



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

GATUNDU DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008–2012



KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

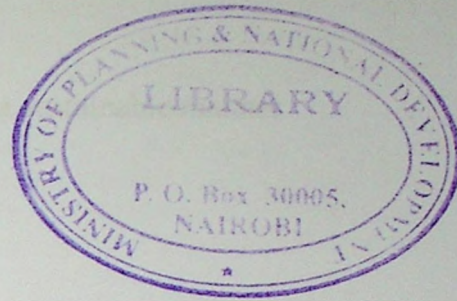
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**GATUNDU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008 – 2012**



DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

To be an economically vibrant district, offering high quality of life for its people.

Mission:

To ensure maximum utilization of available resources in a sustainable manner

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

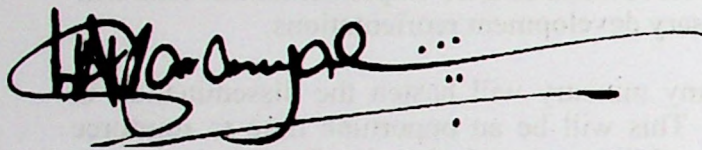
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

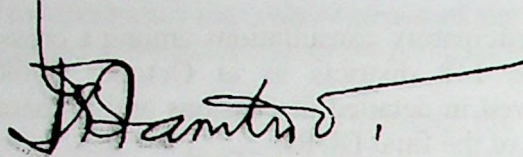
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DFRD | District Focus for Rural Development |
| DIIC | District Information Development Centre |
| DMEC | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| DO | District Officer |
| DEM | District Planning and Management Unit |
| DRB | District Roads Boards |
| DTC | District Technical Committee |
| ECD | Early Child Development |
| EMCA | Environment Management and Coordination Act |
| ERSWEC | Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation |
| FBO | Faith-Based Organisation |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GOK | Government of Kenya |
| GSWSC | Gatundu South Water & Sanitation Company |
| HACCP | Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IPERS | Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| KCC | Kenya Cooperative Creameries |
| KCPE | Kenya Certificate of Primary Education |
| KCSE | Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education |
| KM | Kilometre |
| KMC | Kenya Meat Commission |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| KPLC | Kenya Power Lighting Company |
| KTDA | Kenya Tea Development Agency |
| KWSC | Karimuri Water & Sanitation Company |

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AI | Artificial Insemination |
| AIDs | Acquired Immune Deficiency |
| ALRMP | Arid Lands Resource Management Project |
| ARV | Anti Retroviral |
| AWP&B | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| CACCs | Constituency Aids Control Committee |
| CAP | Community Action Plan |
| CIG | Common Interest Groups |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CDFC | Constituencies Development Fund Committee |
| CDF | Constituencies Development Fund |
| CDTF | Community Development Trust Fund |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CMEC | Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DFRD | District Focus for Rural Development |
| DIDC | District Information Development Centre |
| DMEC | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
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| ECD | Early Child Development |
| EMCA | Environment Management and Coordination Act |
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| HACCP | Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points |
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| IP-ERS | Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy |
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| KCC | Kenya Cooperative Creameries |
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| KMC | Kenya Meat Commission |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| KPLC | Kenya Power Lightning Company |
| KTDA | Kenya Tea Development Agency |
| KWSC | Karimnu Water & Sanitation Company |

| | |
|--------|---|
| LASDAP | Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| LDC | Location Development Committee |
| MCH/FP | Maternal Child Health and Family Planning |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MOA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MoR | Ministry of Roads |
| MPND | Ministry of Planning and National Development |
| MSME | Medium and Small Micro Enterprises |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NALEP | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NS | Not Specified |
| OP | Office of the President |
| OVC | Orphans & Vulnerable Children |
| PM&E | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PSDA | Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture |
| PTA | Parents Teachers Association |
| PVC | Poly Vinyl Chloride |
| RPD | Rural Planning Directorate |
| RTPC | Rural Trade and Production Centres |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society |
| SWG | Sector Working Groups |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendant |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gatundu District is one of the districts in Central Province. It was hived out of the larger Thika District in 2007 and it covers an area of 481.1 square kilometres. The district borders Thika to the South and West, and Kiambu East to the East and North. The district is divided into three (3) divisions namely Gatundu, Mang'u and Chania. These are further divided into 12 locations and 47 sub-locations. The district has two parliamentary constituencies namely Gatundu South and Gatundu North Constituency.

The population density in the district varies from 370 persons per Km² in Chania and Mangu Divisions to 636 persons per Km² in Gatundu Division based on the 2008 population projections. The district has clustered settlement patterns mainly around Gatundu town and around the major shopping centres. It has scattered settlement patterns around the upper and lower parts of the district. In all the divisions, there is high population concentration in the upper zone i.e. around the forest. This is because the area has rich potential for the major cash crops in the district, tea and coffee. The lower regions are suitable for food crops and horticultural crops. Poor returns from coffee and tea sub sector have forced the farmers to turn to horticulture sub sector. Many farmers are now growing passion fruits and pineapples. The type of farming also influences settlement patterns with the upper zone where cash crops i.e. tea and coffee, are the main type of crops cultivated attracting a higher percentage of population. This is because traditionally, residents have more preference for cash crops compared to food crops.

This is the first DDP after the district was carved out of the larger Thika. It identifies the key programmes and projects that the district intends to implement in the period 2008-2012. The DDP is the foundation of implementing the Vision 2030, Kenya's new long-term policy blueprint whose overall objective is to realise a higher and sustainable growth of the economy in a more equitable environment. The plan takes cognisance of the country's commitment to achieving the millennium development goals, by putting forth strategies to eradicate poverty and hunger, increase access to universal primary education, promote gender equality, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and create opportunities for involvement of the private sector in development.

The Plan was prepared through broad based consultations among various stakeholders in the district. The district planning unit spearheaded the process with inputs from all heads of departments and members of Gatundu community.

This DDP provides details of the district profile, which gives background information of the District and the main physical features, settlement pattern and other background information critical to the development strategy of the District for the plan period 2008-2012. In addition, there is the district fact sheet that gives a brief outline of vital statistical information regarding development of the district. It contains information on the area, population statistics and other major social economic information necessary for the district planning. This provides the base in which projects and programmes will be formulated in order to make the district economically vibrant. In addition, analysis of the district development is done by reviewing the implementation of projects as stipulated in the previous DDP for the larger Thika District. It also reviews the constraints experienced in the implementation as well as the major development challenges that faced the district. To understand the problems facing the district, an analysis of issues and causes is

presented in matrix form, which further gives objectives and possible strategies to avert these problems. The chapter also highlights the linkages with the Vision 2030, national medium term plan, the millennium development goals and medium term expenditure framework (MTEF).

The DDP further maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve sustained economic development. As mentioned in the Foreword, preparation of this DDP is in line with the MTEF sectors that include the Agricultural and Rural Development sector; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programmes sectors. They are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector, linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed in this chapter.

To ensure successful implementation of this plan, targets are set and the same tabulated in a Monitoring and Evaluation matrix of project and programmes. An outline of various interventions, recommendations and proposals developed in the consultative process at the community level are explicitly highlighted and explained. The DDP further outlines the Institutional Framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation process in the district. It provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on the districts economic growth. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix has been put in place so that most of the activities pertaining to the projects can be seen. These include the costing, period, monitoring indicators, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the District and the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development strategy of the District for the plan period 2008-2012. In addition, there is the district fact sheet that provides summarized data of the situation at the start of the plan period. This provides the base on which projects and programmes will be formulated in order to make the district economically vibrant.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides the information about the area, position, administrative units and the main physical and natural features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Gatundu District is one of the districts in Central Province. It was spun out of the larger Thika District in 2012. It covers an area of 481.1 square kilometres and borders Thika District to the North, North and Kiambu East to the South and West.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the District and the main physical features, settlement pattern and other background information critical to the development strategy of the District for the plan period 2008-2012. In addition, there is the district fact sheet that provides summarised data of the situation as at the start of the plan period. This provides the base in which projects and programmes will be formulated in order to make the district economically vibrant.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

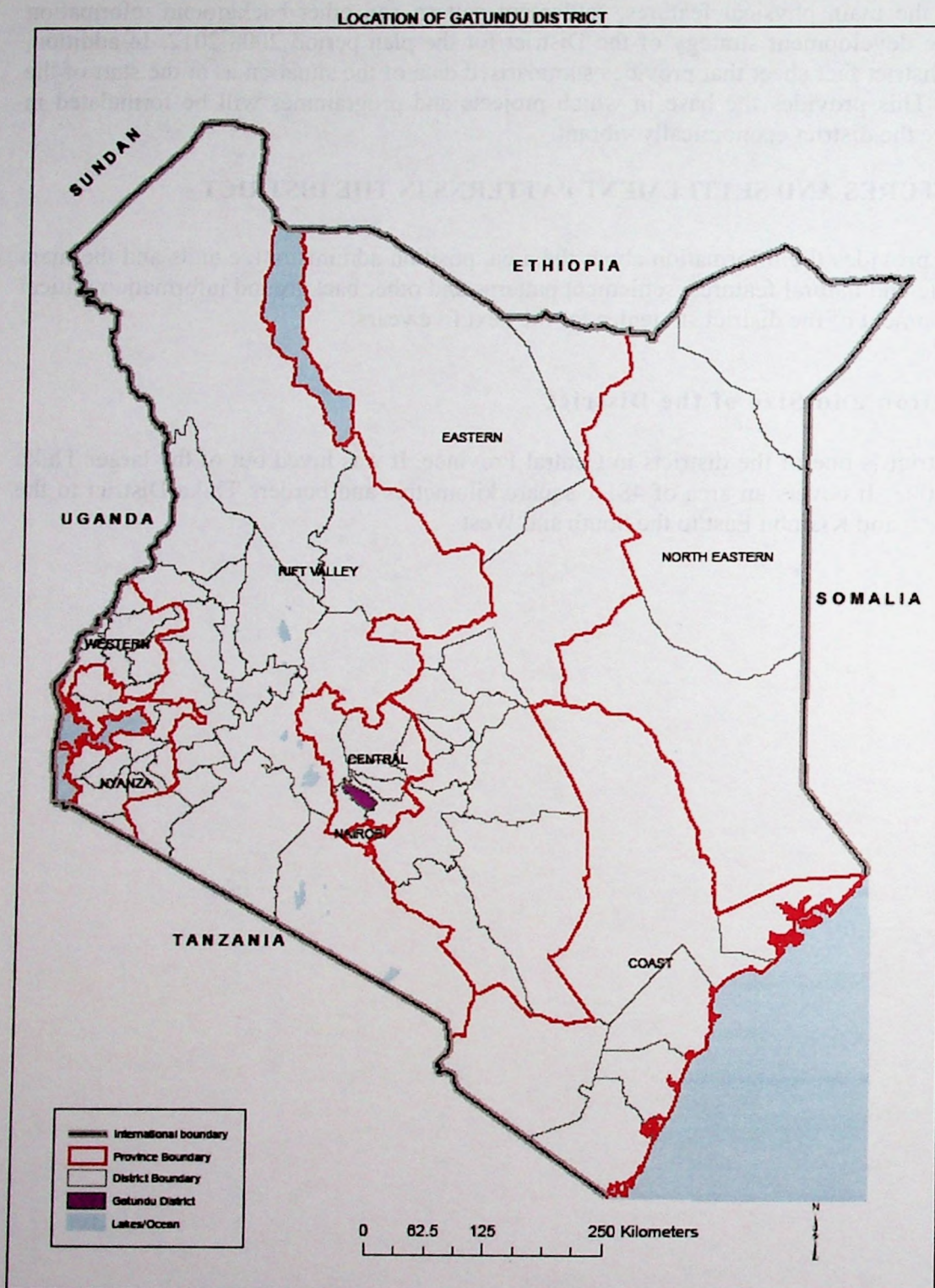
This section provides the information about the area, position administrative units and the main physiographic and natural features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Gatundu district is one of the districts in Central Province. It was hived out of the larger Thika District in 2007. It covers an area of 481.1 square kilometres and borders Thika District to the East and North and Kiambu East to the South and West.



Map 2: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Gatundu district is divided into three (3) divisions namely Gatundu, Mang'u and Chania. These are further divided into 12 locations and 47 sub-locations. As shown in the table below, Gatundu Division has an area of 192.1 km² and four locations while Mangu and Chania Divisions occupy 289 Km² and have eight locations.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

| Division | Area(km ²) | No. of Locations | No. of Sub-Divisions |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Gatundu | 192.1 | 4 | 23 |
| Mangu and Chania ¹ | 289 | 8 | 24 |
| Total | 481.1 | 12 | 47 |

Source: Gatundu District Commissioner's Office, 2008

The district has two parliamentary constituencies namely, Gatundu South and Gatundu North. Gatundu South constituency covers Gatundu Division while Gatundu North Constituency covers Mang'u and Chania Divisions. The district has no local authority and the wards are still operating from Thika County Council. In total, there are 13 wards in the district.

¹ Mang'u & Chania forms what used to be Kamwangi division before subdivision

Map 1: Gatundu District Administrative Boundaries

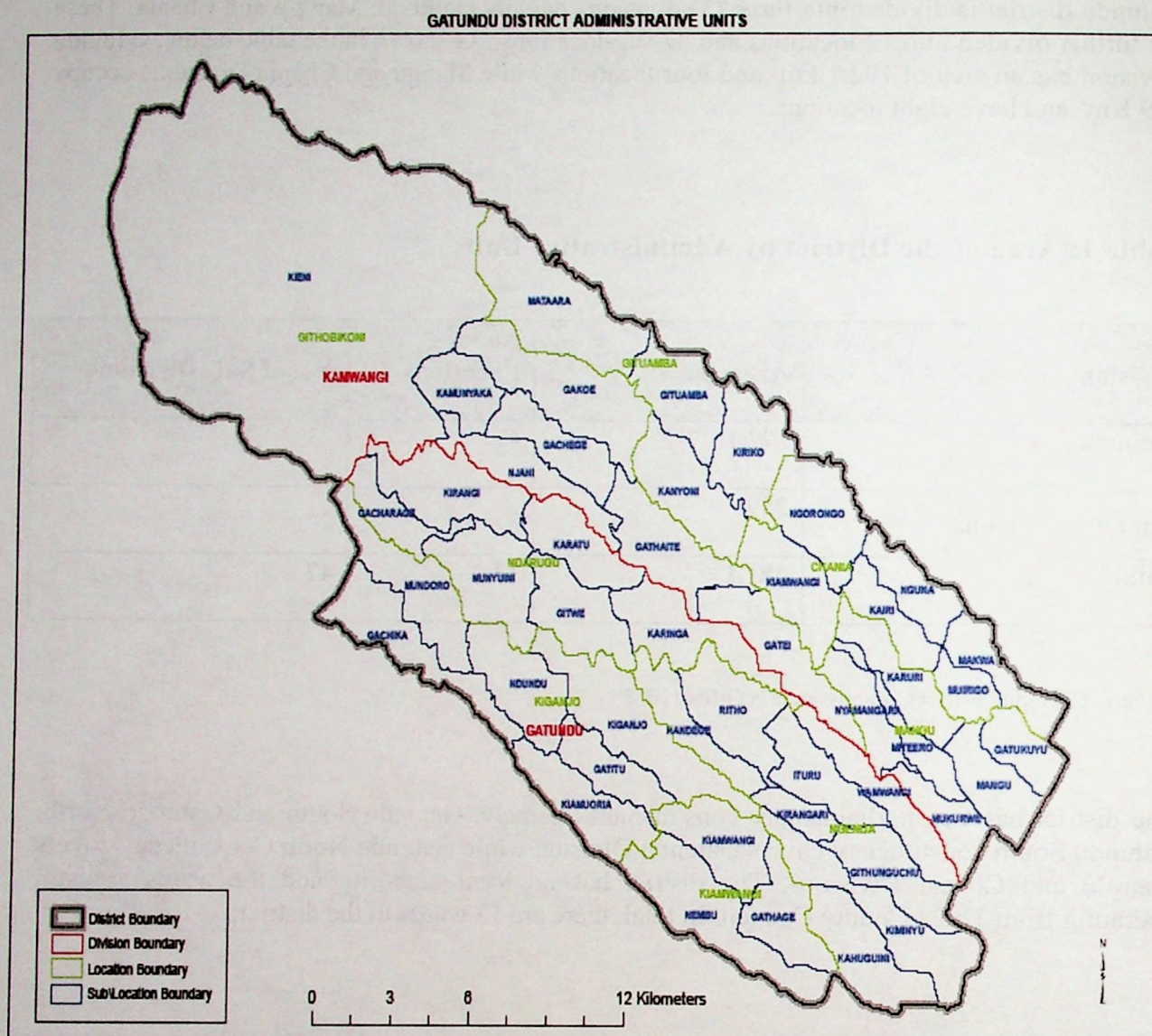


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

| Divisions | Constituency | No. of Wards |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gatundu | Gatundu South | 6 |
| Mang'u & Chania | Gatundu North | 7 |

Source: Gatundu District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

Table 3: Political Units and Wards in the District

| Divisions | Constituency | No. of Wards |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gatundu | Gatundu South | 6 |
| Mang'u & Chania | Gatundu North | 7 |

Source: Gatundu District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The population density in the district varies from 370 persons per Km² in Chania and Mangu Divisions to 636 persons per Km² in Gatundu Division based on the 2008 population projections.

Gatundu division is the most densely populated division with 636 persons per sq Km. The population over the plan period is expected to increase marginally thereby increasing competition for the available resources e.g. water, forest and land.

Gatundu division hosts the district headquarters and is therefore characterized by urban and rural types of settlement. There is a clustered type of settlement around Gatundu town of this division. The clustered settlement is a result of influx of people who migrate to live in urban areas due to employment opportunities. There is high concentration of the population in the upper part of the division, which is of higher altitude and ideal for coffee and tea growing.

