

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

The Tharaka 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 policy, which seeks to bridge the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through various advisory meetings and workshops and was responsible for the final approval of the Plan.

THARAKA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008

Chapter One: Provides an overview of the District in terms of its area, administrative structure, major physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the well-being of the Tharaka District in the period 1990-2000. It identifies the development challenges that the District faces.

Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Chapter Three: Presents the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It outlines 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 2002-2008 Tharaka DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 3-year Plan, and the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

FOREWORD

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

The Tharaka 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 Tharaka 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 2002-2008 Tharaka DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, and the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors
BTL	Bible Translation Literacy
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DCIO	District Criminal Investigations Officer
DDC	District Development Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFID	Department of International Development
DHMB	District Health Management Board
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRC	District Roads Committee
DSDDC	District Social Dimensions of Development Committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPHTFCP	Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project
FEW	Frontline Extension Works
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GOK	Government of Kenya
HA	Hectare
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KFE	Kenya Federation of Employers
KFF	Kenya Football Federation
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust

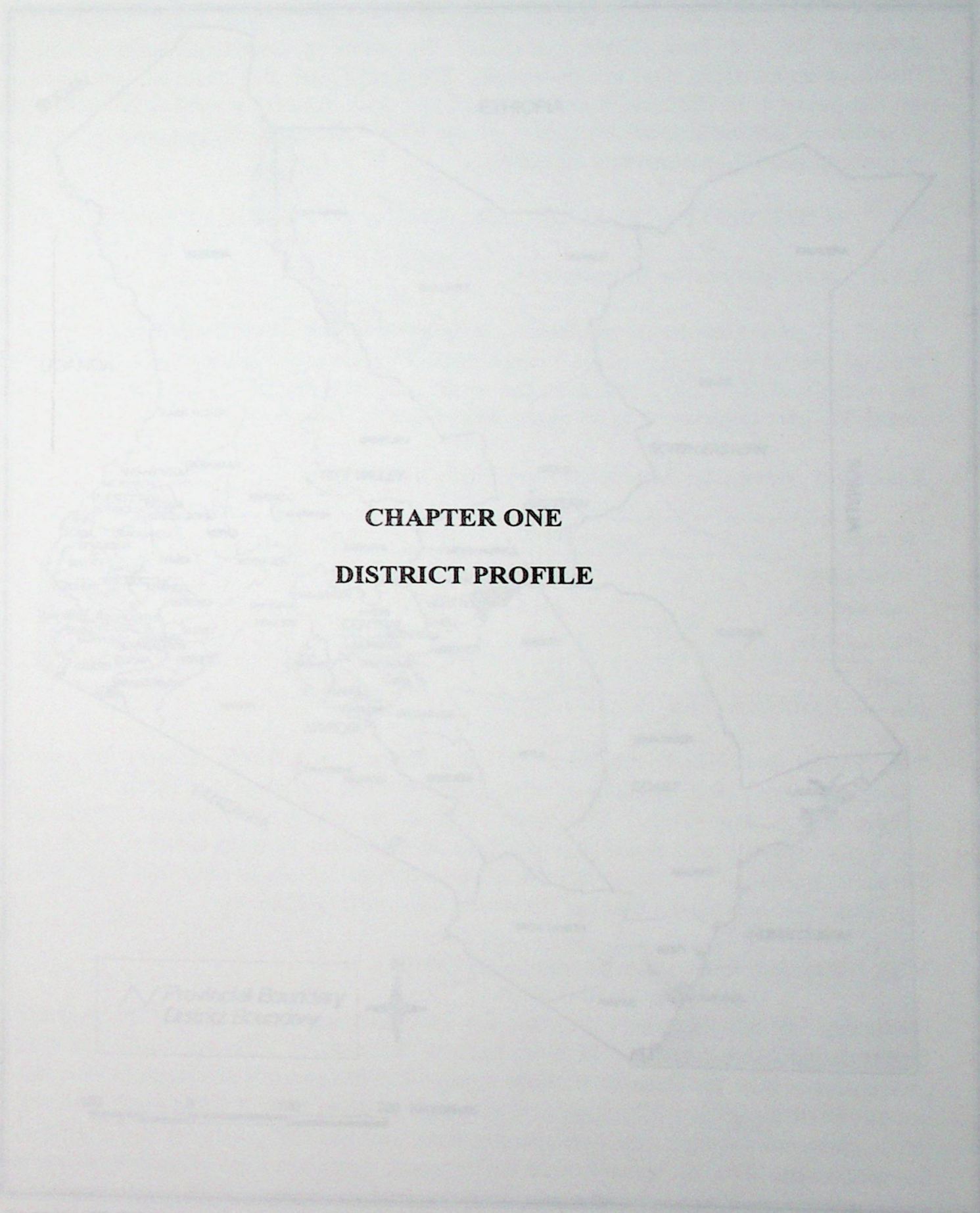
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOA & RD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MOR & PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NDP	National Development Plan
NFE	Non Formal Education
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
PFP	Partnership for Progress
PHO	Public Health Officer
PHT	Public Health Technician
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperative
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SISDO	Small Irrigation Schemes Development Organization
STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centre
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Assistant
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WFP	World Food Programme

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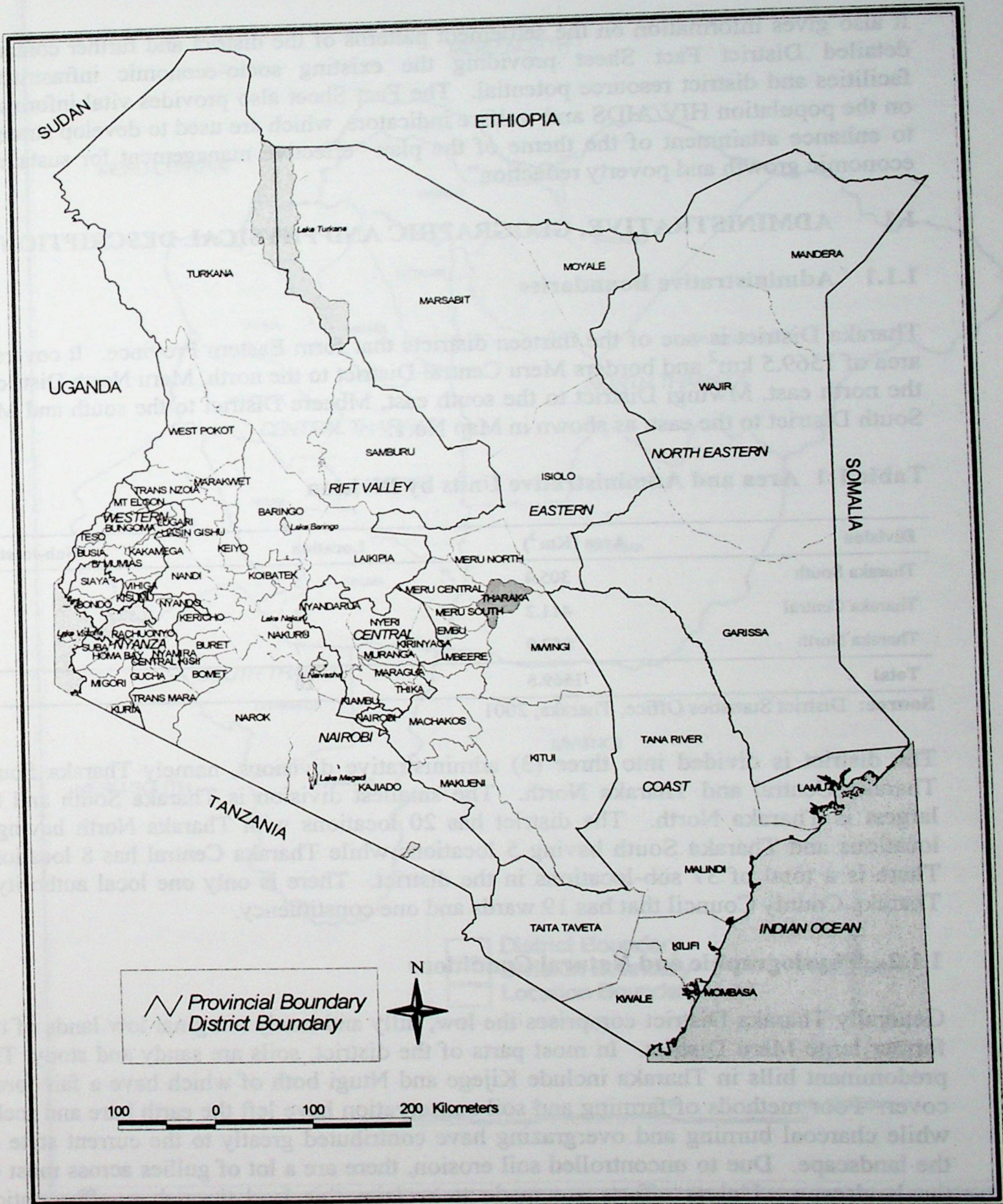
CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF THRUWA IN KENYA



CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF THARAKA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative divisions, main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district.

It also gives information on the settlement patterns of the district and further contains a detailed District Fact Sheet providing the existing socio-economic infrastructural facilities and district resource potential. The Fact Sheet also provides vital information on the population HIV/AIDS and welfare indicators, which are used to develop strategies to enhance attainment of the theme of the plan "effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Tharaka District is one of the thirteen districts that form Eastern Province. It covers an area of 1569.5 km² and borders Meru Central District to the north, Meru North District to the north east, Mwingi District to the south east, Mbeere District to the south and Meru South District to the east, as shown in Map No.1.

Table 1:1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	Location	Sub-location
Tharaka South	305.4	5	7
Tharaka Central	411.2	8	18
Tharaka North	852.9	7	12
Total	1569.5	20	37

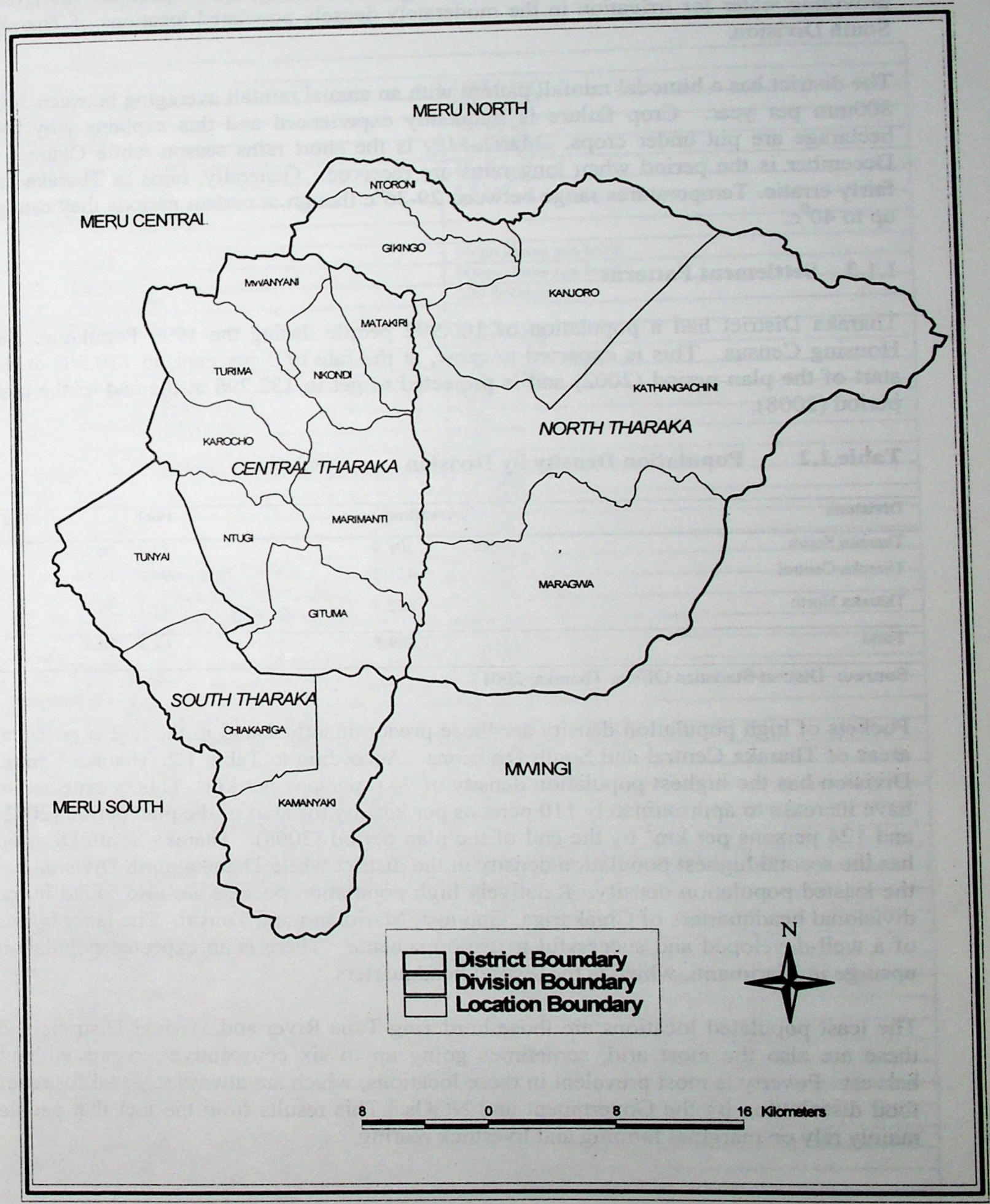
Source: District Statistics Office, Tharaka, 2001

The district is divided into three (3) administrative divisions, namely Tharaka South, Tharaka Central and Tharaka North. The smallest division is Tharaka South and the largest is Tharaka North. The district has 20 locations with Tharaka North having 7 locations and Tharaka South having 5 locations while Tharaka Central has 8 locations. There is a total of 37 sub-locations in the district. There is only one local authority – Tharaka County Council that has 19 wards and one constituency.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Generally Tharaka District comprises the low, hilly and sandy marginal low lands of the former large Meru District. In most parts of the district, soils are sandy and stony. The predominant hills in Tharaka include Kijege and Ntugi both of which have a fair forest cover. Poor methods of farming and soil conservation have left the earth bare and rocky while charcoal burning and overgrazing have contributed greatly to the current state of the landscape. Due to uncontrolled soil erosion, there are a lot of gullies across most of the landscape. Unless efforts are made to reclaim this land through re-afforestation programmes, the area will be of no economic importance to the district.

