



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

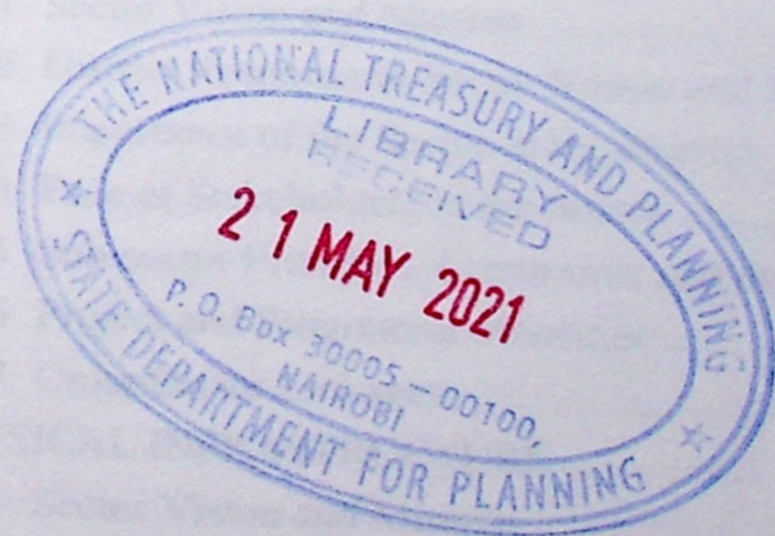
**MBEERE  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002—2008**



Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction

**MBEERE  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002-2008**

*Effective Management For Sustainable  
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*



FOREWORD .....	( iv )
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	( v )
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	( vii )
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS .....	( ix )

## CHAPTER ONE

### DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries .....	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions .....	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns .....	7
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET .....	7

## CHAPTER TWO

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN .....	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN .....	15
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	16
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES .....	17
2.4.1 Population Growth .....	18
2.4.2 Poverty .....	20
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS .....	22
2.4.4 Gender Inequality .....	22
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	23
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management .....	23

## CHAPTER THREE

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION .....	27
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR .....	27
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	27
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	27
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	27
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	28
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	28
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	30
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	38
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE .....	39
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	39
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	39
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	39
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	39
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	39
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	40
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	42

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY .....	42
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	42
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	42
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	43
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	43
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	43
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	44
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	45
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT .....	45
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	45
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	45
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	46
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	46
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	46
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	47
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	50
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....	50
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	50
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	50
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	50
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	50
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	51
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	51
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	51
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER .....	52
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	52
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	52
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	52
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	52
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	52
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	54
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	56

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

4.0 INTRODUCTION .....	59
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT .....	59
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION' MATRIX.....	59
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development .....	59
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure .....	64
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry .....	65
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	66
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology .....	66
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order .....	68
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	69

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACU	AIDS Control Unit
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBAHW	Community Based Animal Health Workers
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Programme
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Children's Officer
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DECECE	District Education Centre For Early Child Education
DEO	District Education Officer
DFO	District Fisheries Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development Strategy
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDO	District Industrial and Development Officer
DLASO	District Lands Adjudications and Settlement Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DPO	District Probation Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DROP	District Registrar of Persons
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSO	District Statistics Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Water Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
HA	Hectares
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities

KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOW	Ministry of Works
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural Livestock Extension Programme
NDP	National Development Plan
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PMG	Pay Master General
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RTDC	Rural Technology Development Centre
RWHCP	Rain Water Harvesting for Crop Production
SBTD	Spread School Based Teacher Development
SHMP	Small Holders Mechanisation Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SSBTD	Spread School Based Teacher Development
SSDP	Small Scale Development Programme
TBA'S	Traditional Birth Attendants
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

## LIST OF TABLES/MAPS

		<b>Page</b>
Table 1.1	Administrative Units of the District	4
Table 1.2	Political Units	6
Table 2.1	Plan Implementation Status 1997 - 2001	16
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age and Sex 1999 – 2008	19
Table 2.3	Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	19
Table 2.4	Urban Population Projections 1999 – 2008	20
Map No. 1	Location of the District	3
Map No. 2	Administrative Boundaries	5

CHAPTER ONE  
DISTRICT PROFILE

## CHAPTER ONE

### DISTRICT PROFILE

Chapter One provides a profile of the performance of the District Development Plan in the period 1991-2001 and weighs into the major performance constraints and main policy issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTF action. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the constraints identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as obtained during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Mbeere DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRDS). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the



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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

