areas, which are reasonably covered, are the major towns i.e. Thika, Ruiru and Githurai. A number of computer training colleges exist, the main one being the Information Technology Centre at JKUAT. Other private colleges in Thika mainly offer training in software programmes. Internet and E-mail facilities are only available in cyber cafes. However, the charges are exorbitant for the majority to afford. The challenge in the district is to expand and improve on IT. During the Plan period efforts will be made to involve all the stakeholders in ICT training, investment in cyber cafes and buying and stocking of soft and hardware.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The use of computer for data processing is still low particularly in Government offices and still none of these is connected with E-mail or Internet facilities.

If the district has to keep pace with information flow and technology, the above handicaps need to be addressed in the plan period. However, computer literacy level is also of major concern since it is low. Lack of electricity in most parts of the district also hinders the use of electronic equipment.

The use of cell phones is on the increase but serious limitation still exists, as the area of coverage is still concentrated in Ruiru, Githurai and Thika. Efforts will therefore be put in place to extend the facilities to the rural areas where most people live.

Although a DIDC exists, its use currently is limited due to its scarcity of useful information. On the other hand, most potential users of DIDC facilities are even not aware of its existence.

During the Plan period, efforts will be put to ensure that the DIDC is well equipped with vital reference materials and also ensure that it is computerized. Publicizing the important role of the DIDC will also be undertaken.

For optimal utilization of DIDC, deliberate efforts will be made to train its staff on the use of the modern ICT and this applies to members of the public especially the potential users of DIDC, DDC and other forums. They will be sensitised on the economic and social benefits accruing to the use of ICT some of which will be provided in the DIDC.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders include the GOK, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the general public. The GOK will provide the necessary ICT policy, while the other agencies will invest in hardware, software and training of the users. The private sector including Telkom (K) Ltd has also contributed in promotion of IT in the district.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
DIDC	Computerisation; Creating awareness to the public of its existence and usage.	Lack of resources; Lack of personnel.	Seek funds from GOK and other collaborators with a view of computerising it; Sell the institution to the public through publications and through other forums like DDC.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
District Information and Documentation Centre District Headquarters	1	To facilitate dissemination of news and information in the district.	Procure 1 No. computers and installation of e-mail.	Procurement of computer and installation of e-mail. Justification: There is need for Thika residents to be well informed about any new opportunities especially those that would assist in fighting poverty.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the success of this sector, it will require a lot of support from all other sectors for they are the consumers of the data stored and disseminated from DIDC.

The Tourism Trade and Industry will promote IT in schools and other institutions. Given the vandalism of telephone facilities in some parts of the district, the public safety, law and order must provide enabling environment for proper and sustainable development of IT in the district. Human Resource Development will impart the requisite skills to the staff working in the ICT sector.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

As noted in PRSP report, the cardinal responsibility of any sovereign state is maintenance of law and order. Any government failing to achieve these objectives fails its citizens.

With time, provision of these services has deteriorated considerably as manifested in the rise of crime, drugs use, domestic violence and car jacking in the district. This sector deals with administration issues, financial management, legal and administration of justice and penal institutions.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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



4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates on monitoring and evaluation system to be used during plan period. It gives the various performance indicators that will be used to measure the achievement of the plan. Various monitoring teams to quantify the achievements made by various sectors will use the indicators.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M & E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The district will include Monitoring and Evaluation in all projects and programmes, an aspect that has been ignored in the past. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken at all levels, from community to Provincial level.

The institutional framework of monitoring will be as follows:

Community Level: The community to be involved in project cycle. The management committee will monitor the use of resources and report to Divisional Committee monthly.

Divisional Level: The Divisional Committee will monitor and evaluate projects and programmes and report to District level quarterly.

District Level: The district will establish DMEC, which will monitor and evaluate implementation of projects and programmes and report to provincial headquarters (PMEC) on half yearly basis.

The province will monitor and evaluate inter-district projects and programmes. Unlike in the past, the monitoring teams will draw an all-inclusive approach.

The new approach calls forth for strong networking and has a cost implication. Various sectors will be called upon to budget for monitoring and evaluation activities.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	25 M	2002-2008	No. of families and acreage covered.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field visits; Reports from communities; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DALEO	Farmers to increase their livestock and agricultural production.