Mangu and Chania divisions, have the lowest density in the district. First, there is clustered type of settlement, which is occasioned by people settling around shopping centres as in the case of Kamwangi and Ngorongo. The next type of settlement pattern is scattered settlement, which occupies the largest part of the divisions. Clustered settlement patterns are found mainly around Gatundu town and around the major shopping centres. Scattered settlement patterns are found on the upper and lower parts of the district. The type of farming also influences settlement patterns with the upper zone where cash crops i.e. tea and coffee, are the main types of crops cultivated attracting a higher percentage of

the population. This is because traditionally, residents have more preference of cash crops compared to food crops.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Gatundu district is located about 1520m above sea level at the lowest point and 2280m above sea level at the highest point. The highest areas have a deeply dissected topography. It is significant to note that there are several permanent rivers and streams that traverse the landscape, which includes Ndarugu, Ruabura, Thiririka, Kahuga and many others. All these rivers flow from the Aberdare Ranges to the west and towards the southeast joining River Tana thus forming part of Tana and Athi River drainage system. The terrain is conducive for gravity system of irrigation hence there is enormous potential for this kind of irrigation, which is being explored gradually.

The numerous streams and rivers are an important source of piped water projects. Several water treatment plants have been installed such as; Ngethu water treatment plant which supplies water to Nairobi City, Ndarugu and Thirika water treatment which supplies water to Gatundu division. On the negative side, these rivers are a major obstacle to the road transport as they necessitate construction of many bridges and have high maintenance costs.

a) Terrain

Gatundu District is characterized by a ragged terrain, which has had both negative and positive impacts on the development of the district. The most profound negative impact has been on the road network manifested in high construction and maintenance costs. The steep hills and valleys characteristic of most parts of the district, coupled with intensive crop cultivation render most of these areas susceptible to soil erosion making it necessary for farmers to practice terracing which is costly.

The physical features, characterizing the district, along with the climatic conditions, create a very favourable environment for growing high value crops like coffee and tea. Other crops are cereals and horticultural crops such as pineapples, mangoes, avocados, and vegetables. There is therefore enormous potential to reduce poverty by increasing local incomes through increased production of crops for the export market and employment creation by establishing agro-processing industries in the district.

b) Soils

Gatundu District has soils that correspond entirely with typical Aberdare Humic Andosols and Nitosols. These nitosols have great agricultural potential coupled with the relatively high rainfall regime in the region. Production of tea, coffee, tropical fruits and food crops such as maize, beans and potatoes are the most common sources of basic household income. The food crops are also for domestic consumption.

The hilly terrain of the district has had a profound effect on the soils, resulting into low and moderate fertility levels. The cost of farming has subsequently gone up due to indispensable use of fertilizers.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

a) Rainfall

The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with two distinct rainy seasons, long rains falling in the month of March and May while short rains between October and November. The amount received varies with altitude ranging from 800mm to 2000mm with highest rainfall being experienced in the tea zones. Agricultural activities and the types of crops grown in the District are heavily determined by rainfall patterns. In the northern and the western parts of the district, which receives 1500mm annual rainfall, tea, coffee and dairy farming are the dominant economic activities.

b) Temperature

The district has a mean temperature of 20°C with coldest months being June, July and August. The hottest months are February, March and April. Temperatures also vary during the year with a minimum of 8°C and a maximum of 30°C. The physical features, characterizing the district, along with the climatic conditions, create a very favourable environment for growing high value crops like coffee, tea, cereals and horticultural crops such as vegetables, pineapples, avocados, and passion fruits.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The population growth rate in the district is 0.8 percent while the national average is 2.9 percent and 1.8 percent for the province. According to 1999 census, the district population was 213,158. The population is expected to rise to 232,767 persons by 2010 and 236,517 persons by 2012. This increase will put more pressure on available resource as the population density is expected to rise from 476 persons per sq Km at the beginning of this plan period to 492 persons per square Km at the end of plan period.

Table 4: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

| Age Group | 1999 Census | | | Beginning of the Plan Period 2008 | | | Mid-Term Period 2010 | | | End of the Term Period 2012 | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL | M | F | TOTAL |
| 0-4 | 14,949 | 14,517 | 29,466 | 16,154 | 15,690 | 31,844 | 16,218 | 15,847 | 32,065 | 16,381 | 16,130 | 32,511 |
| 05-09 | 12,738 | 12,597 | 25,335 | 13,679 | 13,558 | 27,237 | 13,904 | 13,761 | 27,665 | 14,129 | 13,189 | 27,318 |
| 10-14 | 13,751 | 13,941 | 27,692 | 14,767 | 14,981 | 29,748 | 15,010 | 15,229 | 30,239 | 15,253 | 15,366 | 30,619 |
| 15-19 | 11,882 | 12,588 | 24,470 | 13,869 | 13,528 | 27,397 | 12,780 | 13,750 | 26,530 | 13,190 | 13,850 | 27,040 |
| 20-24 | 11,855 | 12,613 | 24,468 | 13,740 | 13,554 | 27,294 | 12,950 | 13,773 | 26,723 | 13,159 | 13,808 | 26,967 |
| 25-29 | 10,260 | 9,998 | 20,258 | 11,016 | 10,954 | 21,970 | 11,197 | 10,911 | 22,108 | 11,378 | 11,126 | 22,504 |
| 30-34 | 7,834 | 7,214 | 15,048 | 8,419 | 7,753 | 16,172 | 8,458 | 7,881 | 16,339 | 8,696 | 7,969 | 16,665 |
| 35-39 | 6,284 | 5,832 | 12,116 | 6,753 | 6,267 | 13,020 | 6,864 | 5,826 | 12,690 | 6,975 | 6,161 | 13,136 |
| 40-44 | 4,249 | 3,745 | 7,994 | 4,567 | 4,124 | 8,691 | 4,622 | 4,092 | 8,714 | 4,717 | 4,298 | 9,015 |
| 45-49 | 3,552 | 3,108 | 6,660 | 3,806 | 3,335 | 7,141 | 3,770 | 3,391 | 7,161 | 3,932 | 3,544 | 7,476 |
| 50-54 | 2,904 | 2,435 | 5,339 | 3,121 | 2,637 | 5,758 | 3,173 | 2,214 | 5,387 | 3,225 | 2,229 | 5,454 |
| 55-59 | 1,702 | 1,867 | 3,569 | 1,830 | 2,022 | 3,852 | 1,861 | 2,041 | 3,902 | 1,891 | 2,193 | 4,084 |
| 60-64 | 1,381 | 1,548 | 2,929 | 1,485 | 1,763 | 3,248 | 1,509 | 1,635 | 3,144 | 1,534 | 1,718 | 3,252 |
| 65-69 | 996 | 1,114 | 2,110 | 1,180 | 1,197 | 2,377 | 1,089 | 1,104 | 2,193 | 1,106 | 1,190 | 2,296 |
| 70-74 | 799 | 1,008 | 1,807 | 859 | 1,084 | 1,943 | 874 | 1,102 | 1,976 | 888 | 1,184 | 2,072 |
| 75-79 | 589 | 721 | 1,310 | 209 | 256 | 465 | 644 | 788 | 1,432 | 655 | 847 | 1,502 |
| 80 Plus | 836 | 1,280 | 2,116 | 297 | 454 | 751 | 585 | 1,399 | 1,984 | 595 | 1,473 | 2,068 |
| AGE NS | 235 | 236 | 471 | 83 | 84 | 167 | 257 | 258 | 515 | 261 | 277 | 538 |
| TOTAL | 106,796 | 106,362 | 213,158 | 115,834 | 113,241 | 229,075 | 115,765 | 117,002 | 232,767 | 117,965 | 118,552 | 236,517 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008

Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

| Age Group | 1999 | | | 2008 | | | 2010 | | | 2012 | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| | F | M | Total | F | M | Total | F | M | Total | F | M | Total |
| Under 1 | 6,118 | 5,885 | 12,003 | 6,575 | 6,321 | 12,896 | 6,680 | 6,422 | 13,102 | 6,788 | 6,526 | 13,314 |
| Under 5 | 17,306 | 16,790 | 34,096 | 18,598 | 18,043 | 36,641 | 18,748 | 18,188 | 36,936 | 19,203 | 18,630 | 37,833 |
| 6-13(Primary) | 21,716 | 17,024 | 38,740 | 23,337 | 18,295 | 41,632 | 23,714 | 18,590 | 42,304 | 24,096 | 18,890 | 42,986 |
| 14-17(Secondary) | 9,727 | 10,138 | 19,865 | 10,453 | 10,895 | 21,348 | 10,622 | 11,071 | 21,693 | 10,793 | 11,249 | 22,042 |
| 15-29(Youth) | 35,189 | 33,981 | 69,170 | 37,816 | 36,525 | 74,341 | 38,434 | 37,127 | 75,561 | 41,305 | 37,727 | 79,032 |
| 15-49(Female) | 55,896 | - | - | 60,069 | - | - | 61,038 | - | - | 62,022 | - | - |
| 15-64(Labour force) | 64,572 | 63,616 | 128,188 | 69,393 | 68,365 | 137,758 | 70,512 | 69,468 | 139,980 | 71,649 | 70,588 | 142,237 |
| 65+ (Aged Population) | 4,359 | 3,445 | 7,804 | 3,075 | 2,518 | 5,593 | 4,765 | 3,449 | 8,214 | 5,120 | 3,505 | 8,625 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008.

Age group 6-13 (Primary):

This group makes up 18% of the district total population. The population in this age group is projected to rise with the same trend from 41,632 at the beginning of the plan period to 42,986 at the end of the plan period. This increase is likely to create pressure on the available educational facilities in the district. More trained teachers will be required to meet the increasing demand for primary school education.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary):

This group comprises 9.3% of the total population. In this age group female are more than males. The number of students is expected to increase from 21,348 at the beginning of the plan period to 22,042 at the end of the plan period. To accommodate the increase, the number of secondary schools will be expanded and new ones established. To achieve this, a new participatory approach will be adopted in the district where stakeholders will be involved. The institutions of higher learning such as technical colleges, vocational training centres and the youth polytechnics will need to be equipped and upgraded to offer competitive skills particularly for those who cannot proceed to university.

Age group 15-49 (Female fertility):

This age cohort represents the female reproductive age. This age group constitutes about 26% of the population and therefore provides potential for population increase during the plan period. This situation calls for increased maternal and child health care.

Age group 15-64(labour force):

The age group 15-64 represents the labour force. This group represents 60% of the total population. Since the labour force is growing rapidly, there is need to revive the collapsed industries such as dairy and establish new ones to provide job opportunities to the ever growing labour force majority of whom are unemployed. It is envisaged that there will be an urban influx of people from rural areas, thus putting pressure on the existing facilities.

Table 6: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

| Division | Base Population Last Census (1999) | | Beginning of Plan Period (2008) | | Mid term Period (2010) | | End term Period (2012) | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Population | Density (Km ²) | Population | Density (Km ²) | Population | Density (Km ²) | Population | Density (Km ²) |
| Gatundu | 113,699 | 592 | 122,187 | 636 | 124,158 | 647 | 126,160 | 657 |
| Mangu & Chania | 99,459 | 344 | 106,888 | 370 | 108,609 | 376 | 110,357 | 382 |
| TOTAL | 213,158 | 443 | 229,075 | 476 | 232,767 | 484 | 236,517 | 492 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika, 2008

Presently, Gatundu Division has the largest share of the district's population, which stands at 53 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that the division hosts the district headquarters that has become a beehive of business activities and flourishing commerce.

Table 7: Population Projection per Constituency

| Constituency | AREA (Sq Km) | 2008 | | 2010 | | 2012 | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Population | Density | Population | Density | Population | Density |
| Gatundu South | 192.1 | 122,187 | 636 | 124,158 | 647 | 126,160 | 657 |
| Gatundu North | 289.0 | 106,885 | 370 | 108,609 | 375 | 110,361 | 382 |
| TOTAL | 481.1 | 229,072 | 476 | 232,767 | 484 | 236,521 | 492 |

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008.

Gatundu South Constituency has the highest population, which stands, at 53 per cent of the total population of the District. It depicts the highest population density owing to its urban characteristics since it includes Gatundu town and its closeness to Nairobi city. This could also be attributed to the fact that the constituency is rich in tea production and it hosts the District headquarters.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This section introduces the characteristics, main issues and potentials of the different sectors

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The district is predominantly agricultural based and therefore agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of the people. It is the leading sector in terms of employment, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic well being of the people. Majority of the people in the district depend on the sector for their livelihood, with 80 percent directly or indirectly employed in the sector. Coffee, tea, and dairy farming are the main agricultural activities in the district. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes.

The food crops grown in the district are not adequate to feed the district population, and substantial amounts of maize, beans, Irish potatoes are purchased from other districts. The major cash crops grown in the district include coffee and tea. Most of the tea is grown on small-scale farms.

Horticultural farming is widely practiced in the district depending on the suitability of the climate for the crops in question. The dwindling income from coffee and tea farming has forced the farmers to shift from cash crops to horticultural farming. The major horticultural crops are pineapples and passion fruits. The main livestock enterprises are dairy cattle, poultry, goats, sheep, rabbits and pigs. Production trends for livestock and livestock products have been increasing over time. This sub-sector has been encouraged by a ready urban market in Thika and Nairobi. Beef cattle for slaughter are imported from other regions and especially from Eastern province.

The co-operative movement in the district is well established with societies being well distributed in various sub-sectors of the economy. There is 32 registered cooperatives, 21 being active and 11 are dormant with a total membership of 31,549. The bulk of the societies are Saccos formed by the employees of existing coffee societies in the district and with the poor performance of the sector over the years, gross turnover is a little bit low.

Majority of farmers do have title deeds and hence no major problem being experienced in the sub-sector. However, over the time land has been subdivided into small pieces, which are not economically viable. This calls for concerted efforts to educate the members of the community to ensure land retains its economic importance.

In general, the sector is faced with many challenges that include erratic weather, fluctuating commodity prices, high cost of inputs and unexploited potential in trade and industry. In partnership with stakeholders, efforts will be put to improve agricultural extension services, adaptation of farmer friendly technologies that conserve the environment, improvement of basic infrastructure and intensify training on marketing.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district is predominantly agricultural and therefore has quite a number of agricultural based industries. Both wholesale and retail businesses mostly dealing with household items are thriving in the district. There are three commercial banks operating in the district and two micro finance institutions. The district has a lot of potential in industries, which is not fully utilised, especially in value addition of horticultural, Tea, Coffee and milk products.

The tourism sub-sector is not well developed in the district due to absence of tourist sites.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Communication is vital for the performance of all other sectors in the district. Key-sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource Development heavily rely on good performance in this sector for their optimal operation. Improvement of the road network and communication infrastructure will be pivotal in helping the district achieve its vision and mission. The district has a fair coverage of classified roads, with 95.2 km of bitumen standard. However, the earth-surfaced roads are impassable during rainy seasons, which lead to wastage of agricultural produce.

Only a quarter of the district population is connected with electricity. This can be attributed to the high cost of connection to the national grid. In addition alternative sources of power like solar have not been developed with very few people using solar as their source of power.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district's water resource comprises of both ground and surface water. There are several permanent rivers and streams that traverse the district, which includes Ndarugu, Ruabura, Thiririka, Kahuga and many others. All these flow from the Aberdare Ranges to the west and towards the southeast joining River Tana thus forming part of Tana and Athi River drainage system. The terrain is conducive for gravity system of irrigation hence there is enormous potential for this kind of irrigation, which is being explored gradually.

The district has 60 percent coverage of portable water. Most of the rivers flow from Aberdare forest to the lower zones of the district. Kariminu water treatment is a major water supplier to Nairobi City and Thika Town. The most serious constraint to water supply in the district is the high construction costs of the designed schemes and the cost of maintenance. Most of the water has to be treated and the cost is beyond the ability of the local community to maintain the self-help water projects completed.

The numerous streams and rivers are an important source of piped water projects. Several water treatment plants have been installed such as; Ngethu water treatment plant which supplies water to Nairobi City, Ndarugu and Thirika water treatment which supplies water to Gatundu division. There are a number of boreholes supplying water to the communities especially in areas with no springs and rivers. Even with these numerous sources of water, the average distance to the nearest water point is 4.4 Km and efforts are needed to shorten this distance. However, the district does not have a sewer line and majority of the community including trading centres utilise pits for waste disposal.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

a) Education

The number of primary schools in the district stands at 153 with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40. The Gross Enrolment Rate has been rising up with the introduction of Free Primary Education. The situation is expected to put pressure on the existing facilities during the plan period. With improved policies such as the Free Day Secondary Education, the district will strive to improve the education standards. Faced with staff shortages and poor physical infrastructure the district will strive to spread the gains in primary level to ECD and Secondary school levels. The sector also faces a challenge in dealing with the high number of OVCs as a result of HIV and AIDS. Use of appropriate technology in learning, and ensuring students are exposed to ICT at an early stage will improve the quality and standard of education in the district.

b) Health

In the health sector, improved performance was registered. Since the introduction of the CDF, several dispensaries have been constructed and therefore reducing the distance travelled to health facility. The Ministry of Health has also increased the number of trained medical personnel in all health facilities. The sector will work to improve referral systems, step up community health education, strengthen health facility management committees and intensify training of health personnel and community health workers.

The Ministry of health will therefore involve all stakeholders in promoting and providing quality, curative and preventive health care services in the district.

The health facilities in the district are as follows; one district hospital, four (4) GOK health centres and one (1) Private health centre, nine (9) GOK dispensaries and 27 private clinics. All the health facilities in the district have a bed capacity of 204. The most three prevalent diseases are Respiratory infections, Malaria and Pneumonia.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The vision of this sector is to be excellent in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge. It also enjoys fair coverage of Safaricom and Zain network services, which has highly improved the information and communication in the area. Over the plan period, all these improvement measures should be pursued to ensure reliable, effective and efficient information communication flow within and outside the district. Radio and television coverage has been in the forefront in provision of fresh information to the community. Internet services are yet to be established well in the district with only a few cyber cafes in Gatundu town. This has restricted the community's accessibility to email and internet services. During the plan period emphasis will be on encouraging private sector to venture into business thereby improving the districts accessibility to vital information.