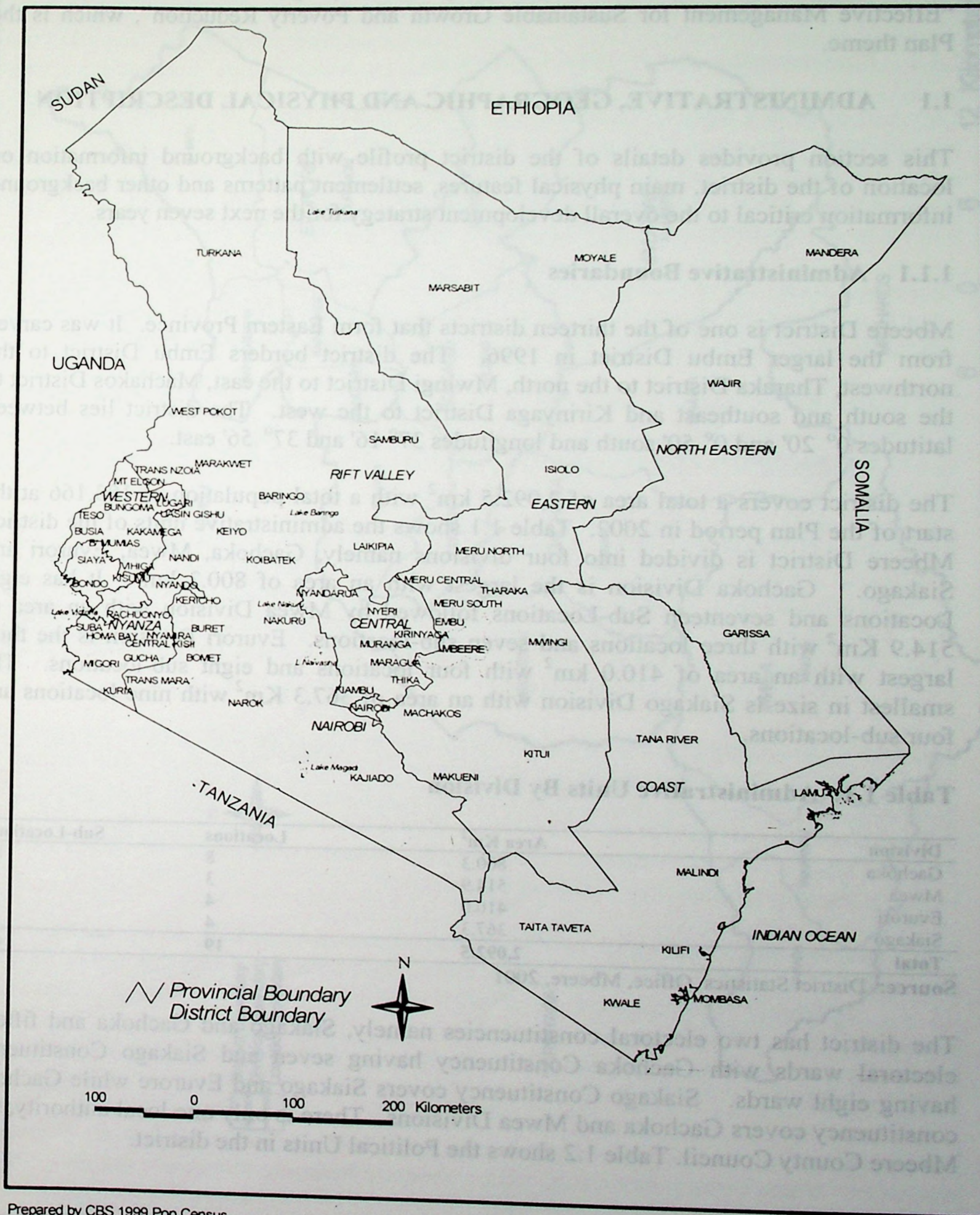
District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the

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

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

Chapter One	Provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographical, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
Chapter Two	Provides a review of the performance of the District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
Chapter Three	Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTE sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the constraints identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
Chapter Four	Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the MDG-DP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.
	District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as the

# LOCATION OF MBEERE IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of location, area, administrative units, settlement patterns and the main physical features, climate and settlement patterns. It also provides a district fact sheet containing data that form the basis for the formulation of strategies, projects and programmes aimed at achieving “Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction”, which is the Plan theme.

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile with background information on location of the district, main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Mbeere District is one of the thirteen districts that form Eastern Province. It was carved from the larger Embu District in 1996. The district borders Embu District to the northwest, Tharaka District to the north, Mwingi District to the east, Machakos District to the south and southeast and Kirinyaga District to the west. The district lies between latitudes 0° 20' and 0° 50' south and longitudes 37° 16' and 37° 56' east.