THARAKA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Numerous rivers which originate from both Mt. Kenya and Nyambene Hills transverse the district flowing eastwards as tributaries of Tana River. This includes Mutonga, Thingithu, Kathita, Thanatu, Thankatha, Kithinu and Ura rivers. These are the rivers providing water for irrigation in the moderately densely populated locations of Tharaka South Division.

The district has a bimodal rainfall pattern with an annual rainfall averaging between 500-800mm per year. Crop failure is frequently experienced and this explains why less hectarage are put under crops. March-May is the short rains season while October – December is the period when long rains are received. Generally, rains in Tharaka are fairly erratic. Temperatures range between 29-36⁰c though at certain periods they can go up to 40⁰c.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Tharaka District had a population of 100,992 people during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. This is expected to grow, at the rate of 3 per cent, to 110,503 at the start of the plan period (2002) and is projected to get to 132,296 at the end of the plan period (2008).

Table 1.2 Population Density by Division

Divisions	Area(km ²)	1999	2002
Tharaka South	305.4	82.4	90.2
Tharaka Central	411.2	94.6	109.9
Tharaka North	852.9	43.2	50.3
Total	1,569.5	64.3	70.4

Source: District Statistics Office, Tharaka, 2001

Pockets of high population density are those predominantly found in the higher potential areas of Tharaka Central and South Divisions. According to Table 1.2, Tharaka Central Division has the highest population density of 94.6 persons per km². This is expected to have increase to approximately 110 persons per km² by the start of the plan period (2002) and 124 persons per km² by the end of the plan period (2008). Tharaka South Division has the second highest population density in the district while Tharaka north Division has the leasted population density. Relatively high population pockets are also found in the divisional headquarters of Chiakariga, Gatunga, Marimanti and Tunyai. The latter boasts of a well-developed and successful irrigation scheme. There is an expected population upsurge in Marimanti, which is the district headquarters.

The least populated locations are those bordering Tana River and Mwingi Districts and these are also the most arid, sometimes going up to six consecutive seasons without harvest. Poverty is most prevalent in these locations, which are always targeted for relief food distribution by the Government and NGOs. This results from the fact that people mainly rely on marginal farming and livestock rearing.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet is prepared in a user-friendly manner providing factual and relevant information about the district at a glance. The data collected from all the sectors is as exhaustive as possible.

Area	
Total area	1569.5 km ²
Arable land	769.63 km ²
Non-Arable land	745.62 km ²
Water mass	Not available
Gazetted forest	45.75 km ²
Urban area	8.5 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	
Lowest – Usueni	500m above sea level
Highest – Kijege Hill	900m above sea level
Average annual rainfall	500-800mm
Rainfall by season:	
Short rains	March-May
Long rains	October-December
Temperature range	17°C – 36°C
Highest temperature (mean annual)	36°C
Lowest temperature (mean annual)	17°C
Average temperature	32°C
Demographic and Population Profiles (2002)	
Population size	110,503
Total no. of males	52,735
Total no. of females	57,768
Female/male sex ratio	100:90
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)	27,041
Total population of primary school going-age	31,250
Total population of secondary school going-age	1,505
Total labour force (15-64)	38,486
Dependency ratio	100:187
Population growth rate	3%
Population Density	
Highest density (Tharaka Central Division)	94.6
Lowest density (Tharaka Central Division)	43.2
Average density (District)	64.3
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start of the plan period (2002)	92,459
Rural population at the end of the plan period (2008)	
Urban Population	
Number of towns with population of 2000 and above	3 (Marimanti, Chiakariga and Gatunga)
Urban population at the start of the plan period	18,047
Crude birth rate	17.78/1000
Crude death rate	3.66/1000
Life expectancy	51 years
Infant mortality rate	76/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	76/1000
Total fertility rate	7.2
Social Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	20,239
Average household size	5
Female headed household	7,083
Number of disabled	271
Children in need of special protection	2635
Absolute poverty (District)	65%
Contribution to national poverty	0.48%
Sectoral contribution to HH income:	

Average household incomes	
Agriculture	70%
Rural self employment	15%
Wage employment	5%
Urban self employment	10%
Others	-
No. of unemployed	1,451
Agriculture:	
Total number of farms (small-scale)	25,000
Average farm size	
Small	4.6 ha
Large	Not available
Number of irrigation schemes	3
Number of people working in the agricultural sector	40%
Number of farmers having title deeds	N/A
Main food crops	Millet, sorghum, green-grams, cowpeas, pigeon, peas, beans, dolchos, maize, cassava
Main cash crops	Cotton, maize
Total acreage under food crops	32,161
Total acreage under cash crops	11,170
Main storage facilities:	
On-farm	Small traditional cribs (Miruru)
Off-farm	Not available
Population working in livestock sector	60%
Total number of ranches	Not available
Average size of ranches	Not available
Main livestock reared:	Goats, zebu, sheep, poultry-indigenous black donkeys, bee-keeping
Land carrying capacity	1 livestock unit per ha.
Population working in livestock sector	60%
Size of gazetted forests	4,575 ha
Size of non-gazetted forest	Not available
Main forest products	Charcoal, tamarind pulp
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Sawmills furniture works)	4%
Health	
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria, diseases of respiratory system, intestinal worm
Doctor/patient ratio	1:100,992
No. of health posts	13
No. of health clinics	11
No of hospitals	1
Average distance to nearest health facility	7km
Education	
Pre-primary schools	
No. of pre-primary schools	155
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	3170 (36.5%)
Girls	3126 (36.65%)
Total drop-out rate by sex:	
Boys	25.63%
Girls	20.74%
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:40
Average years of schools attendance	2 years
Primary	
No. of primary schools	152
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	12,114 (93.5%)
Girls	12,840 (99.5)
Total drop-out rate by sex:	
Boys	32.79%
Girls	47.75%
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:55
Average years of schools attendance	10
Secondary	

Number of public secondary schools	10 years				
Total Enrolment by sex:					
	Boys	681	(11.9%)		
	Girls	824	(13.8%)		
Total dropout rate by sex:					
	Boys	6.86%			
	Girls	3.52%			
Teacher/pupils ratio		1:13.4			
Average years of school attendance		3 Years			
Adult Literacy					
No. of adult literacy classes		43			
Enrolment by sex					
	Males	176			
	Females	682			
Drop-out rate by sex					
	Males	38%			
	Females	62%			
Literacy levels by sex					
	Males	84.7%			
	Females	69.6%			
Tertiary					
No. of other training institutions		4			
Polytechnics		3			
Cooperatives					
No. of active cooperatives by types:					
Saccos		1			
Agriculture		Not available			
Cooperatives		Not available			
Unions		Not available			
Housing		Not available			
Key cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years		Not available			
Total registered members by type		1010			
Total turnover by type		Not Available			
Water and Sanitation					
Number of households with access to piped water		1,433			
Number of households with access to potable water		7,500			
Number of boreholes		346			
Number of permanent rivers		8			
Number of wells		-			
Number of protected springs		N/A			
Number of households with roof catchment		18607			
Average distance to nearest potable water point		2 km			
Number of VIP latrines		N/A			
Energy Sector					
No. of households with electricity connections		1			
No. of trading centers with electricity		1			
% rural households using solar electricity		10%			
% households using firewood/charcoal		100%			
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas		95%			
Transport Facilities					
	Division	Bitumen	Marrum/Gravel	Earth	Total
	North	-	5.0	440.3	445.3
	Central	-	0.5	771.4	351.5
	South	-	3.0	348.5	771.9
	Total	NIL	8.5	1560.2	1568.7
No. of public service vehicles		24			
Communication					
No. of households with telephone connections		7			
No. of private and public organization with telephones		39			
Mobile service coverage		Not covered			
No. of posts/sub post offices		5			
No. of telephone booths connections		6			
No. of households without radios		-			
No. of cyber cafes		NA			

Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
No. of trading centres	41
No. of hotels	NA
No. of tourist class hotels	NA
Main tourist attractions	NA
No. of registered hotels	NA
No. of licensed businesses	NA
Total No. of informal sector enterprises	91
Bank and Financial Institutions	
No. of banks	None
Volume of credit provided	N/A
Other financial institutions	Not available
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of micro-finance institutions	Not available

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview and implementation status of the 1997-2001 Plan. It is, however important to note that Tharaka District was carved out of the former Tharaka-Nithi District in 1998 and therefore did not have an independent District Development Plan. Given that Tharaka is a new district, the sectoral performance given in this chapter will be based on the former Tharaka Nithi District. The chapter also provides the linkages between the District Development Plan, National Development Plan, Poverty Eradication Plan, sectoral development and master plans and other policy documents. The major development challenges and crosscutting issues expected during the 2002-2008 Plan period are also elaborated upon to ensure successful implementation of the plan proposals.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Tharaka District as earlier pointed out, was carved out of the former Tharaka-Nithi District in 1998 and therefore did not have an independent District Development Plan. However, the Meru South District Development Plan (1997-2001) of which Tharaka District formed part of sought to utilize its vast resource potential to develop. The plan focused on the path of industrial transformation with the aim of enabling the district to increase employment and thus boost its gross domestic product in line with the national policy of industrialization by the year 2020.

To realize this objective, the plan started by identifying constraints that were impacting negatively on the district's resource potential exploitation. Notable among them were underdeveloped human resources, poor and inadequate infrastructured facilities, and inadequate and poorly developed raw materials for industrial development, poor marketing systems and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

Upon identifying these constraints, the plan spelt out specific strategies to address them hence providing a congenial environment for the district's industrial transformation. This entailed, inter alia, increased coverage of electricity supply, improvement in the maintenance of the existing roads and telecommunication network, improved provision of safe water and sanitation as well as improved accessibility to credit facilities. Other measures encompassed improved enrolment in schools, provision of quality health care and intensified exploitation of the local resources.

By the end of the Plan period, however, none of the set targets had been realized in the then Tharaka Division; (presently Tharaka District). For example, access to quality health services is still poor either due to long distances to the nearest health facility or prohibitive charges. Road network remains both inadequate and poor and even electricity has not been extended to reach the targeted population.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

During the previous Tharaka Nithi District Development Plan, very few project proposals were funded and it was even worse for those that were to be implemented in the then Tharaka Division. The Plan under review had about 28 project proposals that were earmarked for implementation in the current Tharaka District. Out of these, only four (4)

were implemented, some of which were not even completed as Table 2.1 indicates. This picture presents a paltry 14 per cent implementation rate of the plan.

Table 2.1 Projects Implemented During the 1997-2001 Plan Period

Project Name	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Road C92 Ciakariga Mitunguu	MOR & PW	Completed 2000
Tharaka Water and Sanitation Project	MENR	Completed 1999
Mutunguu-Tunyai Chiakariga Water Supply	MENR	El-Nino funded Not expected to benefit Tharaka Little progress
Nguuru Gakirwe Irrigation Project	Diocese of Meru	Very successful CDTF funded
Ruungu Irrigation Project	MOA & RD	SISDO/ADB funded Abandoned

Source: District Planning Unit, Tharaka, 2001

One of the major beneficiaries of the implemented projects include the farmers of the Nguuru-Gakirwe Irrigation Project. The project aimed to increase acreage under irrigation from 250 acres in 1997 to 400 acres in 2001 all of which was achieved.

SIDA funded Tharaka Water and Sanitation Project, a total of 346 boreholes were drilled and equipped. These are spread all over the district and most of them were successfully implemented. The other project that was successfully implemented was the C92 road in Tharaka South.

Constraints: The implementation of the proposed projects and programmes over the plan period was therefore hampered by lack of inadequate funds. Shifting of priorities owing to natural phenomenon like the El-Nino induced rains and prolonged drought affected almost all sectors in the district.

The conventional neglect of the then Tharaka Division in the execution of development projects and programs also contributed to the low implementation rate of projects in the area over the plan period. A case in point is the Roads 2000 and El-Nino Emergency Projects whose implementation was wholly concentrated in other areas of the then Tharaka Nithi District (the present Meru South District). There has also been poor community participation in development projects mainly owing to high levels of poverty in the district.

Lessons Learnt: The implementation of projects under GOK funding registered a poor performance compared with those funded by NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders. For example, there are on-going projects like Kibung'a Health Centre funded by the African Development Bank (ADB) and Mitunguu-Tunyai-Muthangacwa Irrigation Project funded by IFAD under the Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Projects – all started in the last plan period. The grading of roads under the Fuel Levy Funds achieved little progress. Besides, a number of projects whose implementation started were not captured in the DDP owing to shift in development priorities.

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

The theme for the 2002-2008 DDP is "Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction". To realize the two-pronged goals of sustainable growth and poverty reduction, the district will direct its efforts towards optimal utilization of the existing resource potential both natural and human. The National Development Plan identifies Agriculture and Rural Development as a lead sector in poverty reduction. The Tharaka DDP therefore links well with the NDP as it identifies the same sector as the priority sector to enable realization of the theme of the plan in the district.

The plan is also prepared as a medium-term linkage between the three-year PRSP-MTEF and the 15 years National Poverty Eradication Plan. The Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its application to Planning in Kenya was the first post-independence policy document to formally define the basic problems of under development in Kenya as poverty; ignorance and diseases. The 2002-2008 Plan sets the priorities and strategies for the district to realize sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, poverty being a continuing theme since independence.

These priorities and strategies incorporate the programmes and plans developed by local authorities, NGOs, CBOs, religious organizations and other development agents in the district. For example, the Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) for the district is at its final stages of development and preliminary results indicate that just like the PRSP, it will identify Agriculture and Rural Development and Physical Infrastructure as the priority sectors for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the district.

The plan once again recognizes the existence of other several policy documents and sessional papers that set broad sectoral agenda. It harmonises all these and will be the guiding documents for development programming in the district. In other words, Tharaka DDP will be a benchmark for translating national policy documents into tangible district specific projects and programmes. Hence the link is solidified when the DDP's projects and programmes implement the NDP objectives.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Tharaka is a district faced with many challenges that hinder its development. Among them is poor communication and infrastructure, unemployment, low agricultural and livestock production, land ownership and cross border conflicts. Of major concern is the high dropout rate in schools (primary), which stands at 32.79 per cent and 47.75 per cent for boys and girls respectively. This is attributed to poverty, which stands at 65 per cent in absolute terms. Cultural beliefs particularly the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) practice largely contributes to the high drop out rate among girls.

The district has a very poor road network which suffered serious damages during the El Nino rains of 1998. Most of these roads have not been repaired. It has no tarmac road and the roads connecting it to the high potential districts of Meru Central and Meru South are poorly maintained rendering them impassable during the rainy season. The district is

served by a small manual telephone exchange that is inadequate and cannot cope with the overall demand. Postal services are also inadequate. This has made communication within and outside quite difficult.

