



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



IMENTI NORTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008–2012

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

20211133

Vision

To be a fully developed district offering conducive environment for investment and production

Mission

To ensure high quality of life for all the people through improved market access and manufacturing production and promotion of the emerging development of small industries

IMENTI NORTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008-2012



DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

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“To be a fully developed district offering conducive environment for investment and production”

Mission

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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.

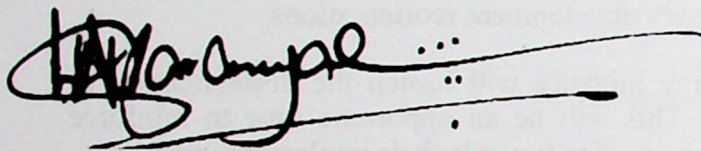
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives 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.

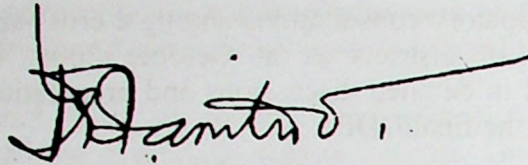
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.I	-	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
B/H	-	Borehole
BOG	-	Board of Governor
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CDF	-	Constituencies Development Fund
CEEDCO	-	Community Empowerment and Enterprise Development
CHW	-	Community Health Worker
DAO	-	District Agricultural Officer
DEB	-	District Education Board
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDO	-	District Development Officer
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	-	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	-	District Medical Officer of Health
ERS	-	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FADC	-	Focal Area Development Committee
FBO	-	Faith-Based Organisation
FCS	-	Farmers Co-operative Societies
FKE	-	Federation of Kenya Employers
HH	-	Household
HIV	-	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
ID	-	Identification Card
IEC	-	Information, Education Communication
IP-ERS	-	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KCSE	-	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Schools
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LATF	-	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MKEPP	-	Mt. Kenya East Pilot Project
MPND	-	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
MYA	-	Ministry of Youth Affairs
NAAIAP	-	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
No.	-	Number
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
O & M	-	Operation and Maintenance
OVCs	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PLWHAs	-	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMC	-	Project Management Committee
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
SACCO	-	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
PMTCT	-	Preventions of Mother to Child Transmission
SHOMAP	-	Small Holders Horticultural Marketing Project
V2030	-	Vision 2030
W/P	-	Water Project
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
BM	Barometer
BOG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
CEDECO	Community Enterprise Development Center
CHW	Community Health Worker
DAO	District Agricultural Office
DEB	District Education Board
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Center
DMD	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FAD	Focal Area Development Committee
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FCS	Farmer Co-operative Societies
FES	Federation of Kenya Employers
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KCS	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LAT	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEV	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEPP	Millennium Education Project
MPD	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTF	Medium Term Plan
MYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
NAAIAF	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
N	Number
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Imenti North is one of the districts in Eastern Province. It was carved out of the larger Meru Central District in the year 2007 and it is centrally located on the map of Kenya. The District lies to the east of Mt. Kenya whose peak cuts through the south border of the district. It shares borders with Laikipia District to the west, Nyeri East to the south west, Meru Central to the Southeast, Tharaka to the east, Tigania to the North East and Isiolo South to the North. The district lies within latitudes 0°3'45" North and about 0° 2'30" South, and longitudes 37° and 38° east. The District has a total area of 1141 km² while forest cover is 385 km². The district comprises of five administrative divisions and one (1) parliamentary constituency, North Imenti.

Settlement patterns in the district are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is concentrated around Meru town and its environs; specifically Mirigamieru West division and parts of Mirigamieru East. The district has a settlement pattern which is dictated by the road networks. Due to the hilly terrain and agricultural potential, the district has a good road network that is fairly distributed and so is the settlement pattern.

Mirigamieru West division where Meru town falls under is the most densely populated with 2008 figure projected as 1,683 persons per km² followed by Mirigamieru East as shown in Table 3. Timau Division is sparsely populated with an average of projected 93 persons per Km².

There are 66 trading centres and two urban centres in the district, Meru Town and Timau. Meru town is the largest in the larger Meru region.

The district lies in the eastern slopes of Mt Kenya. The position of the district to the equator has highly influenced the natural conditions in the district. The wide range of altitude 3,000M- 5,199M above sea level from the lowest point in the district to the peak of Mt. Kenya has influenced the atmospheric conditions leading to a wide variety of microclimates and agro-ecological zones. The ecological zones against the main agricultural activities are:

Rainfall ranges from 300 mm p.a. in the lower midlands (M₅) in the North to 2500mm p.a. in the South East. Most of the other areas receive on average 1250 mm. Soils are fertile and well drained, majority of which are volcanic in origin. The soils are suitable for a wide range of crops.

The drainage pattern in the district is characterized by rivers and streams originating from catchment areas on the upper zones, Mt. Kenya. The rivers cut through the hilly terrain on the upper zones to the lower zones and drain into the Indian Ocean via Tana River. The rivers form the main source of water for both domestic and agricultural use.

The district receives a high amount of rainfall except the lower parts of Buuri division bordering Isiolo and are ASAL. Rains come in two seasons with the long rains occurring from mid-March to May and short rains from October to December. Most of the district

except parts of Buuri division has good vegetation cover with agro-forestry commonly practiced.

Imenti North District had a population of 216,062 people during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. This is currently (2008) estimated at 278,546 people and is projected to be 319,617 at the end of the plan period (2012).

According to the 2008 projected population, Mirigamieru West Division has the highest population of 89,559 people followed by Mirigamieru East with a population of 73,430. Buuri and Timau Divisions have a population of 52,234 and 63,323 respectively.

The high population in Mirigamieru West may be attributed to the population concentration in the municipality of Meru Town and its environs. A section of the municipality environs falls within Mirigamieru East Division influencing the population size in the Division. The population.

The DDP contains the District fact-sheet that presents an overview of key information in the district. It captures at glance information on the district including demographic and key socio-economic indicators that is important for planning, implementation and monitoring of development projects and programmes in the plan period.

In the previous 2002-2008 Plan 59 projects were proposed projects of which 38 were implemented. The implementation status was highly determined by the level of funding of the individual projects. Most of the sectors with few projects were able to register a remarkable level of implementation. Overall the plan recorded an improved performance as compared to the previous one of 1997-2001 where the implementation rate was less than 10%.

In the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, a total of nineteen (16) projects were proposed. Twelve (12) were implemented. Livestock had the highest number of newly proposed projects; 7 and out of these 6 were implemented. The funding level highly determined the level of implementation alongside the number of projects proposed in the sector.

However, there were several other major projects and programmes which were implemented during the plan period. These are Mt. Kenya East Pilot Project, an IFAD/GOK programme and Njaa Marufuku Kenya, KAPP and cotton promotion programme. Most of the projects in the Agriculture sub-sector were ongoing at the start and end of the plan period. Only three projects were proposed under the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector; one was implemented. Lack of sufficient funds was the main cause of the delayed implementation.

The physical infrastructure sector had proposed four projects under the roads sub-sector two of which were implemented. This was mainly due to delay of implementation by the contractors leading to re-tendering in one of the projects. These roads were funded through the Fuel Levy Roads Fund channelled to the district.

In the Environment Water and Sanitation sector, Water sub-sector implemented the two programmes proposed. 68 water projects were implemented through CDF which was introduced during the plan period in addition to community initiatives.

A total of fifteen (15) projects were proposed under Human Resource Development, out of which 11 were implemented to completion. During the plan period free primary education was introduced followed by subsidised secondary school education. The FPE recorded a success leading to increased enrolment. A total of 45 mixed day secondary schools were initiated during the plan period through CDF. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate reduced from 27% to 4.3 % at the end of plan period but the average distance to the nearest health remained unchanged at 7 km.

A total of thirteen projects were proposed in the Special Programmes Sector with only four being implemented to completion while four were stalled mainly due to lack of adequate funds and five were carried forward. The culture sub-sector had the poorest performance with the only proposed project not being implemented due to lack of funds.

There were many constraints which were faced during implementation Low funding affected the number of projects implemented; most of the projects stalled due to lack of funds. The consistency of funding affected the completion of projects within the given time frame. Failure and delayed project implementation led to poor and slow implementation of strategies identified to address issues affecting the district. The over reliance on budget funds and lack of alternative sources was another reason for slow or delayed implementation.

Inadequate facilities and personnel affected the project implementation in most sectors. Poor leadership and conflicts in projects delayed implementation and they negatively affected their sustainability especially in the water sub-sector. Some of the committees running the projects lacked the necessary capacity. The expansion, optimal utilization, and number of beneficiaries in these projects were affected.

Review of the 2002 – 2008 DDP clearly indicates that most of the stakeholders have not been fully involved in the implementation of the previous plan due to lack of clear mechanisms on their participation. There is need to adequately involve the community in project planning, implementation and M&E. Financing should be consistent and sufficient to avoid the wastage and delay in projects/programmes implementation. There should be room to provide for any projects that may come up within the plan period due to changes in policies. MTEF should be fully localized and where possible to extend beyond the three years period since most departments were not able to plan for projects and programmes running beyond the MTEF timeframe.

The development planning process should be a 'continuous' exercise that should be enhanced through capacity building and awareness creation. Annual reviews of the plan should be carried.

The chapter three outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to realize the objectives of enhancing high quality of life for its residents. The Chapter is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector. It outlines each sectors Vision and Mission and the Districts response to the two. Further it looks at the importance of the sector to the district; role of stakeholders in the sector and the sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies. This is the translation of District strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action through projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities.

The chapter four gives information on the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Project and Programme as outlined in Chapter three. It outlines various interventions and recommendation developed through a consultative process at the grass root level. This chapter also outlines the Institutional Framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation Process in the district.

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of development projects and programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policy. In the past, Monitoring and Evaluation has not been viewed as an integral part of project implementation. It has been taken as an academic exercise or a follow up on the project management's accountability of resources entrusted to it.

On the other hand, very few project implementers recognize the importance and effectiveness of a well designed, and generally agreed upon M&E System in improving efficiency and enhancing the chances of the project objectives being realized.

M&E is one of the management tools in project implementation and should be available and utilized by all players i.e. financiers, implementers and the intended beneficiaries.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the district covering the physical, social and economic situation. It also includes the physical features and resources, population, demographic and natural conditions and population growth and projections. It also includes a district fact sheet that contains some key statistics that will serve as the basis for the strategic projects and programmes in the development plan. The plan period is defined as the term of the plan. A detailed description of the district is given in the following sections.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Location and Size

The district is situated in Eastern Province. It was carved out of the larger Eastern Province District in the year 2007 and it is centrally located on the map of Eastern Province. It is bounded to the east by Mt. Kenya whose peak cuts through the south border of the district. It borders with Lushoto District to the west, Nyeri East to the south west and Nyeri West to the south east. The district has a total area of 1,000 km² and a population of 100,000. The district has a population density of 100 persons per km² and a population growth rate of 2.5% per annum. The district has a total area of 1,000 km² and a population of 100,000.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

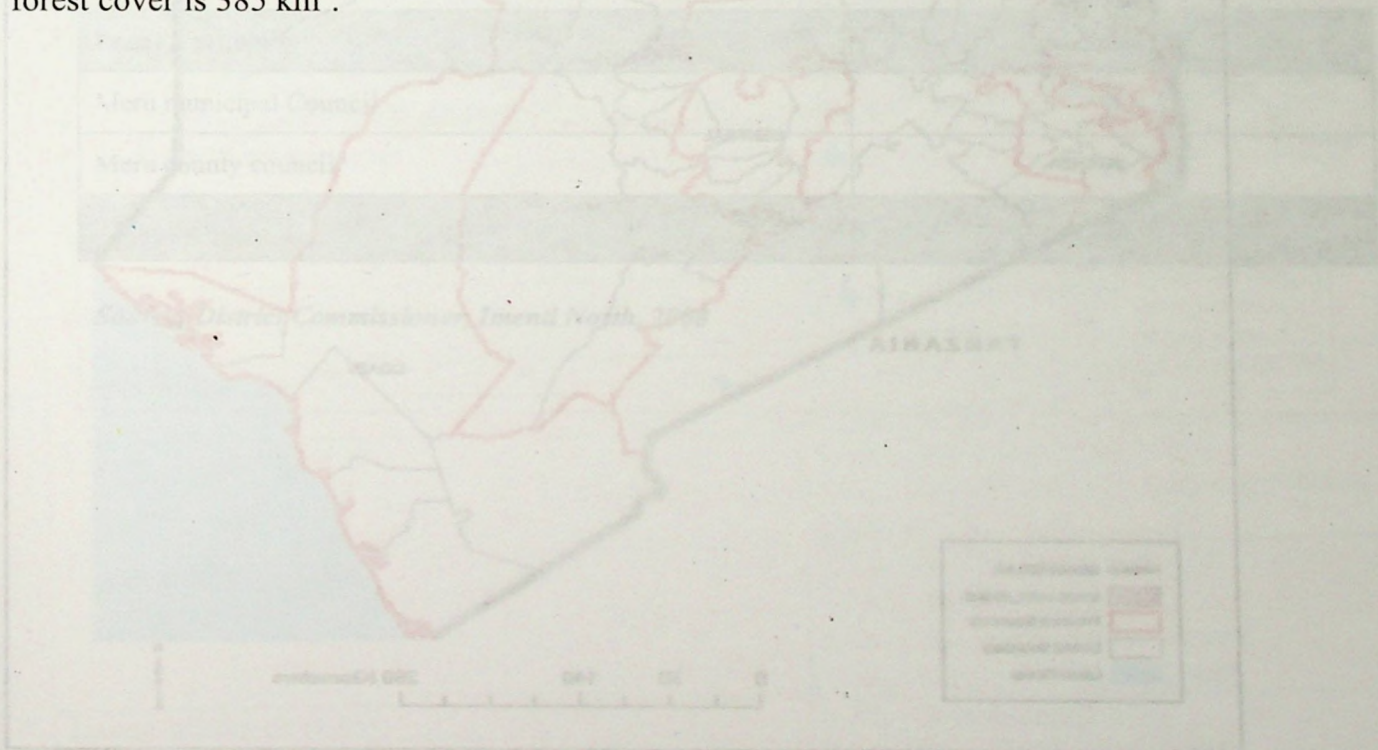
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information of the district covering the physical, social and economic situation. These include the physical features and settlement structure, physiographic and natural conditions and population profile and projections. It also includes a district fact sheet that contains some key socio-economic data which form the basis for the strategies, projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period to achieve the theme of the plan, 'A *Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*'.

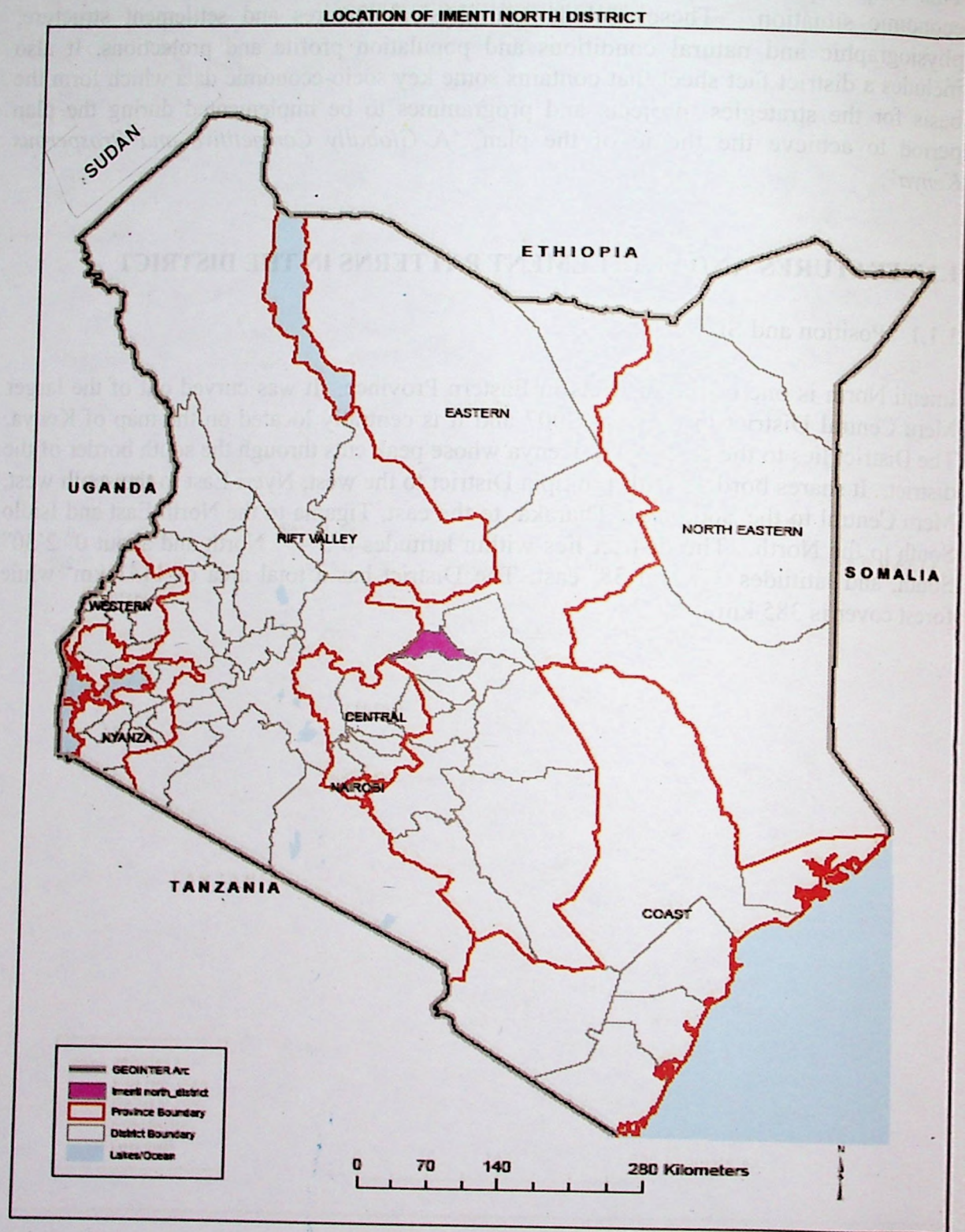
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size

Imenti North is one of the districts in Eastern Province. It was carved out of the larger Meru Central District in the year 2007 and it is centrally located on the map of Kenya. The District lies to the east of Mt. Kenya whose peak cuts through the south border of the district. It shares borders with Laikipia District to the west, Nyeri East to the south west, Meru Central to the Southeast, Tharaka to the east, Tigania to the North East and Isiolo South to the North. The district lies within latitudes $0^{\circ}3'45''$ North and about $0^{\circ}2'30''$ South, and longitudes 37° and 38° east. The District has a total area of 1141 km^2 while forest cover is 385 km^2 .