3.6.7. Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will need collaboration with other sectors. The Ministry of Public Works will continue to offer technical assistance in buildings construction. The sector will require provision of health services from Ministry of Health. Religious organizations and other CBOs will impart spiritual guidance to convicts and ex-convicts. The Agricultural and Rural Development sector supplies food and water to various institutions.

Activity	Responsible Agency	Frequency	Notes
Construction of buildings	Ministry of Public Works	As required	Technical assistance provided
Health services	Ministry of Health	Regular	Essential for inmate well-being
Spiritual guidance	Religious organizations and CBOs	As needed	Supports rehabilitation efforts
Food and water supply	Agricultural and Rural Development sector	Continuous	Supplies various institutions

The following are the main objectives of the study: to identify the current status of the health care system, to assess the needs of the community, to develop a health care plan, to implement the plan, to monitor and evaluate the plan, and to report the results of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Activity	Responsible Person	Start Date	End Date
Implementation of health care plan	Health care workers	1st January 2020	31st December 2020
Monitoring and evaluation of health care plan	Health care workers	1st January 2020	31st December 2020
Reporting the results of the study	Health care workers	1st January 2020	31st December 2020

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Maintenance of law and order is a crucial social-economic development activity. Speedy and efficient administration of justice builds and enhances confidence amongst the citizens. The security arms of the government including the local communities through vigilant groups have strived to ensure the security of residents. However, due to widespread poverty and unemployment, the rate of crime has continued to rise. Through local courts, the sector has continued to administer justice. Shortage of members of the bench and costly legal charges from the members of the bar has been some of the major challenges facing the sector. Through the District Development Committee, the sector has strived to coordinate project planning and implementation addressing poverty and unemployment issues. The penal institutions like prison have continued to confine and to offer rehabilitation services to convicts besides engaging in income generating projects; thus earning revenue for the government.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures efficient field administration services, law and order. It entails protecting of life and property of all citizens. The sector coordinates development planning in the district through formulations of strategies, programmes and projects. For agriculture development to thrive, security of the people is paramount. Security of assets and other facilities put up in the district is important.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration	Oversees security of all other sectors and their development programmes.
Police	Maintenance of law and order, offer prosecution services in courts and apprehends criminals.
Law Court	Administers justice in courts.
Prisons	Confines and rehabilitates convicts.
Children's Department	Protects children's rights.
Probation	Offers probation services.
MOF and Planning	Coordinates planning and implementation of projects.
NGOs/CBOs	Give material and technical support to children programmes and offer spiritual guidance to convicts and street families and other disadvantaged people.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Effective coordination of security and development in the district; Provision of enabling environment for the performance of other sectors.	Maintenance of vehicles and building; Growing number of street children; Shortage of personnel.	Raise district allocations for vehicle maintenance and buildings; Seek assistance to rehabilitate the street children; Employ more officers; Collaborate

			with local communities in ensuring provision of security; Encourage establishment of police patrol bases.
Development Planning and Coordination	Institutionalise District Consultative Forum for development planning and coordination; Community participation in development planning.	Lack of data storage facilities; Non implementation of planned projects; Inadequate resources.	Installation of computer for data storage and processing; Increase budgetary for office operation.
Civil Registration	Coverage of births and deaths; Computerization of civil registry; Community awareness.	Low coverage of births and deaths occurring in homes; Lack of awareness of registration of births and deaths; Poor record keeping.	Involve local leaders and administration.
Rehabilitation Institutions and Probation Services	Rehabilitate offenders; Rehabilitation of street children; Decongestion of prison; Recruitment of volunteers Children Officers.	Inadequate rehabilitation institutions; High influx of families and children into urban areas; Lack of collaboration of various stakeholders.	Construction of more houses in prisons; Support income generating activities for street families; Involvement of all stakeholders.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Project Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Statistical Survey District wide	To facilitate writing of economic surveys and other publications.	Full coverage of the sampled household and establishment.	Conduct quarterly and annual statistical surveys.
Community Based Registration District wide	Registration of births and deaths by assistant chiefs and health institution personnel.	To have full coverage of issuance of legal documents.	Issuance of birth and deaths certificates.
Prison Industries	Encourage rehabilitation of convicts.	To rehabilitate 100 per cent of convicts.	Making of furniture and other items.
Issuance of ID Cards District wide	Provide ID cards to those attaining 18 years.	Issue ID cards to the nearest registration centres.	Issuance of cards.
Community Service Orders District wide	To ensure offenders contribute to economic activities.	At least reach 90 per cent of petty offenders.	Offenders to participate in various activities.