There has been a shift from traditional communication technologies to new ones as evidenced by reduction of landline connections and increase in mobile phone coverage. There is only one post office in the district, which operates postal and banking services. The post office has also faced serious competition from courier services. The sector will

try to adjust with changing times through establishment of a fibre optic cable connection, which will revitalise communication in the district. Establishment and equipping of the DIDC and establishment of a district library will also expose the sector to new emerging technologies, which will be useful to improvement of communication technology.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector vision is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. The Provincial Administration in the district will seek to provide strategic leadership, policy direction, a secure environment and set the agenda for achieving Socio-economic and political development of the people in line with its mission. In order to realize this goal, the department will endeavour to consolidate operational effectiveness of all District heads of department, District Officers and other stakeholders to enhance co-ordination and continuously track progress of all development projects. The department will strive to promote and sustain community mobilization and sensitization for optimal resource utilization, sustainable development and build the momentum for realization of vision 2030. The prison departments seek to offer the inmates better rehabilitation programmes besides containing them in human safe conditions in collaboration with the Probation department.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury is charged with facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies. The sector's mission is to provide a framework for sound, stable and sustainable public resources management, economic and foreign policies for national development. The sector is constrained by lack of resources and will endeavour to put in place a DIDC for information dissemination. The district has three local authorities that are expected to serve the district in terms of service provision. The provincial Administration will be required to play a key role in the dissemination and sensitization of government policies.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups. The sector is represented by gender, children, social services, youth and sports.

The District has a Youth Office which is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 15-30 years to participate fully in economic development.

The Gender, Children and Social Development sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like capacity building the

women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District fact sheet gives a brief outline of vital statistical information in relation to the development of the district. It contains information on the area, population statistics and other major social economic information necessary for the district planning.

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|-----------------------------|
| AREA(km²) | |
| Total area | 481.1 |
| Arable land | 476 |
| Gazetted Forest-Kieni Forest | 1 |
| - Total area | 21.3 |
| Urban centre | 1 |
| Number of Trading Centres | 62 |
| TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE | |
| Altitude: | |
| Lowest (m) | 1,520 |
| Highest (m) | 2,280 |
| Temperature range:(°C) | |
| Highest temperature | 30 |
| Lowest temperature | 8 |
| Average temperature | 20 |
| Rainfall: | |
| Rainfall by Seasons: | |
| -Long (mm) | 2000 |
| -Short (mm) | 800 |
| Soils | Humic Andosols and Nitosols |
| DEMOGRAPHIC AND POPULATION PROFILES (2008) | |
| Population (2008) | 229,075 |
| Total male population | 115,834 |
| Total female population | 113,241 |
| Population growth rate (%) | 0.8 |
| Projected Population | |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|-------------------|
| Mid plan projected population (2010) | 232,767 |
| Total male | 115,765 |
| Total female | 117,002 |
| End of plan period population (2012) | 236,517 |
| Male | 117,965 |
| Female | 118,552 |
| Female/Male sex ratio | 1:1 |
| Total Youthful population (Age 15-29) | |
| Male | 36,525 |
| Female | 37,816 |
| Total Pre-school population age (Under 5) | |
| Male | 18,043 |
| Female | 18,598 |
| Total primary school age going population (6-13) | |
| Male | 18,295 |
| Female | 23,337 |
| Total secondary school age going population (14-17) | |
| Male | 10,895 |
| Female | 10,453 |
| Total Labour force (Age 15-64) | |
| Male | 68,365 |
| Female | 69,393 |
| Total aged population (>65 years) | |
| Male | 2,518 |
| Female | 3,075 |
| Female reproductive age (15-49) | 60,069 |
| Infantile population (age < 1 year) | |
| Male | 6,321 |
| Female | 6,575 |
| Population Density (Persons/Km²) | |
| High (Gatundu South) | 636 |
| Least (Gatundu North) | 370 |
| Average population density | 476 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|------------|
| Eligible voting population(>18 years) | |
| Male | 69,906 |
| Female | 75,144 |
| Poverty indicators (%) | |
| Contribution to national poverty | 1.4 |
| Absolutely poor-rural | 35.5 |
| Food poor -rural | 33.8 |
| Hardcore poor –rural | 15 |
| Household poor | 26.3 |
| Individual poor | 15.8 |
| Crude Birth rate (per 1000) | 22/1000 |
| Crude Death rate (per 1000 live births) | 6.6/1000 |
| Infant mortality rate (IMR) | 63/1000 |
| Life expectancy in the District (Years) | 56 |
| Total fertility rate | 3.93 |
| SOCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS | |
| Total number of households (2008) | 48,554 |
| Average household size | 4 |
| Number of female-headed households (%) | 32.6 |
| CROP FARMING | |
| Total number of farms (Households) | 32,155 |
| Average farm size (small scale) in acres (Ha) | 0.53 |
| Average farm size (large scale) in acres(Ha) | 44.4 |
| Total Acreage | 9910 |
| Food crops(Ha) | |
| Cash crops(Ha) | 14,552 |
| Main storage facilities (on and off farm) | |
| Food crops | In house |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|---------------|
| Cash crops | Factory store |
| Population working in agriculture(%) | 80 |
| LIVESTOCK FARMING | |
| Main livestock reared | 38,470 |
| Cattle | Nil |
| Dairy | |
| Beef | 22,735 |
| Goats | 16,316 |
| Sheep | 1,599 |
| Pigs | 141,306 |
| Poultry | 36,019 |
| Layers | |
| Broilers | 78,114 |
| Locals | 525 |
| Turkeys | 79 |
| Geese | 331 |
| Duck | 3,970 |
| Rabbits | 60,480,000 |
| Milk production | 1,088,640,000 |
| Annual milk production (Litres) | |
| Value of annual milk produced (Kshs.) | 120,000 |
| Beef production | 24,000,000 |
| Annual beef production (Kg.) | |
| Value of annual beef produced (Kshs.) | 30,000 |
| Mutton production | 6,000,000 |
| Annual mutton production (Kg.) | |
| Value of annual mutton produced (Kshs.) | 1,744,000 |
| Egg production | 263,520,000 |
| Annual eggs production in Trays | |
| Value of eggs produced annually (Kshs.) | 60,000 |
| Poultry meat production | 72,000,000 |
| Annual poultry meat production (Kg.) | |
| Value of annual poultry meat produced | 1,950 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|-------------------|
| (Kshs.) | |
| Honey production Annual honey production (Kg.) | 950 |
| KTBH | 1,050 |
| Langstroth | 15,000 |
| Long Hive | 100,800 |
| Value of annual honey produced (Kshs.) | 18,144,000 |
| Pork production Annual pork production (Kg.) Value of annual pork produced (Kshs.) | |
| CO-OPERATIVES No. of co-operatives by types | |
| Coffee Societies | 13 |
| Dairy Societies | 2 |
| Rural Sacco | 2 |
| Urban Sacco | 14 |
| Housing Sacco | 1 |
| Total | 32 |
| | |
| No. of active co-operative societies by type | |
| Coffee Societies | 13 |
| Dairy Societies | 1 |
| Rural Sacco | 6 |
| Housing Society | 1 |
| Total | 21 |
| No. of dormant co-operative societies by type | |
| Dairy Societies | 2 |
| Rural Sacco | 1 |
| Urban Sacco | 8 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|---|
| Total | 11 |
| No. of collapsed societies (as at Jan. 2008) | Nil |
| Total registered membership | |
| Coffee Societies | 26,599 |
| Rural Sacco | 611 |
| Urban Sacco | 932 |
| Housing Sacco | 3,407 |
| Total | 31,549 |
| HEALTH | |
| Three most prevalent diseases | Respiratory infections, Malaria and Pneumonia |
| Childhood diseases | Respiratory infections, Malaria and Pneumonia |
| Average distance to health facility (Km) | 3 - 4.9 |
| <u>No. of Health facilities</u> | |
| GOK hospitals | 1 |
| Private Hospitals | 2 |
| GOK dispensaries | 9 |
| GOK health Centres | 4 |
| Private health Centres | 1 |
| Private clinics | 21 |
| GOK maternity | 4 |
| Private maternity | Nil |
| Mission hospitals/Nursing homes | 3 |
| Mission maternity | Nil |
| Mission dispensaries | 5 |
| Mission clinics | Nil |
| Bed capacity in all health facilities | 204 |
| Total No. of doctors (District wide) | 13 |
| Doctor/patient ratio | 1:17,621 |
| Total No. of nurses (District wide) | 123 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| Nurse/patient ratio | 1,862 |
| Antenatal care (ANC) (%) | 80 |
| % of mothers expectant who deliver in health facilities | 80 |
| Contraceptives acceptance (%) | 70 |
| Children vaccination -under 5yrs (%) | 80 |
| EDUCATION | |
| Pre-school | |
| No. of ECD centres (private) | 68 |
| No. of ECD centres (public) | 139 |
| No. of ECD centres (mission) | 19 |
| Total No. of trained ECD teachers | 263 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:25 |
| Enrolment rate: Primary | |
| Female | 22,282 |
| Male | 22,747 |
| Secondary | |
| Female | 8,403 |
| Male | 8,664 |
| Dropout rate: Primary (%) | 3 |
| Secondary (%) | 2 |
| Transition rates: ECD (%) | 90 |
| Primary (%) | 79 |
| Average years of attendance(yrs) | 2 |
| Primary School | |
| No. of primary schools – public | 106 |
| Private | 47 |
| TOTAL | 153 |
| | |
| Number of teachers | 1,121 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:40 |
| Total enrolment | 44,669 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|-------------------|
| Average years of attendance(Yrs) | 8 |
| Secondary school | |
| Number of secondary schools | |
| Public | 60 |
| Private | 5 |
| TOTAL | 65 |
| Number of teachers | 712 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:20 |
| Total enrolment | 14,583 |
| Average years of attendance(Yrs) | 4 |
| Tertiary institutions | 2 |
| Adult Literacy | |
| Number of adult literacy classes | 30 |
| Enrolment by sex | |
| Male | 102 |
| Female | 359 |
| TOTAL | 461 |
| Attendance | |
| Male | 73 |
| Female | 255 |
| TOTAL | 328 |
| Literacy rate (%) | 75 |
| WATER AND SANITATION | |
| Households with access to piped water (%) | |
| Piped into plot | 32.5 |
| Piped into dwelling | 7.2 |
| Public tap | 1.2 |
| Portable water coverage (%) | 60 |
| Number of all-seasons rivers | 10 |
| No. of shallow wells | 899 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|---------------|
| Total no. of protected | 230 |
| No. of springs | 31 |
| Total No. of protected springs | 2 |
| No. of water pans | - |
| No. of dams | 1 |
| No. of water service providers | 2 |
| No. of boreholes | 9 |
| No. of households with roof catchments | 5,526 |
| Average distance to the nearest water point | 4.4 |
| Households with: | |
| Latrines (%) | 90 |
| Flush (%) | 17 |
| VIP Latrines% | 7.6 |
| ENERGY | |
| No. of households with electricity connections (%) | 25 |
| No of schools without electricity- | Not available |
| Secondary | |
| Primary | |
| Polytechnics | |
| Health centres | 1 |
| Trading centres | Not available |
| % of household using wood fuel | 47 |
| % of household using kerosene- | 34 |
| Infrastructure | |
| Road lengths | |
| Classified roads (KM) | 378.6 |
| Bitumen (KM) | 95.2 |
| Gravel (KM) | 95 |
| Earth (KM) | 111.4 |
| No. cyber cafes | 2 |
| Number of post offices | 1 |
| Number of sub – post offices | Nil |
| TOURISM, TRADE & INDUSTRIES | |
| No. of hotels | 1 |
| Retail shops | 426 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| Slaughter houses/ slabs | 17 |
| Supermarkets | 4 |
| Bakeries | 2 |
| Banks and Financial Institutions | |
| No. of commercial banks | 3 |
| No. of micro-finance institutions | 2 |
| CROSS CUTTING ISSUES | |
| HIV/AIDS | |
| Total No. of VCT Centres (District wide) | 6 |
| No. of public VCT | 4 |
| No. of private VCT | 1 |
| No. of mission VCT | 1 |
| No. of trained counsellors | 22 |
| Average No. of people tested per month | 90 |
| No. of home based care | 10 |
| No. of youth clubs & youth friendly corners | Nil |
| No. of institutions offering ARV | 2 |
| Security | |
| No. of police post/stations | 26 |
| No. of crime related incidences | 341 |
| Location & No. of victim support units | Nil |
| Location & No. of prisons | Nil |
| No. of law courts | 1 |
| HOUSING SECTOR | |
| Wood only | 17.3 |
| Mud/wood | 4.6 |
| Mud/cement | 4.6 |
| sheet Corrugated iron | 86.7 |
| (Main Roofing Material) | 4.5 |
| sheet Corrugated iron | |
| Tiles | |

| COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR | |
|--|-------------|
| Type of group | |
| No. of active women groups | |
| Mangu & Chania Division | 312 |
| Gatundu Division | 617 |
| Total | 929 |
| Youth Groups | |
| Mangu & Chania Divisions | 135 |
| Gatundu Division | 199 |
| Total | 334 |
| Self Help groups | |
| Mangu & Chania | 1682 |
| Gatundu Division | 1783 |
| Total | 3465 |
| Community Based organization | |
| Mangu & Chania Divisions | 2 |
| Gatundu Division | 5 |
| Total | 7 |
| Total No. of Groups | 4735 |

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the analysis of the district development by reviewing the implementation of projects as stipulated in the previous DDIP. It also reviews the constraints experienced in the implementation as well as the major development challenges that faced the district. To understand the problems facing the district, an analysis of issues and causes is presented in order to identify which sector gives priority and possible strategies to avert these problems.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The theme of the previous plan (Laroyi District) for the period 2002-2007 was 'Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction'. Four main specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. The stakeholders engaged during the planning included the government, non-governmental organisations, business, labour, and other stakeholders. The implementation of the plan was far with a number of key projects implemented.

In the agriculture sector, various sub sectors programmes were planned including the extension services, mechanisation, and other services. The extension services were improved through the introduction of extension workers and the improvement of management of cooperative societies. The extension services were also improved through the introduction of extension workers and the improvement of management of cooperative societies. The extension services were also improved through the introduction of extension workers and the improvement of management of cooperative societies.

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

In the education sector, heavy investment had been done in the Free Primary Education. There was an increase in enrolment after introduction of the Free Primary Education in 2001, but there has been a decline in the enrolment since. Tertiary institutions such as the University of Nairobi have been revived and will also be given quality attention in the education and the same is expected to roll over to the coming plan period.

In the health sector, a lot of improvement in the health facilities was realised during the plan period with the assistance from the CDF. The quality of health care provided also went up with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped significantly to 3.7% from 4.7% in 2002. Various programmes geared towards prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS have been implemented and will continue to be implemented.

It is worthwhile to note that even though only few projects from the previous plan were implemented, several other community projects were implemented through the funding from the CDF and were not part of the DDIP.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter highlights the analysis of the district development by reviewing the implementation of projects as stipulated in the previous DDP. It also reviews the constraints experienced in the implementation as well as the major development challenges that faced the district. To understand the problems facing the district, an analysis of issues and causes is presented in matrix form, which further gives objectives and possible strategies to avert these problems.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The theme of the previous plan (Larger Thika District) for the period 2002-2008 Plan was “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” from which specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. The stakeholders proposed projects, which included improving the infrastructure, agricultural production, human resource, communication and marketing channels. The implementation of the plan was fair with a number of key projects implemented.

In the productive sector, under agriculture sub sector, programmes were geared towards strengthening agricultural extension services, diversification to assist farmers minimize risks, promotion of micro irrigation, and improvement of management of cooperative societies and improving farmers’ access credit. Marketing of major cash crops in the district, i.e. tea and coffee registered mixed results. Boom and slumps were experienced at various levels; this was due to managerial inefficiencies at the cooperative levels especially for coffee societies. The tea sub sector registered slight growth under the KTDA ran factories. Significant positive growth was registered under horticulture production though marketing continues to be an issue that requires to be addressed. There has also been improved access to credit and this has greatly given a boost to players in this sector.

In the education sector, heavy investment has been done in the Free Primary Education. There was an increase in enrolment after introduction of the Free Primary Education in 2003, but there has been a decline in the consecutive years. Tertiary institutions such as youth polytechnics have been revived and staffs that are more qualified seconded to the institutions and the same is expected to roll over to the current plan period.

In the health sector, a lot of improvement in the health facilities was realized during the plan period with the assistance from the CDF. The quality of health care provided also went up with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped marginally to 3.7% with various programmes geared towards awareness creation and mitigation of social economic impact of the infected and affected being implemented.

It is worthwhile to note that even though only few projects from the previous plans were implemented, several other community projects were implemented through the funding from the CDF and were not part of the DDP.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

A total number of 90 projects were proposed by various Departments/Ministries in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. Out of these only 53% were implemented. A number of departments including Agriculture, Water, Forestry, Cooperatives, Police, Health and Education had achievements of between 50% and 100% in project implementation. However, others were not able to implement the proposed projects due to various reasons but mainly inadequacy in funding and change of priorities mid-stream. Table 8 below provides a snapshot of the implementation performance by each department.

Table 8: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

| Department | No. of projects proposed (2002-2008) | No. of Projects Completed | No of on-going projects Physical | No of projects stalled | Total cost of project (Kshs.) | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 34,390,442 | Liquidity flow slowed down implementation |
| Livestock | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Not Available | Lack of funding hence implementation did not materialise. |
| Water | 14 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 64,000,000 | Re-organisation in the water sector slowed down implementation |
| Kenya Forest Services | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17,000,000 | Retrenchment resulted in staff reduction affecting extension services |
| Veterinary | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 19,700,000 | Insufficient flow of funds |
| Lands and Settlements | | | | 0 | 4,000,000 | Project was completed on schedule |
| Fisheries | 3 | | 2 | 0 | 5,000,000 | Transport hindered monitoring of the activities. |
| Roads | | | | 0 | 3,834,000,000 | - |
| Health | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 52,000,000 | Late issuance of funds delayed implementation |
| OCPD | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | - |
| Co-operatives | 12 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 28,600,000 | Construction of DCO's Office on-going |
| Micro and Small Enterprise Dept. | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | Not Available | - |

The implementation of the 2002-2008 DDP was improved in contrast to the previous DDP. This can be attributed to the fact that there was improved funding from the Central Government as well as the devolved funds. The focus of the theme was to utilise the available resources effectively to achieve meaningful development. The road network

received considerable attention, as did agriculture and the water sector. The introduction of CDF and LATF funds contributed greatly to implementation of these projects.