Map 1: Position of Imenti North District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district comprises of five administrative divisions and one (1) parliamentary constituency, North Imenti. Tables 1 show the area and administrative units while Table 2 shows the number of electoral wards by local authority.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	No of Locations	No of Sub-locations
Mirigamieru West	53.2	5	16
Mirigamieru East	168.7	7	20
Buuri	238.4	4	14
Timau	680.7	5	12
Total	1141¹	21	62

Source: District Commissioner, Imenti North, 2008

Table 2: Number of Electoral Wards by Local Authority

Local Authority	Number of wards
Meru municipal Council	9
Meru county council	11
Total	20

Source: District Commissioner, Imenti North, 2008

¹ Mt. Kenya and Imenti Forest cover, 385km².

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Settlement patterns in the district are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is concentrated around Meru town and its environs; specifically Mirigamieru West division and parts of Mirigamieru East. The district has a settlement pattern which is dictated by the road networks. Due to the hilly terrain and agricultural potential, the district has a good road network that is fairly distributed and so is the settlement pattern.

Mirigamieru West division where Meru town falls under is the most densely populated with 2008 figure projected as 1,683 persons per km² followed by Mirigamieru as shown in Table 3 East as shown in Table 3. Timau Division is sparsely populated with an average of projected 93 persons per Km².

There are 66 trading centres and two urban centres in the district, Meru Town and Timau. Meru town is the largest in the larger Meru region.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district lies in the eastern slopes of Mt Kenya. The position of the district to the equator has highly influenced the natural conditions in the district. The wide range of altitude 3,000M- 5,199M above sea level from the lowest point in the district to the peak of Mt. Kenya has influenced the atmospheric conditions leading to a wide variety of microclimates and agro-ecological zones. The ecological zones against the main agricultural activities are:

Table 3: ecological zones against the main agricultural activities

Zone	Agricultural Activity
Upper highlands (UH)	UH and UH ₁ , (the pyrethrum, wheat, dairy zones)
Lower Highlands (LH)	LH ₁ (Tea/Dairy sheep zone) LH ₂ , and LH ₃ (wheat, maize, potatoes, Dairy).
Upper midlands (UM)	UM ₁ (Coffee-Tea zones) UM ₂ (main coffee zones) UM ₃ (Marginal coffee zones) UM ₄ (Sunflower maize zone).
Lower midlands (LM)	LM ₃ (Cotton zone) LM ₄ (Marginal cotton zone) LM ₅ (Livestock-sorghum–millet zone).

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

Rainfall ranges from 300 mm p.a. in the lower midlands (M₅) in the North to 2500mm p.a. in the South East. Most of the other areas receive on average 1250 mm. Soils are fertile and well drained, majority of which are volcanic in origin. The soils are suitable for a wide range of crops.

The drainage pattern in the district is characterized by rivers and streams originating from catchment areas on the upper zones, Mt. Kenya. The rivers cut through the hilly terrain on the upper zones to the lower zones and drain into the Indian Ocean via Tana River. The rivers form the main source of water for both domestic and agricultural use.

The district receives a high amount of rainfall except the lower parts of Buuri division bordering Isiolo and are ASAL. Rains come in two seasons with the long rains occurring from mid-March to May and short rains from October to December. Most of the district except parts of Buuri division has good vegetation cover with agro-forestry commonly practiced.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS

Imenti North District had a population of 216,062 people during the 1999 Population and Housing Census. This is currently (2008) estimated at 278,546 people and is projected to be 319,617 at the end of the plan period (2012).

According to the 2008 projected population, Mirigamieru West Division has the highest population of 89,559 people followed by Mirigamieru East with a population of 73,430. Buuri and Timau Divisions have a population of 52,234 and 63,323 respectively.

The high population in Mirigamieru West may be attributed to the population concentration in the municipality of Meru Town and its environs. A section of the municipality environs falls within Mirigamieru East Division influencing the population size in the Division. The population.

Projections by age cohort are presented in Table 3.

Table 4: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
0-4	12,728	13,520	26,248	16,409	17,430	33,839	17,240	18,313	35,553	18,828	20,000	38,828
5-9	11,848	12,342	24,190	15,274	15,911	31,186	16,048	16,717	32,766	17,527	18,257	35,784
10-14	13,848	14,644	28,492	17,853	18,879	36,732	18,757	19,835	38,593	20,485	21,660	42,145
15-19	13,535	14,023	27,558	17,449	18,078	35,528	18,333	18,994	37,328	20,022	20,744	40,766
20-24	12,022	11,610	23,632	15,497	14,968	30,465	16,283	15,726	32,008	17,782	17,174	34,956
25-29	9,744	9,316	19,059	12,562	12,010	24,572	13,198	12,619	25,817	14,414	13,782	28,196
30-34	6,908	7,157	14,065	8,906	9,227	18,133	9,357	9,694	19,051	10,219	10,587	20,806
35-39	6,353	6,370	12,723	8,190	8,211	16,401	8,605	8,628	17,233	9,398	9,423	18,821
40-44	4,207	4,404	8,611	5,424	5,678	11,101	5,698	5,962	11,661	6,223	6,515	12,738
45-49	3,773	3,792	7,565	4,864	4,889	9,753	5,111	5,136	10,247	5,581	5,609	11,190
50-54	2,989	3,119	6,107	3,853	4,020	7,873	4,049	4,225	8,273	4,422	4,614	9,036
55-59	1,932	2,067	3,998	2,491	2,665	5,155	2,617	2,800	5,417	2,858	3,058	5,916
60-64	2,146	1,980	4,126	2,767	2,553	5,319	2,907	2,682	5,589	3,175	2,929	6,104
65-69	1,360	1,294	2,654	1,753	1,668	3,422	1,842	1,753	3,595	2,012	1,914	3,926
70-74	1,364	1,162	2,526	1,758	1,498	3,257	1,848	1,574	3,421	2,018	1,719	3,737
75-79	754	885	1,639	972	1,141	2,113	1,021	1,199	2,220	1,115	1,309	2,424
80+	1,577	1,292	2,869	2,033	1,666	3,699	2,136	1,750	3,886	2,333	1,911	4,244
Total	107,086	108,976	216,062	138,056	140,492	278,546	145,050	147,607	292,658	158,412	161,208	319,617

Source: District Statistics Office, Imenti North, 2008

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Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age groups	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Under 1	2.851	2.803	5.654	3.676	3.614	7.290	3.862	3.797	7.659	4.218	4.147	8.365
Under 5	13.327	12.913	26.240	17.181	16.648	33.829	18.052	17.491	35.543	19.715	19.102	38.817
Primary school Age (6-13)	21.461	21.162	42.623	27.667	27.282	54.949	29.069	28.665	57.733	31.746	31.305	63.051
Secondary School age (14-17)	11.340	11.181	22.521	14.619	14.415	29.034	15.360	15.145	30.505	16.775	16.540	33.315
Youth Population (15-29)	34.449	35.813	70.262	44.412	46.170	90.582	46.662	48.509	95.171	50.960	52.978	103.938
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	57.363	57.363	-	73.952	73.952	-	77.699	77.699	-	84.857	84.857
Labour force (15-64)	62.925	64.532	127.457	81.122	83.195	164.317	85.232	87.410	172.642	93.083	95.462	188.545
Aged Population (65+)	4.567	5.128	9.695	5.887	6.611	12.499	6.185	6.946	13.132	6.755	7.586	14.341

Source: District statistics office, Imenti North, 2008

Table 5 shows the population projection for selected age groups which are important for socio-economic development in the district.

Primary School Age Group (6-13Years): The population of primary school going age at the start of this plan period is 54,949 which is a significant increase from 42,623 registered in 1999. By the year 2010, it is projected to increase to 57,733 and 63,051 in the year 2012. Appropriate measures should be put in place to provide necessary facilities, materials and teachers to cater for the needs of this age group.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17 Years): The population of the secondary school age children was 22,521 in 1999 increasing to 29,034 in 2008. This population is expected to increase further to 30,505 and 33,315 in the mid and end of plan period respectively.

The current free primary school education coupled with the subsidized Secondary education policies by the government are expected to yield a high transition rate. There is therefore an increasing need to expand the secondary school facilities while improving the existing ones in order to achieve high quality education.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49 Years): Women between 15 and 49 represent the reproductive age. In 1999, the age group accounted for 26.2 per cent (57,363) of the total population. The age group is expected to be 77,699 and 84,857 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64 Years): In 1999, the district labour force stood at 127,457 people, which was 59 per cent of the total population. The labour force currently stands at 164,317 (2008) and is likely to be, 172,642 in 2010 and 188,545 by 2012.

Table 6: Population projections for Urban Areas 2010 and 2012

Urban centres	(1999) (Census)			(2008) (Projections)			(2010) Projections			(2012) (Projection)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Meru Town	27843	25787	53630	31861	29410	61271	32819	30293	63112	35339	32620	67959
Timau	689	875	1564	787	1000	1787	811	1030	1841	835	1060	1895
Total	28532	26662	55194	32648	30410	63058	33630	31323	64953	36174	33680	69854

Source: District statistics office, Imenti North, 2008

1.3.1 Population Density

Table 7: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999 (Census)		2008 (Projections)		2010 (Projections)		2012 (Projections)	
	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)
Mirigamieru West	69,469	1,306	89,559	1,683	94,096	1,768.7	102,764	1,931.7
Mirigamieru East	56,958	338	73,430	435	77,150	457.3	84,257	457.3
Buuri	40,517	169	52,234	219	54,881	230.2	59,936	230.2
Timau	49,118	72	63,323	93	66,531	97.7	72,659	97.7
Total	216,062	189	278,546	244.1	292,658	256.5	319,617	280.1

Source: District Statistics Office, Imenti North, 2008

The average population density is currently projected at 244.1 persons per km² up from 189 Persons per km² in 1999, and it is projected at 256.5 persons per km² in 2010 and to 280.1 by end of the plan period (2012). Mirigamieru West is the most densely populated division with a projected 1,683 persons per km² and holds 32% of the whole population in the district. Timau Division, which is 60% of the District size holds only 22% of the population and has the lowest density of 93 persons per km². This is a settlement area with large farms where average farm size is 680 ha. Buuri Division has the least population of 63,323. This is so because the area is mainly semi arid.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the main sub-sector contributing to about 80 per cent of household livelihood. Food crops cover an estimated 52,070 hectares while cash crops cover 12,000 hectares. Most of the farmers carry out small scale farming while large scale farming is practiced in parts of Timau division. In the recent past, most farmers have been shifting from traditional cash and food crops to horticultural production which fetches relatively high prices in the market. The rainfall pattern in the district is bimodal with long rains in March to May and short rains in October to December. The district has a wide range of Agro-ecological Zones and untapped water for irrigation which makes it suitable for the production of a variety of crops such as mangoes, citrus, coffee, maize, beans, pigeon peas, cow peas and horticulture.

Livestock activities range from large-scale commercial ranches to small-scale livestock keeping. Lack of value addition has led to low prices for the livestock produce as compared to the high cost of production. There has been poor animal husbandry, low quality breeds, and poor marketing structure. There is high potential for fish farming which is currently being practised only on a small scale

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Wage employment and self employment contributes around 20% to the household income which is attributed to Trade and industry sub-sectors. Trade is predominantly small scale and retail in nature. The retail businesses are fairly distributed across the district; however the wholesalers are mostly located in Meru Town. The tourism industry is poorly developed in the district. The Lewa Downs ranch which is privately owned attracts tourists and competitive sports like the cross country and marathon. The district borders Mt. Kenya which is a Tourist destination and in addition the sector has a high potential especially with Isiolo becoming a resort city under the Vision 2030 through which the district is expected benefit from hotel industry among other things.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The district is served with a fairly good road network. Most of the roads are earth surfaces with few in gravel surface and bitumen surface. There are 77Km, 31Km and 195km of class A, B and E roads respectively. There is rural electrification in 23 trading centres in the district with most of the learning institutions being connected. Most of the houses use corrugated iron sheet for roofing. Due to the growth of Meru town there are slums coming up within the municipality.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district has good water supply mainly from rivers originating from Mt. Kenya forest catchment area. Water sector reforms have been implemented which have resulted in establishment of Tana water service board, formation of water river users association and the licensing of water service providers with Meru Water and Sewerage Company being the largest serving the municipality. Most of water projects are small and were started through community initiatives and mostly depending on gravitational force. There is a high demand for water especially for irrigation due to unreliable rains. There is a high potential for irrigation which could be used for both domestic and commercial farming. Meru town is served by an old sewerage system while Makutano area of the town has no sewer system.

1.4.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district has a Law Court which has six lower courts and two high courts. The district also has one prison. The electoral commission of Kenya offices are situated at the district headquarters where a decentralized data centre is being set up. The district hosts the police division headquarters in the larger Meru Central. However, the Meru GK prisons has staff housing problem.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

There is one private university (Kenya Methodist University) while the University of Nairobi has set up a campus under the extra-mural programme. In addition there is one teachers

college, one technical college and various private colleges most of them offering training in ICT.

There are two post offices and two sub-post offices with 101 registered stamp vendors. Most of the operations in the government departments have embraced computers, however the use of high level technology especially internet is low. Most of the area in the district is covered by mobile phone network from Safaricom, Zain and Telkom. Cyber cafes continue to be set up in Meru town and its environs through private traders to cater for the high demand of information through internet. Most of the community members rely on radio as the major source of information.

1.4.7 Special Programmes

The youth department has recently been established in the district with the setting up of the youth enterprise fund which benefited 21 groups in the year 2007. The polytechnic workshops in the district have not been equipped. There are various youth groups which are organized and engaging in various activities. The ministry plans to set up a youth empowerment centre which will involve the use of ICT by the youth. The establishment of the Women Enterprise fund and its availability to Women groups in the District has benefited a number of women.

1.4.8 Human Resource Development

There are 193 ECD centres, 187 primary schools and 59 secondary schools. The district is made up of 4 divisions and 7 education zones. Staffing is inadequate of both teachers and education officers. The introduction of CDF has resulted into construction of numerous mixed day secondary schools. The labour department has enacted the work injury benefit Act, employment Act, labour institution Act and labour relations Act. The district has one District Hospital which acts as a referral with the catchment area extending far beyond the district boundaries. The Meru district hospital is in the process of establishing an ICU. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 7km. There are 45 health facilities out of which 15 are government owned, 7 FBO, 2 NGO and 21 private facilities. In total all the health facilities have bed capacity of 514 beds. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate currently stands at 4.3% down from 28% in 2003, although it is an increase from 3% in the year 2006. The doctor/patient ratio is 18/100,000 while nurse patient ratio is 182/100,000. Malaria, Diseases of the respiratory system, intestinal worms and Rheumatism are the most prevalent diseases

1.4.9 Public Administration Sector

The sector has been involved in the coordination in implementation of various government policies including the decentralization strategy, public finance and expenditure management. It provides a facilitative environment for other sectors to operate efficiently. This sector is important in the district in that, through a participatory approach, performance is enhanced in all the sectors by creating feedback and reporting mechanisms. The Sector ensures funds allocated to Ministries and the devolved funds (e.g. CDF) are properly expended

1.5 FACT SHEET

The District fact-sheet presents an overview of key information in the district. It captures at glance information on the district including demographic and key socio-economic indicators that is important for planning, implementation and monitoring of development projects and programmes in the plan period.