B. New Project Proposals: Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Police Patrol Basis	1	Improve and enhance security.	Establish at least 2-patrol basis per division within the plan period.	Construction of patrol basis. Justification: To enhance security in the district.
District Information and Documentation Centre	2	Improvement of data collection.	Purchase of 1No. computer and installation of e-mail.	Procurement of the items. Justification: The equipment and facilities are lacking.

Central Kenya Dry Area Small holder Community Programme (CKDP) Ruiru, Thika Municipality and Kakuzi Division	35 M	2001-2007	No. of households covered; No. of Agricultural Development Groups formed (ADG).	Field visits DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports.	DALEO	CKDP, GOK, local communities funds projects; GOK provides technical support; Beneficiaries provide unskilled labour; NGO, CBOs provide funds and technical support.
Food security District wide	8 M	2002-2008	Percentage change in agricultural production per hectare.	Group report; DEC/DDC minutes; Quarterly and annual reports.	DALEO	Donors, GOK, CBOs, NGOs gives resources and farmers adopt; increase agricultural production.
Cotton Production Thika, Ruiru Kakuzi Division	4 M	2002-2008	Percentage change in cotton production.	Farm visits; Quarterly and annual reports.	DALEO	Private sector, GOK, NGO - provides seeds and look for market.
Traditional Vegetables District wide	1.5 M	2002-2008	Change of acreage under the crop.	Farm visits; Quarterly DEC/DDC minutes.	DALEO	GOK gives advisory services; Farmers provide farm inputs.
Expansion of Tea Processing Facilities Gatundu and Kamwangi Divisions	80 M	2002-2008	No. of factories constructed; Kgs of tea processed.	DEC/DDC minutes; Factories annual reports.	Tea Cooperatives	Director seeks funds and initiates construction; Farmers increase tea production.
Electrification of Coffee Factories District wide	12 M.	2002-2008	No. of factories covered.	Annual reports.	Cooperatives	Individual factories to apply for loans.
Bee Keeping District wide	1.8 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers covered.	Annual reports DEC/DDC minutes; Field reports.	DALEO	NGOS, GOK provide technical back up; Private sector offers market
Livestock Census	5.5 M	2002-2003	No. of census reports produced	Annual and quarterly reports.	DALEO	GOK undertakes the exercise.
FTC Dairy Section Kakuzi Division	1 M	2002-2008	No. of hives produced; No. of FTC structures improved.	Annual and quarterly reports.	DALEO	GOK provides funds and technical backup; Farmers increase output.
Water Harvesting for Domestic, for Livestock, Agriculture and Domestic use	4.5 M	2002-2008	No. of pans and dams constructed and protected.	Annual and quarterly reports; DEC/DDC reports.	DALEO	Donors, NGOs to give financial support; GOK to give technical support; Beneficiaries to manage the project.
Veterinary Public Health District wide	3 M	2002-2005	No. of carcasses inspected.	Departmental quarterly reports; Financial reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	DVO	Private sector to engage veterinary officers in meat inspection.