Tharaka is a semi arid district which experiences long spells of drought, very low rainfall and has poor stony soils. This results in poor production of food crops save for traditional crops such as millet, sorghum, pigeon peas, green grams and cowpeas.

Although the district provides favourable conditions for ranching, beef cattle, sheep and goats, the livestock reared is of poor quality. On the whole, the full potential for traditional foods and livestock production has not been fully exploited because of poor marketing. This has impacted negatively on the food security situation in the district.

The collapse of the cotton industry denied the district production and marketing opportunities of cotton, which is the only cash crop the district, is capable of producing. Although signs of revival are eminent, the current prices are still low. The only cotton ginnery at Tunyai is unoperational.

Land ownership was identified as an issue of grave concern in the district during the PRSP consultative forums. Only few parcels of land have been adjudicated and the title deeds issued, which has resulted in numerous land disputes. Cross border conflicts with the neighbouring districts are common as the district boundaries are yet to be confirmed. The unemployment rate is estimated to be 84 per cent. Only 6,206 people, out of an estimated labour force of 57,322 are engaged in wage employment.

The major crosscutting issues in the district thus include, inter alia, population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and disaster management.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Groups

Age Cohort	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0 - 4	15,750	17,233	18,299	19,430	20,632
5 - 9	14,354	15,706	16,677	17,708	18,803
10 -14	14,740	16,128	17,125	18,184	19,309
15 -19	12,930	14,148	15,023	15,951	16,938
20 -24	9,764	10,684	11,344	12,046	12,790
25 -29	7,408	8,106	8,607	9,139	9,704
30 -34	5,108	5,589	5,935	6,302	6,691
35 -39	4,647	5,085	5,399	5,733	6,087
40 -44	3,477	3,804	4,040	4,289	4,555
45 -49	2,968	3,248	3,448	3,662	3,888
50 -54	2,775	3,036	3,224	3,423	3,635
55 -59	1,837	2,010	2,134	2,266	2,406
60 -64	1,476	1,615	1,715	1,821	1,934
65 -69	1,242	1,359	1,443	1,532	1,627
70 -74	976	1,068	1,134	1,204	1,279
75 -79	624	683	725	770	817
80 +	916	1,002	1,064	1,130	1,200
Total	100,992	110,503	117,336	124,592	132,296

Source: District Statistics Office, Tharaka, 2001

The population of Tharaka District stood at 100,992 people during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. It is expected to grow at a rate of 3 per cent rising to 110,503 in the year 2002 and 132,296 at the end of the plan period as Table 2.2 shows.

The projections indicated that the young population (0-14) would account for 44.4 per cent at the start of the plan period while the aged 60 and above will account for 5.3 per cent of the total population. Both groups will add up to 49.7 per cent and this give a dependency of ratio of 100:187. The large numbers of dependants will lead to low savings and strain the existing health and education facilities.

Table 2.3 District Population Projections by Sex and Age

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	7,943	7,807	8,691	8,542	9,228	9,070	9,799	9,631	10,405	10,227
5 - 9	7,188	7,166	7,865	7,841	8,351	8,326	8,868	8,841	9,416	9,387
10 - 14	7,432	7,308	8,132	7,996	8,635	8,491	9,169	9,016	9,736	9,573
15 - 19	6,276	6,654	6,867	7,281	7,292	7,731	7,743	8,209	8,221	8,717
20 - 24	4,110	5,654	4,497	6,186	4,775	6,569	5,070	6,975	5,384	7,407
25 - 29	3,240	4,168	3,545	4,561	3,764	4,843	3,997	5,142	4,244	5,460
30 - 34	2,414	2,694	2,641	2,948	2,805	3,130	2,978	3,324	3,162	3,529
35 - 39	2,141	2,506	2,343	2,742	2,487	2,912	2,641	3,092	2,805	3,283
40 - 44	1,648	1,828	1,803	2,000	1,915	2,124	2,033	2,255	2,159	2,395
45 - 49	1,348	1,620	1,475	1,773	1,566	1,882	1,663	1,999	1,766	2,122
50 - 54	1,265	1,510	1,384	1,652	1,470	1,754	1,561	1,863	1,657	1,978
55 - 59	860	977	941	1,069	999	1,135	1,061	1,205	1,127	1,280
60 - 64	605	871	662	953	703	1,012	746	1,075	793	1,141
65 - 69	577	665	631	728	670	773	712	820	756	871
70 - 74	433	544	474	595	503	632	534	671	567	713
75 - 79	294	329	322	360	342	382	363	406	385	431
80 +	422	495	462	542	490	575	521	611	553	648
Total	48,196	52,796	52,735	57,768	55,996	61,340	59,458	65,133	63,135	69,161

Source: District Statistics Office, Tharaka, 2001

The female population is estimated at 57,768 at the start of the Plan period while that of males is 52,735 hence presenting a female/male ratio of 100:90.

Table 2.4 Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	11,861	11,707	12,978	12,809	13,781	13,602	14,633	14,443	15,537	15,336
14 - 17	5,324	5,456	5,825	5,970	6,186	6,339	6,568	6,731	6,974	7,147
15 - 25	11,226	13,488	12,283	14,758	13,043	15,671	13,849	16,640	14,706	17,669
15 - 49		25,124		27,490		29,190		30,995		32,912
15 - 64	23,907	28,482	26,158	31,164	27,776	33,091	29,494	35,138	31,317	37,310

Source: District Statistics Office, Tharaka, 2001

Age 6-13: This constitutes the school age going children and is actually the largest age group in the district. They make a total of 25,787 (or 23.4 per cent of the total

population) at the beginning of the plan period and are projected to increase to 30,873 at the end of the Plan period. The biggest challenge facing this group is that of high drop out rate in schools, which stands at 32.79 per cent and 47.75 per cent for boys and girls respectively. This is mainly attributed to poverty and traditional beliefs. However, the increasing population of this group call for expansion of secondary schools, particularly girls' schools that are very few in the district. They also call for the establishment of new facilities and expansion of the existing local tertiary institutions.

Age 14-17: This constitutes the secondary school going age. They are estimated at 11,795 or 10.7 per cent at the beginning of the Plan period and are expected to increase to 14,121 at the end of the period. This calls for urgent establishment and expansion of the existing schools particularly for girls as they are viewed as crucial in poverty reduction efforts.

Age 15-64: This bracket of the population forms the labour force. The group stands at 57,322 or 50.3 per cent at the beginning of the Plan period and is projected to increase to 68,627 at the end of the Plan period. Given that the agriculture sector employs the bulk of the labour force, expansion of the irrigable farming and activities will be necessary to absorb this big number. There is a great potential for irrigation in the district as there exists a total of 7000 ha of idle land, only 328 ha (4.7 per cent) of which has been exploited. Besides, the eight permanent rivers in the district are under-utilised.

2.4.2 Poverty

The distribution of relief food and the school-feeding programme, are some of the indicators of the extent of poverty. In the year 2000 alone, 42,500 people received relief food while 30,000-school going children benefited from the school feeding programme. This translates to about 69 per cent of the population. This together with the fact that on average, each family has more than six members and a morbidity rate of about 18 per cent translate roughly to an overall poverty equivalent to that of Mwingi and other semi arid districts.

Due to dependence on unreliable and unpredictable means of livelihood, poverty is widespread standing at 65 per cent in absolute terms. This has led to emigration of the youth in search of food and employment leaving behind the weak and women. This has greatly affected the overall development of the district, as most of the emigrants are the active labour force.

The main source of livelihood of the people revolves around marginal farming and livestock rearing which are greatly affected by long spells of drought, which at times lead to total crop failure and massive loss of livestock. The GOK past policy of distributing free food has further had a negative impact on the people in the form of dependency syndrome. Despite the district being endowed with 10 permanent rivers, people have made no effort to make full use of this potential. This is despite the soils and climate being very suitable for fruits, horticulture and vegetables.

Locations along the Tana River and bordering Mwingi District, constituting more than a quarter of the district, are the most arid, inaccessible and have security problems hence being the worst hit by poverty.

The fact that Tharaka District did not exist before 1999 implies that the Welfare Monitoring Surveys of 1994 and 1997 were conducted under Tharaka Nithi District. Tharaka, which was a division by then, contributed only three sample clusters out of the 24 cluster samples from which data was collected. However, the overall district contribution to the national poverty stands at 0.48 per cent.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the district is estimated at 25 per cent. With the absence of a sentinel surveillance centre in the district, the estimate is merely based on those of Meru Central and South. It is hoped that the current ongoing project on Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) will enable the district to set its own database centre on HIV/AIDS prevalence. The overall impact of this scourge will be felt in all sectors.

Agriculture, being the priority sector and employer of the largest proportion of the population, is bound to loss greatly from the scourge. A great loss of skills, manpower and savings spent on drugs, which could have otherwise been invested in land, will heavily be felt. Schools will also lose in the form of man hours lost by teachers due to ill health teachers while the health facilities will be overburden with sick patients.

Meanwhile, there is need for continued creation of awareness. Provision of protective measures and a greater intersectoral collaboration at all levels to save our human resource base from this scourge. This will remain an on-going activity throughout the Plan period. New developments like the provision of anti-retroviral drugs and others that may arise will be approximately incorporated into the programme.

The available resources in the district will be channelled towards care and protection of the infected and the affected. To respond to the menace, the District Aids Control Committee (DACC) will carry out intensive sensitisation campaigns to ensure that the right knowledge about the scourge is imparted to the local people especially the youth. This is expected to lower the prevalence rate.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender concerns in development planning for Tharaka District are broad and diverse. On access and control of resources, almost all the land is owned by men except for a few businesswomen in major towns like the District Headquarters. There are very few women groups in the district, only 101, compared to over 200 self-help youth groups which are dominated by men.

On leadership, there are only two women councillors. The practice of female genital mutilation is very high throughout the district inspite of a lot of efforts made by the Provincial Administration to stop the practice. Culture has therefore held back the participation of women in the development of the district. This is a pointer to how culture is against women's advancement in almost all sectors of development. Most of the women groups are involved in projects aimed at providing basic needs to the family especially shelter, utensils, household equipment etc. with a very small percentage involved in income generating activities e.g. purchase and sale of cereals, goat keeping etc. The need for a micro-credit scheme for women which was captured in the just

concluded Development Plan never got any support from either the GOK or NGOs. This therefore means there is need for a baseline survey of women group activities, and training to ease the existing gender disparities.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Generally, a disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing grave human, property, socio-economic and environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its resources. There are both natural and man-made disasters.

The most probable natural disasters in the district would include floods, drought/famine, landslides, and earthquakes, among others. The causes of landslides and floods would be attributed to large-scale deforestation both in upper regions where rivers originate and lower areas where it would be accelerated by charcoal burning. Poor cropping patterns, overgrazing, sand harvesting and poor and/or lack of conservation techniques on the other hand, cause drought and famine.

Manmade disaster that can occur in the district include conflict along the disputed borders with Meru North District or with other neighbouring districts.

To ward-off the possibility of experiencing a natural disaster, the local community has been constantly sensitised on the hazards of environmental degradation and, as such, a ban on hilltop farming and charcoal burning has been put in place since the inception of the district. The community has also been discouraged from settling along riverbanks to ward-off vulnerability to floods. Besides, the Government comes to the aid of the community during rain failure and poor harvests to mitigate the effects of famine. Currently, it is involved, in conjunction with the World Food Programme, in the Food for Work Programme while the Catholic Relief Service, an arm of the Diocese of Meru, and are coming to aid the community in provision of seeds.

Besides, the Government, through the Social Dimensions of Development Committee (SDDC) and the National Food Steering Group, carry out regular food assessment exercises as the basis upon which famine relief food is provided.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter sets the general context for the study. It discusses the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, and the significance of the study. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction, Chapter 2 is the literature review, Chapter 3 is the district development strategies and priorities, Chapter 4 is the data collection and analysis, and Chapter 5 is the conclusion and recommendations.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 District Development Strategies

The concept of district development strategies has evolved over time. It refers to a set of policies and programs designed to promote economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in a specific district. The strategies are based on the district's resources, strengths, and weaknesses.

2.2 District Development Priorities

The district will identify its key development priorities based on the findings of the study. These priorities will be used to guide the formulation of district development strategies and to monitor and evaluate the progress of the district's development.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The district will identify its key development priorities based on the findings of the study. These priorities will be used to guide the formulation of district development strategies and to monitor and evaluate the progress of the district's development.

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3.1.3 Importance of Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the district's economy. It provides a source of income and employment for the majority of the population. The district will focus on promoting agricultural development through various programs and policies.

Further, the district will focus on promoting agricultural development through various programs and policies. This will include providing technical assistance, access to credit, and marketing services to farmers.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan. It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next seven years.

The sectoral strategies are discussed under the following headings: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development; Information Communications Technology; Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will design and implement projects that ensure that the most evident of all resources such as water, are exploited and utilized in a suitable manner. It will continue to offer services to the community to promote employment and marketing for agricultural products.

The district will re-introduce cotton as an alternative source of income. Introduction, promotion and production of traditional food crops and horticulture will help ensure food security at household level while at the same time acting as an alternative source of income. New and existing NGOs will be encouraged to invest in micro-irrigation projects and also to help protect the existing springs as an alternative source of clean and safe drinking water.

The sector will further ensure that farm inputs, particularly seeds are availed to the farmers in good time in preparation for dry planting. During the plan period, land demarcation and registration process will be enhanced to guarantee land ownership and hence enhance proper land use practices.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and livelihood in Tharaka District. It offers employment to 70 per cent of the population directly or indirectly. It promotes development through support of agro-based industries particularly the ginnery and fruit processing in Tharaka South. The little development that is visible in the district has come, by and large, through savings by members of Tharaka Nithi Teachers Sacco.

Further, the sector has gone a long way towards providing safe and clean water to the residents of the district. It has also gone a long way in addressing poverty where farmers

produce various forms of drought tolerant crops while keeping a variety of livestock together with beekeeping. Sand harvesting and charcoal burning are the only sources of income to the local community.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government is a major stakeholder in the sector. It is expected to play a crucial role of providing technical staff who educate farmers on improved farming techniques, guiding them in resource conservation, utilization of the available surface water resources (rivers) for irrigation and domestic use. Food security, processing, preservation and utilization of locally produced foodstuffs will also be another major responsibility of the government. The farmers are also educated on viable research findings for them to adopt and increase production.