Table 8: District fact sheet

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
District Area: (KM²)		
Total area		1,526
Water mass		1.4
Gazetted Forests		385
National Parks/Reserves		1
Arable land		967
Non-arable land		174
Total urban areas		2
No. of towns		48
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude (Meters)		3,000
Highest (Meters)		5,199
Temperature range: (C ⁰)		
High		30.0
Low		8.0
Rainfall: (mm)		
High		2,500
Low		300
Average relative humidity (%)		78.8
Wind speed (Km/Hr)		83.8
Demographic profiles (No of people)		
Total Population		278,546
Total Male population		140,062
Total female population		138,484
Sex ratio		1: 0.98
Population Growth rate (%)		1.48
Projected population:		
Mid plan period (2010)		292,658
End of plan period (2012)		319,617
Infantile population:		
Female		3,614
Male		3,676
Total		7,290
Population under five:		
Female		16,648
Male		17,181
Total		33,829
Pre-school population:		
Female		9,702

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Male	10,076
	Total	19,778
Primary school age group:		
	Female	27,282
	Male	27,667
	Total	54,949
Secondary School age group:		
	Female	14,415
	Male	14,619
	Total	29,034
Youthful population:		
	Female	46,170
	Male	44,412
	Total	90,582
Labour force:		
	Female	83,195
	Male	81,122
	Total	164,317
Aged population		
	Female	6,611
	Male	5,887
	Total	12,499
Eligible voting population per division:		
	Timau	31,070
	Buuri	25,629
	Mirigamieru East	36,029
	Mirigamieru West	43,943
	Total (District)	136,671
Registered voters		116,749
Urban Population:		
	Female	30,410
	Male	32,648
	Total	63,058
Rural Population:		
	Female	108,074
	Male	107,414
	Total	215,488
Population density (Divisions)		
	Highest Mirigamieru West	1,683
	Lowest - Timau	93
	District	244.1
Crude Birth rate		33.9/1000
Crude Death rate		9.5/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		442/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		65/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		65/1000
Life expectancy (Years)		
	Male	61.8
	Female	67.6
	District	64.7
Total number of households		70,340

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Average household size		3.96
Female headed households (%)		4,922
Children needing special protection:		
	Children in labour (%)	35.2
	Orphans	19,652
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):		
Missing:		
	Lame	45
	Dumb	17.6
	Mental	18.6
	Paralyzed	6
	Other	42.7
Number of the physically handicapped		12,650
Child- Headed households		755
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage	23.5
	Number	65,459
Contribution of district to national poverty (%)		0.64
Urban poor:		
	Percentage	15.5
	Number	9,773
Rural poor:		
	Percentage	23.5
	Number	50,640
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	15.8
	Number	44,011
Sectoral contribution to household income: (%)		
	Agriculture	80
	Rural self-employment	1
	Wage employment	10
	Urban self-employment	9
Number employed per Sector:		
	Agriculture	222,836
	Rural self-employment	2,785
	Wage employment	27,855
	Urban self-employment	25,070
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha)		1.5
Average farm size (Large scale) (Ha)		50
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		70
Irrigable area (Ha)		50,000
Irrigated (Ha)		2,000
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)		52,070
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		12,000
Total acreage under soil/land conservation (%)		60
Total acreage under farm forestry (%)		35
Main storage facilities (Number)		
	NCPD Depots	1
	Traditional & modern Cribs	Not determined
	Traders stores	Not determined

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Population working in agriculture (%)		80
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	2
Average size of ranches (ha)		10,000
Main livestock bred (Number)		
	Cattle	52,000
	Sheep	37,000
	Goat	36,000
	Poultry	71,800
	Pigs	2,000
Bee apiaries		8
Bee hives		Not determined
	KTBH	800
	Lang troth	200
	log hives	7,000
Land carrying capacity (lu/acre)		4
Annual Milk production:		
	Quantity(ltrs)	10,750,000
	Value (Kshs)	193,500,000
Annual Beef production:		
	Quantity (Kg)	1,226,760
	Value (Kshs)	171,746,800
Annual Mutton Production:		
	Quantity (Kg)	93,430
	Value (Kshs)	14,948,800
Annual Egg production:		
	Quantity (No)	3,240,000
	Value (Kshs)	16,200,000
Annual Poultry meat Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	48,000
	Value (Kshs)	7,200,000
Honey production:		
	Quantity (Kg)	34,500
	Value (Kshs)	5,175,000
Annual Pork Production:		
	Quantity (Kg)	30,000
	Value(Kshs)	4,200,000
Fish farming:		
Number of fish farm families		120
Fish ponds		146
Area of fish ponds (M ²)		11,595
Main species of fish catch: (No)		
	Tilapia	
	Mudfish	
	Trout	
Fishing gear:		
	Fishing nets:	6
	Fishing Boats:	1

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Fish harvest:			
	Weight (Kg)	5,180	
	Value (Kshs)	901,600	
Wildlife resources:		1	
	Animals:	Data not available	
	Elephant	Data not available	
	Buffalo	Data not available	
	number of estates by type-private	1	
	number of KWS staff	22	
	number KWS camps	2	
	number of firearms confiscated	0	
Forestry			
Number of gazetted forests		5	
No. of Non-gazetted forests		4	
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		63,358	
Size of Non-gazetted forests (Ha)		345	
Main forest products			
	Timber	Data not available	
	Poles	Data not available	
	Firewood	Data not available	
Seedlings production		3,818,110	
ENVIRONMENT			
Environmental impact assessment (No)		45	
Environmental audit assessments (No)		87	
Number of solid waste management sites:		1	
Number of quarry sites renovated:		1	
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:		4	
Cooperatives			
Number of cooperative societies by type:		Active	Dormant
Coffee		7	Not determined
Dairy Societies		3	3
Rural Saccos		3	1
Urban Saccos		22	3
Jua Kali		1	1
Consumer		1	Not determined
Housing		3	1
Multipurpose		3	Not determined
Farm Purchase		2	Not determined
Unions		2	Not determined
Cotton		Not determined	1
Others (Unaffiliated)		1	1
Total		47	11
Total registered membership by type			
Coffee		18,112	
Dairy Societies		5,333	
Rural Saccos		12,345	
Urban Saccos		10,403	
Jua Kali		2,577	
Consumer		13	

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Housing		873
Multipurpose		4,882
Farm Purchase		1,500
Coffee Unions		34
Dairy Union		19
Total		56,091
Total turnover by type: (Kshs)		
Coffee		139,783,330
Dairy Societies		116,868,196
Urban Saccos		197,317,967
Rural Saccos		230,260,000
Housing		780,745
Consumer		390,450
Unions		20,415,922
Totals		705,816,610
Active cooperative societies (No)		47
Dormant cooperative societies (No)		11
Health		
No of District Hospital		1
No of Sub-district		2
Hospitals (Private)		1
Nursing homes/health centres		7
Dispensaries		14
Private clinics		21
Beds capacity		514
Doctor/patient ratio		18/100,000
Nurse/patient ratio		182/100,000
HIV prevalence (%)		4.3
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)		
0 – 1 KM		20.3
1.1 – 4.9KM		47.4
5KM and more		32.2
Average distance to health facility (KM)		7
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)		70
Health facility deliveries		65
Delivery Assistant (%):		
Doctor		53.1
Midwife/nurse		20.2
TBA		12.4
Trained TBA		2.1
Self		1.1
Other		3.2
Malaria Control:		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):		
Untreated net		27.9
Treated net		20.6
Children vaccination (%)		89
No. of CHWs		24

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Education		
Pre-school:		
No. of ECD centres		193
No. of ECD teachers		251
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:33
Total enrolment		8,161
Drop-out rate (%)		0.5
Average years of attendance		2
Primary school:		
Number of primary schools		187
Number of teachers		1,253
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:55
Total enrolment		41,374
Drop-out rate (%)		0.89
Average years of attendance		8
Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):		
0 – 1KM		28.1
1.1 – 4.9KM		11.6
5KM and more		60.3
Secondary schools:		
Number of secondary schools		59
Number of teachers		350
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:45
Total enrolment		8465
Drop-out rate		2
Average years of attendance		4
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: (%)		
0 – 1KM		2.0
1.1 – 4.9KM		35.5
5KM and more		62.4
Tertiary institutions (No)		
Private Universities		1
Teachers college		1
Medical training colleges		1
Technical institutes		2
Adult literacy:		
Number of adult literacy classes		56
Enrolment		
	Male	361
	Female	875
Attendance (daily average)		
	Male	247
	Female	658

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Number of teachers	43
	Literacy rate	62%
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)		
	Ability to read:	
	Can Read (%)	83.0
	Cannot read (%)	14.6
	Ability to write:	
	Can write (%)	83.3
	Cannot write (%)	16.0
	Ability to read and write:	
	Can read and write (%)	81.3
	Cannot read & write (%)	14.3
Water and sanitation		
	Households with access to piped water (No)	21,920
	Households with access to potable water (No)	6,744
	Number of permanent rivers	11
	No. of shallow wells	12
	No. of protected springs	30
	No of water pans	2
	No. of Dams	16
	No. of Bore holes	105
	Households with roof catchment systems	34,491
	Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
	0	22.4
	1-4	23.9
	5-14	20.3
	15-29	9.9
	30-59	8.3
	60+	5.2
	Average distance to nearest water point (KM)	1.5
	Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	4
	Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
	Flush toilet	5.8
	VIP Latrine	13.1
	PIT Latrine	80.4
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	29.4
	Covered Pit Latrine	51.0
	Other	0.7
	Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
	Collected by local Authority	0.1
	Collected by Private firm	Not determined
	Garbage pit	29.6
	Burning	8.0
	Public garbage heap	4.1
	Farm Garden	57.6
	other	0.6
Energy		
	Households with electricity connection (No)	6,509

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Households without electricity connection (No)		56,826
Trading centres connected with electricity (No)		23
Trading centres not connected with electricity (No)		43
Households using wood fuel (No)		54,531
Households using kerosene		2,850
Households using solar energy		126
Households using Bio-gas		63
Households using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves		886
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves		3
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG		12
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)		
	Firewood	86.1
	Paraffin	4.5
	Electricity	0.2
	Gas (LPG)	0.8
	Charcoal	6.8
	Biomass Residue	0.1
	Other	1.4
HH distribution by main lighting fuel		
	Firewood	2.0
	Grass	1.1
	Paraffin	76.8
	Electricity	12.6
	Solar	6.6
	Dry cell (torch)	0.6
	Candles	0.2
Households' distribution by cooking appliance type: (%)		
	Traditional stone fire	62.4
	Improved traditional stone fire	21.5
	Ordinary Jiko	4.0
	Improved Jiko	5.1
	Kerosene Stove	4.2
	Gas Cooker	0.8
	Electric cooker	0.2
	Other	1.6
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface (KM)	132
	Gravel surface (KM)	13.4
	Earth surface (KM)	233.7
Number of Telephone connections		1,981
Mobile network coverage -%		85
No. of Cyber cafes		18
No. of private courier services		3
Number of Post offices		2
Number of Sub-post offices		2
Licensed stamp vendors		101
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office (%)		
	0 – 1KM	0
	1.1 – 4.9KM	17.8
	5KM and more	82.2
Tourism, Trade & Industry		

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
No. of Trading centres		66	
Registered Retail traders		1,221	
Registered wholesale traders		42	
Bakeries		2	
Manufacturing industries			
	Milk plant	1	
	Animal feeds	2	
	Flour industries	2	
	Textiles	1	
Commercial Banks		9	
Micro-finance Institutions		4	
Village banks		4	
Jua Kali Associations		6	
Jua Kali Artisans		3,000	
<i>Cross cutting issues</i>			
<i>HIV/AIDS:</i>			
VCTS			
	Name	No of counsellors	Av. Tested per month
	Meru Hospital	5	200
	Ruiru RHDC	2	16
	Naari HC	1	7
	Ripples International	4	573
	KEMU	2	19
	Consolata Dispensary	2	35
	Giaki HC	3	33
	Meru GOK prison	3	55
	St. Theresa Kiirua	2	38
	Timau HC	4	6
No of home based care supporters		24	
Youth clubs		30	
youth friendly centres		1	
No of institutions offering ARVs		1	
<i>Gender</i>			
	No of active women groups	941	
	Total membership	24,422	
<i>Security:</i>			
	No of police stations	1	
	No of police posts	2	
	Patrol base	4	
	Prisons	1	
	No of Law courts	1	
HH distribution by main wall material (%)			
	Stone	14.2	
	Brick/Block	1.6	
	Mud/Wood	8.9	
	Mud/Cement	0.2	
	Wood only	60.9	

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Other	14.3
HH distribution by main floor materials (%)		
	Cement	43.3
	Tiles	0.5
	Wood	1.1
	Earth	50.5
	Other	4.5
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:		
	Corrugated Iron Sheet	97.5
	Asbestos Sheet	0.7
	Grass	1.1

CHAPTER TWO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

1.4 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing a review of the previous plan (2002-2006) and the implementation status of the proposed development projects. It then provides a detailed analysis of the current district situation, including a SWOT analysis. The District Development Plan for 2008-2012 and its alignment with the national Development Goals are discussed.

Further district development challenges are highlighted and a framework for development is proposed. The chapter closes with an analysis of development issues, such as land administration and water, which will be addressed in subsequent chapters.

1.5 REVIEW OF 2002-2006 PLAN

This section reviews the impact of implementation of the previous district development plan (2002-2006).

The plan was implemented through a series of projects and programs. The implementation was largely successful, with many projects completed and significant progress made in various sectors. However, there were some challenges, particularly in the areas of land administration and water supply.

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CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Area	Department	Year	Year	No. of Projects	Carried Forward
		2002-06	2007-08		
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	10	12	10	0
Health	Ministry of Health	8	10	8	0
Education	Ministry of Education	15	18	15	0
Water	Ministry of Water	5	7	3	2
Land	Ministry of Land	12	15	10	2
Transport	Ministry of Transport	3	4	3	0
Energy	Ministry of Energy	2	3	2	0
Environment	Ministry of Environment	1	2	1	0
Other	Various	10	12	10	0
Total		63	73	62	2

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing a review of the previous Plan 2002-2008 and the implementation status of the proposed projects/programmes over the period and an in-depth analysis of the sectors. It also captures constraints and lessons learnt, the linkages of the district development plan with Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals.

Further the major development challenges are highlighted and Swot analysis of cross-cutting issues reported. The chapter closes with an analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives and strategies to address the challenges faced.

2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN

This section outlines the level of implementation of the sectoral projects and programmes proposed in the previous plan.

Imenti North being a new district was included in the old 'Meru Central' District Development Plan for the period under review. The implementation of projects and programmes for the period under review was in line with the Economic Recovery Strategy, issues outlined in the district Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Millennium Development Goals.

As indicated in Table 7, 38 out of the 59 proposed projects were implemented. The implementation status was highly determined by the level of funding of the individual projects. Most of the sectors with few projects were able to register a remarkable level of implementation. Overall the plan recorded an improved performance as compared to the previous one of 1997-2001 where the implementation rate was less than 10%.

Table 9: Review of Projects/Implementation, 2002-2008

Sector	Department	No of Projects Proposed 2002-08	No of Projects Implemented	No of Stalled Projects	No of Projects Carried Forward
Agriculture and Rural Development	Livestock Production	7	6	1	0
	Veterinary	5	4	0	1
	Co-operative	2	1	0	1
	Fisheries	2	1	0	1
Trade, Tourism and Industry	Trade	2	1	1	0
	Industry	1	0	1	0
Human Resource Development	Education	5	3	0	2
	Adult Education	2	1	0	1
	HIV/AIDS	2	2	0	0

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Sector	Department	No of Projects Proposed 2002-08	No of Projects Implemented	No of Stalled Projects	No of Projects Carried Forward
	Public Health	4	3	0	1
	DMOH (Health)	1	1	0	0
	Labour	1	1	0	0
Special Programmes	Youth	3	1	0	2
	Social Services	3	1	0	2
	Culture	1	0	0	1
	Sports	5	1	4	0
Physical Infrastructure	Roads and Public Works	4	2	0	2
	Housing	1	1	0	0
Environment, Water and Sanitation	Rural Water	2	2	0	0
Governance Justice, law & Order	Prisons	1	0	0	1
	Judiciary	1	1	0	0
	Provincial Administration	3	3	0	0
Research, Innovation and Technology	Information Communication Technology	1	1	0	0
	Totals	59	38	7	15 million

Source: District Development Office, Imenti North, 2008

In the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, a total of nineteen (16) projects were proposed. Twelve (12) were implemented. Livestock had the highest number of newly proposed projects; 7 and out of these 6 were implemented. The funding level highly determined the level of implementation alongside the number of projects proposed in the sector.

However, there were several other major projects and programmes which were implemented during the plan period. These are Mt. Kenya East Pilot Project, an IFAD/GOK programme and Njaa Marufuku Kenya, KAPP and cotton promotion programme. Most of the projects in the Agriculture sub-sector were ongoing at the start and end of the plan period

Only three projects were proposed under the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector; one was implemented. Lack of sufficient funds was the main cause of the delayed implementation.

The physical infrastructure sector had proposed four projects under the roads sub-sector two of which were implemented. This was mainly due to delay of implementation by the contractors leading to re-tendering in one of the projects. These roads were funded through the Fuel Levy Roads Fund channelled to the district.



the Environment Water and Sanitation sector, Water sub-sector implemented the two programmes proposed. 68 water projects were implemented through CDF which was introduced during the plan period in addition to community initiatives.