Tsetse Fly Control Kakuzi Division	0.8 M	2002-2008	No. of traps set.	Reports; Research reports.	DVO	DVO office coordinates the activities.
Coffee Factory Development Kakuzi Division	2.5 M	2002-2008	No. of factories established; Tonnage of coffee processed	DEC/DDC minutes.	Coffee Cooperative Societies.	Farmers provide credit funds; GOK and private sector to look for market.
Smallholder Irrigation and Drainage District-wide	8 M	2002-2007	No. of Ha covered; No. of household covered	Annual and quarterly report; DDC minutes.	DALEO	GOK, private sector provides technical advice Farmers increase their output.
Poultry Production District wide	1.5 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers covered; No. of birds cross-bred.	DDC/DEC minutes; Annual reports; Field visits; Site inspection.	DALEO	Private sector, NGOs, GOK funds; GOK, private sector gives technical support; Farmers increase stock of birds.
Diseases Control District wide	5.5 M	2002-2008	No. of animals vaccinated.	Budgetary and annual reports.	DVO	GOK- vaccinator; Farmers to increase their livestock
Hides and Skins Improvement Services District wide	0.6 M	2002-2008	No. of dealers trained; No. of curing and tanning stations established.	Quarterly and annual reports.	DVO	GOK avails extension services; Private sector avails market.
Tick Control District wide	4.5 M	2002-2008	No. of dips put in place and operational; No. of committees supervised.	DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports.	DVO	Dip committees to manage the dips; GOK to avail extension services.
A.I. Services	2.5 M	2002-2008	No. of A.I. services provided.	DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports from the department.	DVO	Private sector and GOK to avail services; Farmers to increase their stock.
Veterinary Clinical Services District wide	2.8 M	2002-2008	No. of cases handled.	DDC/DEC and quarterly reports; Departmental field reports.	DVO	GOK and private sector to avail extension services; Farmers to increase their output.
Education and Training District wide	1 M	2002-2008	No. of members; No. of societies covered.	DDC and DEC minutes; Departmental reports.	DCO	GOK to give technical support; Beneficiaries to provide funds.
Rural Based SACCOS District wide	10 M	2002-2008	Amount of credit given; Amount of money saved.	Monthly and annual financial reports.	SACCO managers.	GOK to play a supervisory role; Members to undertake management.
Intensive and Extensive Cooperative Management	5 M	2002-2008	No. of youth group; No. of income generating projects formed.	Group reports DDC and DEC reports.	DCO	Group committees to manage the activities; GOK to play supervisory roles.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of Administration Blocks and Classrooms	7.2 M	2002 - 2009	No. of units constructed	DEC/DDC BOG/PTA minutes; Field visit; Reports.	BOG/PTA	Funding from BOG/PTA/ Donor; Community to provide counterpart contribution.
Construction of Science and Home Economics Laboratories	7.8 M	2002 - 2009	No. of units constructed.	DEC/DDC BOG/PTA minutes; Field visit; Reports.	BOG/PTA	Funding from BOG/PTA/ Donor; Community to provide counterpart contribution.
Health Awareness Creation, Control of HIV/AIDS	28 M	2002 - 2008	HIV/AIDS prevalence to be reduced from the current 34 per cent to 5 per cent by 2008.	DDC/DEC minutes; DACC/DMHT reports.	DACC/DHMT/ NACC	DACC/DHMT to coordinate the awareness campaigns.
Construction Gatanyuanya Dispensary Thika Municipality.	0.5 M	2003 - 2008	% of financial and physical implementation.	Site Inspection; Reports; DEC and DDC minutes; Contract documents.	MOH	Local communities and Donor funds; GOK given technical support.
Malaria Control	2.5 M	2002 - 2008	Length of drainage constructed; No. of mosquito net supplied; No. of public meetings held.	DHMT reports DDC/ DEC minutes.	MOH	Local Authorities to construct drainages; GOK/Donor to give funds; Local community provides unskilled labour.
Expanded Immunization Programme	12 M	2002 - 2008	% change in mortality rate among children and infants.	DHMT/DDC/ DEC minutes; Reports.	MOH	NGOs, bilateral donors GOK funds.
Control of Communicable Diseases District wide	5 M	2002 - 2008	No. of wells protected; No. of VIP latrines constructed.	Surveys DDC/DEC reports; DHMT reports.	MOH	GOK, bilateral Donor funds and give logistical support.
Thika District Hospital Thika Town	35 M	2002 - 2008	No. of units constructed; Change in the number of patients treated.	Site visits ; DDC/DEC minutes ; Field reports.	MOH	GOK; Donors, private and local community to fund.
Food and Nutrition District wide	4 M	2002 - 2008	No. of awareness meetings held; No. of - demonstrations held.	Surveys; DDC/DEC minutes; Departmental survey reports.	MOH	GOK, Donors, local community to provide funds and implement the project.
Construction of District Public Health Office Thika Town	5 M	2002 - 2008	% of physical and financial spent and implemented.	MOH/DDC/D EC minutes; Site inspection minutes.	MOH	GOK- funding and supervision; Donor funding.
Construction of Murera Dispensary Ruiru Division	0.5 M	2002 - 2008	% of physical implementation; % of financial utilization.	Site inspection; Reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH	Local community and donors to avail funds and implements; GOK to give technical support