The private sector has a role to play in the district mainly through marketing and processing of agricultural products thus acting as farm products outlets. The processing sector is still underdeveloped. The private sector also offers market outlets for farm products such as cereals, cotton, livestock products etc.

A few NGOs and churches have been contributing to agricultural development. These include Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) and Plan International. Churches, for example, the Catholic Church, have contributed a lot to agricultural development e.g. through provision of planting seeds and resource conservation and on-farm training.

Donors will contribute to agricultural development but mainly through the churches. The government is encouraging the local community to form CBOs through which the technical staff will be able to convey important messages or technologies in relation to production, marketing, processing, irrigation etc.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Food Security	To develop food self-sufficiency at household level and surplus for sale.	Lack of adequate Front-line Extension Workers (FEW) as a result of employment freeze by the GOK; Poor soil fertility; Poor and erratic rainfall; Inadequate means of transport; Reduced funding to the Department of Agriculture.	Formation of CBOs through which the few FEWs available can educate the farmers; Donors, churches, NGOs can use the same groups; Increase the range of dry land crops that can do well in the district; Create awareness towards improving farm incomes and crop yield through irrigation.
Crop Development	Improve cash crop production.	Poor infrastructure (roads) which affect commodity movement, input supply and marketing; Lack of organized market for cash crop such as cotton, sunflower; Lack of credit to farmers due to unavailability of title deeds that can be used as collateral.	Involvement of stakeholders e.g. gineries in cotton development; Encourage private entrepreneurs to go into food processing which triggers off commodity demand while creating employment.

Research and Development	To strengthen farmer-staff-research linkages for improved agriculture and carry out farmer demand driven extension research.	Reduced funding; Most farmers are illiterate and adapt slowly to new technology pertaining to resource management and general crop husbandry; Poor agricultural development due to lack of land ownership (no title deeds in most parts of the district); Lack of title deeds limits farmers accessibility to bank loans; Poor funding to the Department of Land Adjudication.	Department concerned to enhance demarcation and issue of title deeds; Improve infrastructure for KARI to have ready access to the district; Have closer ties with KARI especially in farmer-staff-research linkage; Improvement of infrastructure to improve on commodity movement and to make it easy for stakeholders such as KARI to reach the farmers; Strengthening of farmer-staff-research linkages while carrying out research and extension which is farmer demand driven.
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	Encourage investment in agricultural financial sectors.	No financiers are willing to invest where there is no title deeds; Financing institutions are absent in the district.	Advise the few farmers with title deeds to seek financial support from the financial institutions existing in neighbouring districts; Accomplish land demarcation to make it possible for farmers to attract investors e.g. banks, NGOs, private investors etc.
Rural Water Supply	Have water accessible to as many community based groups as possible particularly for carrying out irrigation and domestic use	Lack of farmer awareness of water as a resource that can boost agricultural production and improve livelihood; High cost of water supply infrastructure.	Create awareness about the water in rivers as a resource for production; Encourage CBOs to start doing small-scale irrigation.
Environment	Improve environment through conservation of natural resources e.g. soil and water; Promote rural afforestation; Encourage preservations of existing indigenous trees; Avoid cultivation on hilly slopes and gazetted hills; Discourage charcoal burning by developing alternative sources of income and energy; Proper disposal of plastics (e.g. polythene); Protection of river banks; Encourage roadside afforestation; Avoid uncontrolled burning of bush and farm trash.	Poor knowledge about the environment by the local community; Absence of tree nurseries nearby; Poverty and lack of alternative sources of income (reason for charcoal burning); Lack of land ownership; Lack of enforcement of laws that promote environmental conservation.	Improve communities' knowledge on preservation and improvement of environment; CBOs to be encouraged to start tree nurseries; Enforce laws governing preservation of environment; Enhance land demarcation to create sense of ownership.
Land Administrative Survey and Human Settlement	Safeguard public interest; Ensure proper and sustainable use of land	80% of the district is not adjudicated to completion.	Complete the exercise of adjudication in all divisions where it is

	resource.		ongoing; Initiate and complete registration process where it is not done.
Livestock Development	Improved livestock production.	Poor farmers' knowledge in most aspects of livestock production/breeding, feeding, disease/pest control; Seriously reduced staff numbers (FEW's) at farmers' level; Poor forage due to unreliable weather; Poor marketing infrastructure (only a few buyers are able to reach Tharaka); Lack of land demarcation – farmers cannot conserve their grazing fields; Inputs inaccessibility as they are found far away in other districts.	Educate farmers through CBOs; Intensify tours and field days; Improve on staff numbers at farmers' level; Improve infrastructure (roads) for more buyers to reach Tharaka and for farmers; Introduce suitable hard fodder; Improve livestock marketing infrastructure; Land demarcation.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP) District wide	To promote horticulture through rehabilitation of Mitunguu/Tunyai /Muthangacwe furrow irrigation; To promote traditional food crops through bulking quality seed, processing, training communities on utilization and promotion; To support institutional strengthening and project coordination progress.	Increase farmers' income; Improve food security; Rehabilitate two furrows; Setting up two bulking sites at each project location; Train project management committees of the two projects.	Promotion of rational utilization and protection of natural resources, e.g. water for irrigation; Develop traditional food crops in the district which falls under ASAL; Strengthen specific support services (NGOs, private & Govt.) for horticultural crops; Enhance input supplies and marketing facilities; Strengthen and reorientation extension system in the district; Support beneficiary participation in planning and development; Strengthen extension support services (mobility, extension, farmer involvement, and demonstrations); Promote marketing through processing and promotion; Support KARI in undertaking necessary research and establish farmer-staff-research linkage; Support horticulture by loaning farmer groups with pumps; Provide credit to farmers on loan.

Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Projects (HTFCP) District wide	Same as EPHTFCP except this project funds new irrigation projects.	Increase farmers' income; Improve food security.	Same as EPHTFCP; Aims at funding Rungu irrigation project.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP) District wide	To improve the standard of living of the farmers; To build capacity of staff and farmers; To improve farmers' knowledge on discovering opportunities for tapping to improve livelihood.	Intensify extension services in three focal areas (FAs) each in every division; Each FA to address 350 farms per financial year.	Conduct PRAs to establish farmers needs; Promote opportunities to farmers as a guide for them to see what opportunities and untapped resources surround them; Establish common interest groups through which relevant agricultural technologies can be extended; Assist farmers to carry out a farm business plan; Establish NGOs and stakeholders and incorporate them in the focal area (F.A.); Train farmers to continue all their activities after one financial year.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revitalization of Cotton production	1	To provide farmers with alternative crop for ASAL regions; To raise family income and reduce sale of food crops; To support textile farmers; To take advantage of AGOA.	Double hectareage under cotton production and create employment; Provide adequate supply of cotton seed to ginneries; Increase acreage under cash crops to 12,300 by end of plan period.	Promote cotton production in this ASAL district as one of few cash crops than can thrive within; Provide improved cotton seed variety (HART 89m). Justification: This will augment the source of income as it will be the only cash crop for the district; Promotion of employment.
Irrigation Development All Divisions	2	To provide adequate supply of water to farmers for irrigation; To produce adequate supply of local vegetables (cow peas and kales); To improve farms income by growing export vegetables.	Improve availability of fresh vegetables in local markets for export; To have at least two irrigation projects per Division; Increase acreage under cash crop to 12.3 by 2008.	Create awareness about possibility of improving yields and incomes by growing horticultural crops using irrigation; Develop group based small scale projects; Train of farmers in irrigation. Justification. This will improve on food security; Source of income and local processing will provide employment.
Mango Production District wide	3	To provide farmers with alternative source of income to avoid dependence on food cash crops; To create employment; To make use of the ASAL conditions of the	Establish 2-mother orchard for sourcing bud wood.	Introduce mango production as an opportunity to utilize the districts ASAL condition; Introduce improved mango seedlings; Establish mother orchard for sourcing bud wood;

		districts for irrigation purposes.		Training of farmers in grafting, pest control, harvesting and post harvesting techniques. Justification: This is expected to augment household income since there is ready market in the processing sector; It will also provide employment.
Paw Paw Production All Divisions	4	Provide farmers with added source of income and food.	Ensure 50% of farmers in the district grow paw-paw for local processing.	Introduction of improved varieties; Creation of awareness to grow paw paws as a dry land crop; Avail quality seeds; Training in production techniques. Justification Household income due to ready market; Promote employment.

B: New Project Proposal: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Poultry Improvement District wide	1	To reduce importation of eggs into the district (self sufficiency); To improve farm income/standard of living through sale of eggs/birds.	Start at least two new poultry groups per division.	Creation of awareness; Poultry management; Education housing, feeding, disease/pest control; Acquisition of hybrid cocks for cross breeding with indigenous hens; Acquire improve breed of pullets and cockerels for nuclear stock. Justification: Poultry farm is a vital source of income for the local community to meet small household needs, hence poverty reduction.
Dairy Goats Project Tunyai Nkondi Locations	2	To improve on milk supply; To improve farm income; To reduce milk importation and ensure self sufficiency; To utilize small farms for milk production.	Start at least one per division.	Creation of awareness; Acquisition of dairy ducks; Goats management training feeding, breeding, disease/pest control. Justification: Milk for consumption and sale is necessary to improve on nutrition and income; Goats form a vital source of income for the community.

Bull Camp District wide	3	Improve yield of meat and milk for increased income and household use; Cross breeding local cattle with the improved ones.	To have at least one bull per location by end of plan period.	Awareness campaigns; Acquisition of suitable breeds, i.e. boran/sahirual; Husbandry training, feeding management, disease/pest control, clean milk production and hygiene; Demonstrations. Justification: Milk for household use and sale will improve on nutrition and income; Cattle forms the biggest source of income for the district.
Beekeeping District wide	4	Provide farmers with an alternative source of income.	Improvement of traditional bee-keeping practices by introducing modern practices; Establish one apiary per division for training purposes.	Acquisition of appropriate hives e.g. KTH. Justification: Honey is a source of income and it will promote local small scale industries (refinery).
Fodder/Pasture Development and Preservation District wide	5	To ensure perennial availability of animal feeds; Improve livestock nutrition all year round.	Start one balling demonstration centre per division.	Introduce suitable fodder crops and pasture; Range re-feeding; Training in fodder harvesting balling, storage Justification: This will save local livestock from adverse effects of variation in weather/drought.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District wide	To ensure that vaccination is intensified and that all veterinary clinical cases reported are attended to.	Vaccinate 90% of the livestock diseases, increase milk, meat and high quality hides and skins; Boost rural incomes through milk sales.	Control all diseases that can be prevented through vaccination; Treat all veterinary clinical cases reported; Train farmers through extension on animal husbandry.
Tsetse Control Tharaka North and Central Divisions	To ensure that tick related diseases are eradicated.	Reduce the prevalence of trypanosomiasis in livestock by 50%.	Lay tsetse traps in infested areas; Spraying using suitable insecticides; Educate local communities on simple tsetse control activities; Treat all cases of trypanosomiasis reported; Analyse blood/lymph samples from cattle.
Tick Control District wide	To re-introduce dipping and hand-dressing as a way of dealing with ticks and check on tick-borne diseases.	Reduce livestock deaths caused by tick menace by 70%.	Train dip committee members on day-to-day operations dips; Encourage hand dressing in the arid areas; Train local population on safe use of acaricides.

Pastoral Areas Veterinary Services District wide	To increase knowledge on basic animal health in the district.	Ensure that 90% small livestock in remote areas not covered by the veterinary staff are taken care of.	Train local communities on basic animal health; Encourage the practice of Ethno veterinary knowledge (EVK) amongst the local people.
Hides and Skins Improvement Services District wide	To promote high quality hides and skins.	To ensure that hides and skins produced are of high quality; Regulate the hides and skins trade; Raise the income of the local community.	Training of slaughter men, butchers and hides and skins traders on proper procedures of flaying and processing of hides and skins.
Artificial Insemination Tunyai, Nkondi, Mukothima	Increase the number of high grade cattle; Increase milk production and sales.	Get higher returns from their small farms; Start one A.I. group (registered) per year; Encourage two private vets to start A.I. practices in Tunyai/Nkondi areas.	Train local communities on need of artificial insemination; Encourage local co-operative societies, individuals or groups to start private A.I. schemes; Conduct familiarization tours outside the district.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marimanti Water Supply Marimanti	To provide potable water to residents in Marimanti township; Have alternative source other than the existing borehole.	Construct the water supply to completion with distribution lines and 1 water kiosk; Have 10km of distribution lines.	Laying of distribution pipeline from water treatment plant (sheep and goat project camp) to district hospital, country council offices, DC's offices and one water kiosk for the market. Justification The population in this town is increasing fast and there is need to expand the water supply.
Construction of Departmental Offices	To relocate water Department of Water Offices from Chiakariga to district headquarters, Marimanti.	Construct to completion of 1 office block to accommodate all members of staff.	Construction of 1 office block for the water department. Justification The department is currently housed far away from the district headquarters and inconvenienced in discharging its services.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kathita – Marimanti Water Supply Marimanti Location Central Division	1	To increase coverage of potable water within the supply area; To cut-down on pumping cost for Marimanti Water Supply.	Construct to completion the project to supplement Marimanti Water Supply to serve some 40% of population.	Construction of gravity intake; Construction of tank and lay pipes. Justification: Need to supply large population of Marimanti with clean safe water;

				There is no regular supply of clean water in Marimanti, which is the district headquarters save for only one borehole.
Tharaka South Water Supply Scheme Tharaka South	2	To increase coverage of domestic water supply.	Construct the project to completion to serve 60% of the Tharaka South communities	Construct a gravity water scheme. Justification: There is no other water supply project for people of Tharaka South.

B: New Project Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tunyai "B" Adjudication Section Tharaka South	1	Registration of titles.	Registration and issuance of 500 title deeds.	Fair printing and final checking. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Gituma Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	2	Registration of titles.	Registration and issuance of 447 title deeds.	Fair printing and final checking. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Kamanyaki "A" Adjudication Section Meru South	3	Fair print, final checking and registration of titles.	Registration and issuance of 467 title deeds.	Hearing and determination of objections to the Adjudication Register (disputes). Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Nkodi "A" Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	4	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 400 title deeds.	Hearing and determination of objections to the Adjudication Register (disputes). Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Ciakariga Adjudication Section Tharaka South	5	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 500 title deeds.	Hearing and determination of objections to the Adjudication Register (disputes). Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Kanyuru I Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	6	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 1516 title deeds.	Publication of the adjudication for objections, hearing and determination of objections (disputes). Justification:

				The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Nkodi "b" Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	7	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 635 title deeds.	Publication of adjudication register for objections, hearing and determination of objections (disputes). Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Kereria Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	8	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 583 title deeds.	Publication of adjudication register for objections, hearing and determination of objections (disputes). Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Rukurini Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	9	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 546 title deeds.	Publication of the adjudication register, hearing and determination of objections (disputes). Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Mukothima Adjudication Section Tharaka North	10	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of 91 title deeds.	Publication of adjudication register, survey, hearing of objections. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Irundini Adjudication Section	11	Fair printing, final checking and registration titles.	Registration and issuance of approximately 600 title deeds.	Determination of arbitration board cases, publication of adjudication register, hearing of objections. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Adjudication Programme Ciakariga "B" Tharaka South	12	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.