A total of fifteen (15) projects were proposed under Human Resource Development, out of which 11 were implemented to completion. During the plan period free primary education was introduced followed by subsidised secondary school education. The FPE recorded a success leading to increased enrolment. A total of 45 mixed day secondary schools were initiated during the plan period through CDF. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate reduced from 27% to 4.3 % at the end of plan period but the average distance to the nearest health remained unchanged at 7 km.

A total of thirteen projects were proposed in the Special Programmes Sector with only four being implemented to completion while four were stalled mainly due to lack of adequate funds and five were carried forward. The culture sub-sector had the poorest performance with the only proposed project not being implemented due to lack of funds.

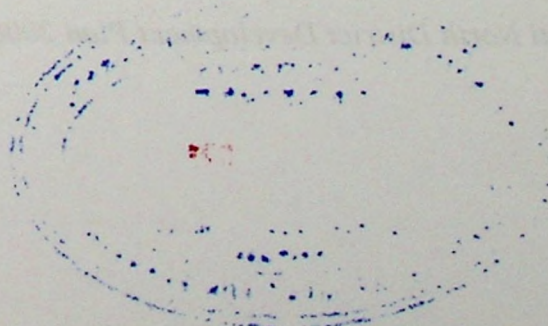
2.2 CONSTRAINTS

Low funding affected the number of projects implemented; most of the projects stalled due to lack of funds. The consistency of funding affected the completion of projects within the given time frame. Failure and delayed project implementation led to poor and slow implementation of strategies identified to address issues affecting the district. The over reliance on budget funds and lack of alternative sources was another reason for slow or delayed implementation.

Inadequate facilities and personnel affected the project implementation in most sectors. Poor leadership and conflicts in projects delayed implementation and they negatively affected their sustainability especially in the water sub-sector. Some of the committees running the projects lacked the necessary capacity. The expansion, optimal utilization, and number of beneficiaries in these projects were affected.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

Review of the 2002 – 2008 DDP clearly indicates that most of the stakeholders have not been fully involved in the implementation of the previous plan due to lack of clear mechanisms on their participation. There is need to adequately involve the community in project planning, implementation and M&E. Financing should be consistent and sufficient to avoid the wastage and delay in projects/programmes implementation. There should be room to provide for any projects that may come up within the plan period due to changes in policies. MTEF should be fully localized and where possible to extend beyond the three years period since most departments were not able to plan for projects and programmes running beyond the MTEF timeframe.



The development planning process should be a 'continuous' exercise that should be enhanced through capacity building and awareness creation. Annual reviews of the plan should be carried out. In addition, the community should consistently be consulted for project sustainability.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.4.1 Challenges

Poor Infrastructure

The district depends on road as the mode of transportation, however, the feeder roads that access the agricultural areas are in poor state. The poor state of roads in the district hinders access to market by traders and farmers due to high cost of transportation. With high costs of transport the middle men have been taking advantage to exploit farmers. Inaccessibility to markets for perishable products like horticulture and milk result in farmers incurring heavy losses.

SWOT Analysis for Poor Infrastructure

Strengths	Weakness
Well drained terrain and favourable soils; Extensive road network.	s Poor state of the roads; Poor maintenance of drainages.
Opportunities	Threats
Improve and open more roads; Electricity provision to trading centre currently unconnected; Existing power lines Area connects to other major towns.	Poor agricultural farming practices affects drainage; Low level and erratic funding for development projects, The high population leads to high demand on the facilities e.g. electricity; Low level of water affecting the power supply and the costs.

Poor Marketing Systems

The district relies heavily on agriculture; however, most of these commodities are sold raw without any value addition, thus fetching low prices in the market. There is also poor market organization which has led to very low prices. Exploitation by middlemen has further reduced investment in the sub-sector. The dairy industry faces a big threat due to middle men and poor market organization. Few agricultural products are channelled through Meru Central Farmers association which used to cater for the marketing of dairy and other

agricultural products in the district. This affects the returns in the agricultural sub-sector reducing wealth accumulation for development purposes.

SWOT Analysis for Poor Marketing Systems

Strengths	Weaknesses
Devolved funds available; Availability of labour force; Organized youth & women groupings; High number of financial facilities and increasing number bank accounts; holders.	Over reliance on rain fed agriculture; Lack of entrepreneurship culture among locals; Low level of savings investment; A large dependent population; Poor access roads to market centres.
Opportunities	Threats
High level of youthful labour force; Improvement in provision of devolved funds and loans for business.	Frequent drought affecting lives and livelihood, especially food security; High dependency ratio.

Change in Weather Patterns

Most of the agricultural activities in the district are rain fed. In the recent past there has been a major change in weather patterns with rainfall falling below the expected levels and with prolonged dry spells being experienced. The change in weather patterns has resulted into unpredictable and unreliable rains in most parts of district. This has greatly affected the quantity and quality of agricultural produce. The varieties of crops being grown in the district have also been affected. Irrigation is not well developed and therefore the income from agriculture and other productive sub-sectors have been affected due to over reliance on rain fed agriculture. The reduced income has resulted into low savings and further affecting investment in the district.

SWOT Analysis for Weather Patterns

Strengths	Weaknesses
Weather metrology for prediction; High number of permanent rivers;	Over reliance on rain fed agriculture; Use of firewood fuel; Erratic rainfalls and prolonged droughts; Poor timing especially by farmers and failure to adhere to

High level of vegetation coverage; High level of agro-forestry.	forecasts and warnings.
Opportunities	Threats
Plenty water & favourable terrain in for irrigation coupled with fertile land; Development of horticultural industry.	Depleting snow at Mt. Kenya-the climate catalyst; Reducing volume of water in rivers; Over abstraction of rivers; Environmental degradation; Destruction of forests including Mt. Kenya and Imenti forests

High Unemployment Rate

The high unemployment rate has impacted negatively on development of the district through a high dependency ratio. The labour force is not fully utilized due to lack of employment opportunities. More than 80% of the population depends on agriculture for their income and due to low productivity, high population and lack of small scale industries; few gainful employment opportunities are created. The accumulation of resource for development has reduced over time due to increased demand for services and quest for better life. Industrial and other formal of employment are not well developed in the district.

SWOT Analysis for High Unemployment

Strengths	Weaknesses
Trained manpower most of them young; Diversity of skills; Meru town has a bigger catchment area.	Low returns from agriculture which employs most of the population; Most households farm for subsistence consumption.
Opportunities	Threats
Horticultural & fish farming; Exploitation of ICT industry; Value addition of agricultural products.	Seasonality of horticultural markets threatens; Low level of savings leading to low investment that reduce employment opportunities.

2.4.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

High Population Growth

The district had a population of 216,062 during the 1999 population and Housing census with a growth rate of 1.48%. This is currently estimated at 246,846 (2008) and projected to be 261,901 at the end of the plan period (2012). The high population growth puts more pressure

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on the land has led to further sub-division to uneconomical units. This threatens the food security and households' income. As a result the unemployment goes up and with a high population unoccupied there is increase in insecurity.

The under five population has increased from 26,240 in 1999 to a projected 33,829 in 2008 this means an increase in the number of dependency. The primary school age is projected at 63,051 in 2012 from 42,623 in 1999, which necessitates for more funds and facilities in the primary schools and secondary schools due to expected high transition rates. As clearly indicated the labour force is expected to rise to 188,545 in 2012 from 127,457 in 1999. With uneconomical sub-division of land the population will not be engaged and this raises the number of dependency. There shall be reduced income resulting to low savings. This means that the population in the district will not be able to accumulate wealth for investment and the much needed private sector development.

SWOT Analysis for High Population Growth

Strength	Weaknesses
High level of labour force; Market for commodities; Diverse skills.	Low level of skills development; Lack of experience for the trained. High dependency ratio
Opportunities	Threats
Exploitation of ICT; High growth rate of Meru town; Opening up of Meru to tourism though Isiolo town.	Rural urban migration; Food insecurity; Insecurity; High number of households.

HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS scourge has had very devastating effects on the economy. The potential of the disaster to reverse the gains made in the various sectors is a real challenge and all efforts should be made to contain its spread, and mitigate its socio-economic impact.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district has gone down to 4.3% from a high 28% in 2003 but the effects are still being felt. The most affected age-group is the 17-49 years with a peak at 24-34 years. This is the most productive age group, which provides labour across all sectors particularly in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

The Human Resource Development sector is threatened due to loss of trained and experienced professionals due to HIV/AIDS related illness and death. The effect is that children are kept out of school to take care of the sick and support the family and due to lack school fees when the head of the family falls sick or dies. It has also led to an increasing

number of orphans, increased health care requirements, need for counselling services and the rising number of elderly persons caring for the orphans.

The number of street children in Meru town and the Makutano outskirt town has increased to more than one thousand. However, this is not entirely as a result of HIV/AIDS.

The agricultural sector continues to experience declining productivity and rising cases of absenteeism due to illness and death. Families are also forced to sell off farm assets to provide for the sick. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is also responsible for lowering the productivity of labour in the agriculture sector as well as increasing labour costs.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10) HIV/AIDS lessons in schools.	Illiteracy; High denial rates; Inadequate behavioural change; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.
Opportunities	Threats
Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Establishment of a data bank on PLWHAS & OVCs.	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Poor behavioural change; Droughts; Poor transport and communication network; High rate of denial; High illiteracy; Increased number of orphans.

Disaster Management

Although Imenti North District does not experience recurrent incidences of disasters, fire is among the great threat affecting schools and businesses in Meru town. The municipal council

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of Meru has acquired a fire engine though the capacity is still lacking. Other disasters include five accidents in residential areas and in the slums, diseases outbreaks due to poor sanitation, environmental degradation due to deforestation leading to poor agricultural practices and floods, droughts, pest invasion and animal disease outbreaks. The slums within Meru town are unplanned and accessibility in case of fire outbreak is a major challenge.

There is need to sensitize members of the public on measures to take in case of a disaster and particularly in areas identified as potential disaster areas and also update the inventory of disaster response resources i.e. human, material and equipment, both private and government owned.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Management

Strength	Weaknesses
Existence of early warning mechanisms.	Lack of effective disaster preparedness; Depletion of forests by illegal harvesting of trees.
Opportunities	Threats
Train communities on early warning signs and disaster preparedness; Provide a contingency emergency fund; Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas; Training on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion.	Unpredictable natural disasters.

2.5 LINKAGE WITH VISION 2030, AND THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MDGs

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-centered 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.

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Table 10: Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Shortage of agricultural farming land.	High population density leading to land subdivision; Over reliance on farming as source of income.	Enforce laws to control land sub division into un-economical units; Encourage establishment of cottage industries.	Reduce land sub division by 10%; Sensitize the population on birth control; Explore other income generating alternatives.	Initiate review of economic farm land sizes policies; Campaign on population control; Explore value addition in agricultural products.
Low Agricultural productivity.	Use of uncertified seed; Inadequate use of farm inputs;	Encourage use of certified seeds; Intensification	Sensitize farmers on use of certified/ Improved seed;	Carry out campaign on use of certified and improved seed;

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Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	High input prices. Poor pest and disease control.	of farming methods; Encourage use of farm inputs; Improve capacity of farmer organizations to purchase in bulk Carry out pest and disease surveillance.	Availed farm inputs for demonstrations; Train farmer on group formation and dynamics; Reduce pest and disease damage.	Hold on farm demonstration; Community mobilization and trainings; Train farmers on pest and disease control.
Poor access to market	Poor state of the roads; Inadequate market information.	To facilitate access to market through rural road improvement; Facilitate management and dissemination of market information.	Sensitize the community/farmer groups on marketing information; Sensitize the community/farmer groups on collection and analysis and dissemination of information.	Strengthen capacity building efforts for community and farmer groups; Establishment of information desks Avail market prices through public notice boards in market centres.
Weak institutional capacity	Weak collaboration and linkages with other government institutions rendering related services.	Strengthen linkages and collaboration among institutions rendering related services.	Sensitize the community/farmer groups on the existence and roles of other institutions.	Initiate and promote both divisional and district stakeholders' forums to enhance/spearhead development.
Low Livestock Productivity	Poor livestock breed. Inadequate fodder. High input prices. Inadequate technical know-how.	Intensify selection of livestock breeds; Intensification of farming methods; Capacity building.	Encourage farmers to use high quality breeding materials; Introduce high yielding foddors; Train farmers on intensified Livestock keeping.	Carry out campaigns on use of high quality breeding materials for all livestock; Hold on farm demonstration on fodder production & utilization

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Slow Land Registration and issuance of title deeds	Lack of funding for faster adjudication process; Court cases. Inter-district border conflict.	Finalize adjudication work in former Meru Central.	Finalize Mweru II and Kiirua/Nkando section; issue titles to 1,200 families by 2009; Reduce court cases by 60% through faster dispensation of board cases; Reduce land cases intensity by 50% through Njuri-Ncheke.	Fast track the work in problem free areas; Issue title deeds.
Slow provision of utilities in settlement schemes.	Lack of funds.	Provide clean water in schemes.	Complete phase one of water project.	A phased water project for each scheme.
Inadequate co-operative knowledge and information	Limited funds and resources for education and training.	Improve co-operative knowledge and training Activities.	Create and increase awareness on co-operative principles and activities.	Carry out promotional Meetings; Encourage co-operatives to allocate more funds for training in their budgets.
Low SACCO savings and loan default	Poor savings culture. HIV/AIDS scourge.	Promote savings mobilization by 2012.	Train on the benefits/merits of savings mobilization.	Promote increased savings by giving awards to good savers.
Co-operative splits	Power struggle for leadership.	Member education on leadership and conflict resolution.	Formulate urgent programme to address the issue.	Conduct member based trainings on economies of scale operations.
Dormant Societies	Poor leadership. Poor market opportunities. High production costs.	Revival of dormant co-operatives.	Sensitize members on revival process.	Organize and conduct revival meetings.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
The continued increase of malaria cases	Favourable environmental conditions for vectors causing malaria.	Reduced malaria cases.	Intensify use of treated mosquito nets.	Intensive malaria control and prevention measures.
HIV/AIDS- high cases of commercial sex at Makutano, Timau and Ruiiri.	Poor behavioural change; High level of money circulation.	Encourage the community to change behaviour.	Encourage the visiting of VCTs; Establish moonlight VCTs.	Initiate outreach services in open forms; Increase VCT Centres in the district; Mainstream HIV/AIDS policy at workplace in all sectors.
Lack of infrastructure	Expansion of schools; High enrolment rates due to free day secondary education.	Improve quality of teaching and learning.	Provide all schools with basic infrastructure.	Seek support from donors, PTA and CDF to develop infrastructures along with MOE support.
Understaffing	High enrolment rates; High retirement of teachers and no replacement.	Government to allocate money for teachers' employment.	Improve teachers' pupil ratio to 1:40 & 1:35 in primary and secondary respectively.	Staff balancing; Advertise for employment in consultation with TSC.
Poor performance in examination	Inadequate staff. Lack of adequate supervisors.	Improve the mean score for both primary and secondary schools.	Assess 100% of all schools to ensure quality teaching and learning.	School assessment to improve performance.
High number of orphans	High death rate due to HIV-AIDS.	Reduce HIV-AIDS infections by 10%.	Open rehabilitation and rescue centres for the orphaned children.	Launch camping for rescue of orphans and seek donor support.
Poor Roads	Inadequate funds for maintenance.	To provide all season roads access to within 2Km to 80% of the district	To sustain cost effective maintenance of maintainable roads using local resources.	To utilize funds from RMLF prudently for roads maintenance; To solicit for

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
		population by 2012.		development partners e.g. EU & KFW funds for roads 2000 programme (national).
Missing water crossings	No funds to construct new bridges.	To provide link and all season access across the district.	To sustain phased construction of bridges through funding from RMLF.	To solicit for development partners e.g. EU and KFW funds for road 2000 programme (National).
Lack of all weather roads (Bitumen)	Lack of development funds to construct new roads.	To develop to Bitumen standard all roads cutting across the entire district to neighbouring districts.	To use development vote allocation to construct all weather roads.	To solicit for development partners to supplement the development vote
Organization structures & Reforms in Road sector (National)	The present set up has been found wanting in service delivery & utilization of resources.	To develop to Bitumen standard all roads cutting across the entire district to neighbouring districts.	Use Road 2000 strategy with donor funding to provide all season road access to within 2Km to 80% of the district population by 2012.	Road Act 2007 came into force in September 2007 it spells out the new organization structure in road sector by creating three authorities to oversee road development and maintenance i.e. KURA (Kenya Urban Roads Authority), KERA (Kenya Rural Authority) & KENHA (Kenya National Highway Authority).
Scarcity of water	Over abstraction; Interference with water catchments areas; Unreliable & inadequate	Increase water & sewerage coverage by 60%.	Avail more funds for borehole drilling and construction of rain water harvesting	Construct of 2 dams/pans in Buuri, Timau Giaki/Kibuline area; Drill, equip and