Construction of Athi Dispensary	0.5 M	2002 - 2008	Physical % implemented; Financial % utilized.	Field reports. Site visits; DEC/DDC minutes; Field reports.	MOH	Local community, and donor funds to do implementation; GOK to give technical support.
Construction of Gatundu Sub-District Hospital	0.5 M	2002 - 2005	No. of units Implemented.	Site visits; DDC/DEC minutes; Field reports	MOH	GOK and donors to fund; GOK to give technical support.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
DIDC District Headquarters	0.5 M	2002-2003	No. of computers bought.	DDC/DEC minutes; Other reports.	MOF & P	MOF & P and other donor finances; Other donors.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safely Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Statistical Surveys District wide	1.8 M	2002-2008	No. of surveys carried.	Statistical reports; Economic surveys	District Statistical Office.	GOK, NGOs and bilateral donors to fund
Community Based Registration District wide	0.3 M	2002-2008	No. of certificates issued.	DDC/DEC minutes; Departmental reports.	Registration Bureau, Thika	GOK to fund; Local leaders to sensitise the community
Prison Industries GK Prisons, Thika	2.2 M	2002-2008	Level of revenue collected. No. of customers handled.	DDC/DEC minutes; Reports Sit visits.	Prisons Department	Prisons engage convicts in productive activities.
Community Service Order District wide	2.2 M	2002-2008	No. of activities undertaken.	DDC/DEC minutes; Departmental reports.	Probation Department	Law Courts Office of the President and Police to monitor convicts
Construction of Police Patrol Bases.	1.2 M	2002 - 1.2 M	No. of bases constructed; No. of staff accommodated.	Site inspection; DEC/DDC minutes; Reports.	QCPD	Local communities, Private Sector funds; GOK provides technical support.
Issuance of ID Cards	1 B	2002 - 2008	No. of ID cards issued	Monthly and quarterly reports.	DROP	GOK funds and administers the exercise.

Plantation, Establishment and Maintenance Kieni and Kimakia Forest Gatundu and Kamwangi Division	8 M	2002-2008	No. of seedlings raised and planted; No. of Ha covered.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC and DEC minutes.	DFO	GOK to raise funds and give technical support; Local communities to provide labour.
Forest Extension Programme District-wide	4 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers visited and trained.	Annual reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DFO	GOK to provide seedlings, materials and expertise; Farmers to raise seedlings
Rehabilitation of Forests Road Network Kieni and Kimakia Forests	2 M	2002-2008	Length of road maintained; No. of bridges constructed	Forestry annual reports; DDC and DEC reports.	DFO	GOK to fund; Local community provides unskilled labour force.
Forest Protection	4 M	2002-2008	Total acreage covered	DDC/DEC minutes; Field visits; reports.	DFO	GOK funds and implemented.
Urban Forestry	2.1 M	2002 - 2008	No. of seedlings planted and maintained.	DEC/DEC minutes; Field visits reports.	Clerks, Local Authorities.	Local Governments; Private Sectors funds and implements.
Hill Top Afforestation	1.9 M	2002 - 2008	No. of tree seedlings planted.	DEC/DDC minutes; Field visit reports.	DFO; DLO	GOK/Local communities funds and implements the project.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance	2.969 Billion	2002-2008	Length of roads graded, gravelled, re-carpeted and maintained	Annual and quarterly departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; DRC supervisory reports.	DWO	GOK, donors, private sector and Local Authorities to provide funds; Cess and tea committees to avail cess funds.
Construction of Primary and Secondary Roads to Bitumen Standards	550 M.	2002-2008	Length of roads bituminised;	Annual and quarterly departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; DRC supervisory reports.	DWO	GOK, Donors and Local Authorities to provide funds.
Construction of Bridges and Drifts	315 M	2002-2008	No. of bridges and drifts constructed.	Annual and quarterly departmental reports; DDC/DEC minutes; DRC supervisory reports.	DWO	GOK, Local Authorities funds.