Mukothima "B" Adjudication Programme Tharaka South	13	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Kamwathu Adjudication Section Tharaka North	14	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Gatunga Adjudication Section Tharaka North	15	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Thiiti Adjudication Section Tharaka north	16	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Gaturungu Adjudication Section Tharaka South	17	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Thiima Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	18	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
Korocho Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	19	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.

Mwanyani Adjudication Section Tharaka Central	20	Ascertain rights of interest over land registration of title deeds.	Registration and issuance of approximately 2,000 title deeds.	Declaration, demarcation and survey determination of land suits. Justification: The section is not adjudicated and there is need to do so and issue title deeds to the rightful owners. This will encourage development of the land.
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3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To achieve the targets, which have been set under the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, good infrastructure: roads transport and communication, security, skilled and semi skilled labour need to be in place.

The Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector need to be flourishing to provide the markets for the agricultural products in the district. The ICT sector will support the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector through provision of information on production and marketing and dissemination of information on research findings on new innovations and products.

The Human Resource Development Sector will continue to train the required technical personnel in the sector and provide for the health needs of the agricultural labour force. It is expected that the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector will provide congenial environment and adequate logistical support for an effective system on training and extension services. Measures to eradicate cattle rustling and banditry will be made through upholding and application of the rule of the law.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to ensure that there is “enhanced and sustainable economic growth for provision of physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities”. Its mission is to ensure that 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 etc that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission the government will open up and grade/gravel all the existing classified road network to all weather standards. Plans will be put in place to upgrade more roads into classified standard so that various public utility centres in the district are connected. The district will further ensure that the District Roads Committee and the local authorities continue to work together towards the common goal of efficient road communication.

During the Plan period, efforts will be made to upgrade the existing post office to a standard capable of providing the basic and most important postal and banking services.

The district will also strive to improve the existing communications system from manual to automated one.

Energy has been identified at various forums as an important input towards any meaningful development. On this, the district will strive to have electricity connected to at least the district headquarters as a way of promoting multi-sectoral development.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of this sector is mainly derived from the fact that all other development agents including GOK rely on it as a mode of transport and communication. It facilitates production and marketing of resources, creates employment during road maintenance programmes hence contributing to household incomes. It increases intra and inter-district commerce and increases level of revenue to other sectors such as local government for instance cess collections.

In the industrial sector, energy is an input whose value cannot be overemphasized. No meaningful industrial processing can take place without this vital input. The sector will strive to maintain its status in terms of the above to ensure the overall development of the district to an equal or equivalent status with others.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Roads and Public Works Development Planning Department Local community	Provide technical staff, plan and equipment and funds. Coordinate all sector for the development of the district. Provide commercial labour during construction and maintenance of infrastructural facilities.
NGOs: e.g. World food Programme, Catholic Relief Services, Plan International District Roads Committee	Provide funds, food for work and equipment tools for roads construction. Prioritize various road projects and mobilize the local communities.
Private Sector	Provide automated communication system. Kenya Power and Lighting Co. to extend the Rural Electrification Programme to the district.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Improve on the existing road network.	Lack of plant and equipment; Currently, the district has only one old grader that is on the road on and off; Lack of enough and qualified technical staff; Lack of adequate finances.	Utilization of the available resources (both human and otherwise) to achieve the objectives; Acquisition of extra plants and personnel from the province and from the headquarters; Contract out some of the works to the private sector.
Communications	Upgrade existing communications system into an automated one.	Lack of customers due to poverty and poor inefficient services.	Install an automated communications system to serve GOK, private sector and individuals.
Energy	Extend Rural Electrification Programme to the district.	Lack of customers; Long distance from main line.	Cover the key centres with electricity and particularly the district headquarter.

Major Water Works and Sanitation	Complete phase II of Marimanti Water Supply.	Lack of funds.	Extend phase I and II of Marimanti Water Supply to include the market and the earmarked GASP land for the expansion of the district headquarters, offices, hospital and schools; Involve local authorities in all works.
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3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mate Road C92 Tharaka South	Connect Tharaka with Meru Central and Meru South.	Boost trade along and around Mate road especially Tunyai and Ciakariga; Increase public service vehicles plying in and out of the district from 24 to 50; Grade/gravel 22km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Gravelling; Installation of culverts.
Road E788/E789 Marimanti-Ciakariga Tharaka Central Tharaka South	To connect Marimanti District Headquarter to Tharaka South and the over-laying districts.	Boost trade along the route; Facilitate delivery of services to adjacent areas; Grade/gravel 20km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Spot Gravelling; Install Culverts.
Road E901 Marimanti-Gatunga Tharaka Central/Tharaka North	To connect Marimanti to Tharaka North.	Boost trade and delivery of services; Grade/gravel 10km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Gravelling; Install Culverts.
Road R8 Gatunga-Mioreponi Tharaka Central	To connect Tharaka to Meru North.	Boost trade and delivery of services; Grade/gravel 25km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Gravelling; Install culverts.
Road E789 Kijji Drift Tharaka Central	To connect Marimanti and Ciakariga.	Boost delivery of services; Construct 1 drift.	Construction of a drift.
Depot Offices and other Related Facilities District Headquarters	To facilitate operation of the district hadquarters.	Establish 1 office block, 1 workshop and stores.	Construction of an office block, workshop and store.
Maintenance of Government Houses	To prolong the lifespan of the building.	Repair all government houses in the district headquarters that are in bad condition.	Repair of leaking roofs and buildings.
Extension of Manual Telephone Lines	To serve government departments, private sector and individuals.	Connect 100% of applicants.	Installation of manual exchange at the district headquarters.

B: New Projects Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road No. E788 Marimanti- Makandune Tharaka Central	1	To open Tharaka to towns like Nkubu, Mitunguu and Meru.	Grade/gravel 27km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Gravelling; Culvert installation; Repair severe washout at Kiamari. Justification: This is the only link road with the outside world. It acts as the main life line for the district
Road D587 Gatunga-Usweni Tharaka North	2	To open Tharaka to Mwingi District.	Gravel/grade 40km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Provide culverts; Gravelling; Justification: This is a security road; This area is banditry prone.
Thaara-Tunyai road Tharaka Central Tharaka South	3	To connect Tunyai to Marimanti.	Grade/gravel 22km of road which is an unclassified road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Provide culverts; Gravelling. Justification: Connect the district with neighbouring districts.
Turima Tweru Mukothima	4	To connect Turima to Mukothima.	Grade/gravel 10km of road which is an unclassified road	Bush clearing; Grading; Provide culverts; Gravelling. Justification: This will open up the high potential area of the district.
Road No.E788 Makomangu – Grandfalls Tharaka South	5	To open up adjoining areas.	Grade/gravel 20km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Provide culverts; Gravelling. Justification: Open up the Grand Falls area for the proposed hydro-electricity project
Marimanti Kamaguna Tharaka Central Tharaka South	6	To open up adjoining areas.	Grade/gravel 40km of road.	Bush clearing; Grading; Provide culverts; Gravelling. Justification: Open up the district headquarters to the adjoining divisions.
Kathita Bridge and Kibuig's-Nkondi Road Tharaka Central	7	To connect Kibunga to Nkondi and open up adjoining areas.	Grade/gravel 150km of road.	Construct bridge; Bush clear; Grade; Gravel; Provide culverts. Justification: Open up this high potential area.

Kaiga Kamwe Bridge on River Marimanti	8	To connect Marimanti with Maragwa.	Put up 2 span bridge.	Construct bridge. Justification: This is a minor security road.
Road 0587 Drift (Near Ura Gate) Tharaka North	9	To construct Tharaka North Ura Gate.	Construct one drift.	Construct drift. Justification: Boof tourism; Open up ura Gate-fro tourists (local) to the Meru National Park.
Karocho Bridge River Thingithu	10	To open up Karocho area.	Put up 2 span bridge.	Construct bridge. Justification: This is an area with a proposed horticulture project.
Tharantu Bridge	11	To connect Gatithine to Mukothima.	Put up 2 span bridge	Bridge construction. Justification: This is a high potential area.
Construction of Government Houses	12	To provide housing to government officers.	Construct at least one house for government staff per year.	Design and construction. Justification: Provide housing to government officers.
Routine Maintenance of Constituency Roads	13	To ensure all weather condition; To avoid expensive committee costs.	Maintain at least 3 roads per year.	Bush clearing; Grading; Gravelling; Improve drainage. Justification: There is need to keep roads in good condition in order to accelerate economic development of the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Communications

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrade Marimanti Telephone Exchange	1	To offer better and efficient services to customers.	Automate 1 telephone exchange.	Introduction of STD telephone services in the district. Justification: Marimanti being the district headquarters it deserves better communications.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extend Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	Open up the district to investors; Supply electrification to the district headquarters and the three divisional headquarters; Enable import of modern technology for production.	Cover at least the district headquarters with electricity and other divisional headquarters.	Extension of the Rural Electrification Programme to the district especially the district headquarters. Justification: Marimanti being a district headquarters deserves to be opened up to outside investors to speed up development.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the sector to attain the targets which have been set it will require the support of the following other sectors:-

Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector will be required to operationalize the District Roads Committees (DRC) in order to improve the road infrastructure in the district. Prudent management of financial resources and enforcement of the existing regulations both at the government, local authorities and parastatals will be required for the sector to provide quality services as required. Insecurity affects all the facets of development since investments will only thrive where there is adequate security. For quality delivery of the required infrastructural requirements by the sector, an enabling environment needs to be created by the public administration, safety, law and order sector.

Since most of the rural families have continued to rely on fuel wood as a source of energy hence the Agricultural and Rural Development sector must be productive enough to cater for the district requirements. The sector will generate revenue that can be ploughed back for the development of physical infrastructure. The district will require an educated and a healthy population for effective participation in planning and implementation of projects and programmes to attain adequacy in provision of infrastructure. Training institutions, namely polytechnics, commercial colleges etc will be required to train the labour force required for the sector. This will be the onus of the human resource development sector.

3.3 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 The District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district envisages the continuation of the private sector investment support, which is at the lowest level in the district. The district will identify potential projects and target these to promote growth and expansion of both formal and informal sector in the district. It will create and maintain a favourable environment for business, Jua Kali and small-scale entrepreneurs through providing sites, encouraging micro-finance institutions like KREP to operate in the district. Encouragement of the formation of cooperatives will also be emphasized.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector contributes towards the creation of employment opportunities at relatively low costs. It forms the base for industrialization through promoting and enhancing skills, which results in poverty reduction. The sector will promote local artisans and women

... by minimizing exploitation by middlemen and thereby promoting higher income levels and savings for re-investment.

The sector will go along way towards poverty reduction by opening up local resources like sand, quarrying, iron ore and handicrafts to the outside world in a competitive manner. There is existence of these resources in the district but little is known about them due to cartels organised by middlemen. Fair trade will protect the interest of the district and stimulate development.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholder in this sector is the GOK and County Council. These will ensure that proper infrastructure is put in place for the Jua Kali and initiate policy directives, which are conducive to the overall development of the district. Tharaka County Council will play a vital role in the development of the sector through policy, technical guidance and in particular provision of credit from the LASDAP initiative.

Other stakeholders include entrepreneurs, consumers and financiers who will come from within and outside the district with skills and funds to develop the district.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Encourage local entrepreneurs; Promote small scale and Jua Kali enterprise.	Lack of skills; Lack of credit due to collateral; Poor road network; Lack of space in market centres.	Train entrepreneurs; Encourage micro-finance institutions to extend their operation to Tharaka District; Encourage land registration for issuance of title deeds; Provide plots and Jua Kali sites; Issue small loans by County Council through LASDAP.
Mining	Encourage investors.	Lack of knowledge on existing resources; Lack of funds by local entrepreneurs.	Publicise existence of iron ore deposits; Encourage micro-finance institutions into the district; Issue small loans by County Council through LASDAP.
Tourism	Encourage local Tourism; Open up Ura Gate for passage into Meru National Park tourists.	Poor road network; Lack of funds to open up the road; Lack of knowledge on importance of local tourism.	Improve roads to link neighbouring district i.e. Mwingi, Meru South and Central which act as entry points for tourists; Sensitise local community on importance of local tourism.
Small Scale Industries	Encourage people to form marketing groups for handicrafts; Encourage Tharaka County Council to set aside plots for Jua Kali in all major market centres.	Lack of jua kali sites; Lack of organization on the part of artisans; Exploitation by middlemen; Lack of credit facilities.	Setting aside jua kali sites by the local authority; Sensitising artisans to form marketing groups; Encourage micro finance institutions to come to the district.

Financial Services	Encourage NGOs to start micro-finance operations in the district; Encourage Postal Corporation of Kenya to upgrade existing post office and offer banking services.	Lack of customers due to poor and inefficient services offered by Postal Corporation of Kenya.	Sensitise local people on the need to save locally; Publicise the district as a potential area for savings and credit services.
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3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Projects: Industry and Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jua Kali and Small Scale Entrepreneur Development District wide	1	Encourage local entrepreneur.	Provide plots, Jua Kali sheds and small loans in all centres..	Promote small scale and Jua Kali entrepreneurs for poverty reduction. Justification: There is need to organize artisans to avoid exploitation.
Mining	2	Encourage investors into the industry.	Publicise existence of iron ore.	Boost mining and promote employment to local people. Justification: Iron ore is the only mineral available which can form a source of revenue for community.
Tourism Promotion Meru Central	3	Encourage tourism as a source of revenue for the district.	Improve 27km road E788 to open up Ura-Gate to Meru Central.	Promotion of both local and international tourism to Meru National Park. Justification: Will form source of much needed revenue and employment.
Financial Services District wide	4	Encourage local savings and promotion of credit services.	Have at least two operating before end of plan period.	Advertise Tharaka District as a potential area for financial services. Justification: Source of cash for investment in form of small loans; Save man-hours lost travelling to Chuka and Meru.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure will play a pivotal role in opening up the trading centres and the remote localities where iron ore deposits are found through provision of roads and telephone services. Electricity provision will also be crucial for the development of the sector in the district. Information Communication Technology will help in publicizing the existence of these minerals, which the local population and County Council will assist in the form of labour and small loans. The ICT sector will provide adequate information on the market destinations for the Jua Kali products and sources of raw materials for the same.