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	rainfall; Under exploitation of ground water potential.		structure; Strict control of abstraction levels.	rehabilitate at least 4 boreholes in the above; Re-draining of at least 4 major wet lands.
Destruction of water catchment areas	High population densities; Grazing of livestock within the protected areas.	Gazettement of water catchment areas; Enforce existing laws.	Mobilize funds to rehabilitate the destroyed catchment areas; Funds to fence off spring sites etc.	Rehabilitate at least 4 catchment areas and 4 wet lands; Protect at least 15 springs.
Mismanagement of water scheme by committee members	Low capacity building of the managers.	Develop well trained management committee; Refresher courses for scheme workers.	Training of management committee and O & M Personnel.	Mobilize adequate funds for training purpose & intensify capacity building.
In-effective and aged water infrastructure.	Many years of operation; Vandalism & poor maintenance.	Re-design the projects to cater for current water demands.	Mobilize funds for survey and design work.	Rehabilitate at least one rural – urban water e.g. Timau W/S.
Voter apathy	Ignorance; Illiteracy; Poverty.	Reduce apathy to 5%.	Voter education in schools and Barazas.	Issue relevant messages; information and literature.
Non -Acceptance of election results	Mis-information, errors in data capture.	Counter misinformation and raise acceptance to 95%.	Improve general acceptance of the positive role played by the commission.	Engage the media, religious groups and the provincial administration in right information dissemination.
Low capture of all eligible voters	Voter registration apathy; Low level of ID application.	Improve voter awareness to 60% of total population by 2012.	Aggressively deliver the registration service.	Voters registration alongside ID issuance.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low voters participation in registration and election	Lack of comprehensive voters education.	Raise participation to 85%.	Educate voters to reduce ignorance of the right of franchise; Reduce lack of ID and/or passports.	Educate public through appropriate media to reduce the ignorance; Liaise with registrar of persons to reduce non-enrolment to below 5% by 2012.
Applicants not registering in time	Ignorance- Poverty.	To increase registered applicants by 10% every year.	Mounting of mobile registration exercises; Educate the public by holding public Barazas once a month in locations.	Holding public Barazas in conjunction with the provincial administration.
A good number of persons still holding 1st generation identity cards	1st generation id/card still legal.	To have every person acquiring the 2nd generation ID/card.	Invalidation of the 1st generation ID.	Educate them on the need to change to 2nd generation id/cards.
Under performing self help groups	Inadequate project management skills & funds.	Strengthen groups through building their capacities.	Empower the groups through training to enhance their potential.	Create awareness to increase accessibility to the existing funds i.e. Poverty Eradication, Grants to Self Help Groups, CDF, LATF, Women Enterprise Funds etc.
Weak financial base for needy clients (vulnerable)	Inadequate funds.	Strengthen vulnerable ability for self reliance.	Provide necessary information to the vulnerable to enhance their potential.	Expand the existing Relief of Distress funds & Cash Transfer Facility to stabilize the clients potentiality.
Weak cultural groups	Lack of funds for groups/cultural activities.	To increase group(s) potential by 2012.	Provide grant fund for a revolving fund to groups to enhance their potential.	Establishing a revolving fund.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate database/information on the Ameru cultural heritage	Lack of a cultural centre.	To build a cultural center at the district headquarters.	Initiate appropriate documentation of cultural heritage awaiting building of a cultural centre.	Establish cultural centre in the district.
Illiteracy	Poor access to formal education.	Make frequent visits to workplaces to educate both employer and employees.	Advise trade unions and FKE to educate their members.	Sensitize all stakeholders on their rights.
Lack of sufficient manpower in different sectors	Lack of enough funds to hire staff.	Plan and supply enough manpower.	Employment of technical staff.	Informing employment agents on the current situation on funds and manpower.

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to realize the objectives of enhancing high quality of life for its residents. The Chapter is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector. It outlines each sector's Vision and Mission and the District's response in the plan. Further it looks at the importance of the sector to the district, role of stakeholders in the sector and the sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies. This is the translation of District strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action through projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the major sector in the district where most of the people derive their livelihood. Agriculture is the main sub-sector. This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Cooperative Development, Land and Forestry and Wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

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

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.1.2 District Development Programs and Projects

The district will respond to the vision and mission by ensuring optimal land use in a sustainable manner to maximize the returns and income for the Inmenti North community. Effort will be made to improve productivity in agriculture and livestock sub-sectors through the adoption of new technologies. Emphasis will be placed on improved yields, better food storage and utilization practices to enhance income derived from agriculture. Particular attention will be paid to the value addition of agricultural products with particular inclination to exploring the huge potential in horticultural industry.

The flow of market information and strengthening of the institutions (cooperatives) will be enhanced to avoid over-exploitation of farmers by the intermediaries to ensure maximum returns from the sector. The issue of land disputes will be handled to create a conducive environment for investment in the sector.

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3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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The flow of market information and strengthening of the institutions (cooperatives) will be enhanced to avoid over exploitation of farmers by the middlemen to ensure maximum returns from the sector. The issue of land disputes will be handled to create a conducive environment for investment in the sector.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the core sub-sector in the district for the provision of food security, income and employment to over 80% of the population in the district either directly or indirectly. Despite this, marketing is a major constraint due to poor underdeveloped marketing systems. Hence the cooperative sub-sector is very important in the marketing of agricultural products, produce and services.

The district has two major forests which form a major part of the ecosystem and wildlife conservation. It also serves as a tourist attraction and also contributes to the reduction of human wildlife conflict which affects farmers neighbouring the forests. There is need to diversify the economic activities.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation and management; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Contribution to development projects; Support to cooperative societies through active membership; Projects sustainability.
NGOs, CBOs & Religious Organisations (Meru Goat Breeders, AFC, Meru Central Farmers dairy Union, Kaaga Bio-Intensive centre, Kanya Dairy Board, KARI/ICRAF, Brookside, KCC,)	Capacity building in participatory development; Financial support to development projects; Provision of extension services; Environmental conservation; Provision of credit; Dairy goat breeding and marketing; Milk marketing, milk quality assurance & farmers training;
GOK- MoA, livestock & fisheries, Cooperatives & marketing development, lands, Environment and Natural Resources, Provincial administration, physical planning, survey & lands departments (HCDA, KEPHIS, RTDC, KARI)	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework; Formulation of policies e.g. environmental management agricultural extension, cooperative development, water development etc; Funding of development projects; Provision of qualified staff and support to operations; Carry out research and surveys; Planning, survey & title deeds issuance;

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Cooperative Societies and Related Organisations e.g. KPCU, KNFU, KUSCO, SACCO, Cooperative College, CRF KARI.	Marketing services; Insurance cover; Education and training of staff; Support to cooperative development; Research; Banking and credit services; Mobilization of funds;
Inputs Suppliers: Bayer , Twiga, Farmchem, Monsanto, Osho, Hygrotech, Seminis, Kenya Seed, Amiran , East African Seed Company, Yara, ARM,	Timely provision of quality inputs to farmers at affordable prices.
Financial Institutions: AFC, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, Meru Central Sacco.	Providing financial support and credit to farmers.
Coordinating agencies- MoPND, Provincial Administration	Monitoring and evaluation & Coordinating the implementation of the projects through Barazas and solving land disputes.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Reduce handling & post-harvest losses of farm produce; Encourage usage of high quality inputs; Enhance pest and disease control.	Low technological adoption rates by farmers; High input costs; Low quality of inputs; Soil degradation; High cost of chemicals.	Introduction of appropriate technologies easily adoptable by local small holder farmers; Improve capacity of farmer organizations to purchase in bulk; Train farmers on pest and disease prevention;
	Increase farm incomes through value addition and improved prices.	Existence of middlemen; Lack of strong commodity marketing farmers groups; Lack of value addition of farm produce.	Facilitate management and dissemination of market information by establishment of information desks and availing market prices through

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			public notice boards in market centres; Establish light industries.
Livestock Development	To promote support services that increase productivity, value addition and market access for the products.	Low staff to farmer ratio; Regular flow of resources to the district; Unpredictable weather conditions. High cost of inputs. High cost of breeding stock; Low producer prices related to inputs; Uneconomical sub-division of land.	Collection & dissemination of information; Encouraging value addition in livestock production; Improving efficiency in livestock production system through: - Promotion of integrated production system; Providing information on costs & market availability; Capacity building on new and improved production techniques; Improve support services in the sub-sector through facilitation of farmers and farmer' organizations to access affordable credit.
Co-operative Development and Marketing	Promotion of marketing for agricultural produce.	Poor infrastructure; Competition; lack of value addition and bargaining power.	Market promotion through strengthening of co-operatives.
Lands	Ensure proper land disputes resolution	Shortage of funds; lack of morale in land	Mobilise more fund to pay land boards

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	and transactions.	boards/tribunals; High number of cases.	and tribunal members solving land dispute cases
	Issuance of land ownership documents	Shortage of staff and funds.	Petition headquarters for additional staff and funds.
Fisheries	Increase aquaculture production	Uneconomical small farms due to land fragmentation; Lack of adequate capital due to high poverty levels; Inadequate water for meaningful fish farming Poor infrastructure especially roads; Lack of organized marketing erodes the farmers bargaining power and empowerment; Inadequate, low funding levels' Language barriers	Initiate review on uneconomical land size; Intensify extension services; Road levy introduction; Encourage farmers to attend adult education literacy classes; Commercialize fish farming.

3.1.6 Project/Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Agriculture

Project name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of activities.
NALEP SIDA/GOK (Whole District)	Promotion of demand driven extension activities for farmers' empowerment.	One location per division per year.	Formation of enterprise based common interest groups for farmer (FADC) empowerment and post production technologies training.
NAAIAP (Buuri and Mirigamieru East)	Improve farm inputs access and affordability for smallholder farmers to enhance	2 locations per division per year.	Provision of farm inputs to vulnerable farmers in selected maize growing areas during long rains extension through field

Project name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of activities.
	food security and generate incomes.		days, farm visits and demonstrations .
MKEPP (Mirigamieru East and West)	To promote food security & farm incomes while sustaining the environment.	5 Km along River Kathita basin.	Formation of farmer field schools; seed bulking; kitchen garden and field days.
NMK (Whole District)	Reduction of poverty and food security among poor communities.	4 groups per year.	Issue development grants to organized groups.
KAPP (Buuri and Mirigamieru East)	Promotion of enterprise based farmer groups for marketing and value addition through public private participation.	One location per division per year.	Farmers' empowerment and post production technology extension & provision of grants.
Coffee rehabilitation & quality improvement Buuri, Mirigamieru West & Mirigamieru East divisions	To promote the production and marketing of coffee to raise the farmers income.	3 divisions by 2012.	Training for committee members on modern technology.
Aflatoxin control District wide	To ensure food security in the district.	Hold 6 demonstration/trainings per year.	Demonstrations and trainings.
Promotion of potato husbandry & marketing Timau	To improve the production and income from potatoes.	Hold 2 demonstrations / training per season.	Campaign trainings.
Promotion of snow peas production & marketing Timau division	Improve acreage and production of snow peas for diversification.	2 groups by 2009.	Hold campaigns trainings and demonstrations.

(B) New Project Proposals-Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
SHoMaP District wide	1	Increase household farm incomes; Reduce poverty among poor rural households in medium high potential areas of the districts.	3 horticultural crops by 2012.	Improve on market systems; Institutional strengthening and promotion of domestic horticulture value chain; Environment and gender/HIV mainstreaming.
Divisional offices construction Timau, Buuri, Mirigamieru West, Mirigamieru East	2	Improve staff accommodation and service delivery.	1 office in each of the 4 divisions by 2010.	Building construction.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes- Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promote Livestock Production District wide	To raise the community income through improved sale of livestock and products.	Increase current market accessibility level by 20% by 2012; Increase current nutritional status by 10% by 2012.	Provision of livestock marketing information; Provision of livestock production technologies; Provide nutritious feeds; complement crop production.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes- Veterinary Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Veterinary Public Health District wide	To enhance the health quality of animal products.	A data bank for slaughter houses detected diseases; Train 20 meat inspectors by 2009.	Construction of slaughter houses; Train meat inspectors; Establish a data bank. Centralize slaughtering and provide facilities.
Veterinary Clinical Services District wide	To improve animal health through clinical services.	Treat all the sick/needy cases; Monitor disease prevalence in various species every year.	Treatment of sick animals; Monitoring of the recovery process; Precautionary disposal of dead animals.
Tick Control District wide	To reduce incidences of tick borne diseases.	Revitalize 12 dips; Improve the dipping percentage from 2.3% to 50%; Improve on the current dipping fees collection by 2009.	Monitoring tick-resistance.
Artificial Insemination District wide	Improve the genetic composition of existing breeds.	Improve on insemination from 4,148 to 6,000 per year; Increase the number of AI operators from 7 to 10.	Insemination of animals on heat and treating difficult breeders; Treatment of STD where they occur.
Rehabilitation of Veterinary laboratory Mirigamieru West	To carry out diagnostic services.	Process 120 samples in a month.	Rehabilitate the district laboratory.

(B) New Project Proposal-Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Kuburine Tse-ste-fly station	1	Improve operations of the centre.	A fully operational centre by 2009.	Equipping and fencing.
Fencing Kinoru Station	2	Improve the security of the building of the station.	A barbed wire fence by 2010.	Barbed wire fencing.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Forestry and Wildlife

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Natural Forest Conservation and Rehabilitation Mt. Kenya Forest Buuri division	To conserve all indigenous forests to protect water catchments and biodiversity and environmental conservation.	Increase number of patrols by 100%; Hold Barazas Observe environmental day every year	Natural forest conservation; Patrol and policing; Rehabilitation of natural forests; Awareness creation.
Mt Kenya east pilot Project Buuri Division	To rehabilitate overexploited resources along the river.	Plant 100,000 seedlings during rainy season every year.	Planting of seedlings.
Farm Forestry and Agro Forestry in Rural Areas District wide	To increase farm tree coverage to enhance soil and water conservation and a source of income.	Tree planting days to be organized per sub-location; Extension services.	Tree nursery establishment, holding Barazas, meeting for organized groups; Support tree based cottage industries.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension of lands registry Mirigamieru West	Enhance accessibility and security of documents.	An expanded registry by 2012.	Refurbishment of the registry.
Sirmon water project Timau Division	Supply clean water to 2000 families in the settlement scheme.	Piping 7 kms by 2009.	Piping to main tank.
Tuiri Rwarera Adjudication Section Timau Division	To create security of tenure through land adjudication.	3000 people.	Determination of rights to land of existing and interest groups.

(B) New Project Proposal-Lands

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building of a new lands office block Mirigamieru West	1	Enhance service delivery.	A new block by 2012.	Construction of a building.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Fisheries Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kithima fish culture Mirigamieru West Division	Production of improved fish seeds & mature fish for enhanced revenue generation.	Hold demonstrations every year & provide fingerlings.	Provision of high quality fish seeds(fingerlings); Demonstrations & training of fish farmers on fish production and feed formulation; Aquaculture extension services; Promote integrated fish farming; Commercialization of aquaculture.

(B) New Project Proposal-Fisheries Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings Buuri Div	1	Provide accommodation For staff and improve service delivery.	3 residential & 3 non residual housing units by 2010.	Building construction Fencing.
Dams and river stocking, District Wide.	2	To replenish depleted rivers and increasing sport fishing, recreational Fisheries.	Stock ten rivers by 2010; 15% increase in revenue from sport fishing.	Identification of the rivers and dams; Sensitizing the communities along the rivers; Stocking the fingerlings.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Cooperatives Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training District wide	Equip cooperative society members and committee leaders with adequate knowledge and skills to run cooperative affairs in enterprising manner.	Educate 75% the societies members; Train 80% of the employees; Train 90% of committee members by 2010.	Training of members, employees and committees.
Intensive Co-Operative Management Improvement System (ICMIS) District Wide	To enhance co-operative management skills in coffee and dairy SACCOS.	Committee Members of all SACCOS by 2011.	Capacity building on management techniques and systems.
CEEDCO Mirigamieru West and Timau Divisions	Strengthen capacity for development of various enterprises for economic activities to members.	Muguna , Thimbiri, FCS and X-Lewa Dairy Cooperative societies by 200.9	Training on enterprise identification and development.
Coffee Rehabilitation and Development District wide	To rehabilitate coffee crop & increase farmers coffee incomes.	Factories in Kigari & Ntima.	Training on good agricultural and processing practices.
Coffee Development Fund (CODF) District Wide	To improve coffee quality by availing loans to farmers.	Eligible coffee farmers in Meru Central Farmers Ntiminyakiru Rural SACCOS.	Avail loans for Farm Inputs and working capital.
Dairy Development Programme District Wide	To improve dairy production: quality and quantity and marketing through value addition.	Dairy farmers from high and medium altitude ranges.	Collaboration with Land O Lakes which is a dairy co-operative organization in USA.
Small holder Irrigation Programme of Mt. Kenya (SIPMK)	To improve agricultural income through market identification & savings.	Small scale farmers in the lower attitude range where rainfall is inadequate.	Avail loans through Co-operative Bank and Equity Bank, for irrigation; infrastructure and farm inputs.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector being the key sector is closely linked to other sectors and its performance will to a large extent depend on how these other sectors perform. Under physical infrastructure sector, roads have to be well maintained for the agriculture and Livestock products to reach the markets in good time. The conditions of the roads also determine the ease and reliability with which the extension services get to the farmers. Easy accessibility to the market and timely and reliable availability of extension services and the inputs reduces production costs and maximizes returns thus more funds are available for investment. The energy sub-sector has to provide adequate and efficient energy needs for processing of the livestock products and provision of cold storage facilities.