Extension of Rural Electrification Programme	30 M	2002-2008	No. of trading centres covered; No. of HH connected.	DDC/DEC reports; Annual reports.	KPL & Co Ltd.	Donors, GOK funds; KPL & Co. Ltd. Implements.
Expansion and Modernization Telecommunication Facilities	8 M	2002-2008	Areas covered; No. of customers with new connection.	Annual and quarterly reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Telcom (K) Ltd.	Telcom (K) Ltd. and GOK funds; Telcom (K) implement
Water and Sewerage Improvement	8 M	2002 - 2008	Percentage change in level of implementation.	Annual Reports; DEC/DDC minutes; Site inspection.	Thika and Ruiru Municipalities.	Donor/Local Authorities to fund.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Industrialization Inventory Programme	50,000	2002-2005	Document compiled.	DDC/DEC minutes; Report compiled.	DIDO	DIDO researches and compiles the document
Tourism Promotion Programme	5 M	2002-2004	No. of tourist hotels constructed and registered; No. of tourists reported; Amount of revenue earned.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection; Reports from registrar.	KWS/KTB Fourteen Falls Integrated Management.	Fourteen Falls Integrated Management look for funds; GOK provider security; Private sector fund.
Development of Women Small Scale Enterprise	8 M	2002-2008	No. of enterprises established; No. of women employed; Income generated.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site visits; Reports.	Project Management Committees.	Donors, NGO, GOK and beneficiaries look for funds.
Joint Loan Board	5 M	2002 - 2008	Amount of money loaned.	Reports; Interventions; DDC/DEC minutes.	DTDO	Private sector/Local Authorities funds; GOK improvises.
Industrial Project Promotion	0.8 M	2002 - 2008	No. of industries started and operational.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	DIDO	Private sector/Donor funds; GOK monitors.
Voucher Training	10 M	2002 - 2005	No. of people trained.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	DATO	Donors fund; GOK gives technical staff.

Dairy Development Project	4 M	2002-2008.	No. of co-ops revived.	Society's reports.	DCO.	Management committee to spearhead the revival of Coops. GOK to give expertise.
Low-Cost Housing Thika, Juja and Ruiru Towns	6 M	2002-2008	No. of housing units constructed	Group report; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Management committees.	Group management committees provides management; DCO supervises.
Ruiru Water Supply Ruiru Town	12 M	2002-2008	No. of people connected with potable water.	DEC and DDC reports; Site inspection; Field reports.	DWE	Ruiru Municipal Council and GOK avail funds; GOK to provide technical back up.
Juja Water Supply Ruiru Division	6 M	2002-2008	No. of people supplied with potable water.	DDC and DEC reports.	DWE	GOK to provide funding.
Karimenu Water Supply Ndarugu Loc. Gatundu North	12 M	2003-2008	No. of people supplied with water.	DDC and DEC reports; Field visits.	DWE	GOK provide funds and technical support; Local community provides unskilled labour.
Ndarugu Self-Help Water Supply Gatundu North Division	12 M	2003-2008	No. of people supplied with water.	Field visits; DEC and DDC reports;	DWE	GOK to provide funds and supervise construction; Local community gives unskilled labour.
Thiririka Water Supply Kiganjo Location Gatundu North	15m	2002-2005	No. of additional people supplied with water.	Field inspection; DEC and DDC minutes; Field reports.	DWE	GOK/Donor funds; Local community to provide unskilled labour.
Ithanga Water Supply Kakuzi and Ithanga Locations Kakuzi Division	4 M	2002-2005	No. of additional people supplied with water.	DEC/DDC minutes; Field visits; Site inspection.	DWE	GOK/Donor provide funds; GOK to give technical support; Local community to provide unskilled labour
Gakoe Self Help Water Project Chania Location Gatundu Division	3 M	2002-2005	No. of people supplied with water.	Field visits; DEC/DDC minutes; Site inspection.	DWE	Donor, NGOs, local communities to provide funds; GOK gives technical support.
Mataara Self Help Water Project Chania Location Gatundu North	To be determined	2002-2004	Level of construction; No. of people with access to clean and safe water.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site visits.	DWE	Donors/project committee funds, GOK to avail technical support.
Kinyathena Water Project Juja Location Ruiru Division	To be determined	2004-2008	Borehole rehabilitated; No. of HH benefited.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection; Field reports.	DWE	Donors/GOK funds; GOK to give technical support.