Human resources sector will provide the vital inputs in the form of health services and skilled personnel ready to take risk in business ventures. The local authorities and provincial administration will create an enabling operation environment for the small-scale traders, hawkers, vendors and other investors in the district. A sound and efficient financial management and economic planning that guarantees the link between policy, planning and budgeting will be necessary for the for the sector's growth.

...agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the production and marketing systems in the sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials for the Tourism, Trade and Industrial sector. Sound environmental management will be required to avoid further degradation. Land for industrial use needs to be provided.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector comprises sub sectors like education, health, population, social services, labour and employment. The areas covered include: HIV/AIDS education and training, shelter and housing, population, and culture, recreation and sports.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans". The mission of the sector is to "achieve 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

To improve the quality of life in the district, available resources will be mobilized to provide basic social services particularly education and health that are needed by the poor. This will be worked out in close consultation with the key NGOs operating in the district. Other services to be provided by the sector will include sports activities and other social development services.

More specifically, the district will focus on the development of human resources through training to enable the local people compete effectively in the country's labour market. Through improvement of human resources, people will be able to venture broadly into investment and diversify the local economy to create employment opportunities for the local people, especially the youth. The district will strive to improve the health status of the local population in order to improve on the labour productivity.

3.4.3 Importance of Sector to the District

This sector is considered to key to every aspect of human development. It directly targets human beings who are the initiators and beneficiaries of development. Human resources in terms of intellect and skill are important in undertaking development challenges. This will be vital to a young district like Tharaka, which requires a well-developed human resource for attainment of a faster development.

In terms of its contribution to economic growth of the district, the sector will ensure that its resources are utilized towards a skilled and healthy population, which will provide labour for production and generation of income and revenue. This will in turn provide market for consumer goods produced locally and outside. It will provide manpower to all sectors in the district economy while ensuring good health to individuals and society.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Like all other sectors, the largest stakeholder is the government whose expected role in the sector cannot be over-emphasized. Key NGOs participating in this sector in the district include Plan International, which will be involved in physical infrastructure development in schools and health institution and renovation, provision of desks, textbooks besides its support to the school programme.

Bible Translation Literacy (BTL) and Catholic Diocese of Meru, Christian Children's Funds and Save the Children Canada will be actively involved in either sporting promotion, education or health programmes.

ADB and UNFPA are primarily involved in the health sector while Chogoria Mission Hospital will concentrate on family planning activities.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Office accommodation; Staff provision; Training; Increase adult enrolment; Train more adult education teachers.	Inadequate office space and equipment; Lack of enough personnel; Insecurity in parts of the district; Political interference; Poor remuneration for DICECE staff; Religious cults; Poor enrolment in learning institutions; High number of untrained teachers; Negative attitude.	Construct and equip offices; Train staff; Sensitisation of stakeholders on educational matters; Training on in-service basis; Mobilize community on the ECD programme; Publicize adult education; Start IGAs in adult education to encourage enrolment.
Health and Nutrition	Increase coverage and accessibility to health services; Intensify preventive and curative services.	Occasional shortage of medicine due to time gap between KITS; Shortage of staff; Long distance from one facility to the next.	Upgrade existing health facilities; Take over facilities from willing communities; Intensify mobile clinics.
HIV/AIDS	Set up a sentinel surveillance centre ; Intensify VCT.	Lack of database.	Set up a sentinel surveillance centre and database through the assistance of NACC programme.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Registration, mobilizing groups.	Lack of funds and logistical support especially transport.	Intensify registration of groups and train the already registered in project management, book-keeping; Promote self-reliance to disabled.
Shelter and Housing	Provide decent houses to increasing number of town dwellers and workers particularly at the district headquarters.	Poverty among local land owners; High cost of building materials excluding sand.	Promote and encourage new investors from within and outside the district.
Population	Intensification of family planning campaigns.	Low levels of literacy; Influence of cultural beliefs with regard to family planning methods.	Encourage NGOs, churches etc to undertake sensitisation campaigns on the bad effects of large family size.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Inspection and Supervision District wide	To sustaining the number of teachers attending classes during the learning hours.	Increase the number of learners in all adult literacy centres by 50%.	Establishing the number of functional adult literacy centres/classes in the district; Visiting of all adult literacy centres.
Proficiency Test District wide	To issue of certificates to encourage learners.	Issue 100% learners with certificates.	Setting combined exams/test with stakeholders once every year.
Primary School Feeding Programme District wide	To sustain number of pupils attending schools.	To maintain the current status of 99% on enrolment.	Expanded W.F.P. to feed children in all public primary schools in the district.
Primary and Secondary Bursaries Tharaka South Division	Ensure that bright and needy children do not drop from school.	Award bursaries to 90% of bright and needy pupils.	To award bursaries to needy public and student in both primary and secondary schools; Construction of classrooms and toilets in schools.
Development of Mother-Tongue Learning Materials and Books District wide	To translate the bible in Kitharaka and developing of instruction materials and books for ECD and lower primary classes.	Increase literacy in the district to 95%; Promote ECD.	Ensure that translated materials available at low cost inside and outside school.
Text Book Procurement Project District wide	To provide text books to all public primary schools in the district.	Ensure that poor pupils have access t the textbooks in the 155 schools.	Extend the textbook procurement project to cover the whole district.
Office Buildings AEO's office T/Central Zonal Office Turima Zone TAC Hall-Mukothima Zone	To ensure that these officers are available at their designated stations.	Complete the three offices and post staff.	Construction of AEOs and zone offices at the three centres.
Tharaka Boys Classrooms Construction	To provide space for increasing no. of students.	To construct one classroom every year for four years.	Construction of the classroom at Tharaka Boys school.
Nkondi Secondary School and Gatunga Secondary School Science Laboratory construction	To equip the two schools with laboratory facilities.	Complete the two rooms.	Construction of two rooms.
Gachiongo Secondary School Building of Dormitories	To provide boarding facilities to students.	Construct one dormitory every year.	Construction of one dormitory.
Construction of Dining Hall and Kitchen Chiakariga Girls Secondary School	To provide dining facilities to the new school.	Complete both dinning and kitchen.	Construction of a dinning hall and kitchen.
Marimanti Girls Secondary School Construction of Teacher's Houses	To provide accommodation to teachers.	Construct at least two staff houses every year.	Construct staff quarters at the school.

B: New Projects Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Man-Power Training District Headquarter	1	To equip DEO's office with trained personnel.	Train at least 25% of staff each year.	Train education officers on new development in education system; Train teachers to uplift their teaching performances. Justification Schools performance in national examination is poor; The officers seriously need to be trained in management skills.
Kaanyaga Mixed Secondary Schools	2	Provide an extra secondary school in the district.	Start off the school in the year 2002.	To cater for the large number of pupils who graduate from primary school. Justification: The area does not have a secondary school.
ECD (Early Childhood Development Offices and Classrooms Central and South Tharaka	3	To increase the number of teachers trained in early childhood education.	Establish one centre in each division per year.	Construction of offices at the headquarters and 40 ECD Centres; 20 in South and 20 in Central Tharaka. Justification: The district has few teachers trained in EDC.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kibung'a Health Centre Central Division	To bring health services closer to the people.	Increase the numbers of health centres to two.	Construction of a modern health centre.
Community Based Health Care (CBHC) Central Division	To bring health services closer to the people.	Enhance health care provision in Central Division (cover 100% of division).	Environmental health nutrition, income-generating activities.
Reproductive Health (RH) District wide	To enable accessibility of RH services; Create awareness of RH issues.	Increase coverage of RH to all existing health facilities by 100%.	Equipping and renovation of the existing MCH/FP; Facilities education on RH.
Makutano Community Dispensary	To provide health care needs to the community living next to the Meru National Park.	Hand over one facility to GOK to provide drugs.	Construction on going.
Kanyulu Community Dispensary	Community health care.	Complete construction from current 40% to 100%.	Construction on going.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Tharaka District Hospital	1	To ensure provision and accessibility to affordable health services.	Increase drug supply from that of health centre to the status of district hospital.	Construction of male wards, Female wards, pediatric wards, maternity wing, and X-Ray department; Equip the laboratory and district health offices. Justification: It is the only hospital in the whole district.
Upgrading of Nkondi and Kathangachini Dispensaries to Health Centres	2	To ease congestion at the proposed district hospital and to reduce transport costs to patients and relatives.	Upgrade two dispensaries to the status of health centres.	Construction of maternity wing, observation ward, and general wards. Justification: To increase number of health centres from one to three.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration and Renewal of Groups District wide	1	To mobilize community into organize groups.	Ensure 500 more groups are registered for faster development of rural areas.	Organise people into groups to participate in development activities. Justification: Organized groups are efficient and easier to deal with.
Training of Group Community Group Leaders District wide	2	To ensure groups are properly managed.	Equip 700 committee for groups in relevant skills.	Equip the group leaders with relevant skills in project management. Justification: Enable groups keep records for better accountability.
Credit Scheme for Groups involved in Business District wide	3	To enhance IGAs among groups.	Provide credit to at least one group per division per year.	Give small loans to strong groups. Justification: Credit scheme are extremely few in the district.
Resettlement of Trained Disabled Persons	4	To avail credit to trained disabled person.	Promote self-reliance to 50 disabled persons.	Ensure that they become self-employed for self-reliance. Justification: Reduce poverty and increase income to the disabled.
Development of District Stadium	5	To establish one district stadium and fence.	Promotion of football matches by K.F.F. and other competitions	Fencing and levelling of Marimanti Stadium. Justification: Promote sports activities.
Building of Cultural Centre	6	Promote use of traditional medicine and preservation of cultural artefacts for the district.	One cultural centre will be built and equipped.	Provide one cultural centre for the district. Justification There is no facility of this nature in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Literacy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of DAEO's Office Block	1	To build six to serve as the DAEO/Deputy DAEO offices; Registry/Store/Accounts/ Secretary offices.	Construction of 1 permanent office block.	Construction of district headquarters offices (DAEO). Justification: Provide office accommodation to DAEO.
Construction of Divisional Adult Education Offices	2	To establish four rooms/offices for Adult Education Supervisor (AES); Assistant Adult Education Officer (AAEO) and Registry/stores.	Construct three office blocks, one per each division.	Construction of office blocks. Justification: Provide divisional offices.
Marimanti Tharaka District Post Literacy Programmes	3	To build the institute and acquire training facilities to benefit the local and adult learners; To introduce non-formal education centres/classes (NFE) and build a library.	Training in the three divisions.	Multi-purpose training centre; Target the school dropout's into NFE; Adult literacy library and journal centres. Justification: Promote adult literacy and development.
Curriculum Development Training and Tours	4	To motivate and improve teaching in adult literacy centre; To acquire skills and good interaction in respective areas of responsibility.	Conduct at least one training four per year.	To introduce as a guideline in all Adult Literacy programmes; To be well informed of matters within and outside their areas of adult literacy. Justification: Promote adult literacy and development.
Transport	5	To start local running and visits to all adult literacy centre/classes in the district.	Purchase 1 motorbike, 1 vehicle.	Motorbikes and vehicles, land rover to cover the vast district and difficult roads. Justification: Enable the DAEO to supervise learning.
Networking with Stakeholders	6	To introduce functional adult literacy classes/centres; To create awareness through involvement of the administration i.e. Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and opinion leaders; To involve part time and full time teachers or volunteers.	To hold at least four meetings with stakeholders every year.	Management of literacy centres with the BTL and Diocese of Meru as a church organization; Increase the number of learning centres in the district. Justification: Increase literacy levels in he district to accelerate development.
Micro-Economic Activities	7	To alleviate poverty and encourage learners to attend literacy classes.	Initiate at least one IGA per learning group per year.	Start self-sustaining small economic undertaking in all adult literacy centres; Develop skills with the adult literacy programme.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resource Development sector links with other sectors as follows:-

Production and consumption of high nutrition crops will be required for human resource development; food sufficiency in the district will enhance school/college enrolment, retention and completion rates. Agriculture and Rural Development sector will fulfil this requirement.

The training institutions need to have adequate and accessible infrastructure mainly quality road network, electricity, communication system and buildings. For delivery of services, the physical infrastructure comes in handy in providing an enabling environment. All other sectors rely on Physical Infrastructure for the transportation of inputs and outputs.

To absorb the skilled labour force and the youth out of school, the Tourism Trade and Industry sector must be flourishing. Revenue from the same sector is required for the development of the training institutions and support in development of other income generating activities for the vulnerable groups. Adequate security is necessary for human resource development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to ensure “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and to improve the quality of the life and competitiveness” while its mission is to promote and enable the society develop 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/Mission

The district lags behind in the provision of modern information technology. This has been hampered by the absence of electricity in the entire district. Over the plan period, efforts will be made to supply electricity to the district headquarters. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company is expected to play a leading role towards the realization of this end. This will facilitate introduction of the modern information technology in the district where internet and mobile telephone services will be provided hence effectively linking the district with the rest of the world.

The Telkom (K) will upgrade the existing manual exchange to an automated system through introduction of Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) services. More telephone lines will be introduced to reduce inconveniences caused by the current single line. The existing sub-post office will be upgraded to a full post-office. All these measures will be expected to beef up information flow into and outside the district.

The District Planning Unit, will introduce District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which will provide vital information related to all aspects of development in the district. This will come in handy especially to all development agencies in the district that would wish to get first hand information about the development priorities of this infant district. This will also provide information on the state of affairs in the development arena in the neighbouring districts and the country at large.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The department of Information Communications Technology in the district is a critical requirement in this computer era because even Kenya, as a nation, is set for an era of adequate, efficient and reliable telecommunication network.

This sector is very important because it will provide information, which is relevant, accurate, and timely to enable the district effectively plan, monitor and evaluate all development activities in the district. Through this system, market information could be accessed by officers and farmers thereby saving resources for employment elsewhere.

Another major importance of the sector in the district is that of putting in place a data bank (DIDC) that will save the man-hours and resources spent when travelling all the way to Meru Central or South for collection of information. The DIDC, therefore, will act as a major resource centre for the district. A well-established facility of this kind is very important because that is where all the data/information related to development would be generated/found in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The roles of the various stakeholders in this sector are as follows:

Stakeholder	Role
Government Department (District Planning Unit)	Establish a District Documentation Centre (DIDC) to act as a resource centre for the district departments and all other development agencies in the district.
Kenya Power and Lighting Co.	Supply electricity to the district; Step up electricity supply to the district through the Rural Electrification Programme to facilitate introduction of a modern IT technology in the district.
Telkom (Kenya)	Upgrade the existing manual exchange into an automated system by introducing STD facilities in the district.
Postal Corporate of Kenya	Upgrade the existing sub-post office in Marimanti to a full post office status and establish sub-post offices at the three divisional headquarters.