The Human Resource and Development Sector determines the quality of the human resource particularly in livestock development and environmental management. The sector will be relied upon to develop the necessary human capacity to understand and implement the various extension messages, environmental conservation and management issues and provide a labour force with the necessary technical skills to undertake rural development activities.

Governance, Law and Order will be expected to lead in public awareness creation and ensuring maintenance of law and order. The Research, Communication and Technology sector will facilitate timely provision of necessary information especially on marketing of commodities.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

To maintain its productivity and contribution to the district development, the sector will spearhead investments in Agro-forestry approaches. Field Extension Workers will be trained to disseminate HIV/AIDS information alongside agriculture extension services. Further, community members will undergo training and sensitization on alternative energy sources such as solar and biomass. Pro-poor policies targeting the vulnerable groups will take a centre stage. This will ensure that all projects and programmes are demand driven and also for sustainability purposes. The sector will also strive to strongly involve women, youth and physically challenged in day to day decision making right from the grassroots.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

The sector consists of the following sub-sectors: Trade, East African Community, State for National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders".

Mission: “To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”.

3.2.2 Response to Vision and Mission

Supervisory and regulatory roles will be strengthened to improve information transmission to facilitate trade and agro-based industries for the rural communities. The district will embark on measures to ensure value addition to the dominant agricultural products to ensure they fetch higher market values.

The flow of market information and strengthening of the institutions will be enhanced to avoid over exploitation of farmers by the middlemen to ensure maximum returns from the sector. The un-exploited tourism attraction sites and facilities will be utilized. As Isiolo which neighbours the district becomes a resort city and the road leading to Mt. Kenya passes through the district, hotel industry development is expected to expand and benefit tremendously.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has been relying mainly on agriculture and there is therefore need for diversification using the available resources and also engaging wholesale and retail businesses. Lack of value addition has been the major challenge in agricultural products from the district; light industries will therefore aid in the development of the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Farmers	Provision of raw materials for the light industries
NGOs, CBOs & Religious Organisations\	Capacity building in participatory development; Financial support to development projects; Provision of credit;
GOK- Trade & Industry Regional Development Authorities	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework; Funding of development projects; Provision of qualified staff and support to operations Carry out research and surveys.
Cooperative Societies and Related Organisations	Marketing services; Insurance cover; Education and training and research; Banking and credit services; Mobilization of funds.
Financial Institutions: AFC, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, Meru Central Sacco.	Providing financial support and credit to farmers.

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Coordinating agencies – MoPND, provincial administration	Monitoring and evaluation; Coordinating the implementation of the projects through Barazas and solve land dispute.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade & Industry	Training development on joint loans.	Lack of sufficient funds.	Harmonize the micro financial institution working in the district.
Tourism	Make the district a tourist destination.	Lack of Infrastructure.	Improve the infrastructure and other tourism facilities.
Industrialization	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district; Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint loan Board District Wide	To avail credit to traders to enhance their business.	Issue Kshs. 0.5m per year.	Issuance of financial credit to traders.
Women Enterprise fund	To provide loans and entrepreneurial skills to women.	200 women per year.	Training and provision of training manuals.
Value addition	Train entrepreneurs in value addition.	200 entrepreneurs per year.	Practical training.

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Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial incubation centres	Provide technical training on value addition.	100 entrepreneurs per year.	Set up of incubation centre.

3.2.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The agriculture and rural development Sector provides both food and raw material for the industries. The human resource development provides the required manpower to engage in globally competitive activities using modern technology in the various sub-sectors. Well maintained roads and good supply of electricity are good for investments. Easy accessibility to the market on a timely basis reduces the cost of doing business and maximizes returns thus more funds are available for investment. The energy sub-sector provides energy for processing in the (light) industries and provision of cold storage facilities.

3.2.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector has continuously addressed environmental issues by ensuring that industries adhere to environmental standards and prevention of pollution of surface water. The affected and infected by the HIV/Aids scourge and who have come out openly have been incorporated in these trainings for income empowerment. This is coupled with lessons on how to mitigate effects of HIV/Aids and prevention of infection

3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector consists of the following sub-sectors: Medical services, Education, Labour and human resources and Public health

3.3.1 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"

3.3.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission, the Health Sub-Sector will implement activities that aim at promoting better healthcare to people in the district at large, integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. This will be done

through improving accessibility by increasing the number of facilities, personnel and equipment. Emphasis will also be laid on preventive health which is crucial for the control of diseases like malaria, provision of bed nets and sensitizing the community on other health issues using community and local leaders.

Measures will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Moreover the increase of teachers in school will help to improve the quality of education in the district. Resources will be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities. To ensure this is done, managerial and financial accountability will be emphasized towards implementation of the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP). There will be rehabilitation of street children to access education and curb further new migration of children to the street.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A healthy population is an important asset in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development of health of the manpower to ensure that it is engaged fully in economic activities in the district. The Health Sub-Sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population that participates in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the money including that raised through cost-sharing to provide health facilities and services.

The Education Sub-sector is the main determinant of the quality of the available labour force, particularly the production of professionals in various fields. The subsector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on the human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Parents	Ensure children are enrolled in schools and access health care.
NGO's, CBOs, FBOs, Donors	Participate in provision of resources to all education institution and implementation of community based health programmes; Provision of health through FBO health facilities.
Constituency development committee, county council and municipal education committees	Provision of bursary and infrastructure to needy students and schools.
Constituency bursary committee	Ensure fees payment for all needy pupils.

Stakeholder	Roles
Heads of institutions	Ensure quality teaching and learning in their institutions.
Education office DEB and leaders	Plan for education in the district and prioritize needs and draw strategies to achieve to set objectives.
Politicians.	Chart a way forward for the district.
Community	Support implementation and management of health projects to provide for proper maintenance and sustainability.
Local Authorities	Environmental management in their areas of jurisdiction to prevent disease outbreaks.

3.3.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities; Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
STI, HIV/AIDs, TB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs.	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance.	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.
Health management systems	Lack of equipment and a proper information system.	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.
Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff.	Training of the staff.
Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Continue enhancing the promotion and provision of quality curative, promotive and rehabilitative health services all over the district.	Inadequate funding from the government; Poor planning of towns and other urban centres; Poor maintenance of completed projects; High poverty levels which limit community contribution and participation; Frequent disease outbreaks.	Improve on collection and management of cost sharing funds; Close liaison with relevant departments to ensure proper planning of urban centres; Involve communities in the provision of health services; Improve health of the local community to enhance their participation in development; Involve the local community in O&M of the rural health centres; Initiate community based projects that will control and prevent communicable diseases.
ECD- assessment of all centres; Training of all teachers; Feeding programmes.	Lack of vehicles for transport; Lack of parental support.	Community support campaigns; Provision of transport.
Primary schools- Maintenance of text books. Reduce dropouts. Improve examination results, Poor performance in KCSE	Shortage of teachers.	Employ more teachers from MOE and through PTA.
Secondary schools- Adequate financial support for free tuition in all secondary schools	Lack of adequate financial support; Lack of parental support.	Get funds from MOE; Mobilize community support.
Audit of school training & finance management	Lack of finances.	Capacity building for all heads of schools.
Assessment and placement of children with special needs . Assessment of centres	Inadequate transport; Inadequate number of trained teachers.	Sensitize teachers on special needs in education.
Assessment of all education institutions for quality assurance	Inadequate staff; Lack of transport.	Capacity building for all heads of schools; Panel assessment.

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Awareness on HIV-AIDS. Life skills curriculum implementation.	Inadequate funds; Lack of text books.	Mount seminars for teachers Strengthen ECD at school level.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-Going Projects/Programme-Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DHMT offices Mirigamieru West	To have adequate administration office.	1 office by 2012.	Construction & office furnishing.
Meru Hospital Intensive Care Unit Mirigamieru West division	To offer ICU Service to critical medical cases.	1 ICU by 2010.	Construction & equipping.
Divisional Public Health Offices Mirigamieru West	To have adequate office space and improve service delivery.	1 office by 2010.	Construction & office furnishing.
Malaria control programme: District wide	Create awareness to community on: New malaria policy Treatment Prevention/control.	Leaders Women groups CBO's Community Stakeholder.	-Free malaria treatment for under 5 years & expectant women use of nets campaigns.
TOWA projects District wide	To promote the fight against HIV/AIDS.	3 phases by 2012.	Provision of funds to groups Capacity building.
Maanisha II District wide	Strengthen capacity of CSOs, NGOs, community & GOK to provide comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, care, support & treatment.	Issue grants to groups at 3 levels- small, medium & large schemes.	Fund PLWHAs, orphans, caregivers and youth.
Ripples international Paediatric Hospital Mirigamieru East	Offer general medical & surgery care, neurological care, comprehensive care and counselling children & youth living with HIV;	100 bed capacity hospital.	Construction and equipping by Ripples International.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	Outpatient services for children & adult.		

(B) New Projects/Programme-Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Timau sub-district Inpatient block Timau Division	1	Offer inpatient services.	1 block by 2012.	Construction & equipping.
Ruiri H/C Inpatient block Buuri Division	2	Offer inpatient services.	1 block by 2012.	Construction & equipping.
Giaki H/C Inpatient block Mirigamieru East	3	Offer inpatient services.	1 block by 2012.	Construction & equipping.
Meru Hospital Maternity theatre & new labor ward Mirigamieru West	4	Offer maternal health services.	1 theatre and 1 ward by 2012.	Construction & equipping.
Kithithina dispensary Timau	5	Improve access to health care.	1 dispensary by 2012.	Construction, gazettement, staffing, equipping, stocking and operate.
Njuruta Dispensary Mirigamieru East Divison	6	Improve access to health care.	1 dispensary by 2012.	Construction, gazettement, staffing, equipping, stocking and operate.
Nkando Dispensary Buuri Division	7	Improve access to health care.	1 dispensary by 2012.	Construction, gazettement, staffing, equipping, stocking and operate.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kithoka Dispensary Mirigamieru West	8	Improve access to health care.	1 dispensary by 2012.	Construction, gazettelement, staffing, equipping, stocking and operate.

(A) On-going Projects/programmes-Education

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Community support programme District wide	Improve performance and enrolment through provision of teaching/learning materials at ECD centres.	66 schools in marginal areas by 2010.	Feeding programmes; provision of books and building materials.
Kenya adolescent reproductive health programme District Wide	Empower the students/pupils to manage adolescent crisis.	20 schools by 2009.	Provision of adolescent health programmes.
Laboratory equipment schools District Wide	Improve performance of science subjects in schools.	5 schools by 2009.	Building of laboratories and supply of equipment.
OPEC funding for schools District wide	Improve performance in schools.	2 schools by 2009.	Supply of computers.
ICT component for schools	Provision computers to schools selected.	3 schools by 2010.	Supply of computers.
Expansion of infrastructure	Increase the education facilities i.e. classrooms, laboratories and others facilities.	50 schools 2012.	Building of classrooms, laboratories, dormitories through CDF, LATF, ADB.
Free Primary Education District wide	Increase access to education and raise the enrolment rate.	All public primary schools.	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; Buying of instructional materials.
Free Day Secondary School Education	Increase access to education and raise	All public secondary	Disbursement of F.S.E. funds

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Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
District wide	transition rate.	schools.	Buying of instructional materials.
Constituency bursary fund	Promote education to needy students in secondary schools.	All needy and bright students.	Awarding of bursary.

(B) New projects Proposals-Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of classrooms in all day secondary schools.. District Wide	1	Ensure access, increase retention & improve quality to education.	40 classrooms by 2011.	Classroom construction.
electricity and water supply to New day secondary schools all require District Wide	2	Increase quality of teaching & learning and access.	40 schools by 2011.	Supply of electricity & installation.
New classrooms in primary schools District Wide	3	Improve access, retention & quality in pockets of poverty areas.	8 class rooms 2009.	Construction of classrooms.
Provide support grant to ECD centres	4	Increase access and retention.	20 schools by 2011.	Provide tuition materials.
Support to most vulnerable children	5	Return, enrol and increase retention of orphans in schools.	Reduce drop out by 1% by 2011.	Returning and enrolling drop outs in schools.

(A) On-going Projects/programmes-Labour

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Workers bay construction Mirigamieru West	1	Provide conducive environment for customer.	1 waiting bay by 2009.	Construction of a waiting bay.
Perimeter wall Mirigamieru West	2	Enhance security in the building.	A perimeter wall by 2009.	Construct a stony fence around the office.

3.3.7 Cross-sector Linkages

Roads will provide the access to the facilities while clean water will reduce the disease incidence especially the water borne diseases. Agriculture will ensure food security alongside a balanced diet supporting preventive health. The Governance, Justice, Law and Order will help in promoting healthy practices through Barazas organized by provincial administration and the protection of rights for the sick especially victims of HIV/AIDS. The Special programmes sector will play a crucial role in targeting the vulnerable groups especially youth, orphans the disabled among others. Education determines the quality of other sectors in the development of necessary skills. The sub-sector is essential so as to develop the necessary human capacity to understand and implement the various extension messages, environmental conservation and management issues and provide a labour force with the necessary technical skills relevant for the available job markets to participate in nation building and undertake rural development activities.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Human Resource Development sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. The sector will also focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT. On gender issues, strategies will be developed to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women in line with the government directive. Further, women and youth will be involved in community trainings and provision of community health services.

The sector will also work with the agricultural and rural development 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 may arise.

3.4 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The sector consists of the following sub sectors: Roads, Transport, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan, Public works, Kenya wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips, and other Infrastructure) and the physical infrastructure projects under Local Authorities.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030."

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.

The district aims at attaining the vision and mission of the sector and reduces poverty through the provision and maintenance of roads, rail and promotion of other physical facilities for industrial upkeep and development. Towards this endeavour, necessary infrastructures have been put in place such as water supply and sanitation. The district plans to continue opening and grading of rural access roads through gravelling and construction of bridges. Due to the erratic rainfall emphasis will be put on irrigation to overcome the over reliance on rain fed agriculture.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important to the district since provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and consequently poverty reduction. By providing an efficient access to markets for goods and services from the district, the sector will increase incomes for the rural poor and improve marketing of agricultural products and livestock.

3.4.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Government (Roads and Public Works Ministries)	Maintains & develops class A,B,&C roads; Allocation of funds for establishment and maintenance of the road network, buildings; Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies; Provision of technical staff.
Local Authorities	Financing the establishment and maintenance of Facilities; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities; Provision of funds for construction of new projects.
Local community	Consumers of Road network services; Safe and sustainable use of the physical facilities; Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing Unskilled labour.
Kenya Roads Board	Receives from KRA and disburses Road maintenance levy fund; Overseeing the use and accountability of the funds disbursed to Road Agencies;

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
	In charge of maintenance of Class D and below roads.
NGOs, CBOs, Local Organized groups	Capacity building on participatory development, project operation and maintenance.
District roads committee	Maintains unclassified roads under their jurisdiction.
Kenya wildlife services	Maintains Roads within parks and game reserves.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints & Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	To sustain cost effective maintenance of roads; To sustain phased construction of bridges through funding from RMLF.	Inadequate funds for maintenance; Missing links across rivers.	To utilize funds from RMLF prudently for roads maintenance; Use RMLF funds for phased construction of bridges.
Energy	Extend rural electrification to all corners of the district.	Depleted forests & over reliance on wood fuel; High cost of providing fuel.	Discourage charcoal burning.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Roads

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ruiri-Isiolo Road (D490) Buuri division	To link Meru town and its environs to Isiolo town with an all weather road.	To bituminize 21Km by 2009.	Construction of Road from low grade to surface dressing.
Routine maintenance and spot improvement of roads District Wide	To improve accessibility especially in rural areas.	207Km by 2012.	Routine maintenance; Spot improvement.

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Meru-Mikinduri-Maua Road (D482) Mirigamieru East	To link Imenti North and Tigania/Igembe districts with all weather road.	52Km 2009.	Construction of road from low grade to surface dressing.

(B) New Project Proposals-Roads

Project name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads 2000 District wide	1	To sustain cost effective maintenance of maintainable roads.	303 km by 2012.	Partial rehabilitation & spot improvement of roads using labour based methods.
Ruriene Bridge Mirigamieru East	2	To connect Njukinjiri with Kothu Kaguma.	1 bridge by 2009.	Bridge construction.
Rwanyange Bridge Mirigamieru East	3	To connect Kauthune with Munithu Rwanynge.	1 bridge 2010	Bridge construction.
Gachuara Bridge Mirigamieru East	4	To connect Kabauni- Gachua and Mbuta.	1 bridge by 2009	Bridge construction.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Housing

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of MOW camp and staff quarters Ruri health centre	To have well maintained civil servant housing.	40 housing units.	Inspection of houses, preparing BQs and execution of works.
Acquisition of tittles for government compounds	Safeguard against private alienation.	17 titles deeds.	Planning, survey work and registration.

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Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Update housing inventory of all government houses	To ensure all occupants of government houses eligible to pay are paying.	Raise A-in-A to 7.8 million annually.	Operationalizing district housing committee and regular inspections.
Promote low cost housing programmes/slum upgrading for Majengo & Shauri Yako slums	Provide decent housing to vulnerable slum dwellers.	To establish low cost housing projects.	Identify groups that require working together and doing training.
Sell non-strategic government quarters	To empower civil servants to own houses.	16 No.	Evaluate and award beneficiaries.