The introduction of the Constituencies Development Fund was a great relief to the community. A number of projects from various sectors were implemented through the CDF Kitty from the two constituencies in the District. In Gatundu North Constituency, a total number of 148 projects were implemented. Out of these, 20 are complete while 126 are ongoing and two are yet to start. In Gatundu South Constituency, a total of 189 projects have been implemented since the financial year 2003/4-2006/7. Out of these, 89 are complete, 67 are ongoing while 13 of them are new projects

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

In implementation of the current District Development Plan, the following constraints were encountered.

i) Lack of technical staff:

Some departments faced serious shortages in staff, with some departments offering services through regional offices. This was as a result of mass transfers in some departments, affecting the implementation of projects due to loss of institutional capacity.

ii) Change in government policies:

Change in government policies like decentralisation of funds such as CDF, LATF resulted in some projects in the plan being left unimplemented since very little money was given to the departments in their development vote. Funds such as LATF developed their own needs identification process i.e. LASDAP. In addition, changes in water sector reforms slowed down implementation of projects in the water sector as well as changes in the Education, Forest and Environment departments, Energy, Health and Public service.

iii) Poor Coordination of devolved funds has resulted to duplication of projects, which negate the essence of planning.

iv) Adverse climatic conditions and disease affected the implementation of the plan in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. For example in 2007 there was an outbreak of Rift Valley fever, which significantly affected livestock sub sector.

v) Inadequate resources:

There was a weak linkage with the government budgetary cycle since MTEF processes is weak in the district. In addition, the devolved funds were spread too thinly leaving most of the projects uncompleted. This affected the smooth implementation of the programmes/projects earmarked for sustainable economic development.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

i) Strengthen Coordination of devolved funds

Due to the changes in government policy, there is needed to strengthen the coordination of all devolved funds so that the district can maximise the utilisation of funds flowing to the district. There should be absolutely no contradiction between the strategic plans for the local authorities and the strategic plans prepared by the constituencies and the district

development plan. Measures should be put in place to ensure harmonization and remove inconsistencies that may exist therein. There should be sensitization on existing government policies for all stakeholders so that they can adhere to them. Sector wide approach is a key approach in achieving goals in reduction of poverty. Cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS can only be effectively handled if a sector wide approach is used since no one sector can claim to address the effects of the disease.

ii) Community involvement

For sustainable development, there is need to ensure community involvement and participation. In instances where the community has been involved and has participated at various stages of the project cycle, there has been marked success and the overall sustainability of the project is never in doubt. Community involvement should start right from project identification to ensure that projects are tailor made to address the specific needs of the beneficiaries. This also enhances ownership of the projects.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.4.1 Kenya Vision 2030

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

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of

Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section examines the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that affects development of the district. Gatundu District is predominantly an agricultural area. Most of the households engage in small-scale farming and therefore marketing of their farm produce and distribution of farm inputs is important. The condition of the road network, marketing infrastructure and coordination among stakeholders are crucial for the development of the district. Given the scarcity of land in the face of a fast growing population, off farm employment opportunities such as cottage manufacturing industries, Commerce and Trade and Jua-Kali activities are of vital importance.

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poor Communication Network

Infrastructure remains a key development component in boosting development activities of the District. Roads network especially feeder roads are in poor condition during rainy season making it difficult to access market hence huge losses of farm produce.

Access to services such as health is also hampered by poor road network. This problem is currently being addressed by various stakeholders where resources are being channelled to address the roads conditions. CDF and the Ministry of Roads have been working together to identify the priority areas. This has lead to improved road network but more needs to be done to achieve meaningful accessibility.

ii) Low Productivity in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector

Agriculture is the main stay economic activity in the district. In the last plan period, the sector faced mixed productivity registering slumps and booms between the years. This can be attributed to rising cost of farm inputs, animal feeds, services coupled by low prices in the market. Marketing systems in the district are not well-developed leading to farmers being exploited by intermediaries.

iii) Population growth

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

Population size and structure as per 1999 Population and Housing Census, indicates that Gatundu District had a population of 213,159 persons with an estimated annual growth rate of 0.8%. This population is projected to increase to 229,075 in 2008 and 236,517 in 2012 assuming a constant fertility rate and the same growth rate prevails. However, with

HIV and AIDS pandemic, which is currently at 3.7% of the total population, the trend is expected to rise but at a decreasing rate.

The district has a youthful population that composes about 33% of the total population. Given this trend, the demand for more facilities such as schools, hospitals, recreation facilities are already high and are poised to increase further in future. There is therefore need to check the population growth through intensification of family planning campaigns so that available resources can be directed to development projects instead of being allocated for social investments to cater for the rising population.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

This section highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district is bound to face during the 2008-2012 plan period. They include population growth, wide spread poverty, HIV and Aids pandemic, gender inequality, disaster management and environmental degradation.

i) Poverty

In Gatundu District, all forms of poverty including food and absolute poverty are being experienced and indeed poverty incidence is taking an upward trend due to factors such as rising unemployment, collapse of agricultural sectors, poor infrastructure and rise in HIV/AIDS prevalence. The prevalence of poverty in the district currently stands at 36%.

The major causes of poverty in the district are high cost of agricultural inputs, which results into low yields, insufficient extension services and poor management of cooperative societies that have led to decline in agricultural and livestock productivity as a result of poor markets. Other factors that have contributed to the increase in poverty are landlessness, HIV/AIDS inaccessibility to credit facilities due to high bank charges and lack of collateral especially among women and youths which has impaired the level of investment hence raising unemployment. Lack of entrepreneur skills among the youths has also contributed to the level of unemployment and hence poverty,

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weakness |
|---|---|
| An enterprising community; Availability of markets for farm produce due to its proximity with Nairobi and Thika towns; productive land for crops and livestock. | Exhaustion of soil nutrients; large sizes of families. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Strengthened cooperatives to market produce; Value addition to agricultural produce; Diversification of agricultural produce; market access through internet. | Uneconomical subdivision of land; high cost of agricultural inputs, Unpredictable weather patterns; insecurity; Environmental degradation; Presence of IDP's in the district. |

ii) HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has been a global problem for over two decades. In Kenya, millions of people have so far died, due to AIDS and hundreds continue to die daily due to AIDS related illness. HIV/AIDS continue to be a major constraint to development especially due to its effect on the active population in the society mainly the youth. There are rising cases of OVCs as a result of parents succumbing to HIV/AIDS. This affects the enrolment rate as well as retention rate in schools. Access to basic facilities including health is also compromised leading to suffering. Another problem that arises is discrimination in inheritance. Currently, orphaned children are left at the care of the relatives who might not bequeath the property to the kids once they reach 18 years. Dependency levels continue to rise while productivity of the infected is on the decline resulting to low production especially in Agriculture and Rural Development sector and therefore affecting food security. The government has nevertheless initiated far-reaching programmes such as the free ARVs, PMTCTs, and the VCTs, which are bearing fruits.

HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district stands at 3.7% while HIV/AIDS hospital bed occupancy is at 30%. The ages most affected are 20-49 years, majority of who are female. This scenario has a negative implication on the labour force and the dependency ratio. Decline and weakening of the labour force will have negative effects on both agriculture and industrial output.

The HIV/AIDS awareness in the district stands at 95% and the prevalence is still high. The biggest challenge is change in altitude in order to curb the spread.

Poverty has been identified as a major impediment to success against HIV/AIDS and the two has to be addressed concurrently. This is because poverty influences HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, care and support. Enormous resources continue to be directed to various areas such as the ARVs, VCTs, PMTCTs and care and support programmes. Despite all this, the core objective of winning the fight against HIV/AIDS has not been realized.

For any meaningful development to take place, the HIV/AIDS issue must be addressed comprehensively. The Ministry of Health will continue to screen blood and encourage VCTs in all health centres. Youth groups will continue to be encouraged to come up with income generating projects that will empower them economically and other vulnerable groups. To strengthen the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities, various committees such as CACCs and DTC will be strengthened in the district.

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weaknesses |
|--|--|
| Support from NACC; Presence of Active CSOs; VCT, PMTCT and ARV sites; community health workers; Highly qualified health personnel. | Low uptake in VCT due to stigma; Lack of strong Home Base Care Programme; Inadequate access to female condoms. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Establishment of mobile VCT; existence of strong support groups | Stigma; poverty; food insecurity. |

iii) Drug abuse and local brew

Drug abuse and local brew has emerged as a major threat to development in the District in recent years. This has mainly been due to the high unemployment rates of the youths due to dwindling returns of the coffee and tea sector. Secondly, the drug abuse problem has resulted to poor transition rates as well as school dropouts. This in turn has resulted to deteriorating security and accelerated unemployment as youth abandon meaningful economic activity.

Drug abuse affects the health of the person adversely. The youth who abuse drugs are at risk of suffering from many forms of diseases especially HIV/AIDs.

SWOT Analysis

| | |
|---|---|
| Strength | Weaknesses |
| Existing institutions; Adequate facilitation | Poor transition rates; school dropouts; Weak youth leadership structure. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Community involvement and capacity building; Youth Enterprise Fund. | High rates of unemployment; Low returns in Coffee and Tea sectors; High levels of insecurity; HIV/AIDs. |

iv) Youth

The youth population in Gatundu district comprises the majority of the total at about 45%. This is therefore a big challenge as most of them are unemployed and engage in HIV/AIDs and drug abuse. The absorption of the youth in Agriculture and Rural Development is minimal since most of them have formal education that places much emphasis on white-collar jobs.

Lack of employment opportunities have also influenced the youth to engage in criminal activities and hence rising insecurity in the district. To help address this problem, there is need to have vibrant campaigns against drug abuse especially in schools and other learning institutions. Recreation facilities and vocational training institutes can also offer a good platform to positively influence behaviour change in the youth. Lastly, there is need to revamp the sports activities so that the youth are constructively occupied and the same used as campaign forums.

SWOT Analysis

| | |
|---|--|
| Strength | Weakness |
| Advocacy skills; Big population; Energetic youth; Youth Enterprise Fund; CDF resources; Inter sectoral collaborations | Drug abuse; Bad attitude towards certain category of jobs; Weak youth leadership structure; Poor institutions at grassroots level. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Engaging the services of young people in development; | Inadequate funding; High rates of Unemployment; HIV/AIDs; Drug abuse; Low prices of farm produce; Population |

| Strength | Weakness |
|---|-----------------|
| Partnership with private sector to promote internship program; Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Institutional development and capacity building. | increase. |

v) Gender Inequality

Gender issues in development go beyond physical and biological differences between men and women, girls and boys. It refers to equity in access to resources, opportunities and benefits. In Gatundu, district gender disparities are manifested through property ownership and access to credit. According to the 1999 Population and Housing census, the ratio of male to female was almost 1:1. The ratio, including the fact that women form the bulk of the labour force, must be recognized and integrated in the planning and decision-making. In the primary school enrolment (6-13) age cohorts, the ratio of boys to girls was 1:1. In secondary school, there were more girls than boys.

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

During the plan period, the district will address the challenges facing women in decision making by enforcing the 30% affirmative action for women to be included in all committees and positions in public and private sectors. More awareness campaigns will be carried out to inform women to take advantage of the Women Enterprise Fund set by the government and credit facilities from other financial institutions. These funds are meant for empowering women economically.

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weakness |
|--|---|
| Political good will; Strong civil society participation and other stakeholders; Good network of organizations advocating on gender issues; Strong international commitment to gender parity. | High poverty levels; Traditional divisions of labour; |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Women enterprise development fund; Presence of Kenya Women Finance Trust; Political goodwill and support. | HIV/AIDs; Poverty; Environmental degradation. |

vi) People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalized in all sectors of development. For a long time, people with disabilities have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. There is need to establish the number of people with disabilities and by the type of disability for planning purposes. There is need to bring on board people with disabilities in making decisions that pertain to them. Further there is need to target people with disabilities to empower them economically as has been done with other minority groups. There is also need to sensitize the community on challenges facing people with disabilities, and link them with institutions such as the Association of People Living with Disabilities in Kenya so that they can be accorded necessary assistance.

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weakness |
|---|---|
| Good advocacy skill; Disability bill; Existence of Association for Physically Handicapped. | Negative altitude by the society; Lack of mobility; Lack of comprehensive data concerning physically disabled people. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Training in vocational skills; Participation in the decision-making organs in the district; Development of a rehabilitation centre. | Relegation of issues of disability; Poor infrastructures; Discrimination by the members of the society. |

vii) Environment

Environment is a major developmental concern due to its impact on several sectors. Primarily it affects agricultural productivity that is the backbone of the Gatundu district economy. Similarly, sustainability of the water resources is hinged on the protection of water catchments sources. Many of the rivers that transverse the district originate from Aberdare Ranges, which has been under threat of illegal timber harvesting and farming activities due to population pressure. Poor farming methods have also been noted to affect the environment adversely especially the excess use of chemicals and fertilizers without proper soil erosion prevention techniques.

Human activities have contributed to the decline in forest cover arising from timber harvesting and rising use of fuel. A good example is the destruction of Kieni forest. Similarly, water harvesting for domestic and irrigation coupled with planting of some species of trees near rivers have greatly affected the volume of water. Sub-division of land due to high population pressure has resulted to cultivation of riverbeds and this has led to soil erosion. The increased demand for building materials has led to mushrooming of quarries along the main road connecting Gatundu Town and Kamwangi urban centre. During rainy seasons, the open quarries may collapse thus leading to road destruction.

Environment pollution is also a significant factor in adverse health. This is reflected through high incidences of diseases and poor health arising from contaminated air and

water. The rising use of wood fuel by tea factories has also resulted to reduction of farm forest and hence surface exposure. This has resulted to climatic changes gradually leading to reduced rainfall and unreliability of the same and ultimately low farm produce. Other environmental concerns are the disposal of waste especially polythene papers in urban areas.

The major challenge in the district is to ensure that all stakeholders in the district put proper and sustainable environmental conservation measures in place.

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weakness |
|--|---|
| Proximity to the Aberdare forest; Presence of permanent rivers and streams; enactment of Environment Management and Coordination Act | Over dependence on wood fuel; Weak enforcement of existing regulations; Limited personnel. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Developing alternative sources of energy; waste recycling; Devolved funds | Landslides; Soil Erosion; Rising poverty levels Pollution; High demand of building materials; presence of a number of tea factories. |

viii) ICT

Information Communication Technology is an area that is yet to achieve its potential in the district. ICT is a major driver for development. Most of the departments are yet to get computers from their head office. The district has a good mobile network though it is difficult to establish the number of people with mobile phones. The newly introduced M-Pesa services have been well received in the district and there are more than five agents in Gatundu town. The number of cyber cafes is increasing implying that residents will be able to enjoy the use of internet services, which is critical, and a cheaper way of accessing information. There is need to attract new partners to invest in this sector which has a lot of potential in the district.

SWOT Analysis

| Strength | Weakness |
|--|--|
| Private sector involvement; Presence of mobile phone players; E-government services; Growing ICT knowledgeable youthful population. | Lack of skills; Low computerization levels; Poor ICT infrastructure and system; Poor technology transfer; Distrust and fear of ICT content. |
| Opportunities | Threats |
| Accelerated roll out of telecommunication infrastructure; Development of wide area networks (WAN) to facilitate government linkages; Development of a district specific website; Public service delivery through ICT (e-service); Laying of the fibre optic cable. | Lack of ICT skills in the labour force; Redundant and inappropriate technologies; A weak economy further threatened by the global information society. |

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Issues/Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objective | Strategies |
| Rising insecurity & high crime rates | Shortage of security personnel; Unemployment. | Improve security in the district. | Infrastructure development; Increase the work force; Intensify patrols. | Increased community policing; Recruitment of more security personnel. |
| Low Income rates | Low agricultural productivity; Poor marketing channels; High costs of farm inputs especially fertilizers; High cost of A.I services; Low produce prices; Lack of affordable credit facilities. | To improve the living standards of the people through raising their income and reducing poverty rates to 32 percent. | Encourage use of alternative inputs; Improved management capacity; Livestock movement control; Use of alternative pest control measures; Intensify land use; Encourage group formation; Promote contract and strategic farming Improvement of infrastructure. | Modern farming methods; Spray against ticks; Avail A. I services; Community training; Provision of irrigation water; Create enabling environment for credit facilities. |
| High rates of unemployment | Lack of skills; Lack of local industries; Lack of self employment; Corruption. | Raising employment opportunities by training youths on entrepreneurship skills. | Community empowerment programs. | Revitalize Dairy Sector; Promote value addition in the District; Encourage youths to apply for youth funds to start income generating activities. |
| Poor Infrastructure /Poor Road Network | Inadequate funds due to high cost of maintenance. | Improved road network especially all access roads by 2012. | Increase funding for development of road; infrastructure Train available staff. | Construction; Upgrading of road network; Regular maintenance and repair; Resurveying rural access roads; Grading of access roads. |
| High cases of OVCs | Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related cases. | Reduce the HIV prevalence from 3.9 to 2.8 percent. | Reduction of stigma; Improved care for people infected with | HIV/AIDs programme - District wide. |

| District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Issues/Problems | Causes | Development Objectives | Immediate Objective | Strategies |
| | | | the virus. | |
| Poor standards of Education | Staff Shortage; Poor supervision in schools; Low ICT training in schools. | Improve the education standards in the District by 2012. | Increase transition rates and retention rates for ECD, primary and secondary levels by 10% by 2012. | Lobby the government to recruit more staff; Construction of classrooms and facilities; Proper equipment to schools; Improve and upgrade existing polytechnics; |
| Rising cases of drug abuse | Idleness; Unemployment; School drop-out; Family break-ups; Moral decay. | To have a drug free district by 2012. | Increase drug awareness campaigns in all schools and churches in the district. | Drug awareness advocacy in schools and churches. |

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve sustained economic development. The discussion is in line with the MIF sectors that include: the Agricultural and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes sectors. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response and the role of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector linkages and strategies to address cross cutting issues are also discussed.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries development, Forestry and Wildlife, and Cooperative Development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

To be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has adopted a number of strategies including: strengthening the extension services, promoting agro-forestry, and strengthening the marketing services. This is aimed at creating farmers in the district enjoy competitive advantage in their areas of specialization. Efforts will be geared towards increasing production of all crop and livestock and to make them profitable.