3.5.5 Sectoral Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Establish and equip DIDC.	Lack of office; Lack of equipments staff; Weak data base; The degrate reports and current publications.	Construct and equip DIDC with at least five computers; Strengthen the data base; Publicise DIDC; Connect DIDC to the internet.
Telkom Kenya	Upgrade existing manual exchange into automated system.	Lack of customers.	Encourage local community, private sector, NGOs and GOK

			departments to subscribe to existing lines.
Postal Services	Upgrade existing sub-post offices to full post office status.	Lack of customers due to inefficient services.	Sensitise local community on the importance of postal services as a provider of basic services at low cost.

3.5.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of a DIDC District Headquarters	1	To access information for development of the district; To make the DIDC a key resource centre for the district; Earn revenue for sustainability.	Establish a DIDC block and fully equip it.	Construction of a DIDC. Procure and install computers; Equip DIDC; Connect with internet. Justification: A facility of this kind is missing in the district; It will earn revenue.
Training DPU Personnel District Headquarters	2	To train members of staff of DPU in computer operation; To have a competent library assistant.	Have at least one DPU staff trained every year.	Train staff on computer packages; Train library assistant on vital statistics. Justification: This will enable the members of staff to store and retrieve all relevant information on the development of the district into and out of the computer.
Upgrad Marimanti Exchange	3	To have an automated exchange; Have district covered by mobile services.	Upgrade the existing exchange through introduction of STD services.	Introduce STD services in the district. Justification: Currently the district relies on a single line, which is manual.
Postal Services	4	To offer improved services to customers.	Offer banking and postal services at the district headquarters.	Construction/hiring of a spacious house; Increase number of boxes. Justification: The existing facility cannot meet the local demand for faster and improved services.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The growth of this sector depends largely on the availability of reliable and efficient telecommunication and electrical energy infrastructure. For instance, telephone services and electricity constitute pre-requisites for E-mail and Internet services.

For development of the ICT sector in the district, Human Resource Development sector will play a central role in training the local personnel on IT so that the sectors' requisite skills can be accessed from within. Besides, Public Administration, Law and Order sector is expected to provide congenial environment necessary for the sustainable development and growth of a dynamic IT in the district.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that all the vital services provided by this sector are streamlined and are in line with other districts. The legal services currently being provided on a mobile basis will be permanently based at the district headquarters during the plan period. Prosecution will be guaranteed through establishment of additional police stations and posts.

The district will plan, implement and monitor all development activities to ensure efficient use of locally available resources. The financial management will be streamlined in line with the government procedures of auditing.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This is a service sector primarily concerned with the preservation of law and order, the co-ordination and monitoring of development projects. The sector is an employer of many civil servants and is directly involved in generating revenue to the exchequer. It also manages and disburses finances to meet all government development obligations. It also ensures that justice is carried out.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector’s primary duty is to provide law and order while stakeholders supplement these efforts. The government will play a central role in the sector.

The district has no NGOs based within its boundaries specific to this sector. However, certain actors have fused partnership with the government to offer specialized services. Notable among them is CCF, PLAN save the children. The police force is developing the concept of community policing to curb crime, while civil society has sensitised the community on their fundamental rights and originating ideas for future legislation.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Local Governance	Improve revenue and quality of staff.	Inadequate revenue; Lack of trained staff; Bureaucracy; Management conflict between the executive and council policy.	Upgrade markets to urban status; Review local authorities act; Offer specialized training to staff.
Prosecution	Provide office and residential accommodation to the police.	Lack of offices; Lack of residential houses; Inadequate transport.	Construction of offices and residential houses.
Administration of Justice	Provide law court and cells; Residence and transport; Ensure magistrate is resident in the district.	Lack of law courts; Lack of cells; Lack of chambers, residential and transport for magistrate.	Construct and equip law courts, cells, and chambers and provide transport.
Development Planning	Institutionalise development planning and enhance community participation; Provide office block for DPU block for DDO/DSO/DIDC.	Lack of office space; Lack of staff; Lack of computers.	Construction of a fully equipped DPU; Facilitation for DDO to reawaken locational development communities.
Registration of Persons	Provide office for registration.	Lack of office.	Construct and equip office block.
Civil Registration	Register all births and deaths.	Lack of public awareness.	Community mobilization; Involvement all stakeholders.
Financial Management	Provide office block. Collect revenue.	Lack of offices; Inadequate personnel; Lack of transport.	Construct a district treasury; Provide transport and personnel.

3.6.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-ordination and Monitoring of all Development Projects Activities District wide	To co-ordinate and monitor all development activities gear towards poverty reduction.	Conduct regular visits to all project sites; Ensure divisional development committees meets quarterly.	Continue with the co-ordination and monitoring projects in the district; Regular meetings by sub DDCs.
Monitoring and Evaluation of Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP) District wide	To monitor and supervise EPHTFCP activities and prepare quarterly M & E reports.	Visit project sites quarterly.	Initiate participatory monitoring of EPHTFCP activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Development Office Block	1	To create office accommodation to house DPU members of staff; To enhance service delivery to the public by the DPU.	Have at least two offices constructed in the year 2002 and 2003.	Construction of a full DPU block. Justification: The department is currently occupying an inadequate office space.
Transport	2	To facilitate co-ordination and monitoring of development activities in the district.	1 service vehicle and a motorcycle to be procured.	Purchase of a vehicle and a motorcycle. Justification: The department lacks a reliable serviceable vehicle for fieldwork.

B: New Projects Proposals: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Law Courts at the Tharaka District Headquarters	1	To bring legal services closer to the people and ensure justice is carried out; Save man hours/days cost travelling to Chuka and Meru for services.	Ensure law court, cells, chambers registry and open court is constructed.	Construct and equip Law Court complete with cells, chambers, registry and open courthouse.
Magistrates House District Headquarters	2	To provide a decent accommodation to the resident magistrate.	Ensure that one house is completed and equipped and that legal services are effectively offered.	Construct and equip magistrate's house.
Motor Vehicle	3	Ensure that the projects under Community Service Orders (CSO) are carried out and supervision is done effectively.	Ensure at least one motor vehicle is purchased.	Purchase one motor vehicle for the law courts.

B: New Project Proposals: Administrative Issues (Civil Registration)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization District wide	1	To create public awareness targeting chiefs, TBAs and other leaders.	Achieve 100% registration coverage.	Barazas, similar and workshops. Justification: There is poor registration of births and deaths in the district.

B. New Project Proposal: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a District Treasury District Headquarters	1	To create enough space for better financial transaction; To provide sufficient office space to accommodate staff, cash and accountable documents.	Complete a district treasury and 1 VIP latrine.	Construct and equip a district treasury.

Staffing District Treasury	2	To provide effective and efficient staff.	Recruit 8 additional staff.	Provision of adequate staff. Justification: The district treasury lacks adequate staff.
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B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Council H/Office Complex and Chamber District Headquarters	1	To strengthen staff capacity; To provide enough accommodation to council staff and provide facilities to hold council meetings; Let extra offices to earn council revenue.	Complete all the three phases; Grading access roads All the 19 wards.	Phase I construct fully 13 office; Phase II construct fully council chamber; Phase III construct 18 offices. Justification: The council is not properly housed.
Road Grading All Divisions	2	To provide smooth and cheaper transportation of agricultural produce to market centres to boost the incomes of the locals; To make it easy for relief food to reach schools.	Complete grading access roads all the 19 wards at least one road per ward per year.	Grade 10km of road in each of the 19 wards. Justification: Most of the access roads are in a band condition.
Construction of Public Toilets and Market Centres Marimanti, Chiakariga and Gatunga	3	To ensure cleanliness of the markets and safety to wananchi; To justify payment of rate by Wananchi.	Construct public toilets and 3 market centres to completion.	Construct new toilets; Construct 3 market centres; Justification: The facilities are currently missing.
Slaughter House	4	To provide a slaughter facility for butchers; To earn council revenue.	Ensure one slaughterhouse is completed.	Construct standard slaughterhouse to operational level. Justification: No facility of this type at the moment in the township.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marimanti Police Division Headquarters Marimanti	To provide office accommodation to the police (OCPD and DCIO); To provide residential accommodation.	Complete at least one office complex and ten residential houses.	Construction of a divisional police headquarters.

B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Police Stations Marimanti Gatunga,	1	To provide adequate office and housing facilities for four police stations.	Completion of the 4 police stations constituting staff houses, offices and cells.	Construction of offices, residential houses and a cell in the 4 areas sited. Justification:

Chiakariga and Tunyai				Avail security services closer to the local people.
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3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

All the other sectors will be expected to perform effectively to provide the required resources for the development of this sector. The Human Resources Development sector through the education and training sub-sector will support this sector by providing for training needs through various institutions in the district and elsewhere. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector will support the sector through production of crops and livestock to provide the required revenue to support the sector. The Physical Infrastructure will provide the infrastructural requirements to support the services of the public administration, safety, law and order sector while ICT will support the sector with provision and dissemination of information to the public in the district.

This chapter illustrates how various projects and programmes presented in Chapter Three will be implemented during the plan period. It provides an institutional framework, which will be adopted for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various projects and programmes. The chapter provides a monitoring and evaluation matrix for all key projects and programmes that will be implemented in the district for poverty reduction.

This is a new chapter that had not been appearing in the previous DDPs but has been thought necessary due to the low implementation status resulting partially due to non-involvement of all the stakeholders in the development of the district. The M and E system prescribed in this chapter adopts a participatory monitoring and evaluation where all stakeholders are involved at one stage or another in the implementation and M and E of the projects and programmes presented in this plan.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

To achieve the objectives in this plan, the district will put in place an institutional structure to implement, monitor and evaluate the activities in order to ensure that they are undertaken in the right time thereby enabling achievement of high quality works with optimum support by the community. The M & E structure in the district will adopt the bottom up approach prescribed by the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRDS). The team will be composed of technical officers, community representatives, implementers and financiers. The proposed institutional structure will, therefore, assume the following arrangement:

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Community Project Monitoring Teams: Community Project Monitoring Teams will be the eyes of all other commissions to make sure the contractors or implementers undertake activities as planned. The team will be composed of local people who will report to the locational teams on daily or weekly basis. These will operate in line with the Community Action Plans (CAPs).

Locational Monitoring Teams: This team will be important in monitoring activities on day-to-day basis and will report to the divisional monitoring team. The team will be the key players in ensuring projects receive the technical attention and inputs to achieve the set targets.

Divisional Monitoring Teams: At this level, the M & E team will monitor the divisional activities guided by the district monitoring team. They will report on monthly basis to the district team to enable the latter compile the quarterly reports and give guidelines. The team will be composed of government departments, NGOs and CBOs operating in the division and the representatives of the community. This team will be coordinated by the ADDO or DDO.

District Monitoring Team: This will be composed of the District Planning Team members who have contributed in the conception and preparation of the District Development Plan. The team will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the plan, major NGOs and associations chairmen and will be coordinated by the District

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter stipulates how sectoral projects and programmes prioritised in Chapter Three will be implemented during the plan period. It provides an institutional framework, which will be adopted for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various projects and programmes. The chapter provides a monitoring and evaluation matrix for all key projects and programmes that will be implemented in the district for poverty reduction.

This is a new chapter that had not been appearing in the previous DDPs but has been thought necessary due to the low implementation status resulting partially due to non-involvement of all the stakeholders in the development of the district. The M and E system prescribed in this chapter adopts a participatory monitoring and evaluation where all stakeholders are involved at one stage or another in the implementation and M and E of the projects and programmes presented in this plan.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

To achieve the set goals in this plan, the district will put in place an institutional structure to implement, monitor and evaluate the activities in order to ensure that they are undertaken at the right time thereby enabling achievement of high quality works with optimum returns to the community. The M & E structure in the district will adopt the bottom up approach prescribed by the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). The teams will be composed of technical officers, community representatives, implementers and financiers. The proposed institutional structure will, therefore, assume the following arrangement:

Community Project Management Teams: This level will be involved in the daily monitoring and will be the eyes of all other committees to make sure the contractors or implementers undertake activities as planned. The team will be composed of local people who will report to the locational team on daily or weekly basis. These will operate in line with the Community Action Plans (CAPs).

Locational Monitoring Team: This team will be important in monitoring activities on day-to-day basis and will report to the divisional monitoring team. The team will be the key players in ensuring projects receive the technical attention and inputs to achieve the set targets.

Divisional Monitoring Team: At this level, the M & E team will monitor the divisional activities guided by the district monitoring team. They will report on monthly basis to the district team to enable the latter compile the quarterly reports and give guidance. The team will be composed of government departments, NGOs and CBOs operating in the division and the representatives of the community. This team will be coordinated by the ADDO or DDO.

District Monitoring Team: This will be composed of the District Planning Team members who have contributed in the consultation and preparation of this District Development Plan. The team will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the plan, major NGOs and associations chairmen and will be coordinated by the District

Development Office. This committee will monitor on behalf of the District Development Committee (DDC) and will make quarterly visits and reports to the DDC and respective ministry headquarters.

Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC): This committee will mainly be responsible for evaluation of the projects and programmes implemented in the district on an annual basis. The team will in other terms, carry out an external evaluation to establish whether the set objectives of the various projects and programmes have been realised.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP)	10 m	2002-2007	No of furrows Rehabilitated; No of training sessions conducted district wide; No. of bulking sites established; No. of recipes developed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ PMEC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	MOA and RD/IFAD.	Monitoring and evaluation by DDO/DALEO; Supervision by DALEO; Provision of unskilled labour by community; Provision of funds; Community mobilization.
Horticulture and Traditional Food Crop Projects (HTFCP)	5 m	2002-2007	No. of training sessions conducted; No. of recipes developed; No. of seed sites established.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DAO/ADB	Community mobilization; Provision of funds; Provision of labour/plots; Monitoring and evaluation.
National Agriculture and livestock Extension Project (NALEP)	5 m	2002-2007	No. of groups formed; No. of training sessions conducted.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DAO/DALEO	Provision of funds; Community mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation.
Cotton Production and Revitalization	2 m	2002-2007	No. of ha. under cotton; No. of jobs created in ginneries; Volume of revenue collected.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DAO	Monitoring and evaluation; Community mobilization; Provision of funds.
Irrigation Development	0.15 m	2002-2004	No. of new irrigation groups started; Packets of seeds provided.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DAO	Community mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Fruit Production (Mango and Paw-paw)	3 m	2003-2004	No. of groups trained in orchard management, pest control, harvesting and post harvesting techniques.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DAO	Community mobilization; Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Poultry and Dairy Goats	0.2 m	2002-2007	No. of farmers sensitised;	Reports to DEC/DDC;	DAO	Community mobilization;

Projects			No. of groups trained; No. of hybrid cocks acquired; % increase in the income earned.	Field visits; Interviews with farmers.		Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Disease and Pest Control	4 m	2002-2005	No. of livestock vaccinated; No. of reported cases treated; No. of farmers trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DVO	Community mobilization; Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Tsetse control	2 m	2002-2005	No. of tsetse traps laid; No. of reported cases treated.	Reports of DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DVO	Community mobilization; Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Artificial Insemination (AI)	1.5 m	2002-2004	No. of AI groups started; No. of private AI operating; No. of farmers to receive AI services.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DVO	Community mobilization; Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Tick Control	5 m	2002-2005	No. of committees trained; No. of cases handled.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports.	DVO	Community mobilization; Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Hearing and Determination	1.2 m	2002-2004	No. of titles deeds issued.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Survey reports; Minutes; Survey map; Reports from lands.	Land Adjudication Officer	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds; Community mobilization.
Declaration Demarcation Survey	0.9 m	2002-2004	No. of titles deeds issued.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Survey maps.	Land Adjudication Officer	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds; Community mobilization.
Office Construction (Department of Water)	3 m	2001-2003	No. of offices constructed to completion; Staff accommodated.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	GOK	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Marimanti Water Supply	6 m	2002	Length of pipes laid; Time taken to the nearest water point.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	GOK	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Kaathika Marimanti Water Supply	10 m	2003-2005	Length of pipeline laid; No. of tanks constructed; No. of intakes constructed; No. of people with tap water; Time taken to the nearest water point.	Report to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports; Field visits.	GOK	Community mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of unskilled labour/materials; Provision of funds.

Bull Camp	To be determined.	2003-2005	Improved breeds; Increase in cattle population.	Field reports; Visits; Interviews with farmers.	GOK.	Community mobilisation bull exchanges; GOK: M&E construction of sheds; Donor: Provision of bulls.
Bee Keeping	To be determined.	2003-2005	Increase farmers income; No of KTBH distributed/division production of honey; Increased income.	Field visits and reports; Interviews with farmers.	GOK.	Community: to avail themselves for training; M&E of project by GOK and provision of KTBH.
Tharaka South Water Supply	9 m	2002-2007	Length of pipes laid; No. of tanks constructed; No. of tanks constructed; Time taken to the nearest water point.	Report to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports; Field visits.	GOK	Community mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of unskilled labour/materials; Provision of funds.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Mate Road C92	6.05 m	2002-2004	No. of km of bush cleared graded, gravelled; No. of culverts laid.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Site inspection.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Road E 788/89 Marimanti-Chiakariga	0.44 m	2002-2004	No. of spots gravelled; No. of culverts laid.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Field visits.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Road E901 Marimanti Chiakariga	-	2002-2004	No. of culverts laid; No. of km of road graded/gravelled.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Field visits.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Road 8 Gatunga-Miomponi	1.588 m	2002-2004	No. of culverts laid; No. of km of road gravelled.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Field visits.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Road-Korocho, Thanantu, Kathita and Kaiga-Kamwe Bridge	3 m	2002-2006	No. of drifts put up.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Site inspection.	MOPW	Supervision; Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation; Supervision.
Road E788 D587 (40 kms)	1.12 m	2002-2004	No. of road improved.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Field visits.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation and supervision.
Roads Thaara-Tunyai TurimaTweru	11.5 m	2002-2006	No. of km of road improved.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC; Field visits.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation and

Mukothima Makomango-Grandfalls – E788						supervision.
Council Offices	2.5 m	2002-2005	No. of offices constructed; Chamber constructed.	Reports from county council to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	Local Authority.	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Access Roads	1.35 m	2002-2005	No. of roads graded.	Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Local Authority.	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Kijji Drift		2002-2003	Number of drifts constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DRC.	MOR & PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation; Supervision.
Township Toilets	0.15 m	2002-2005	No. of toilets constructed.	Reports from the community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Local Authority.	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Slaughter House	0.1 m	2002-2005	No. of slaughter houses constructed.	Reports from the community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	Local Authority.	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds/plots.
Depot Offices District headquarters	3 m	2002-2007	No. of offices put up; No. of depots constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	MOR and PW	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation; Supervision.
Rural Electrification Programme	To be determined.	2002-2004	No. of market centres covered; No. of connections recorded.	Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC; Site inspection; Records held by the KPLC.	KPLC/GOK	KPLC s to provide electricity; GOK to provide funds; Community to subscribe connections.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (K.shs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Tourism Promotion	-	2002-2008	Length of road (km) improved; No. of tourists recorded; No. of gates opened to Meru National Park.	Reports; Field visits; DEC/DDC minutes.	MOR &PW/ Tharaka County Council.	Provision of funds by GOK; Monitoring and evaluation; Supervision.
Financial Services	-	2002-2005	No. of financial institutions in the district; Volume of loans given.	Reports; DEC/DDC minutes.	County Council; Coop. Bank; NGOs.	Sensitisation of community by NGOs and GOK; Advertising of the district by NGOs.
Jua Kali and Small Scale Industries Development	-	2002-2005	No. of plots/sites allocated; No. of Jua Kali groups	Reports; DEC/DDC/PMEC minutes; Field visits.	County Council/NGOs.	Provision of plots/sites by County Council; Advertising of district

			registered; No. of mining concerns registered.			potentials by GOK/NGOs; Community to organize into groups.
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4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost K.shs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Classrooms (Tharaka Boys)	0.15 m	2002-2004	No. of classrooms constructed; No. of students accommodated.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DEB/NGO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Laboratory (Nkondi Gatunga)	0.4 m	2002-2005	No. of laboratories constructed; Lab. ready and operational.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB; Field visits.	DEB/NGO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds; Community mobilization.
Staff Quarters (Marimanti Girls)	0.5 m	2002-2004	No. of teachers houses completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB; Site inspection.	DEB/GOK	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds; Community mobilization.
Kitchen Dining (Chiakariga)	0.5 m	2002-2004	No. of dining hall constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB.	DEB/NGO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
School Feeding Programme	-	2002-2006	No. of schools covered by programme; No. of children who have benefited.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Monthly reports.	MOE and WFP	Provision of food; Monitoring and evaluation.
Secondary and Primary Schools Bursaries	1.5 m	2002-2004	No. of pupils/students awarded; Volume of bursary awarded.	Reports to DEC/DDC and DEB; Field visits; Bi-annual reports.	MOE/DFID	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Text Books Programme	11 m	2003-2004	No. of schools covered by programme; Amount of money spent on the purchase of textbooks.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB; Field visits; Bi-annual reports.	MOE/DFID	Provision of books/funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Office Construction (Education)	0.6 m	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed to completion; Staff accommodated.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DEB; Site inspection.	GOK	Community mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
DICECE/ECD	1 m	2002-2005	No. of centres established; No. of classes constructed; No. of pupils admitted.	Reports to DEC, DDC and DEB minutes.	GOK	Provision of funds; Community mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation.
Tharaka District Hospital	60.02 m	2002-2008	No. of wards constructed; No. of offices constructed; No. of equipment purchased and installed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits; Quarterly reports from MOH.	MOH	Monitoring and evaluation; Provide funds; Supervision.

Upgrading of Nkondi and Kathangacini Dispensaries to Health Centres	1 m	2002-2004	No. of wards constructed; No. of patients treated daily.	Report from MOH/community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	MOH	Monitoring and evaluation; Provide funds/drugs; Supervision.
Kibunga Health Centre	52.76 m	2002	Health centre completed and operational.	Reports from MOH; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site meeting.	MOH/ADB	Monitoring and evaluation; Provide funds/staffs/drugs; Supervision.
Community Based Health Care (CBHC)		2002-2005	No. of income generating activities started.	Reports from MOH/Community; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	MOH/ADB	Monitoring and evaluation; Provide funds; Community mobilization.
Makutano Community Dispensary		2002-2004	One completed dispensary and handed over to the community.	Reports from the community; MOH/community; KWS; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK/MOH/Community/KWS	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of drugs/staff; Provision of unskilled labour.
Kanyulu Community Dispensary	0.1 m	2002	Dispensary completed and operational.	Reports from community; MOH/community; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Community/GOK	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds; Community mobilization; Provision of unskilled labour and materials.
Registration and Revival of Groups		2002-2008	No. of new groups registered.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Interviews with group members.	DSDO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds/personnel; Community mobilization.
Training of Community Groups	0.7 m	2002-2005	No. of groups trained on leadership entrepreneurship, bookkeeping management.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community; Field visits.	DSDO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds/personnel; Community mobilization.
Resettlement of Trained Disabled Persons	0.5 m	2002-2005	No. of the disabled settled.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from disabled; Field visits.	DSDO	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation; Community mobilization.
District Stadium	0.8 m	2003-2008	Stadium developed and operational.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	DSDO	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Building of a Cultural Centre	0.7 m	2003-2005	No. of cultural centres built.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DSDO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Construction of DAEO's Offices	0.2 m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site inspection.	DAEO	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Post Literacy Centre	0.1	2002-2008	No. of centres put up.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DAEO	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost K.shs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Marimanti Telephone Exchange	-	2002-2004	No. of exchanges upgraded; No. of connections recorded.	Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Telkom (Kenya)	Upgrade exchange; Community/GOK/NGO/Private sector to subscribe.
Establish and Equip DIDC	To be provided	2003-2005	Number of DIDC established and equipped.	Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC	MOF and P	Provision of funds by MOF and P; Provision of literature by GOK/NGOs/private sector.
Training DPU Staff		2003-2005	Number of staff trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC	MOF and P	Provision of funds by MOF and Planning.
Upgrading Existing Post Office	To be provided	2002-2004	No. of post offices upgraded; No. of boxes subscribed; No. of specific services offered.	Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Postal Corporation of Kenya.	Kenya posts to upgrade post offices; GOK/private sector/NGO to subscribe boxes.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Tharaka Police Divisional Headquarters	1.5 m	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	OCPD	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation; Supervision.
Marimanti and Gatunga Police Stations	800,000	2002-2004	No. of residential houses completed; No. of offices completed; Cells completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	OCPD	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Chiakariga and Tunya Police Posts	400,000	2002-2007	No. of houses completed; Offices completed; Cells completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	OCPD	Provision of funds; Provision of plot; Monitoring and evaluation.
Law Courts	To be discussed	2002-2004	No. of law courts (cells, chambers and registry) completed and equipped.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Judiciary	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Magistrates Residence	750,000	2002	No. of houses constructed and equipped.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Judiciary	Monitoring and evaluation; Provision of funds.
Motor Vehicle	To be provided.	2002	Vehicles purchased and in use.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Observation.	Judiciary	Provision of funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
DIDC and	1 m	2002-	No. of officers	Reports to	GOK/Donor.	Monitoring and

District Planning Unit		2003	constructed; No. of halls constructed.	DEC/DDC/P MEC; Site inspection.		evaluation; Provision of funds.
Coordinating and Monitoring	0.2 m	2002-2008	Number of field visits; Number of meetings held by DEC/DDC/ Divisional DDC.	Reports to DEC/DDC/P MEC.	GOK IFAD	Provision of funds.
Construction of offices	To be provided.	2002-2005	No. of offices constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ Full council; Field visits.	Local Authority.	Provision of LATF funds; Monitoring and evaluation.
Grading Access Roads	To be provided.	2003-2004	Length of roads graded.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ Full council; Field visits.	Local Authority; MOR and PW.	Provision of LATF fund; Supervision of MOR & PW.
Construction of Toilets	To be provided.	2003-2005	No. of toilets constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ Full council; Field visits.	Local Authority; MOH and MOR and PW	Provision of LATF funds; Supervision by MOH and MOR & PW.
Construction of Slaughter House	To be provided.	2003-2005	Number of slaughter houses constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ Full council.	Local Authority; MOH and MOR and PW	Provision of LATF funds; Supervision by MOH and MOR & PW.
Construction of Police Stations at Marimanti, Gatunga, Tunyai and Chiakariga	To be provided.	2002-2005	Number of stations constructed; No. of cells and staff houses constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ Field visits.	OCPD	Provision of funds by government; Provision of land by community.
Divisional Police Headquarter	To be provided.	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed; Number of staff houses constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC/ Field visits.	DCIO	Provision of funds.

4.3. SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will portray the impact of project/programmes in various sectors over the plan period.

Performance Sectoral Indicator	2001 - Present situation	2004 - Mid term	2008 - End of Plan Period
Health			
No. of health posts	13	15	18
Infant mortality rate	45/1000	35/1000	25/1000
Immunization coverage	76%	90%	98%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:100,000	1:80,000	1:60,000
HIV/AIDS incidence	12%	7%	4%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	99.35%	99.6%	99.9%
Primary school dropout rates	8.45%	5%	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:32	1:35	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rate	31.4%	45%	60%

Secondary school drop out rates	10%	6%	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:14	1:20	1:30
District literacy level	85%	90%	95%
Roads			
Bitumen	NIL	200km	242km
Marrum/graveled roads	8.5km	269 km	350 km
Earth	1560.2km	1192km	800km
Water			
Number of protected springs	NIL	2	4
Access to potable water	60%	75%	95%
Distance to nearest water point	2km	1km	0.5km
Absolute poverty	26.95%	15%	10%
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	10%	15%	20%
Households using solar power	1%	5%	10%
Households using firewood./charcoal	99%	90%	80%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	99%	85%	75%
Telecommunication network			
No. of households with telephone connections	250	350	450
Mobile service coverage	10%	70%	100%
Number of telephone booths connection	6	20	50
Number of cyber cafes	NIL	5	10
Number of post/sub post offices	10	15	20
Banks and Financial Institutions			
No. of banks	NIL	1	2
No. of SACCOs	1	4	6
No. of Micro-finance institutions	NIL	3	5
Agriculture			
No. of irrigation schemes	3	6	9
Total acreage under cash crops	11,170	11,700	12,300
No. of farmers having title deeds	2,635	4,950	24,285
Rural self employment	15%	17%	20%