(B) New Project Proposals: Housing

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Acquisition of office	1	Create more office space and decentralize operations.	Office by 2012.	Conversion of M20 into an office & furnish.
Perimeter fence compounds with pool houses	2	Improve security.	5 compounds.	Inspection and fencing.
Electrical installation/separation of KPLC meters to low grade houses	3	Provide power supply to all government houses.	10 units.	Power installation.
Removal of KPLC meters internally placed to external of the houses	4	Ease access by KPLC.	4 units.	Meter removal and re-fixing.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure is an enabling sector for all other sectors. The effectiveness of movement of people, goods and services is dependant on good roads. Electricity and other forms of communication are also important. The agriculture sector is particularly dependant on good roads. The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will play a critical role in maintaining order in the use of physical infrastructure facilities and ensure its sustainability. The achievement of the Physical Infrastructure Sector will to some extent depend on the

performance of the identified stakeholders in undertaking their responsibilities. Health and education sub-sectors will ensure the good health of workers as well as supply skilled personnel to the infrastructure sector.

3.4.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

Implementation of sector projects will embrace the use of labour intensive techniques in order to create job opportunities especially for the youth and women. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access to community members.

3.5 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

The sector consists of the following sub-sectors: Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Mineral Resources

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all."

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district aims to increase the provision of piped water to vast areas to increase agricultural activity which is the main economic activity. Irrigation will be practiced in the lower parts of the district which is fertile with favourable climatic conditions and fairly networked by natural rivers flowing from Mt. Kenya. The District Environmental Committee will strive to protect the environment through public education as well as carrying out environmental audits on all new projects.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important to the district since provision of clean water will reduce water borne diseases and also reduce the time spent in fetching it. Irrigation will reduce the over reliance on rainfall ensuring food security and increase in income generation. Sustainable use of environmental resources will ensure the continued supply of the same for a longer period.

3.5.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Government (Ministry of Water and Irrigation)	Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies;

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Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (NEMA)	Provision of technical staff.
Local Authorities	Financing the establishment and maintenance of major water facilities; Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities; Provision of funds for construction of new water projects; Evaluation and monitoring of works performed.
Local community	Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing Unskilled labour; Formation of WRUA'S for sustainable water resources use.
Water service boards and other institutions	License the water services providers and evaluation and monitoring of their services. Provision of service regulations.
Water Services providers	Provision of safe water and adequate waste water disposal systems.
Kenya wildlife services	Ensure sustainable use of resources within parks and game reserves.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Provision of portable water for domestic use within acceptable walking distance; Putting in place waste water disposal system especially in Meru town and upcoming urban centres.	Lack of adequate funds for implementation of water works due to high cost of construction.	Phasing out the construction of Giant water projects; Soliciting of funds from donor by way of proposal writing.
	Conserve water by way of controlling abstractions; Conservation of catchments area.	Lack of funds; Inadequate staff.	Soliciting of more fund; implement water sector reforms; Recruitment of more staff.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation	Improve provision of water for farming through establishment of small water irrigation schemes; Promote participatory environmental management programmes.	Inadequate water and poor water usage.	Promote small water irrigation schemes and enhance water harvesting; Protect wetlands; Protecting of water services.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects/programmes-Water

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ntakira W/P Mirigamieru West Division	Provision of adequate and reliable water for domestic use and livestock; Water for small scale irrigation.	To serve at least 35,000 people by 2009.	Construction of 8km mainline; Construction of storage tanks; Lay a distribution system.
Ruiri W/P Buuri Division	Provide adequate water for domestic & livestock.	To serve 25,000 people in the water scarce area by 2009.	Construction of storage tanks; Laying of secondary distribution lines; Construction of water kiosks.
Naari Ntulukume W/P Buuri Division	Provision of enough water for domestic use livestock & small scale irrigation.	To serve over 4,000 persons by 2009.	Laying of a 11 km mainline; Construction of several tank of total capacity of 550m ³ ; Laying of distribution system.
Thuura Central W/P Mirigamieru East Division	Provision of enough water for domestic use livestock & small scale irrigation.	To serve 28,000 people by 2010.	Completion of storage tanks; Laying of distributions; Constructions of

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			water kiosks
Thuura Giaki W/P Mirigamieru East Division	Provision of adequate water for irrigation purposes.	60 Hectares to be put under irrigation by 2010.	Renovation of intake; Laying of 18 km mainline Infield system.

(B) New Project Proposals-Water

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiirua – Buuri W/P Buuri Division	1	Provision of safe reliable and adequate water for domestic use, livestock & irrigation (small scale).	100,000 Persons to be served by 2012.	Construction of intake structure on river Kazita; Laying of mainline; Distribution system ; Storage facilities; Water kiosks.
Kirimara –Nthimbir W/P Mirigamieru West division	2	Provision of safe reliable and adequate water for domestic use , livestock & irrigation (small scale).	To serve 80,000 persons by 2012.	Construction of intake structure on River Kazita; Laying of mainline 21 km; Distribution system ; Storage facilities.
Mhirikene/Kwangombe Borehole Mirigamieru East	3	To provide water to two schools and surrounding community.	To serve about 8,000 persons by 2009.	Equipping the B/H with a hand-pump.

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Division				

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Irrigation Department

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ngare Ndare irrigation project Timua Division	To provide water for farming.	500 people by 2009.	Rehabilitation, pipes and distributions installation.
Thuura Giaki Irrigation project Mirigamieru East	To enable equitable farming water distribution to for crop growth.	600 people by 2009.	Pipes installation.
Kioru- Gikai Mirigamieru east	Provide farming water.	250 by 2008.	Pipes installation.
Nkabune irrigation project Mirigamieru East	Provide farming water.	250 people by 2009	Mainline and distribution lines construction.
Umbutha I/P Mirigamieru East	Provide farming water.	52 people 2009	Pipes installation.

(B) New Project Proposals-Irrigation

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gakumbo I/P Mirigamieru East	1	Provide farming water.	80 farmers by 2011.	Pipes installation.
Nduruma Gakubo I/p Mirigamieru West	2	Provide farming water.	400 farmers by 2011.	Pipes installation.

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Environment water and sanitation is linked to every other sector. The forestry department and agriculture will be expected to take the lead in promoting Afforestation and

Environmental conservation, while the Environmental Conservation department will take lead in advocating environmental safety and take relevant action when remedial measures are called for. Environment, water and sanitation interventions are important for improving quality of life of the community thus enhancing the productivity of the human resources.

3.5.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

In this sector issues of gender have been addressed through encouraging women participation in contraction of ongoing works related to environment, water and sanitation concerns.. Through labour based work, more women are expected to participate in routine maintenance of water & irrigation supplies and environmental conservation.

The ongoing projects in the water sub-sector have undertaken Environmental Impact Assessments to establish the effects of such projects to environment. This has ensured that projects which are being implemented are of little negative effect to the environment. In routine maintenance of roads the community has been empowered to voice on projects which have negative impact to the environment

3.6 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Immigration and registrar of persons, OVP and ministry of home affairs, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Provincial administration and internal security, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya Anti-corruption Commission, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly and Electoral Commission of Kenya.

3.6.1 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".

3.6.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

In order to improve and sustain justice, law and order, the law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts and general insecurity, by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services. Improved coordination has continued to ensure justice is given to all. Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders will be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of

the community, mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors are discouraged from investing in an environment of uncertainty and insecurity. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in creating a favourable environment for investment. Moreover for peaceful co-existence between people there must be law and order in the area. The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Government Ministries and agencies	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
The electronic and print media	To pass factual, relevant and educational messages and information to the public;
Electoral commission of Kenya	Voters registration and conducting elections.
Religious organizations	Make use of their weekly forums and group meetings to disseminate factual information and counter mis-information.
Political leaders	Co-operation in ensuring there is a conducive 'political climate'.
Civil society organizations	Participate in civic education.
Community Members	Feedback on effectiveness of policies; Participate in implementation of policies; Report cases of mal-administration.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Awareness creation on importance of various policies; Enhance capacity for feedback on effectiveness of the policies; Support to community projects used as training tools; Training for local leaders.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws); Awareness creation on importance of policies; Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower.
Hospitals	Age assessments where no documentary evidence is availed.
Judiciary & Law firms	Issue of relevant legal documents & services.

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3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Public Administration	Maintenance of security	Increased insecurity; Inadequate corrective facilities; Inadequate trained manpower; Inadequate funding; Community abetting crime.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Retrain and train the personnel; Provide adequate resources.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities.	Inadequate funds.	Mobilize resources; to expand the current prison facilities.
Immigration and registrar of persons	To register students while in schools.	Insufficient funds; Some students not having attained age 18yrs.	Carry out mobile registration exercises.
ECK	Voter registration	Staff shortage	Conduct mobile registration.
	Voter education	Media- airtime	Use the local media.
	Elections.	Mis- information.	Through positive engagement of all stakeholders.

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3.6.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Prisons

Project	Objectives	targets	Description of activities
Construction of prisoners wards	Ease congestion in the prison.	1 ward by 2010.	Building construction.

(B) New projects proposals-Prisons

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modern staff houses Mirigamieru West	1	Reduce housing problem in the prison through better accommodation.	40 units by 2012.	Houses construction.
Prison wards Mirigamieru West	2	Reduce congestion.	2 wards 2010.	Ward construction.
Land acquisition at ASK grounds Mirigamieru West	3	Create more space for staff houses and open prison.	1 plot by 2010.	Acquisition of land.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Immigration and Registrar of Persons

Project	Objectives	targets	Description of activities
Registration of applicants District Wide	Ensure all people eligible are registered as Kenyan citizens.	95 % of all persons at the age of 18 years every year.	Registration through mobile exercises and in all the divisional offices.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Judiciary

Project	Objectives	targets	Description of activities
Perimeter fencing	Ensure security within the court grounds and control movement in and out.	A perimeter fence by 2009.	Construction of stone wall round the courts ground.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-ECK

Project	Objectives	targets	Description of activities
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Project	Objectives	targets	Description of activities
Voters registration	Register all ID card holders to enable them exercise voting rights.	75% of all ID holders in the district.	Registration at the point of issue of IDs.
ICT	Improve efficiency and inter-linkage with headquarters.	Internet connection to offices by 2009.	Internet connection.
De centralization of data scanning	Ease data capture; Minimize errors in the larger Meru and Isiolo regions.	One data centre by 2009.	Establishment of a centralized data capture centre complete with a satellite link and a spacious operation base for the requisite hard ware.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The importance of this sector will largely depend on the confidence of the members of the public. It is directly influenced by the quality of the services they receive. The performance of the other sectors like Physical Infrastructure and Human Resource Development in delivering quality services in a cost-effective, transparent and accountable manner will therefore raise the level of confidence of the communities and their commitment to fully participate in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The war on HIV/AIDS will be intensified through the NACC decentralized structures and the TOWA project. Funding will be channelled through certified Civil Society organizations (CSOs) and effective participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted. Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development process will be emphasised through legal and district specific approaches such as employer-community partnerships.

The sector will implement strategies that guarantee adherence to the rule of law applicable to a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state. Policy and legal framework necessary for promoting and sustaining fair, affordable and equitable access to justice will be the basis of service delivery in this sector

3.7 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The sector is composed of the following departments: Regional development authorities, State for youth affairs, Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, State for National Heritage and Special Programmes projects

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”.

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall objective of the sector is to empower and improve the lives of the disadvantaged persons and areas and the vulnerable groups. The Social Services Department will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve their standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of the community’s capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale trade. Creation of awareness on the need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support in development activities and capacity building from other organizations like NGOs.

The sector will aim at making sports activities within the district a source of income for those involved. Negative cultural practices that adversely affect human resource development like early marriages, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and discrimination against the girl child and women in general will be discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practices, beliefs and norms that are still important will be encouraged and where necessary transformed to fit to the current society growth. Others like the traditional community social support practices will be encouraged and adopted to develop social support programmes for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including orphans.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is key in the district since it focuses at addressing inequalities through targeting of groups that require special attention. This includes women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly. The sector promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills to them. Sports and recreation are a source of income including foreign exchange earnings.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government Ministries and Agencies	Provision of personnel; Provision of grants and training funds; Mobilization of communities. Regulatory framework development; Funding of Sports facilities.
NGOs, CBOs,	Support to training; Development of relevant training modules; Support to research/survey on some social issues e.g. FMG, gender issues.
Credit Organizations	Continue issuing loans and conducting relevant training.
Local Leaders and Community	Support development activities through active participation and contribution; Provide good leadership in project management.
Employers and employees	Employing and working respectively.
Artistes	Participation in the development of cultural programmes.
Sports Association	Sports administration and management; Sports/Development.
The Sportsmen and Women & Schools.	Character development; Exploitation of talents; Subscriptions/membership; Identification of talents.
Local Authority	Physical planning for development of facilities; Provision of services; Development of physical infrastructure.
Local Business Enterprises and Corporate Bodies	Support to sports by sponsoring tournaments; Promotion of sports; Development support.

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Improvement/introduction of market oriented courses for the disabled; Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes; Encourage women to hold leadership positions in project management committees;	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate personnel; Inappropriate credit schemes for women and the disabled.	Introduce market oriented courses; Mobilize local resources to augment funds for group based projects; Formulate pro-poor local credit schemes; Group Promotion and development training.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Promotion of IGA among self help groups and individuals; Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and training.		
	Expansion of existing funds for Self Help Groups.	Inadequate funds and limited Project Management Skills.	Build capacities of groups to access the existing revolving funds.
Sports	Training of sports officials on management and administration of various sports disciplines; Sensitise the community on the important role of sports in socialization and creation of cohesiveness; Inspection of the available sports facilities to ensure suitability; Promote the development of additional sports facilities.	Lack of adequate public play grounds; Inadequate sponsorship of individual clubs; Inadequate resources to oversee administration of sports activities throughout the district.	Develop additional public sports/grounds facilities.; mobilize more funds for sports administration from the central government, local authorities and corporate bodies; Community mobilization to enhance local participation in sports activities through public Barazas and training forums for the sports associations; Create awareness among corporate bodies on the important role played by sports in product promotion, and advertisement.
Culture	Revolving fund for cultural artists practitioners.	Inadequate/lack of funds to facilitate the artists.	Initiate a revolving fund for cultural artists to empower them in their cultural endeavours.
	Construction of a cultural centre at the district headquarters.	Lack of funds for putting up a cultural centre inhibits the development of cultural activities.	To establish a cultural centre in the district to promote preservation and development of cultural activities.

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going projects/programmes-Youth Training

Project Name	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Youth polytechnic Workshops Mirigamieru West, Mirigamieru East & Buuri Divisions	To have model workshops in youth polytechnics.	4 polytechnics by 2009.	Construction and equipping workshops in Karurune, Kithoka, Kiirua & St Augustine polytechnics.

(B) New Project Proposals-Youth Training

Project Name	Priority	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment centre Mirigamieru West	1	Provide information & empower youth on ICT.	1 youth empowerment centre by 2010.	Construction and equipping.

(B) New Project Proposals-Social Services

Project/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training programmes District wide	1	To ensure sustainability of group activities for the benefit of all members.	10 Divisional Social Development Committees.	Train Social Development Assistants officials, Committees and selected group leaders.
Expand and revolve community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women. the disable and the youth District wide	2	Empower marginalized population groups through loan facilities for IGAs including handicapped.	six groups per division per financial year.	Formation of groups in these categories; Identification of viable group projects; Tailored trainings for group leaders; Regular follow up visits for monitoring groups progress.

Project/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish an information base on disability issues Mirigamieru West	3	To effectively plan for handicapped persons within the district.	A data base by 2010.	Establish & maintain databank on types of existing facilities for handicapped persons.

(B) New Project Proposals-Culture

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revolving fund/grant District Wide	1	Provision of financial assistance to the cultural aspects of culture in the district & strengthen cultural activities.	Assist 20 cultural groups by 2012.	Develop revolving fund to empower cultural groups.
Cultural centre Mirigamieru West	2	Enhance development of cultural activities.	Establish a cultural centre at the district headquarters by 2011.	Construction of a cultural centre.
Cultural festivals District wide	3	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture in the district.	160 cultural artists, herbalists, troupes every year.	Mobilizing & coordination of the groups; Publicity for cultural events.
Documentation/recording of cultural dances and heritage Mirigamieru West	4	To document the cultural heritage of the community in the district.	20 cultural teams & a documentary by 2010.	Mobilizing, coordinating of groups for the audio-visual recording.

3.7.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The performance of the Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors particularly Agriculture and Rural Development, which provides foodstuff. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordinating development activities and generally overseeing the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also determine the extent to which the Human Resources Development sector objectives and targets are achieved.

3.7.8. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. Community based organizations will spearhead mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS

issues into development at the grass root levels as they are funded directly to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities by various donors including Global Fund and National Aids Control Council.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “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

The overall focus of the sector will be coordination in implementation of various government policies including the DDP 2008-2012, which are important in creating a facilitative environment for the agriculture, trade and industry and other sectors to perform efficiently. The district will establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system as guided by the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.

A participatory approach will enhance performance in all sectors by creating feedback and reporting mechanisms in the district. The system will cater for all funds in the district including CDF and LATF to ensure maximum utilization of resources allocated in each district.