In a bid to realize the vision and mission, the district will continue to support the extension services and strengthen the marketing services. The focus will be on how to utilize the extension services to the benefit of the farmers. This will be achieved through provision of advisory services to small scale farmers, strengthening extension services to encourage farmers, and improving extension services and marketing systems and promotion of cooperative agriculture to support the extension services.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is a key sector and the primary source of income in the district. It is estimated that 40% of the population is engaged in agriculture. The majority of the population of the

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve sustained economic development. The discussion is in line with the MTEF sectors that include: the Agricultural and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes sectors. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following ministries: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries development, Forestry and Wildlife, Lands, and Cooperative Development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has stepped up extension services making them target specific, more demand driven and customer oriented. This is aimed at ensuring farmers in the district enjoy comparative advantage in their areas of specialization. Efforts will be geared towards increasing production in both crop and livestock sub sectors subject to land available.

In a bid to maximize output from farmers, the district will focus on value addition and marketing of produce. There are several storage facilities for both food and cash crops though their utilization has not been optimal. The focus will be on how to utilize the storage facilities at optimal level especially by small-scale farmers. This will be achieved through establishment of advisory services that focus on effective demand driven extension services to smallholder farmers, creation and improving existing value chains and market systems and promotion of conservation agriculture to protect the environment.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

Agriculture sector is an important tool for promoting development in the district. It is estimated that 448 km² is under cultivation. This represents 93% of the total area of the

district. About 49,804 families derive their livelihood from agricultural production directly. The sector therefore plays a key role in the providing food, employment and family income for rural communities and raw materials for agro-based industries. The district is a major producer of cash crops; coffee and tea.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Roles |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Ministry of Agriculture | Provide agricultural regulatory framework, policy guidelines and extension services. |
| Farmers | Identify their own constraints, potentials and opportunities for stakeholders' interventions; Farmer to farmer extension services. |
| Other Government Ministries | Development in their mandated areas that affect Agriculture and Rural Development sector. |
| Private Sector and Agencies | Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Trainings and avail farm inputs and marketing of produce (widen). |
| Financial Institutions | Provision of credit facilities. |
| Cooperative Development | Coordinate agricultural marketing societies including their regulatory frameworks. |

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

This section highlights the priorities, constraints and strategies used in various sub-sectors.

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Crop Development | Increase production of food and cash crops. | High cost of farm inputs; Limited land sizes; Soil infertility; Unstable market prices for crops; Unpredictable weather; Poor crop husbandry. | Development of irrigation schemes; Intensify extension services; Strengthen market systems; Encourage soil and water conservation; Promote topical trainings. |
| | Develop value addition industries. | Poor marketing; Institutional weakness; Poor credit etiquette. | Financial and technical support groups focusing on value addition; Training on financial management. |
| Research | Improve linkage between research and extension. | Poor dissemination of research findings; | Strengthen collaboration between research and |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Low adoption of new technologies. | extension. |
| Marketing | Improve farm storage facilities | High cost incurred in storage. | Encourage farmers to use available storage facilities. |
| | Develop marketing channels | Presence of middlemen; Unstable prices. | Streamline management of cooperatives; Develop market linkages and intelligence. |
| Livestock Production | Improvement in livestock production | High incidence of livestock diseases; Poor animal husbandry; Poor fodder management; High cost of animal feeds; High cost of AI services; Limited land sizes; Financial constraints among farmers. | Training on fodder management; Encourage value addition of animal products to maximize output; Intensify extension services; Intensity demonstration on new technologies; topical on site trainings; Disease control; Linkages with financial institutions ; Encourage farmers to enter contracts with major companies e.g. KCC, KMC, Brook side, farmers choice. |
| Veterinary services | To control animal diseases | Uncontrolled trans-boundary diseases; Weak institutional capacity. | Quarantine and control animal movement; Animal disease surveillance; Vector and pest control; Animal health extension; Branding and identification of animals; Capacity building for quality assurance officers. |
| | Increase output and productivity | Overstocking; Poor access to markets; Inadequate information technology. | Promotion of appropriate breeding practices and technologies; Strengthen early warning systems. |
| Cooperative Development | Strengthen cooperative movement | Mismanagement of cooperative societies; | Conduct training on management for management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products. |
| Environment | Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plans; Education & public awareness creation on environmental issues. | Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations; Poverty; Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities; Inadequate facilitation. | Public education and awareness of existing environmental laws; Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act; Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies. |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Forest | Promote farm forestry, commercial tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest products. | Increased demand for forest products e.g. timber, wood fuel; Decreasing land sizes due to population increase; Inadequate staffing. | Sustainable manage natural forests for social, economic and environmental benefits; Collaborate in forest research and dissemination of findings; Develop essential infrastructure for effective forest management and protection. |
| Trade, Tourism and Industry | Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises; | Lack of entrepreneurship skills; | Provide training on entrepreneurship |
| | Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises. | Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers. | Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Provide working tools for service providers. |
| | Promote and facilitate agro based small and medium industries. | Lack of investors; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure. | Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investment; Improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation. |
| | Improve the availability of financial assistance to M&SMEs | Inadequate funding. | Promote a saving culture and table banking. |
| Land administration | Processing and issuing of land titles; Registration of land transactions and other legal documents; Arbitration of land and boundary disputes; Valuation of land. | Lack of adequate facilitation; Infiltration of land brokers. | Introduction of a customer service desk; Sharing of resources and improving collaboration with other departments. |
| Survey | Provision of updated land information; Provision of quality control and assurance of geo-data. | Lack of sufficient resources; Lack of updated maps. | Facilitate land registrar in boundary disputes; Restoration of land management records. |
| Physical Planning | Preparation of regional and physical development plans; Documentation and protection of public utility land Execution of physical development controls. | Lack of updated maps and planning data; Low financial resource allocation. | Preparation of one zoning plan per financial year. |

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|---|
| National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program (NALEP) | Encourage all stakeholders' involvement | Cover the whole district comprising of 49,804 families | Mobilize farmer to identify potentials and opportunities for stakeholder's interventions. |

Gatundu District Development Plan 2008-2012

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|
| District wide | in agriculture development. | covering 448km. | |
| Njaa Marufuku Kenya District wide | To enhance food security in the District. | To finance at least three groups per year. | Financing groups with between Kshs. 120,000 to 2.5 million per group to carry out agricultural enterprises. |
| Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture(PSDA) District Wide | To reduce the usage of firewood and promote environmental conservation. | To install 1500 energy saving devices. | Promotion of energy saving devices in the district. |

(B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

| Project Name | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Target | Description of Activity |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| Orphan crops District Wide | 1 | Improved food security in the district; Better diet at household level; More income at farm level. | Purchase 16,000 and 44,000 cassava and sweet potato cuttings respectively; 240 farmers trained. | Train farmers on cassava and sweet potatoes; Establish potato and cassava bulking sites; Establish beans demonstration; Post harvest-handling trainings. |
| Emerging crops District Wide | 2 | Promotion of emerging crops; More farm income. | 5 farmer trainings; 1 staff educational tour and training; 2 field surveys; 5 demonstrations. | Farmer trainings on grain amaranth utilization; Staff tour to areas with emerging crops; Field surveys on Aloe Vera; Set demos grain amaranth. |

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

| Programme Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|---|
| National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme(NALEP) District Wide | Enhance Skills & Knowledge through Collaboration, CIGS Formation and Demand -driven Extension. | Cover Two Focal Areas(FA 's) of 16,000 families covering 7000ha annually | Mobilize farmers to identify constraints, potentials and opportunities for all collaborators interventions. |
| Core Poverty Project District Wide | It addresses food insecurity in the District and enhances income generation to alleviate poverty. | Increase production of all livestock products: Milk, Meat, Eggs and Honey. | Provision of Extension services through field days, Trainings, demonstrations Farm visits and office consultations at all levels. |

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| District | 1 | Enhance office space for all | Construction | Office block |

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Headquarters offices District wide | | officers by 2012. | of one office block. | construction. |
| Livestock census District wide | 2 | Establish the number, breed and distribution of various livestock in the District. | Carry out livestock census for all animals By 2012. | Livestock census. |
| Dairy Cattle Production District Wide | 3 | Increase Dairy production by 10 percent. | Train 1500 farmers on dairy husbandry practices per year. | Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations. |
| Promote and improve productivity in poultry rearing District wide | 4 | Increase availability of white meat; Improve efficiency in poultry; Production and empower poultry farmers. | Train 500 farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration. | Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations. |
| Dairy Goat production District Wide | 5 | Increased goat milk production by 10 percent in the district to make it self-sufficient. | Train 300 farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration. | Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations. |
| Bee Keeping production District Wide | 6 | Increased bee products by 15 percent to reduce honey import from other areas. | Train 100 farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration. | Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations. |
| Rabbits production District Wide | 7 | Increased production and utilization of rabbit meat. | Train 100 Farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration. | Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations. |

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Veterinary

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| Disease Prevention and Control programme District Wide | 1 | Reduce incidences of notifiable diseases e.g. Anthrax, Lumpy Skin, Rabies, Newcastle etc | Vaccination Coverage to increase from 50% to 75 %. | Vaccinate against notifiable diseases twice per year for cattle and dogs; Poultry diseases vaccinated according to schedule. |
| Veterinary Public Health District wide | 2 | Ensure the public consume wholesome meat; Licensing slaughter | Ensure 100% meat inspection at the 19 licensed slabs and meat transported in | Meat inspection in all licensed slabs; Ensure day to day hygiene at the slabs; |

| Project Name location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|--|---|--|
| | | slabs and meat containers; Licensing of medically fit flayers. | 54 licensed meat containers. | Annual licensing of slabs and meat containers; Annual licensing of flayers. |
| Hides and skin improvement service District wide | 3 | Produce quality hides and skins for local and export markets. | Achieve 95% grade 1 hides and skins quality. | To train and impart skills in flayers and Banda store owners on processing high quality hides and skins. |
| Tick Control District wide | 4 | Reduce incidences of tick borne diseases by 15 percent. | To improve extension on importance of tick control by 2012. | Extension to-be done during farm visits, field days, barazas and any other forum. |
| Artificial Insemination District wide | 5 | To upgrade and improve the dairy animals for more milk production by 2012. | To improve from 5,000 insemination to 10,000 insemination per year. | Supervise and coordinate all AI providers. |
| District Veterinary Office | 7 | To have an office block by end of 2008. | Completed office block by 2008. | Construction of the office block. |

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

| Project Name location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|--|---|---|
| Education and Training District wide | To educate Members in order to uplift their standard of living. | Enhance capacity building for 34,499 members in the 32 societies in the district; To reach another 3000 potential members; To encourage registration of 25 societies. | To undertake education and training to all types of societies in the district. |
| Dairy Development Project District wide | To provide a source of income and employment for the rural people thus reducing poverty. | To ensure the two registered cooperative societies are restructured and revived. | Restructure and revitalize the dormant dairy cooperative societies in the district. |
| Horticultural Development District wide | To ensure the horticultural farmers enjoy the economics of scale and be able to market their produce overseas markets. | Intensive and extensive extension services to all farmers in the district. | To encourage the potential members to form viable horticulture cooperatives. |
| Rural Based Saccos District wide | Provide banking services to farmers. | Ensure farmers get loan on easy terms. | To encourage thrift among rural farmers. |

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Forest Service

| Project Name location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Agro- forestry Project District Wide | To encourage tree planting and avail adequate seedlings. | Produce 100,00 seedlings per year | Encourage tree planting. |
| Forest extension programme District Wide | Provide both subsistence products and income while contributing to soil and water conservation. | Cover all divisions | Organize farmers trainings on monthly basis; Provision of tree seedlings for communal planting. |

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Natural forest rehabilitation Kieni Forest | 1 | Improve forest cover forest biodiversity. | 300ha | Tree planting. |
| Participatory forest management District Wide | 2 | Improve rural livelihood and incomes of communities. | 2 community forest associations. | Mobilization and training. |
| Agro forestry development District Wide | 3 | To increase trees planting in farm land. | 1m seedlings | Forest extension service |
| Wood let establishment District Wide | 4 | Establish commercial wood let. | 60ha of commercial wood let 300 ha commercial plantation. | Raising plantation |

(B) New Project Proposals: Lands; Physical Planning

| Project Name/ Location/ Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Physical planning for Gatundu town and Kamwangi shopping Centre | 1 | To provide a spatial framework for controlling urban development. | Complete two zoning plans. | Consensus building, stakeholder analysis, data collection, base map preparation, draft plan preparation, publication, approval and launch of approved plans. |

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital in growth of agriculture. For the financial services to flourish a lot of capacity building of the

community is required. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in real time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for farmers seeking export markets where they also access global market information and also new technologies and trends in production.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Mainstreaming of crosscutting issues will be undertaken in the sector. Through special programmes sector, Women and Youth will be trained on the sector related activities. This will ensure transfer of technology for efficiency to be attained for maximum productivity. The Youth and Women will be empowered through the youth and women enterprise funds. The sector will recognize and promote the recognition of women in decision making on farm use and products. The sector will also ensure that women hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

The sector will continue to sensitize the community on the dangers of contracting HIV/AIDS. Enterprises such as dairy goats, kitchen gardens and traditional vegetables, which are nutritious to the infected people, will be set up. Through promotion of value addition of the agricultural produce, farmers will be able to fetch more from the market and thus reduce poverty as well create employment to the ever increasing population.

The focus of the sector will also be tailored to technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the need to plant indigenous trees at the expense of water consuming exotic blue gum trees. Importance of protecting water catchment areas to improve water conservation will be promoted. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The Vision: is to have a harmonious and globally competitive and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Mission

The Mission is to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investments, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to reduce trade restrictions so as to create a good environment for investment in order to improve commercial activities in the district. This will increase

people's incomes and also increase the government's taxable income. The sector will also strive to enhance growth in small and large-scale businesses to create employment opportunities thus helping in poverty reduction. The sector will also continue to encourage small and micro-enterprises through provision of loans at low interest rates through the Joint Loans Board.

The sector will continue to implement flagship projects and priority district programmes in line with vision 2030. In areas where the district has comparative advantage, for example in milk and vegetable production, processing of these products among others will be emphasized so as to add value to the raw materials.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector plays a key role in promoting trade and industry. It contributes greatly in employment and income generation especially in the informal sector. There are 43 trading centres where a lot of trade and informal sector activities are carried out. The sector will continue to offer credit to small-scale entrepreneurs to improve their incomes, reduce poverty, reduce unemployment and promote marketing of products within and without the district.

The industrial sub-sector will be the driving force for economic growth in the district. The sub-sector will be expected to add value to the raw materials through establishment of agro-based industries, to create employment and generate revenue both locally and outside the district.

The promotion of tourism in the district will generate employment and revenue for the community and provide outlets for some of their agricultural produce. This will be expected to boost development activities in the district and assist in reduction of poverty.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|--------------|--|
| Government | To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide training of entrepreneurs on business skills, provides loans to the business community, encourage investments in industrial ventures and provide relevant business information to the local entrepreneurs |
| Banks | Provide banking services and provision of credit facilities |
| NGOs | Training and mobilization of the local community |

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| Trade | Administration | Funds, manpower | Computerization and casual labourers |
| | Management of funds | Manpower | Computerization |
| | Technical advice on projects implementation/maintenance | Manpower, means of transport | Casual labourers, hire of vehicles, engage contractors |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|--|---|---|
| Tourism and Wildlife | | | |
| Wildlife conservation and community services | Achieve policy, legal and regulatory framework | Political support/goodwill; Reduced growth in international tourism. | Re-definition of KWS mandate and operational framework |
| | Stability to effectively discharge the mandate | Consumption trends and pattern | Consultations on proposed wildlife policy and amendments to the Act. |
| | New policy document New wildlife Act | Empowerment | |
| Wildlife protection | Enhance wildlife conservation, protection and management | Poverty Change in land use patterns | Generate scientific information for decision making |
| | | | Improve management of protected areas, important wildlife areas and endangered species/eliminate poaching; wildlife restoration/re-stocking and de-stocking |
| | | | |
| | Biodiversity inventories | Weak wildlife Act | Consult on proposed wildlife act |
| | Research outputs/documents | Conflicting Acts governing other sectors | Harmonise conflicts act |
| | Adoption of KWS conservation models by communities and or private wildlife conservationist and local authorities | Lack of disposal policies for trophies | Provide awards for communities to compete for |
| Conservation education | Develop community education programmes and disseminate information for various target groups nationally; Strengthen community education capacity and extend to all conservation areas | Inadequate public awareness on conservation values: lack of conservation education inputs in schools and training institutions; inadequate resources and equipment/facilities | Develop community wildlife benefit programmes; Manage wildlife – livestock interface; Secure wildlife corridors and migratory routes; Incorporating of conservation education in learning institutions curricula |
| Tourism marketing and business development | Develop tourism facilities and diversity tourism products; enhance domestic and international marketing and promotion; review tariffs; mobilize resources to support conservation | Competition from other tourist destinations; post election violence: lack of marketing of KWS services and its products to the public: tourism and research activity in private and non-protected areas | Develop wildlife management charter and tourism development guidelines; consolidate the development of ecological monitoring and assessment systems |
| Financial services | Explore and design appropriate financial systems and services to support industrialization; closer collaboration between financial institutions, local authorities, community and government | Poor access to and high cost of credit: poor collaboration between the various stakeholders; inadequate financial management skills | Improve access to investment funds from funding agencies e.g. KIE, ICDC, KTDC etc; improve the delivery of microfinance services |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | through closer collaboration between stakeholders; promote rural SACCOs; training on financial management skills among entrepreneurs. |
| Small scale enterprise | Reactive and provide an enabling environment for the further of the sector. | Lack of access to credit; lack and high cost of infrastructure, e.g. jua kali sheds electricity, water, telephones etc; poor market for the products; lack of access to appropriate technology. | Provision of infrastructure through enhanced collaboration; encourage micro-finance financial institutional, to provide adequate and timely credit to this sub-sector |