The district covers a total area of 2,092.5 km<sup>2</sup> with a total population of 183,166 at the start of the Plan period in 2002. Table 1.1 shows the administrative units of the district. Mbeere District is divided into four divisions namely, Gachoka, Mwea, Evurori and Siakago. Gachoka Division is the largest with an area of 800.3 km<sup>2</sup>. It has eight Locations and seventeen Sub-Locations followed by Mwea Division with an area of 514.9 Km<sup>2</sup> with three locations and seven sub-locations. Evurori Division is the third largest with an area of 410.0 km<sup>2</sup> with four locations and eight sub-locations. The smallest in size is Siakago Division with an area of 367.3 Km<sup>2</sup> with nine locations and four sub-locations.

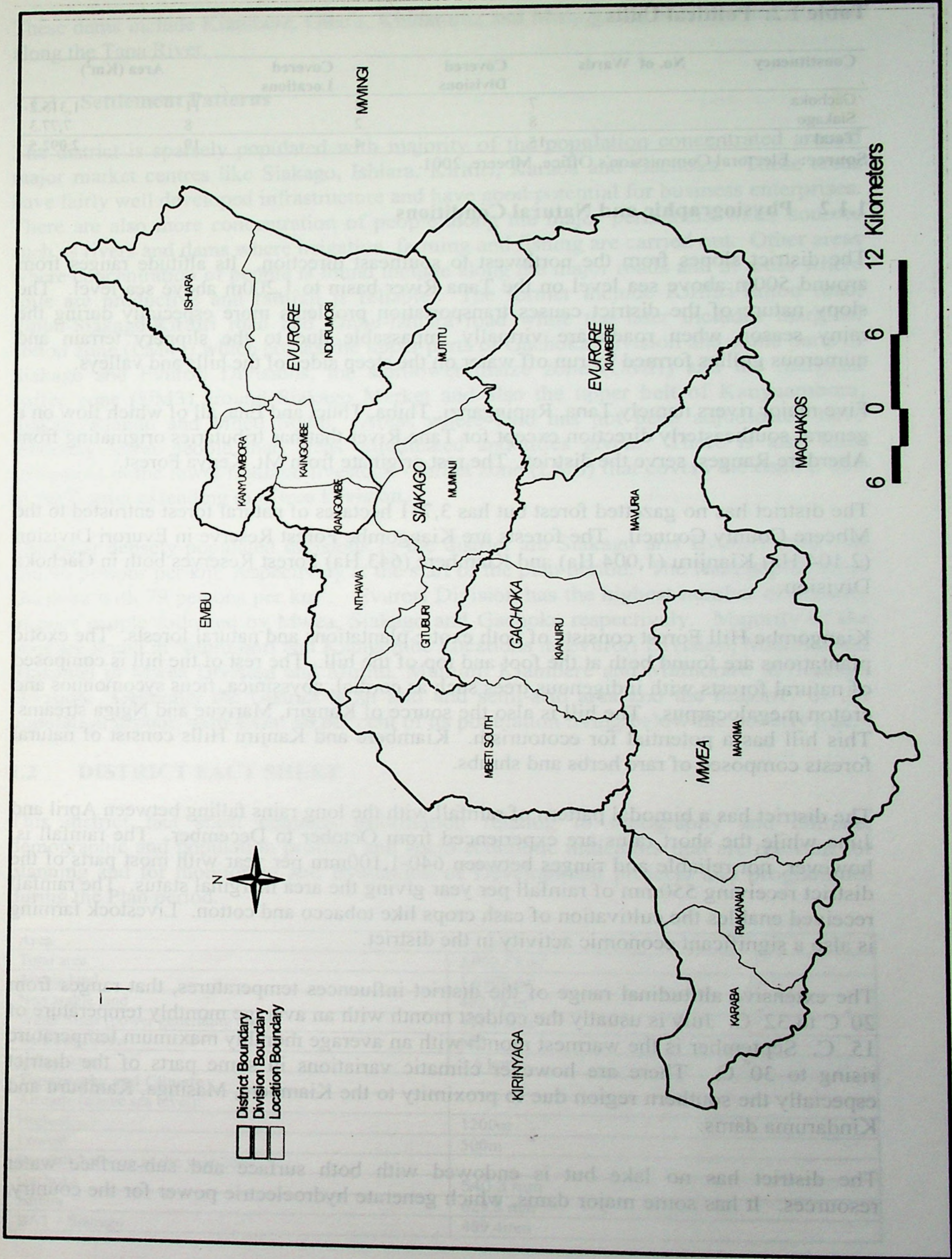
**Table 1.1: Administrative Units By Division**