Kwihota Water Project Ruiru Location Ruiru Division	To be determined	2002-2008	No. of consumers served; Distance to the nearest water point reduced.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection; Field reports.	DWE	Donors, private sector, GOK funds; GOK to offer technical support.
Juja Farm Self Help Water Project Juja Location Ruiru Division	To be determined	2002-2006	Length of pipes laid; No. of consumers served; Distance to the nearest water point.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection; Field reports.	DWE	Donors/GOK to avail funds; GOK to give technical support.
Ragia-Kiarutara Water Project Kariara Location Gatanga Division	To be determined	2002-2006	Length of pipes fitted; No. of consumers served; Distance to the nearest water point.	DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection; Field reports.	DWE	Donor/GOK funds; Private sector/ GOK to give technical support.
Gituamba Community Water Project Kakuzi Location Kakuzi Division	To be determined	2002-2008	Length of pipes laid; No. of people served.	Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection.	DWE	GOK, Donors, local community to provide funds.
Munyu Gatanyaga Self Help Water Project	To be determined	2002-2004	Length of pipes laid; No. of people served.	Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection.	DWE	Donors/GOK, local community fund; GOK gives technical support.
Lands and Settlement	4 M	2002-2004	No. of people settled; No. of title deeds issued.	Field visits; DEC/DDC minutes; Field reports; Survey maps	DALEO	GOK surveys and issue title deeds; Donors, CBOs, NGOs.
Fish Farming Demonstration Ponds	2.8 M	2003-2008	No. of ponds started.	Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	DFO	Donor/GOK funds; Local communities implements; Private sector funds;
Kimakia Fishing Camp	2.4 M	2002-2005	No. of ponds and cottages rehabilitated; Area of land land-scaped.	Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	DFO	Private sector/donor funds; Local community and GOK implements.
Fisheries Farming and Extension Programme	1.8 M	2002 - 2006	No. of farmers trained.	Field reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes.	DFO	Donors/GOK funds; GOK trains.
Agro-Forestry Project	0.8 M	2002-2008	No. of communal nurseries established.	Annual reports; DEC/DDC minutes; Site inspection.	DALEO	GOK to provide extension services; NGOs and CBO to give financial support; Farmers to intensify planting of trees.

4.2 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects and programmes in the district:-

Sector	Present Situation (2001)	Mid-Term (2004)	End of Plan Period (2008)
Health			
HIV/AIDS awareness	95%	100%	100%
HIV/AIDS incidence	34%	10%	5%
Immunization	80%	91%	95%
VCT	14%	24%	30%
Reproductive health services coverage	60%	70%	75%
Malnutrition	22%	18%	15%
Infant mortality rate/1000	63	35	20
Doctor/patient ratio in-patient	1:1,434	1:1,250	1:800
Education			
Adult literacy level	80%	83%	85%
Primary school enrolment rate (boys and girls)	83%	86%	90%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:29	1:27	1:26
Secondary school enrolment rate (boys and girls)	61%	65%	70%
Drop-out rate	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18	1:17	1:16
Physical Infrastructure			
No. of households with telephone connections	2,780	4,500	6,700
No. of Telephone booths	196	240	330
No. of household with access to piped water	75,252	78,143	80,432
No. of household with access to potable water	8,926	9,662	10,254
No. of household with electricity	28,995	32,000	35,000
No. of trading centres with electricity	35	42	49