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

| Project Name | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|---|--|
| Improve visitors accommodation and rental facilities (Aberdare National Park) | To increase visitors to the park | Tusk camp Fishing lodge Olive banda | Improve and maintain existing bandas; Renovate olive banda |
| Maintenance of unclassified road network in the park | Routine maintenance on tourist circuits and security patrol roads | Mtimora road – 7km Karuiria road – 13km 2km sub-hq road & Karuru falls circuit 11km and 6km | Road grading; Vegetation clearing; Drainage improvement; Culvert Installations; Gravel patching. |

(B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| Industrialization Support Programme District wide | 1 | To have an inventory of raw materials available | To come up with profiles on each of raw material available | Compilation of data of raw materials available; ascertain the quantity and quality and make recommendations for sustainable use; Justification; To know the industrial base of the district and available opportunities; To empower women to start small scale industries in rural areas in order to mainstream gender balance in |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | industrialization. |
| Development of women small scale enterprises district wide | 2 | To initiate self-sustaining manufacturing projects. | To implement at least one manufacturing unit per location. | To empower women to start small-scale industries in rural areas. |
| Development of demonstration manufacturing centres All Divisions | 3 | To encourage use of locally available raw material and alleviate poverty | To initiate cottage industries in every market centre. | Training local communities on how to add value to the locally available raw materials. |
| Training of entrepreneurs and business community District wide | 4 | To impart technical skills and improve on record keeping so as to improve management and increase their incomes and create employment | To train entrepreneurs throughout the district | Training entrepreneurs on better management skills for their projects; and Businessmen/women on proper business managerial skills. |
| Modernization of joint loans Board | 5 | To make the activities and operations of the board more professional. | To increase efficiency of the board and attain 100% competence; Compete effectively with other credit providers. | Contracting business and management consultants to review the operations of the board. |

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade Tourism and Industry

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|--|--|---|
| Joint Loans Board(Trade) District wide | Increase the efficiency of the board; Provide credit to MSMES. | Issue loans to approximately 500m every year; Recover over 95% of the issued loans. | Receiving applications; Vetting applications and holding joint boards meeting to approve loan applicants; Set up loan recovery exercise by issuing notices to defaulters and contracting dept collection. |
| MSMES training District wide | To make entrepreneurs more knowledgeable and creative in running their businesses. | Train over 2,500 traders within the plan period. | Recruiting traders for the training; Liaising with institutions offering traders courses; Carryout preliminaries to establish areas traders need to be trained on. |
| Mapping of Traders District wide | To come up with District traders data bank. | Itemizing all the business in the whole district. | Issuing out questionnaires to the local authorities; Collecting the questionnaires and analyzing the information. |

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is crucial in development of agro-based industries in the district and other non-farm activities. The sector will rely on the agriculture sector for raw materials and products for trade. The water sub sector will be relied upon in the industrial establishments. The sector will depend on the infrastructure and services sector for

transport of industrial raw materials, marketing and trade of output and access to tourist sites in the district.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women and also seek to involve women and youth in community training and community health services.

The sector will also work with the Environment and Water Resources and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects that might arise.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide cost-effective, excellent infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030

Mission: To provide efficient, affordable, and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth. Focus will be on energy, roads and communication infrastructure.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads subsector provides basic access to the farming community to enable them transport their products from the points of production to the markets. Rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads will help improve movement of perishable farm products. Roads are also important for facilitation of other basic social services e.g. health and education.

Supply of cheap environmental friendly and sustainable source of energy is also vital for the development of key sectors such as the agriculture and rural development sector. Provision of electricity will spur growth of small and micro industries. This will avail employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

Communication and accessibility of information in real time is vital for sectors such as the agriculture, rural development sector, human resource development and, public administration. Farmers will be keen to get market intelligence to enable them make decisions such as when to sell.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|---|
| Government | Provide technical staff: provide policy guidelines and funding for infrastructural development. |
| Parastatals (Water board, TELKOM, POSTA, KPLC) | Provide funding for infrastructural development: Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors. |
| Donors | Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development. |
| Private Sector | Provision of communication services. |

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Roads | Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network. | Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance: Poor drainage system Inadequate construction equipment. | Fund roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance. |
| Transport | Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network. | Encroachment of road reserves: Poor maintenance of road networks: Poor implementation of transport policies. | Improve road maintenance in the district; Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub sector. |
| Communication | Provide an efficient, reliable and affordable communications network. | Prohibitive costs of development of communication infrastructure: Vandalism and damage to communication networks: Poor coverage of electricity. | Seek funds to install necessary communication infrastructure; Upgrade existing communication infrastructure. |
| Major water works and sanitation | Increase access to clean and safe domestic water: Provision of adequate and reliable water: Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water: Development of a sewerage system: Ensure environmental sustainability. | High demand for domestic and water for irrigation: Decreasing levels of water in the rivers: High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems: Duplicate projects: Lack of community education on environmental issues. | Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Community training on environmental issues. |
| Buildings | Sensitize the community on the need to adhere to building regulations. | Poor physical planning by local authorities: Bad land allocation policy: Non-involvement of | Ensure that no building is constructed without the required authorization; Ensure buildings are |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|--|--|
| | | technical staff. | constructed as per designs. |
| Energy | Promote environmental friendly sources of energy. | Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibitive for rural communities; Over-reliance on traditional sources of energy. | Expend rural electrification programmes; Training on alternative sources of energy. |

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

| Project Name | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|---|
| Roads rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance District wide | To make them all weather roads; Reduce the cost of vehicle maintenance; Generate employment opportunities. | Gravel 15km of road each F.Y; Repair 95.2km of bitumen road. | Gravelling / regravelling of the existing road network. |

(B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

| Project Name | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Road E 496 Juja-Mukinye-Gatundu-Kinare 54.7km | Improve transportation in the area and open up the district. | Improve to bitumen standard by 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |
| Road C64 Ichaweri-Kibicho 12km | Improve transportation in the area and open up the district. | Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |
| Road D379 Wamwangi-Karatu-Forest edge 21.2km | Improve transportation in the area and open up the district. | Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |
| Road E1530 Nembu-Gachika(18.7 km) | Improve transportation in the area. | Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |
| Road D398 Mundoro-Kinare | Improve transportation in the area. | Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |
| D395 Gatukuyu-Mataara 29km | Improve transportation in the area. | Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |
| E505 Gatukuyu-Ngethu-Chania River | Improve transportation in the area. | Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed (New construction) |

| Project Name | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Road D398 Ruiru-Kiganjo-Mundoro | Improve transportation in the area and open up the district. | To rehabilitate the road by 2012. | To be assessed For Re-construction |
| E497 Ikuma-Kiganjo 5.2km | Improve transportation in the area and open up the district. | To rehabilitate/reconstruct 5.2 km to bitumen standard by the year 2012. | To be assessed for re-construction |
| C64 Ichaweri-Mangu | Improve transportation in the area and open up the district. | To rehabilitate/reconstruct the road by year 2012. | To be assessed for re-construction |
| C66 Thika-Gatukuyu-Flyover (68km) | Improve transportation in the area and link up the district with Nakuru Nairobi highway. | To rehabilitate/reconstruct the road by year 2012. | To be assessed for re construction |
| E1531 Kangoo-Kamwangi 6km | Improve transportation in the area. | To rehabilitate/reconstruct the road by year 2012. | To be assessed for re-construction |

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the agriculture and rural development sector. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community. Improvement in communication will greatly assist the health sector enabling them to respond to emergency issues, assist players in the productive sector access market information and information on new technologies. Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy *vis a vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To ensure a clean and a secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation

Mission: To promote conservation and protection of environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that all programmes and projects are subjected to environmental audits and assessment before implementation. Water resources especially along the sources will be protected, preserved and rehabilitated

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is one of the major sectors in the district since the growth and development experienced in other sectors relies on the availability of clean and reliable water and enabling environment. Water is crucial for both agricultural and industrial growth. The sector plays pivotal role in ensuring development for the current generation without compromising the future generation through conserving and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Government | Provide technical staff, policy guidelines for infrastructural development. |
| Donors/Development partners | Compliment government funding. |
| Thika County Council/GSWSC & KWSC | Ensure continued supply of water, sewerage and sanitation services. |

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Environment | Environmental conservation. | Soil erosion has continued to affect soil fertility resulting to low yields; Interference of natural watersheds/catchments; River bank erosion as a result of increased cultivation along river banks; Extensive tree cutting has caused | Water harvesting to be encouraged; Construction of dams, water pans roof catchments and drilling of bore holes; Protection of existing sources of water e.g. swamps, springs and wells; Identify and train community based water supply groups; |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| | | soil erosion and reduced rainfall. Pollution through establishment of illegal car wash areas. | |
| Water development | Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Provision of adequate and reliable water; Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water; Development of a sewerage system; Ensure environmental sustainability. | High demand for domestic and water for irrigation; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems; Duplication of projects; Lack of community education on environmental issues; | Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Community training on environmental issues. |
| Sanitation | Improve sanitary standards; | Negative community attitude towards sanitation; Lack of sewerage system especially in urban areas; Inadequate public toilets. | Involve communities in improvement of sanitation; Construct Sewer line in district headquarters Encourage the construction of VIP latrines; Enforce the public health act and EMCA 1999 Acts. |

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| Thiririka Water Project Kiganjo Location | To boost water storage in the location. | To reduce water wastage and increase water supply by 60 per cent to the residents. | Continuous rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water system. |
| Ndarugo Water Project Nadarugo Location | To increase volume of water to meet the current water demand due to increasing population. | Increase water supply to cover 60 per cent of the community. | Replacement of broken pipes and fittings. |
| Kariminu Water Project Ndarugo Location | Increase water supply to meet the current demand due to the increasing population. | Increase supply by 70 per cent. | Supply and install all necessary fittings for road and river crossing. |

(B) New Project/Proposal: Kariminu Water and Sanitation Company- Gatundu North

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|------------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Rehabilitation of Kamwangi and | 1 | Improve flows towards lower zones of the Division | Install 5KM of 6" o PVC | Procurement and laying of pipes |

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|--|----------|--|--|--|
| Ngorongo Mainline | | Karuri kwa Njui and Nyamangara; Improve flows towards Gatukuyu and Mangu. | Pipes in Kamwangi mainline | |
| Expansion of kariminu Rural Water project and completion of Mataara, Gakoe, Kamunyu and Njahi water projects | 2 | Increase water coverage and increase revenue collection by 5 percent. | To complete Mataara, Gakoe, kamunyu and Njahi water project. | Procurement of pipes Laying of gravity mains; Laying of distribution network; Installation of meters. |
| Installation of ½ consumer meters | 3 | Reduce levels of UFW; Improve on water demand management; Increase revenue collection. | To install 7000 meters by 2012. | Installation of water meters. |
| Construction of treatment facility on Kariminu Rural water project | 4 | Construction of treatment facility by 2012. | Invite tenders and award Construction. | Improve on water quality, which is currently wanting. |

Gatundu South Water & Sanitation Company: Ndarugu Water Scheme

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|---|--|---|
| Rehabilitation of mainline | 1 | Improve flows to Gatundu Town from Karinga tank by 2012. | Install 12km of 6"Ø PVC and 10 km distribution pipeline 3"Ø. | Procurement and laying of pipes. |
| Water treatment works, replacement of faulty valves and metering. | 2 | Improve on water quality and flows; Quantify water production/usage. | Installation of 2000 consumer meters. | Rehabilitation of existing systems; Installation of chlorination units and consumer meters; Construction of bigger capacity unit. |
| Development of Ruabora Source | 3 | Serve consumer on high-elevated areas. | Construction of Ruabora Source by 2012. | Feasibility study and design Construction. |

Thiririka Water Scheme- Gatundu South

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|--|---|---|
| Rehabilitation and extension of distribution system | 1 | Improve water coverage. | Rehabilitation of 8km of 2"Ø. | Procurement and laying of pipes. |
| Water treatment works | 2 | Improve water quality. | Construction of a water treatment by 2012. | Design and implementation of the water treatment works. |
| Replacement of faulty valves (air valves, sluice valves) and metering | 3 | Improve on water flows and reduce UFW; | Improve water flow by 70%; Install 2000 consumer | Installation of consumer meters and chamber construction. |

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|--|----------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | Quantify water usage. | meters. | |
| Development of Theta water intake | 4 | Serve consumers on higher elevated areas. | To serve 60 % households. | Feasibility study, design and Implementation. |
| Gatundu sewage system Gatundu South | 5 | To facilitate design of a sewage system. | Improve sanitation in Gatundu Town. | Feasibility study |

(B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Nyamuku Irrigation project Mukurwe & Nyamangara sub location | 1 | Promote proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year. | To cover 140 ha and 700 house hold. | Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small-scale irrigated agriculture. |
| Kamuka Irrigation Project Gatundu South division | 2 | Promote proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year. | To cover 120 ha 300 household. | Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small-scale irrigated agriculture. |
| Magawa Irrigation Project Kiganjo location | 3 | Promote proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year. | To cover 60 ha 150 household. | Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small scale irrigated agriculture Justification: To ensure availability of high valued horticultural crops. |
| Thuthe Irrigation project Kiganjo Location | 4 | Proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year. | To cover 42 ha 105 household. | Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small scale irrigated agriculture Justification: To ensure availability of high valued horticultural crops. |

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission: To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector will seek to develop schools in the district and make them competitive nationally and to provide an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable, and affordable for every Kenyan. This will be gauged by the performance of students in the district comparable to those in other districts. The sector will also seek to introduce computer lessons at secondary school level to improve the competitiveness of students produced through the education system in the district. The sector will also seek to develop tertiary institutions in the district so that they offer courses, which are competitive and are relevant with the opportunities available in the global market.

In the health sub sector, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services. The district will focus on reduction of malaria, which is prone in the lower zones of the district, TB, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will also be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The education sub-sector is a key growth in the district in that all sectors require human resources to develop. The sector will put in place strategies concentrating on building the capacity of the school age population through regular and curricular activities preparing them for future trainings that will focus on skill enhancement. The sector prepares the school age population for life in the future through development of skills for economic gains in the future.

The health sub-sector is key in the district since the growth and development experienced in other sectors relies on people who are physically and psychologically fit. This sector ensures quality of life of the people and also the numbers of the population that provides labour for other sectors.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|-------------|---|
| Government | To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all; Develop of education infrastructure. |
| Donors | Participate in development of education; infrastructure and support school going children through education. |
| FBOs | Supplement government efforts in provision of |

| Stakeholder | Role |
|----------------|---|
| | education |
| Private Sector | Supplement government efforts in provision of education |

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Primary and Secondary Education | Improving quality of education;\; Expand access and retention in education at all levels. | Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Increasing cases of HIV/Aids among teachers. | Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization; Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other resources; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases. |
| Adult Education | Promoting adult education at all levels | Negative attitude towards adult education; Inadequate facilities and personnel. | Advocacy |
| Health | Continue enhancing the promotion and provision of quality curative and, preventive health care services and rehabilitative health services all over the district. | Inadequate funding from the government; Poor planning of towns and other urban centres; Staff shortage; Inadequate transport and drivers; Poor maintenance of completed projects; Improve funding from collaborating partners. | Involve the local community in OHM of the rural health centres; Close liaison with relevant departments to ensure proper planning of urban centres; Involve communities in the provision of health of the local community to enhance their participation in development. |

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

| Project Name Location/ Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|---|
| Purchasing of textbooks (District Wide) | To equip primary schools with modern and updated reading materials. | To ensure all primary and secondary schools in the district are well equipped with textbooks. | Purchase of textbooks to all primary schools. |

| Project Name Location/ Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|---|---|---|
| Bursary scheme District wide | To assist bright needy students. | To reduce the dropout rates by 70% by 2012; | Distribution of bursary funds to the needy; |
| School electrification District wide | To have better lighting to schools. | Connect power to 70% of schools along power grids by year 2012. | Extension of electricity in schools. |
| SMASSE project District – wide | To improve/strengthen the teaching of science and maths in secondary schools. | In-service training for all maths and science teachers in the district. | Organize in-service course for science and maths teachers |
| Establishment of Adult Education centres District wide | To establish adult classes in all locations. | To improve enrolment in adult classes and for national exams by 5%. | Enrol students for proficiency test Registering private candidates for KCPE/KCSE. |

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

| Project Name Location/Division/Constituency | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| District Library Gatundu town | 1 | To provide education information resource centre | A district library in Gatundu town | Mobilization of funds Completion of construction of the library Equipping of the library |

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

| Project Name Location/Division/Constituency | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|-----------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Construction of Adult Education Office and adult classes District Wide. | 1 | To construct a new office at Gatundu District headquarters. | 1 | Mobilize resources from stakeholders; Construction of new office. |

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|--|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS District wide | To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence through community level support interventions. | Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 3.9 percent to 2.8 percent; Hold two awareness campaigns per sub location; Establish one VCT; provide home based care for 50 percent of patients; Condom distribution at village level; Train all health workers. | PMTCT at all health facilities; Voluntary testing and counselling in all VCT centres; Behaviour Change; Communication in schools. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|---|--|---|
| Malaria Control District Wide | To reduce incidences of malaria. | Reduce the malaria incidence by 30% by 2012. | Community mobilization on use of long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) and inside residual sprays (IRS). |
| Promotion of good sanitation Practices District Wide | To reduce prevalence of sanitation related illnesses. | Reduce the prevalence of sanitation related illnesses by 30 percent. | Enhance proper waste management through establishment of disposal waste site; Promotion of latrine coverage.(90 percent); Promote Safe water supply coverage by (40 percent). |
| Food quality control District Wide | To reduce the prevalence of food borne diseases. | To reduce the prevalence of food borne diseases by 30 percent. | To enhance good hygiene practices through food premises inspection, food inspections and sampling Training on HACCP on all food handlers; (Hazards analysis critical control points). |