Division	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Locations	Sub-Locations
Gachoka	800.3	8	17
Mwea	514.9	3	7
Evurori	410.0	4	8
Siakago	367.3	4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,092.5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbeere, 2001

The district has two electoral constituencies namely, Siakago and Gachoka and fifteen electoral wards with Gachoka Constituency having seven and Siakago Constituency having eight wards. Siakago Constituency covers Siakago and Evurore while Gachoka constituency covers Gachoka and Mwea Divisions. There is only one local authority, the Mbeere County Council. Table 1.2 shows the Political Units in the district.

# MBEERE DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



**Table 1.2. Political Units**

Constituency	No. of Wards	Covered Divisions	Covered Locations	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Gachoka	7	2	11	1,315.2
Siakago	8	2	8	7,77.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,092.5</b>

Source: Electoral Commission's Office, Mbeere, 2001.

### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district slopes from the northwest to southeast direction. Its altitude ranges from around 500m above sea level on the Tana River basin to 1,200m above sea level. The slopy nature of the district causes transportation problems more especially during the rainy season when roads are virtually impassable due to the slippery terrain and numerous gullies formed by run off water on the steep sides of the hills and valleys.

Five major rivers namely Tana, Rupinganzi, Thiba, Thuci and Ena, all of which flow on a general southeasterly direction except for Tana River that has tributaries originating from Aberdare Ranges, serve the district. The rest originate from Mt. Kenya Forest.

The district has no gazetted forest but has 3,751 hectares of natural forest entrusted to the Mbeere County Council. The forests are Kiangombe Forest Reserve in Evurori Division (2,104 Ha) Kianjiru (1,004 Ha) and Kiambere (643 Ha) Forest Reserves both in Gachoka Division.

Kiangombe Hill Forest consists of both exotic plantations and natural forests. The exotic plantations are found both at the foot and top of the hill. The rest of the hill is composed of natural forests with indigenous trees such as cordial, abyssinica, ficus sycomonuos and croton megalocarpus. The hill is also the source of Kangiri, Marivue and Ngiga streams. This hill has a potential for ecotourism. Kiambere and Kanjiru Hills consist of natural forests composed of rare herbs and shrubs.

The district has a bimodal pattern of rainfall with the long rains falling between April and June while the short rains are experienced from October to December. The rainfall is, however, not reliable and ranges between 640-1,100mm per year with most parts of the district receiving 550mm of rainfall per year giving the area marginal status. The rainfall received enables the cultivation of cash crops like tobacco and cotton. Livestock farming is also a significant economic activity in the district.

The extensive altitudinal range of the district influences temperatures, that ranges from 20° C to 32° C. July is usually the coldest month with an average monthly temperature of 15° C. September is the warmest month with an average monthly maximum temperature rising to 30° C. There are however climatic variations in some parts of the district especially the southern region due to proximity to the Kiambere, Masinga, Kamburu and Kindaruma dams.

The district has no lake but is endowed with both surface and sub-surface water resources. It has some major dams, which generate hydroelectric power for the country.

These dams include Kiambere, Gitaru, Kindaruma and Masinga all of which are situated along the Tana River.

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is sparsely populated with majority of the population concentrated around major market centres like Siakago, Ishiara, Kiritiri, Karaba and Gachoka. These areas have fairly well developed infrastructure and have good potential for business enterprises. There are also more concentration of people along the major permanent water sources such as rivers and dams where irrigation, farming and fishing are carried out. Other areas where concentration of people is found include along the major roads and in areas where soils are productive and rainfall is reliable. The former include Kiritiri-Embu road, Embu-Siakago-Kiritiri road and Embu-Ishiara road while the later includes marginal cotton zone (LM4\_) which covers the upper parts of Gachoka Division and some parts of Siakago and Evurori Divisions; the sunflower maize zone (UMH) and the marginal coffee zone (UM3) around Siakago Market and also the upper belt of Kanyuambora, Siakago/Riandu and Mbeti South. Areas where land has not been adjudicated have relatively fewer people than areas adjudicated and titles given. There is also little settlement in the lower midland livestock - millet zone (LMS) that covers the central belt of the district extending to Mwea Division.