For all these measures to succeed, accountability and transparency in implementation of development activities will be emphasized. This will call for prudent financial management, fair and prompt administration of justice, and a democratic and well-informed approach to decision making on public matters and stepping up the fight against corruption.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector is responsible for ensuring proper coordination of government policies as well as proper management of public finance. This will be done through setting up various institutions aimed at achieving the sector's goals. Some institutions will require some reactivation and strengthened through the district development committees. In the district, development planning is important in disseminating government policies to community members so that they can be able to participate in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
GOK – MOPND, Finance , Provincial Administration	Formulate policies to coordinate projects and programmes; monitoring an devaluation; Provision of information on the projects status at a central point-DIDC
Community Members	Provision of information on the effects of projects in the short term and the long term.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations	Collaboration with line ministries in implementation of projects and avoid duplication and overlapping.
Local Government	Submission of projects being implemented and communication.

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Coordination of project planning and monitoring and implementation	Lack of capacity within the community members to effectively participate in community consultations; Inadequate resources to support planning activities; Low levels of staff establishments.	Create capacity to mobilize local resources through the PRA approach; Budget allocation for the exercise; Strengthen district monitoring and evaluation committee; Ensure optimal staffing levels in the district offices.
Poor or failure to follow set plans specific to the districts	Poor participation by other ministries in the plan processes.	Sensitization of all departmental heads and related partners.
Monitoring and evaluation	Transport and facilitation of DMEC.	Offer transport and facilitate the DMEC .

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) Projects and Programmes: Ongoing-Finance

Project name	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Computerization of district treasury	To ensure system effectiveness & efficiency.	A computerized data capture and vote book.	Computer and IFMIS programme installation and personnel training.

(B) New projects-Planning and National Development

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Modernise the DIDC	1	To readily offer comprehensive district information.	Have a modern well equipped DIDC by 2010.	Construction of more spacious DIDC and purchase & installation of computers.
District website page	2	Dissemination of projects information.	Set up a district page through MOPND website by 2009.	Set up of district website page for provision of information and updates.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector coordinates all the other sectors and makes readily available information regarding the district development. Governance, Justice, Law and Order especially Provincial Administration which is the coordinating office highly determines the success of the sector through proper coordination and harmonization of planning activities. Prudent resource utilization is also important for effective implementation of programmes and activities of all sectors.

3.8.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will play a key role in advocating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination; dissemination of government development policy and guidance. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all

development activities. This will also contribute to the effective implementation of all other sectors programmes and projects.

3.9 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communication, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government Information Technology Services and, E-government, Research institutes.

3.9.1 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".

3.9.2 District Response to Vision and Mission

Information and communication is vital in the operations of the district. The district will embrace the use of ICT in its operations by making available information on timely and usable state through the district information and documentation centre (DIDC). The district website page will be used to post the relevant information and sensitization to the community and all stakeholders on the availability of tools so as to make use of them. This will be regularly updated.

The DIDC will act as the centre of information where information will be stored in a state that it can be easily accessed both by the public and technical departments. The DIDC will be well equipped with modern ICT equipment. To ensure the information provided is ICT compliant the departments will embrace ICT in their day to day operations.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information is vital for decision making in all sectors of the economy. Availability of accurate and up to date data is very important in the running of the district. All sectors need to be conversant with the progress and developments within in the district. An information centre will serve as the link towards this objective. The databank will capture all the development projects. This will eliminate duplication and overlapping of projects and programmes and make it easy to track development in the district. The members of the public will be able to access information through modern technology.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Funding, Data collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination.
Media	Dissemination.
Donor	Financial support.
NGOs	Provision of data; Consumer of data.

3.9.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Establish and operationalize the DIDC; Enhance the district data base.	High cost of communication gadgets; High operation costs; Weak district data base; Lack of expansion space.	Purchase and installation of communication gadgets; Increase use of ICT services; Enhance the district database.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Projects Proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Computerization of DIDC	1	To readily offer district information.	Equip & connect to internet 20 computers by 2012.	Purchase and installation of computers and internet.

3.9.7 Cross sector Linkages

The sector is linked with all sub-sectors which will provide information for the DIDC. The departments and public will be key consumers of the information and data. The trade and industry sub-sector will depend on the sector to obtain information regarding tourism and global and local markets. ICT in transport, travel, hospitality and entertainment will bring

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many benefits and changes to the industries. The education sector will rely on ICT sector for transmission and easy access of modern technology especially for distance and collaboration. Research will also be enhanced to provide a wide range of information for the different disciplines.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is critical in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn through information sharing and replication of best practices. This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross-cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information on all issues to all the stakeholders. The sector provides the infrastructure for dissemination of government policies and programmes. The sector will play a key role in education, public awareness and the need for participation in all sectors.

ICT	Establish and operationalize the DDC	High cost of communication	Purchase and installation of communication gadgets
	Finance the district data base	High operation cost	Installation of communication gadgets
		Weak district data base	Installation of communication gadgets
		Lack of expansion of services	Installation of communication gadgets

3.9.6 Project and Programmes Priorities (B) New Projects Proposals

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Computerization of DDC	1	To establish a digital information system	100% of the DDC staff	Purchase and installation of computers and internet

3.9.7 Cross sector linkages

The sector is linked with all sub-sectors which will provide information for the DDC. The departments and public will be key consumers of the information and data. The data and industry sub-sector will depend on the sector to obtain information regarding tourism and global and local markets. ICT in transport, travel, hospitality and entertainment will bring

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives information on the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Project and Programme as outlined in Chapter three. It outlines various interventions and recommendations developed through a consultative process at the grass root level. This chapter also outlines the institutional framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation Process in the district.

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of development projects and programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policy. In the past, Monitoring and Evaluation has not been viewed as an integral part of project implementation. It has been taken as an academic exercise or a follow up on the project management's accountability of resources entrusted to it.

On the other hand, very few project implementers recognize the importance and effectiveness of a well designed, and generally agreed upon M&E System in improving efficiency and enhancing the chances of the project objectives being realized.

M&E is one of the management tools in project implementation and should be available and utilized by all players i.e. financiers, implementers and the intended beneficiaries.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Imenti North District will put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation System and periodic review of projects by the various development committees. This system will enable the district to achieve efficient and effective performance. The district will implement the developed national integrated monitoring and evaluation system where an integrated system will be put in place to monitor all funds including the devolved funds.

The relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the various proposals will constantly be reviewed to enable the DDC and its committees determine the impact of various interventions on the beneficiaries and serve as lessons for future development planning, budget formulation and implementation of projects and programmes.

Through the M&E committees will be formed, the involvement of all stakeholders will be encouraged to ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned without losing sight of their objectives. This will also eliminate the possibility of overlapping and duplication of projects so as to ensure the optimal utilization of resources.

The M&E system will therefore be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed

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On the other hand, very few project implementers recognize the importance and effectiveness of a well designed, and generally agreed upon M&E System in improving efficiency and enhancing the chances of the project objectives being realized.

M&E is one of the management tools in project implementation and should be available and utilized by all players i.e. financiers, implementers and the intended beneficiaries.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Imenti North District will put in place a system for continuous and periodic review of projects by the various development committees to ensure that project inputs (resources), work schedules (timeframe) and annual work-plans are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs as set out in the Development Plan. This system will enable the district to achieve efficient and effective project performance. The district will implement the devolved national integrated monitoring and evaluation system where an integrated system will be put in place to monitor all funds including the devolved funds.

The relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the various proposals will constantly be reviewed to enable the DDC and its committees determine the impact of various interventions on the beneficiaries and serve as lessons for future development planning, better formulation and implementation of projects and programmes.

Through the M&E, committees will be formed; the involvement of all stakeholders will be enlisted to ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned without losing sight of their objectives. This will also eliminate the possibility of overlapping and duplication of projects so as to ensure the optimal utilization of resources.

The M & E system will therefore be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed

interventions. The most basic step in putting an M&E system in place is therefore to have the proposed approach widely accepted by all players.

Adequate resource support to the DME Unit and approval of all proposed projects by all stakeholders is necessary for putting in place an effective M&E System in the district. Detailed project proposals with clearly identified stakeholders and their responsibilities, project implementation timeframe and progress reporting schedules will be prepared annually for all projects to be implemented in any given financial year.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
SHoMaP	94 M	2008-2012	No of crops	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DAO	GOK	Farmers to participate in project implementation; Marketing bodies to organize produce marketing.
Office construction	4m	2008-2010	No of offices	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DAO	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Refurbishment of lands registry	1m	2008-2010	Condition of the registry	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	District registrar	GOK	GOK- provision of funds.
Building a new lands office block	BQ not done	2008-2012	% of the block built	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	District registrar	GOK	GOK- provision of funds
Rehabilitation of kiburine tse-tse- fly centre	1.5m	2008-2009	Equipment available & fence	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DVO	GOK	GOK to coordinate/supervise implementation.
Fencing Kinoru station	0.4m	2009-2010	% of the Fence done	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DVO	GOK	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation; Vet office supervise.
Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	6.5m	2008-2010	No of buildings done	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DFO(Fisheries)	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Dams and river stocking.	0.5m	2008-2012	No of rivers stocked and fingerings	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DFO(Fisheries)	GOK	Community groups to participate; Relevant fisheries department to provide management skills.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Roads 2000 programme	42.859m	2008-2012	No of KM done	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	EU/GOK	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation to protect the roads.
Ruriene Bridge	4.04m	2008-2009	% of the bridge done	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	GOK	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour, donor & GOK funds.
Rwanyange Bridge	2.6m	2008-2010	% of the bridge done	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	GOK	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour, donor & GOK-funds.
Gachuara Bridge	1.2 m	2008-2009	% of the bridge done	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	GOK	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour, donor & GOK-funds
Acquisition of office	3.5 m	2008-2012	Office acquired	Progress report to DDC/DEC.	MoH (Housing)	GOK	Ministry to acquire the houses
Perimeter fence compounds with pool houses	60m	2009-2012	Size and no offences done	Progress report to DDC/DEC.	MoH (Housing)	GOK	Ministry to provide fund, procure and supervise works.
Electrical installation/separation of KPLC meters to low grade houses	2m	2009-2010	No of meters	Progress report to DDC/DEC.	MoH (Housing)	GOK	Ministry of housing to provide fund KPLC to provide expertise.
Removal of KPLC meters internally placed to external of the houses	0.25m	2008-2009	No of meters	Progress report to DDC/DEC.	MoH (Housing)	GOK	Ministry of housing to provide fund KPLC to provide expertise.

4.2.3 Environment Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Kiirua – Buuri W/P	120m	2008-2012	No of KM piped & people served	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MWI	GOK	Community to contribute funds & unskilled labour; Government departments to assist funds & in mobilization.
Kirimara –Nthimbir W/P	90m	2008-2012	No of KM piped & people served	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MWI	GOK	Community to contribute funds & unskilled labour; Government departments to assist funds & in mobilization.
Mhrikene/Kwangombe Borehole	0.4M	2008-2009	No of Boreholes	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical	MWI	GOK	Community to contribute funds & unskilled labour; Government

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Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
				inspection.			departments to assist funds & in mobilization.
Gakumbo I/P	7m	2008-2011	No of KM installed & farmers served	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MWI	GOK	Project group to contribute funds; NGO/CBO to support management training; Government Departments to assist in mobilization.
Nduruma Gakumbo I/p	9m	2008-2011	No of KM installed & farmers served	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MWI	GOK	Project group to contribute funds; NGO/CBO to support management training; Government Departments to assist in mobilization.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Timau H/VC Inpatient block	40m	2008-2012	No & size of blocks built	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Ruriri H/C Inpatient block	40m	2008-2012	No & size of blocks built	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Giaki H/C Inpatient block	40m	2008-2012	No & size of blocks built	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Meru Hospital Maternity theatre & new labor ward	30m	2008-2012	No of wards built	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Kithithina dispensary	5m	2008-2012	% of the dispensaries built and operational	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Njuruta Dispensary	5m	2008-2012	% of the dispensaries built and operational	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Nkando Dispensary	5m	2008-2012	% of the dispensaries built and operational	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.

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Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Kithoka Dispensary	5m	2008-2012	% of the dispensaries built and operational	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MOH	GOK	GOK to fund some projects community in unskilled labor.
Provision of classrooms in all day secondary schools	12m	2008-2011	No of classrooms built	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	DEO (Education)	GOK	Technical departments supervise; BOG & community project management.
New day secondary schools all require electricity and water supply	4m	2008-2011	No of schools connected	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	DEO (Education)	GOK	Technical departments supervise; BOG & community project management.
New classrooms in primary schools	3.5	2008-2009	No of classrooms built	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	DEO (Education)	GOK	Technical departments supervise; BOG & community project management.

3.4.5 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of funds	Stakeholder responsibility
Prison staff modern houses	100m	2008-2012	No of modern houses built	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	GK prison	GOK	MORPW to provide design and supervision.
Prison ward	6m	2008-2010	No of ward built	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	GK prison	GOK	MORPW to provide design and supervision.
Land	NIL	2008-2009	Acres of land	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	GK prison	N/A	Provincial administration facilitate allocation.
Showroom	1.5m	2009-2010	No of showroom	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	GK prison	GOK	MORPW to provide design and supervision.

4.2.6 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of funds	Stakeholder responsibility
Youth empowerment centre	6m	2008-2010	Centre established	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	MYA	GOK	Youth to utilize Facilities; MYA to supervise.
Training programmes	2.2m	2008-2012	No of trainings	Training reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	GOK	Government officers and local leaders to participate.
Community loan fund	6m	2008-2012	Amount loaned	Reports to DDC/DEC on amount disbursed, number of loanees, repayment	DSDO	GOK	community to invest in viable projects; Local authority to contribute to the loan fund.
Disability information base	0.09m	2008-2010	Databank	Documents of the information.	DSDO	GOK	Community & Government departments to provide materials and relevant documents.
Revolving fund	0.4m	2008-2012	Amount loaned & no of groups	Reports to DDC/DEC on amount disbursed, number of loanees, repayment.	Cultural officer	GOK	community to invest in viable projects; Local authority to contribute to the loan fund.
Cultural centre	1m	2000-2011	Centre	Physical inspection. Progress reports.	Cultural officer	GOK	Local cultural groups to utilize the facility.
Cultural festivals	0.1m	2008-2012	No of festivals held	Documents of the events.	Cultural officer	GOK	Organised community groups to participate.
Documentation of culture	0.15m	2008-2010	No of documentary	Documentaries.	Cultural officer	GOK	CBOs/NGOs and other Government departments to provide materials and relevant documents.

4.2.7 Public administration

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Modern DIDC	1.5m	2009-2010	Building	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MSPNDV2030	GOK	Government & public Members to utilize facility.

4.2.8 Research Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Computerisation and Internet Connection of DIDC	1.m	2010-2012	Computers & internet connection	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	MSPNDV2030	GOK	Government & public Members embrace ICT technology in the facility.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

Sub-sector	Indicators/milestones	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term projection	2012 End-Term projection
Agriculture	Cash crop production area	52,070Ha	53,750Ha	55,465Ha
	Food crop production area	12000Ha	13000Ha	1500Ha
	Total acreage under soil/land conservation	60%	70%	80%
Fisheries	Area covered by fish ponds	11,595M ²	14,500M ²	18,000M ²
Roads	Roads in good condition	122.2KM	240KM	303KM
Health	No of dispensaries	14	16	18
	Doctor/Patient ratio	18/100,000	25/100,000	40/100,000
	HIV/AIDS prevalent	3%	2%	1.5%
	Average distance to health centre	7KM	6.5KM	6KM
Education	No of ECD	193	220	300
	No of primary schools	187		
	Primary school enrolment rates	96%	98%	100%
	Teacher: Pupil ratio	1:55	1:50	1:40
	No of secondary schools	59		
	Secondary school enrolment rate	70%	80%	90%
	Secondary school drop out rate	5%	4.6%	1%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:45	1:40	1:35
Water	Number of household with access to piped water	21,920	26,675	30,553

Sub-sector	Indicators/milestones	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term projection	2012 End-Term projection
	Average distance to nearest water point	1.5 KM	1.2KM	1Km
Prisons	Number of modern staff houses	0	20	40
	Number of prisoner wards	14	17	17

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

Sub-sector	Indicators/milestones	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-Term projection	2012 End-Term projection
Agriculture	Cash crop production	22,070Ha	23,750Ha	27,480Ha
	Food crop production	120,000Ha	130,000Ha	150,000Ha
	Plant acreage under tilland conservation	40%	70%	40%
Fisheries	Ground covered by fish ponds	11,595M ²	14,300M ²	18,000M ²
	Roads in good condition	122.2KM	240KM	303KM
Health	No of dispensaries	14	18	18
	Doctor/patient ratio	12,100,000	7,100,000	40,100,000
	HIV/AIDS prevalence	4%	2%	1.5%
Education	Average distance to health centre	7KM	6.5KM	6KM
	No of C.D	192	230	300
	No of primary schools	187	200	200
	Primary school enrolment	98%	98%	100%
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22	1:30	1:40
	No of secondary schools	29	30	30
	Secondary school enrolment rate	70%	80%	90%
	Secondary school drop out rate	2%	4.5%	4.5%
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43	1:40	1:32
	Number of household with access to piped water	24,920	26,672	30,250

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