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|---|---|---|
| Construction of an eye unit District Hospital | 1 | Provision of eye services at the district hospital. | Construction of an eye unit By 2012. | Sourcing for funds and Construction work. |
| Upgrading Igeganía to a sub district hospital Gatundu South | 2 | To decongest the district hospital by providing facilities which will cater for all patients. | To upgrade the health centre by 2012. | Equipping the hospital with necessary equipments. |
| Youth Friendly Centre Gatundu District Hospital | 3 | Creating reproductive health awareness. | Establishing 4 youth friendly centres by 2012. | Renovate/construct facilities; Counselling and testing; MCH/FP services; PMTCT services. |
| Computerization of rural health facilities District wide | 4 | Enhance information technology. | Computerization of 14 GOK facilities by 2012. | Computerization of all health facilities. |
| Construction of Surgical Wards in Gatundu and Igeganía health centre Gatundu South | 5 | Offer quality surgical services | Construction of two surgical wards in the District hospital and Igeganía Health Centre. | Construction of the wards |
| Construction of a Comprehensive Care Clinic Gatundu District | 6 | Care for HIV/AIDS patients | Establishment of one comprehensive care centre at the district hospital by | Renovation of existing building. |

| Project Name Location/Division | Priority | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|---|--|--|
| Hospital | | | 2012. | |
| Sanitation programme in public places, Urban centres District wide | 7 | Provision of proper sanitation facilities in the public places. | Construction of 50 VIPs; To reduce incidence of diseases associated with poor sanitation by 30%. | Construction of sanitary facilities in public places e.g. market and bus parks. |
| HIV /AIDS Program District wide | 8 | To ensure more prevention and care services for pregnant mothers. | To reduce HIV prevalence rate to From 3.7% to 3%. | Mobile VCT; Diagnostic Counselling and Testing; Scholl ,church health and Chief barazas; Work place policy implementation. |
| Food quality Control programme District wide | 9 | To reduce prevalence of food borne diseases. | Reduce prevalence of food borne diseases BY 30%. | HACCP trainings to all food handlers 500,000ksh. |
| Maternity wards Construction in District wide | 10 | Provision of Quality delivery services at grass root Level. | Construction of two maternity wings in two health centres. | Construction of wards |
| Upgrade District hospital to be a teaching hospital District Head quarters | 11 | Increase professional in medical field | Add bed capacity from 110 beds to 225 Beds | Elevate Gatundu District hospital to a 225 bed capacity |

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A well-trained and healthy human resource is necessary for productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and has good health and can therefore increase productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology, which is fast, efficient, and cost effective therefore facilitating economic growth.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

A health and trained population is required to improve the productivity of the population. Many productive hours can be lost due to sick leave days and a lot of money spent on medication. To achieve a healthy population, the productive sector is important because food and other conservation measures are achieved through the sector. The physical infrastructure is also key to facilitate provision of services in the health sector. The sector also regulates the agriculture and rural development sector through safety and health regulation to ensure a healthy population.

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. This age is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be youth friendly centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in

secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental one. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, incorporating men in PMTCT programmes and encourage couple testing. In addition attention will be given to increasing the care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services. Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skills to make them productive.

3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission: To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has huge potential in this sector. There is a huge task of infrastructure development and a bigger task of utilisation of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector and the private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be on training for utilisation of already existing facilities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Adoption of modern technology is expected to significantly contribute to development by boosting production, employment, and incomes. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates intra sector and inter-sector linkages that are important for development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|----------------|---|
| Government | To give policy guidelines for the sector |
| Donors | Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities Fund development of key infrastructural development |
| Private Sector | Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services |

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|--|--|
| ICT | Increase public access to modern communication technology; Facilitate effective flow of information. | High cost of communication equipment; High operation costs. | Increase use of internet services in the district; Proper dissemination of information at all levels. |
| DIDC | Rehabilitate and equipping the centre Serve as a resource centre for development information. | Lack of adequate office space; Inadequate funding; Lack of ICT equipments. | Publicize the resource centre; Regular update of information in the centre; Equipping of the DIDC. |

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal

| Project Name | Location/Division/Constituency | Priority ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DIDC Building | Gatundu | 1 | To provide a secure, better resource centre for the district. | Construct a DIDC by 2008. | Construction Works |

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across all the other sectors. It influences efficiency, increases productivity at cost effective costs. It leads to development of other sectors through key sectors such as education and physical infrastructure and influences the speed at which the sector develops.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is key in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity

to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practises.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission: To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. One example is the community policing initiative that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for social economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems are functional and operating, upholds respect for the rule of the law, protects the fundamental rights for the citizens, and overall the sector takes lead in creation of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish. Development planning is a key activity in the district. Coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan as well as harmonising funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability is another key function of this sector.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Roles |
|----------------|---|
| Government | To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide leadership, and implement government policies Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice |
| Donors | Provide funds for reform programmes |
| Community | Participate in creation of a secure environment Ensure maintaining respect to rights of the citizen |
| Private Sector | Provide of services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes. |

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| Provincial Administration | To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development; Enhance disaster preparedness. | Inadequate resources; Political interference Poverty. | Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities; Streamlining feedback channels. |
| Penal Institutions | Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners; Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling; Facilitation of administration of justice; Recruitment and development of personnel; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison. | Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff; Collapsing prison industries; Inadequate physical infrastructure ; Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Poverty; HIV/AIDS. | Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice; Linking with development partners ; Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of market chains; HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners. |
| Administration of Justice | Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld; | Corruption and poor administration of justice; | Proper staffing of the judiciary; Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen. |
| Legal Services | Avail affordable legal services to the community. | Lack of organization providing legal services to the poor; Unscrupulous legal officers; Poor public education on legal services. | Provision of legal services to the poor; Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available. |
| Probation Services | Initiation of crime prevention programmes; Decongesting prisons; Rehabilitate clients and make them productive. | Inadequate office space; Poor knowledge of services offered by the department; Inadequate staff capacity. | Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order; Training of staff on guidance and counselling; Assist clients to set up IGAs. |
| Police | Protection and maintenance of citizen's rights. | Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to high coverage areas; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; Poverty and unemployment. | Proper funding for day to day operations; Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police. |
| Children's | Ensure children's basic | Inadequate staff; | Sensitize the community on |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Dept | rights are safeguarded; Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families. | Inadequate facilitation; Unscrupulous children protection units; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Poor infrastructural facilities. | children's rights; Collect and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through training; Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities; Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues. |
| Local governance | Improve social and political governance. | Mismanagement of public resources Corruption. | Improve local service delivery systems Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity Use of participatory process |
| Financial Management | Enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds. | Poor financial management skills; Inspection services not strengthened; Unpredictable funding. Corruption and misappropriation of funds. | Financial management Training those managing public funds; Use of ICT to provide real time reporting. |
| Development Planning | Use of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation processes. | Inadequate resources; Low community knowledge of government policies; Low community participation; Inactive grassroots' development structures i.e. DFRD structure. | Reactivation of grassroots' development committees; Sensitise the community on the revised DFRD structure; Step up resource mobilization up to grass root level; Continuo's community sensitization of government policies. |

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

| Project Name location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|---|----------|---|-----------|---|
| Rehabilitation of the District Commissioner offices | 1 | Provide office space for the District Commissioner. | 2008-2012 | Renovation of the existing building. |
| Construction of Divisional Headquarters | 2 | Provide office space for the Divisional Heads. | 2008-2012 | Construction work. |
| Fencing of the District Headquarters | 3 | Secure the District headquarters offices. | 2008-2012 | Fencing of the District headquarters offices. |

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission: To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various development committees at the district, division and location levels to coordinate development activities. The district will also strive to improve delivery of services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also aim at restoring faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, implementation, coordination and prudent management of the available resources.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for policy formulation and supervising prudent resource management. Development planning is a key activity in the district. Coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan as well as harmonising funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability is another key function of this sector.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholders | Role |
|---|--|
| District Development Office | Co-ordinate development activities in the district; Monitor and evaluate development projects. |
| District Treasury | Disbursement of public financial resources to government departments. |
| Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) | Offer financial support to community based projects. |
| Private Sector | Enhance Public Private Partnerships. |
| Development Partners | Issue grants, loans and support implementation of development projects. |
| Local Authorities | Maintenance and construction of unclassified roads provide cattle auction yards for marketing. |
| Constituency Development Fund (CDF) | Finance development projects at the constituency level. |

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Planning and National Development | Coordination | Many organisations not networked and therefore not able to share information; | Provide ICT facilities for easy of communication; |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| Planning and National Development | Monitoring and evaluation | Monitoring and evaluation not entrenched in many projects and programmes therefore not funded; Many stakeholders not involved in monitoring of development activities; | Strengthen the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee; Documentation and dissemination of development progress; Training stakeholders on monitoring and evaluation; |
| Planning and National Development | Population & development | Poor targeting of Reproductive Health issues; | Coordinate, monitor and evaluate all reproductive health projects and programmes; |
| Finance | Financial Management | Weak financial management practices; | Undertake regular financial management courses and trainings for public staff; |
| Office of the prime Minister | Public Sector Reform | Inadequate resources, poor management techniques, weak customer care; | Train staff on management and customer care techniques; Provide resources for effective service delivery; |

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

| Project Name Location/ Division | Priority | Objectives | Target | Description of Activities |
|--|----------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| District Development Office Block and DIDC | 1 | Provide office space for the planning unit by 2012. | Construct office block by 2012. | Construction works |
| Establishment of NGOs and CBOs Data Bank | 2 | To establish the number of active NGOs and CBOs in the District. | Establishment of databank by 2012. | Data collection |

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To have sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

Mission: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the district will focus on women and youth empowerment. This is due to the fact that women and youth population constitute the greatest proportion. Efforts will be put in place to enhance the women and youth capacity for self reliance and greater participation in the development process by

initiating development of community based programmes. Women and Youth Enterprise Funds will come in handy to boost these efforts. Attention will also be given on training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities to nurture youth talents and reduce idleness. The sector will also provide a platform for mobilizing local communities for self-reliance through formation of community groups. The sector will work with other sectors to promote the preservation culture; improve sports facilities in the form of district stadia and other facilities that can promote the development of sporting talents as well as promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures that measures are in place to mitigate against the effects of natural calamities and emergencies. It is also important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role |
|------------------|---|
| Government | To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector |
| Donors | To facilitate capacity building and training |
| Community | Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities Participate in development activities |
| NGOs, CBOs, FBOs | Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training |
| Private Sector | Support community initiatives |

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--|--|---|---|
| Labour and employment (move to Human Resource and Development Sector) | Provide labour and employment advisory services. | High levels of unemployment; Poor data on labour statistics. | Creation of a database on employment statistics. |
| Youth Affairs | Youth training | Inadequate funds; Negative attitude towards youth polytechnics; Inadequate trained personnel. | Provision of tools to youth polytechnics; Deployment of qualified instructors. |
| | Youth employment | Indifference amongst some youth Duplication of activities | Youth enterprise development; Entrepreneurship training; Relevant training in youth polytechnics. |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| | <p>Youth Empowerment & Participation</p> <p>I.C.T</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Drugs and crime</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Leisure & Recreation</p> | <p>Inadequate funds to organize the fairs; Some community leaders not ready to embrace youth leadership.</p> <p>Lack of funds and space</p> <p>Indifference towards HIV/AIDS awareness</p> <p>Easy access to drugs Expensive rehabilitation process.</p> <p>Most youth unwilling to participate.</p> <p>Lack of funds; Limited space, equipment & trained personnel;</p> | <p>Organise youth fairs and exhibitions; Facilitate participation of the youth in processes of national development.</p> <p>Provision of an I.C.T. centre</p> <p>Awareness campaigns</p> <p>Partnership with stakeholders</p> <p>Increase youth participation in protection, preservation/conservation of the environment through mass clean-ups, tree planting; Networking with stakeholders.</p> <p>Networking with stakeholders Support leisure activities.</p> |
| Gender & Social Services | <p>Mobilization, sensitization & awareness creation;</p> <p>Capacity building for individuals and community groups to improve their socio-economic status;</p> <p>Strengthen and promote equity & empower women;</p> <p>Strengthen and empower vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Limited funds; Under staffing; Negative community perception towards government.</p> <p>Inadequate time; Limited number of skilled manpower.</p> <p>Cultural values and beliefs; Poverty; Socialization.</p> <p>Poor accessibility due to poor infrastructure; Negative attitude towards the vulnerable.</p> | <p>Organize barazas & seminars; Organize local committees.</p> <p>Use extension staff from other departments; Give referrals ; Collaborating with other service providers.</p> <p>Awareness creation; Gender sensitive projects; Policy formulation.</p> <p>Awareness creation; Projects/programmes sensitive to vulnerable groups. Positive policy formulation.</p> |
| Sports | <p>Identifying and nurturing of sports talent</p> <p>Hosting/participation in local sporting events</p> | <p>Limited funding; Lack of enough personnel; Lack of mobility (vehicle).</p> <p>Poor funding; Lack of enough recreational facilities/grounds; Disorganized local federations.</p> | <p>Involve all stakeholders to support sporting activities.</p> <p>Review of sports policies especially funding.</p> |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints | Strategies |
|------------|---|---|---|
| | <p>Development of sports infrastructure e.g., fields courts Provision of sports equipment and recreational facilities; Development of sports programmes for the physically challenged;</p> <p>Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.</p> | <p>Lack of funding Grabbing of public playing grounds;</p> <p>Stigma & discrimination Lack of field officers.</p> | <p>Identification of idle grounds for development.</p> <p>Formation of stronger community based sports associations;</p> <p>Encourage formation of health clubs; Creation of help desks at the local level.</p> |
| Culture | <p>Propose legislation governing cultural activities; Encourage and participate in activities pertaining to culture; Identify & establish funding sources and trusts for promotion of artists; Discourage negative practices and beliefs.</p> | <p>Deep cultural beliefs e. g. F.G.M; Modernization leading to abandonment of cultural practices.</p> | <p>Organise cultural festivals from the grassroots; Establish cultural centre and library; Promote marketing of traditional items e.g. baskets and mats.</p> |

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

| Project Name Location/Division/Constituency | Objectives | Targets | Description of activities |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide | Provide the youth with funds for business to fight unemployment. | Youth groups | Educate the youth about the fund; Receive & vet proposals; Disburse the funds. |
| Equip and staff youth polytechnics District Wide | Increase access to quality training. | All polytechnics by 2012. | Provide tools; Provide instructors; Liaise with stakeholders. |

(B) New Project Proposals

| Project Name Location/Division/Constituency | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------|
| Construction of two Youth Empowerment Centre Gatundu South and North constituencies | 1 | To offer guiding and counselling to the youths, games, VCT service etc. | All youth | New construction |

| Project Name Location/Division/Constituency | Priority Ranking | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Revamping of youth polytechnics District Wide | 2 | To offer quality vocational trainings to the youths. | To train 50000 Trainees. | Seconding qualified instructors to the institutions. |

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender & Social Services

| Project Name Location/Division/Constituency | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Women Enterprise Fund – District- wide | Empower women economically. | All women who are over the age of 18 years to apply for the funds. | Credit provision Training on entrepreneurship. |

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of this sector is closely linked to the performance of other sectors, which are the major sources of funds required for investment in Special Programmes.

Public Administration also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community and coordination of development. Therefore, for sustained growth and poverty reduction, integration of Human Resource development with all development initiatives is crucial.

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

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sectors is in line with MDG 6 seeking to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS, Goal 1 on achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people and Goal 3 on elimination of gender disparity. The sector will enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation and also lead recovery programmes in the district in case of any disaster. Fight against HIV/AIDS will be intensified through campaigns and provision of care and support. The sector will also promote the use of ICT for jobs creation and management and also sustain capacity building and empowerment of all special groups. Further to this, all programmes in the sector will ensure gender equity by ensuring women participation in decision making and management.

The Chapter provides information on identifying and describing parts of projects and programmes outlined in Chapter III. It outlines various implementation and monitoring/evaluation and reporting structures in the implementation process as well as institutions. The Chapter also outlines the institutional framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation process in the district.

The Monitoring and Evaluation system provides the main reporting structure of implementation and overall results for development projects.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation system has been put in place and various institutions are working towards following indicators, milestones, activities and milestones implementation.

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be based on the Ministry of Planning National Development and Vision 2025. The District will be based on the National Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the 2002 General Assembly, as well as the District Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the District Assembly in 2002. The framework will be based on the National Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the 2002 General Assembly, as well as the District Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the District Assembly in 2002.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The District Monitoring and Evaluation (DMEC) will be based on the National Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the 2002 General Assembly, as well as the District Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the District Assembly in 2002. The framework will be based on the National Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the 2002 General Assembly, as well as the District Development and Vision 2025, which was approved by the District Assembly in 2002.

The DMEC will coordinate, monitor and evaluate activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the implementation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report, provide regular information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be incorporated in the implementation of the various activities that are undertaken by the various sectors and government agencies. The focus will be on monitoring and evaluation of the various activities that are undertaken by the various sectors and government agencies.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter gives the implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Projects and Programmes outlined in Chapter III. It outlines various interventions and recommendations and proposals developed in the consultative process at the constituency. The Chapter also outlines the Institutional Framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation Process in the district.

The Monitoring and Evaluation section provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on the districts economic growth.

The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation matrix has been put in place and includes information on costing, timeframe, monitoring indicators, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate under the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), which runs from 2007 to 2012. Under the NIMES, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system such that the monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system.

In the district, monitoring will be continuous throughout the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages: mid term and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. Through NIMES, the Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2030 through the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate has spearheaded the mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in all government projects and programmes. This has led to officers being trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation officers. At the district level, the DMEC will continue capacity building of departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure monitoring and evaluation activities on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be décentralised to the constituency level where activities will be coordinated by the constituency Monitoring and Evaluation committees. The focus on the constituency is because the constituency is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going down to the constituency level. The CMEC will also be made up of cross cutting representation from various interests.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix shows the projects and programmes for various sectors as presented in this schedule with monitoring tools, indicators, implementing agencies and the responsibility of stakeholders.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| Orphan Crops | 2.3m | GOK/ Donor | 2008- 2012 | No. of farmers trained | Reports | Ministry of agriculture | Farmers, MOA, CBOs and FBOs to collaborate |
| N.A.L.E.P | 4.93M | GOK/ Donor | 2008 - 2012 | No. of farmer trained No of farmer catchments Covered | Progress report | Ministry of Agriculture | NGOs, CBOs, and donors to participate in farmer training and proved financial assistance |
| Njaa Marufuku Kenya | 120.00- 2.5M | GOK/ Donor | 2008 - 2012 | No. of groups funded | Reports | Ministry of Agriculture | Farmers, GOK and CBOs and FBO to collaborate in monitoring of activities |
| Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture (P S D A) District Wide | To be Determined | GOK /Private | 2008 - 2012 | No. of partnerships established | Reports | Ministry of Agriculture | Farmers, GOK and Private sector to collaborate in monitoring of activities |
| Core Poverty Project | 3.6M | GOK/ Donor | 2008- 2012 | No. of farmers trained No of farmer catchments areas covered | Reports on Trainings | Ministry of Livestock Development | Farmers, GOK and CBOs and FBO to collaborate in trainings and financing |
| Emerging crops | 4.1M | GOK/ Donor | 2008- 2012 | No. of trainings held and no. of farmers trained | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Agriculture | Farmers, GOK and CBOs and FBO to collaborate in trainings |
| District Livestock Headquarters | 8M | GOK/ CDF | 2008 - 2012 | No. of offices completed | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production, MoPW | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds, MoPW to provide technical support |
| Livestock census District wide | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 - 2012 | Number of census completed | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production. | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds, Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Dairy Cattle Production | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 - 2012 | Rate of increase in Dairy Production | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds, Farmers and |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | GoK to collaborate. |
| Promote and improve productivity in poultry rearing | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of Increase in Poultry Production | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Dairy Goat production | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of increase in Goat Production | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Bee Keeping production | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of increase in Goat Production | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Rabbits production | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of increase in Goat Production | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Disease Prevention and Control programme | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of decrease in incidences of diseases. | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Veterinary Public Health | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of meat inspection. | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Hides and skin improvement | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Level of hides and skins quality. | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Tick Control | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Rate of tick borne incidence | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate. |
| Artificial Insemination | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Number of insemination per year | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. technical expertise and Farmers to collaborate. |
| District Veterinary Office | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Number of offices constructed | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Livestock Production | Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical expertise. |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Education and Training | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Number of members trained | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Cooperative Development. | Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise. |
| Dairy Development Project | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Number of trainings and demonstrations held. | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Cooperative Development | Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise. |
| Horticultural Development | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Number of trainings and demonstrations held. | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Cooperative Development | Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise. |
| Rural Based Saccos | To be determined | GOK/ Donors | 2008 – 2012 | Number of Saccos established. | Progress reports to DDC /DEC | Ministry of Cooperative Development | Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise. |

Kenya Forest Service

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Agro- forestry Project District Wide | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Ha Diversified | Observation; Reports | Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |
| Forest extension programme District Wide | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Ha conserved | Observation; Reports | Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |
| Natural forest rehabilitation Kieni Forest | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Ha Rehabilitated | Observation; Reports | Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |
| Participatory forest management District Wide | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Ha Conserved | Observation; Reports | Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |
| Agro forestry development District Wide | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Ha Diversified | Observation; Reports | Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |
| Woodlot establishment District Wide | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Ha established | Observation; Reports | Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M& E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Provide credit facilities district wide. | 3B | GOK | 2008 2012 | No of traders accessing credit. | Progress report. Site visit. | Ministry of Trade & Industry. | Technical support & funding. |
| Construction of stalls & sheds & open markets district wide | 120M | GOK | 2008 – 2012 | No of stalls and sheds constructed. No of markets opened. | Progress report. Site visit | Thika Country council and devolved funds | Technical support & funding |
| C operative Development and Marketing | 5.9M | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | No. of farmers trained | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| MSMES training District wide | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | No. of trainings held | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| Mapping District wide | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | District Map | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| Modernization of joint loans Board | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Equipment procured | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| Industrialization Support Programme District wide | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | Amount disbursed | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| Development of women small scale enterprises district wide | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Enterprises developed | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| Development of demonstration manufacturing centres All Divisions | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Demonstrations held | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |
| Training of entrepreneurs and business community | To be Determined | GOK | 2008 to 2012 | No. of Entrepreneurs trained | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community | Technical support & funding |

4.2.3 Tourism and Wildlife

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|--------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Wildlife conservation and community services | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No of Conservation established | Reports | KWS | Technical support & funding |
| Wildlife protection | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No of animals protected | Reports | KWS | Technical support & funding |
| Conservation education | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No of trainings held | Reports | KWS | Technical support & funding |
| Tourism marketing and business development | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No of promotions held | Reports | KWS/KTB | Technical support & funding |
| Improve visitors accommodation and rental facilities (Aberdare National Park) | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No of units established | Reports | KWS/ Kenya Forest Service | Technical support & funding |
| Maintenance of unclassified road network in the park | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | No of KM Rehabilitated | Reports | KWS | Technical support & funding |
| Industrialization Support Programme | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | Inventory of raw materials available established | Inventory | Ministry of Industrialisation | Technical support & funding |
| Development of women small scale enterprises | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | Number of projects started | Reports | Ministry of Industrialisation | Technical support & funding |
| Development of demonstration manufacturing centres | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | Number of demonstration centres started | Reports | Ministry of Industrialisation | Technical support & funding |
| Training of entrepreneurs and business community | To be determined | 2008 to 2012 | Number of trainings held. | Reports | Ministry of Industrialisation | Technical support & funding |

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Road E 496 Juja-Mukinye-Gatundu-Kinare 54.7km | To be assessed (New construction) | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| Road C64 Ichaweri-Kibicho 12km | To be assessed (New construction) | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| Road D379 Wamwangi-Karatu-Forest | To be assessed (New construction) | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
| edge 21.2km | construction) | | | | | | construction work |
| Road E1530 Nembu-Gachika(18.7 km) | To be assessed (New construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| Road D398 Mundoro-Kinare | To be assessed (New construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| D395 Gatukuyu-Mataara 29km | To be assessed (New construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| E505 Gatukuyu-Ngethu-Chania River | To be assessed (New construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Constructed | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| Road D398 Ruiru- Kiganjo-Mundoro | To be assessed (Re-construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km rehabilitated | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction work |
| E497 Ikuma-Kiganjo 5.2km | To be assessed (Re-construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km rehabilitated | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction |
| C64 Ichaweri-Mangu | To be assessed (New construction(Re-construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km rehabilitated | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction |
| C66 Thika-Gatukuyu-Flyover (68km) | To be assessed (Re-construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km rehabilitated | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction |
| E1531 Kangoo-Kamwangi 6km | To be assessed (Re-construction | GOK/Donor | 2008-2012 | No. of Km rehabilitated | Site visits and Reports | MoR | Financing the project and supervising construction |

4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rehabilitation of Kamwangi and Ngorongo Mainline | 3m | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012 | No. of Km Rehabilitated | Reports | KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| kariminu Rural Water project | 10m | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012 | completion of Mataara. Gakoe. Kamunyu and Njahi water | Reports | KWSC | Fund and implement the project |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | projects | | | |
| Installation of ½ consumer meters | 2.4m | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012 | No. of metres Installed | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Construction of treatment facility on Karimindu Rural water project | 12m | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012 | Completion of Karimindu water treatment | Sites visits and reports | KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Development of Ruabora Source | 10m | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Construction of Ruabora Source | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Expansion of karimindu Rural Water project and completion of Mataara, Gakoe, Kamunyu and Njahi water projects | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Replacement of faulty valves (air valves, sluice valves) and metering | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | No of Valves and Metres Replaced | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Development of Theta water intake | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Construction of Intake | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Gatundu sewage system Gatundu South | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Sewage established | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Thiririka Water Project Kiganjo Location | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Ndarugu Water Project Ndarugu Location | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Karimindu Water Project Ndarugu Location | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Rehabilitation of mainline for Ndarugu Water Scheme | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Water treatment works, replacement of faulty valves and metering. | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Development of Ruabora Source | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Thiririka Water Scheme: Rehabilitation | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| and extension of distribution system | | | | | reports | | |
| Water treatment works | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Replacement of faulty valves (air valves, sluice valves) and metering | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Development of Theta water intake | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |
| Gatundu sewage system Gatundu South | To be determined | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012- | Completion of project | Sites visits and reports | GSWSC, KWSC | Fund and implement the project |

Irrigation

| Project Name | Cost KShs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Small holder Irrigation and drainage District Wide | 64 M | GOK/Donor/Private Sector | 2008-2012 | No. of irrigation project completed | Annual and quarterly departmental reports | GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds |
| Nyamuku Irrigation project Mukurwe & Nyamangara sub location | To be determined | GOK/Donor/Private Sector | 2008-2012 | No. of irrigation project completed | Annual and quarterly departmental reports | GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds |
| Kamuka Irrigation Project Gatundu South division | To be determined | GOK/Donor/Private Sector | 2008-2012 | No. of irrigation project completed | Annual and quarterly departmental reports | GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds |
| Magawa Irrigation Project Kiganjo location | To be determined | GOK/Donor/Private Sector | 2008-2012 | No. of irrigation project completed | Annual and quarterly departmental reports | GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds |
| Thuthe Irrigation project Kiganjo Location | To be determined | GOK/Donor/Private Sector | 2008-2012 | No. of irrigation project completed | Annual and quarterly departmental reports | GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds |

4.2.6 Human Resource Development

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Gatundu Library | 150.1 M | GOK/ Donor | 2008 - 2012 | Building block | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Education) Community | Construct. Maintain& Upkeep the building |
| Construction of Adult Education Office and adult classes | To be determined | GOK/ Donor | 2008 - 2012 | Number of Offices and classes constructed | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K (Ministry of Education) Community | Construct. Maintain& Upkeep the building |
| Construction of an eye unit in the District Hospital | 50m | GOK/ Donor/ CDF | 2008- 2012 | Construction of an eye unit section | Assessment Tool and Observation | MOH MoPW | Sourcing for funds and carrying out Construction works |
| Upgrading Igeganina to a sub district hospital | 50m | GOK/ Donor/ CDF | 2008- 2012 | Construction of an eye unit section | Assessment Tool and Observation | MOH MoPW | Sourcing for funds and carrying out Construction works |
| HIV/AIDs | To be determined | GOK/ Donor | 2008 - 2012 | Level of HIV/AIDs prevalence. | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K | Sourcing of funds and distribution |
| Malaria Control | To be determined | GOK/ Donor | 2008 - 2012 | Rate of Malaria Incidences | Assessment Tool and Observation | G.O.K | Sourcing of funds and distribution |
| Construction of a Youth friendly Centre | 50m | GOK | 2008- 2012 | 4 youth friendly centres | Assessment Tool and Observation | MOH MoPW | Renovate/construct facilities of the centres and equipping |
| Computerization of rural health facilities | 0.8m | GOK/ Donor/ CDF | 2008- 2012 | Computerization of 14 GOK facilities | Assessment Tool and Observation | MOH | Computerization of all health facilities |
| Surgical Wards in Gatundu and Igeganina health centre | 80m | GOK/ Donor/ CDF | 2008- 2012 | Construction of two surgical wards in two District hospital and Igeganina Health Centre | Assessment Tool and Observation | MOH MoPW | Construction of the wards |
| Comprehensive Care | 3M | GOK/ Donor/ | 2008- 2012 | One comprehensive | Assessment Tool | MOH MoPW | Renovation of existing building |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Clinic | | CDF | | ve care centre at the district hospital | and Observation | | |
| Sanitation programme in public places Urban centres | 5M | GOK/CDF/LA TF | 2008-2012 | 50 VIPs | Assessment Tool and Observation | Public Health Devolved Funds(CDF LATF) | Construction of sanitary facilities in public places e.g. market and bus parks |
| Food quality Control | 0.5M | GOK | 2008-2012 | -HACCP trainings to all food handlers | Departmental Reports | GOK (Public Health) | Trainings to all food handlers |
| Maternity wards Construction in Two Health Centres | 10M | GOK/CDF/LA TF | 2008-2012 | Construction of two maternity wings in two health centre | Assessment Tool and Observation | GOK Devolved Funds(CDF, LATF) | -Construction of wards |
| Upgrade District hospital to be a teaching hospital | 11M | GOK/CDF/LA TF | | Add bed capacity from 110 beds to 225 Beds | Assessment Tool and Observation | Ministry of health and devolved funds | -Elevate hospital to a 225 bed capacity |

4.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibility |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------------|---|---|
| DIDC Building | 8M | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012 | Progress Report | Ministry of Planning and National Development, MoPW | MoPND provide funds and MoPW to provide technical support |

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibility |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Construction of Chania Division headquarters | 27m | GOK/CDF | 2008 – 2012 | No. of buildings completed | Reports | District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW | OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support |
| Construction of Gatundu Division Headquarters | 27m | GOK/CDF | 2008 – 2012 | No. of buildings completed | Reports | District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW | OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibility |
|---|-----------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Rehabilitation of the District Commissioner offices | 6m | GOK/CDF | 2008-2012 | No. of buildings completed | Reports | District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW | OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support |
| Fencing of the District Headquarters | 3m | GOK | 2008-2012 | Fence completed | Reports | District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW | OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support |

4.2.8 Public Administration

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Source of Funds | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders responsibility |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| District Development Office Block and DIDC | 8M | GOK/Donor/CDF | 2008-2012 | Completion of the building | Progress report | Ministry of Planning and National Development, MoPW | MoPND provide funds and MoPW to provide technical support |
| Establishment of NGOs and CBOs Data Bank | To be determined | GOK | 2008-2012 | Data Bank Established | Progress Report | Ministry of Planning and National Development | MoPND provide funds |

4.2.9 Special Programmes

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gender Sport ,Culture & Social Services Office block | 5M | 2008 - 2012 | Office block Construction | Site visit, progress report | GOK, | Building, maintenance and up keep |
| Construction of two Youth Empowerment Centre Gatundu South and North constituencies | 5M | 2008 - 2012 | Office block Construction | Site visit, progress report | GOK, | Building, maintenance and up keep |
| Revamping of youth polytechnics District Wide | 5M | 2008 - 2012 | No. of Polytechnics Revamped | Site visit, progress report | GOK, | Building, maintenance and Equipping |

| Project Name | Cost Kshs | Time Frame | M & E Indicators | M & E Tools | Implementing Agency | Stakeholders Responsibilities |
|---|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide | To be determined | 2008 - 2012 | Amount of money disbursed | Progress report | GOK, | Funding and Monitoring |
| Women Enterprise Fund – District- wide | To be determined | 2008 - 2012 | Amount of money disbursed | Progress report | GOK, | Funding and Monitoring |

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| SECTOR | 2008 Present Situation | 2010 Mid –Term Period | 2012 End of Plan Period |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Agriculture | | | |
| Food poverty in the district | 33.8% | 28.5% | 23.5% |
| Cash crop production area | 14,552 Ha | 15,000 Ha | 15,500 Ha |
| Food crop production area | 9,910 Ha | 12,000 Ha | 15,000 Ha |
| Livestock production | | | |
| Dairy cattle population | 38,470 | 40,000 | 42,000 |
| Milk production (LITRES) | 60,480,000 | 65,480,000 | 68,480,000 |
| Physical Infrastructure | | | |
| Road upgraded to bitumen standards | 95.2Km | 200Km | 300Km |
| Gravelled Road | 95Km | 200 Km | 300Km |
| Health | | | |
| Infant mortality rate | 63 per 1000 | 60 Per 1000 | 55 per 1000 |
| Immunization coverage | 80% | 95% | 100% |
| Doctor /Patient ratio | 1:17,621 | 1:25000 | 1: 20,000 |
| VCT | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Average distance to health centre | 4.5 km | 4 km | 3 km |
| Education | | | |
| Primary School enrolment | 45,029 | 49,532 | 54,485 |
| Primary school drop-out | 3% | 2% | 1% |
| Teachers pupil ratio | 1:40 | 1:38 | 1:35 |
| District literacy-level | 75% | 78% | 80% |
| Secondary School Enrolment | 14,583 | 15,774 | 17,651 |
| Secondary School Dropout Rates | 2% | 1.5% | 1% |
| Social –Economic Indicators | | | |
| Population growth rate | 0.8% | 0.75% | 0.7% |
| Poverty levels | 36 | 35 | 32 |
| Water and Sanitation | | | |
| Number of house hold with access to piped water | 40.9% | 45% | 50% |
| Latrine coverage | 90% | 92% | 95% |
| Protected springs | 230 | 235 | 240 |
| Energy | | | |
| Number of housing with electricity connections | 25% | 30% | 40% |

| SECTOR | 2008 Present Situation | 2010 Mid –Term Period | 2012 End of Plan Period |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Communication | | | |
| Cyber café | 2 | 8 | 15 |
| Telecommunications network coverage | 70% | 90% | 100% |

4.4 DISTRICT POTENTIALS

The table below analyses the district potentials in relation to its strength and opportunities that can be exploited for it to achieve its full potential

| Strength | Opportunity | Future Image |
|---|---|---|
| Proximity to Nairobi City and Thika Town hence market for agricultural produce; Fertile land and good climatic condition for farming; Availability of market centres; Available human resource; Political goodwill; Presence of cooperatives movement; Ready and willing public servants. | Establishment of milk processing plant; Value addition for fruits such as passion, pineapples, avocados and others; Processing, branding and marketing Coffee and Tea; Horticulture production; Dairy goats and beef cattle farming Irrigation; Fish farming and promoting culture of fish eating; Infrastructure to be fully exploited. | Improved standard of living and employment opportunities; Increased incomes from coffee, tea and dairy products; Improved security; High education standards; Accessible roads; Healthy community; Adequate, safe drinking water; Food security; Conserved environment. |