The most densely populated divisions in the district are Siakago and Evurori with 100 and 96 persons per km<sup>2</sup> respectively at the start of the plan period. The least populated is Gachoka with 79 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Evurori Division has the highest number of pockets of poor people followed by Mwea, Siakago and Gachoka respectively. Majority of the poor are found in Ndurumori and Kiangombe Locations in Evurori Division, Makima and Riakanau in Mwea Division and Mutitu, Muminji Kiambere and Mutuorare in Siakago Division. Generally the District is an arid and semi-arid area and the majority of the population is poor, with about 60 per cent of its population living below the poverty line.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This district fact sheet contains information relating to topography and climate, demographic and population profiles and socio-economic indicators that are relevant for planning and for monitoring and Evaluation of Development projects and programmes during the Plan period.

<b>Area</b>	
Total area	2,092.5Km <sup>2</sup>
Arable land	1,690Km <sup>2</sup>
Non arable land	402.5Km <sup>2</sup>
Water Mass (power generating dams)	591.1 Km <sup>2</sup>
Gazetted Forest	Nil
Urban Area	3.6 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Altitude (above sea level):	
Highest	1200m
Lowest	500m
Rainfall 3 station in the year 2000:	
Gachoka	540.3 mm
Ishiara	629.8 mm
BAT - Siakago	489.4mm

<b>Rainfall by season - Average annual rainfall during short rain and long rains</b>		
Long rain season		172 mm
Short rain season		363.2 mm
<b>Temperature Range</b>		
Month with the lowest temperature		July - (15° C)
Month with the highest temperature		September - (30° C)
Average temperature		23° C
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>		
Population size at the start of plan period		183,166
Population at end of plan period		210,269
<b>Population Structure</b>		
Male		87,735
Female		95,431
Female/male sex ratio		100:92
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)		41,647
Total no. population of primary school going age		44,689
Total population of secondary school going		19,712
Total labour force		92,580
Dependency ratio		100: 97.8
Population growth rate		2.3%
<b>Density</b>		
Division with the highest density/ Km	Siakago	100 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Division with the lowest density/ Km <sup>2</sup>	Gachoka	79 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Average density of the district		90 persons/Km <sup>2</sup>
Rural population	1992	167,723
	2002	179,274
	2008	204,816
<b>Urban Population</b>		
No. of towns with a population of 2,000 - 10,000		1
Siakago		3,453
Average density of the district		90
<b>Urban population at the start of the Plan Period</b>		
Siakago - 2002 population		3,453 (2%)
Crude birth rate		40.4/1000
Crude death rate		9.4/1000
<b>Life Expectancy</b>		
Males		66 years
Females		59 years
Infant mortality rate		71/1000
Under 5 mortality		119/1000
Total fertility rate		5.9
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>		
Total number of households		37,036
Average households size		5.5
No of female headed households		11,166 (30%)
No. of disabled		3,044 (Estimated)
% of the disabled population		1.7%
No. of children headed households		Not available
Children needing special protection		225
Number living in absolute poverty		102,327
Percentage of the poor in the total population		56%
% Contribution to the national poverty		0.86%
<b>Average Household income:</b>		
<b>Sectoral contribution to household income:</b>		
Agriculture		80%
Rural self employment		10%
Wage employment		2%
Urban self employment		6%
Others		2%
No. of Unemployed		70,000



<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average farm size (small scale)	3.5Ha
Average farm size (large scale)	20Ha
Main food crops produced:	Maize, Sorghum, millet, Beans, Cowpeas, Green grams and Peageon
Main cash crops produced:	Cotton, Tobacco and Coffee
Total acreage under food crops (year 2000)	36,200Ha (Year 2000)
Total acreage under cash crops (Year 2000)	3,000Ha (Year 2000)
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	
On-farm	Traditional granary/glibbs
Off-farm	Cereals stores/silos
On-farm Population working in agricultural sector	78,000
Main livestock breed	Zebu (local breeds)
Land Carrying Capacity	Not available
Population working in Livestock Sector	78,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Common carp, clarius, Barbus, labelo and momrus
No. of fish farmers	3
No. of fish ponds	6
No. of landing beaches	None
Area of fish ponds	143m <sup>2</sup>
Size of gazetted forests	Nil
Size of non-gazetted forests	3,751 hectares
Medium potential areas per household	2Ha
Range land (Low potential areas) per household	5 Ha
Main forest products:	Tree Logs, Carvings, Charcoal, Seeds, Posts, Poles and Seedlings
% of people engaged in forest related activities	75%
Saw benches	2
Furniture workshops	54
<b>Coöperative</b>	
<b>Number of active Co-operative Societies by type:</b>	
Savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs)	3
Agricultural based co-operatives	3
Quarry Mining	1
<b>Key Co-operatives which have collapsed in the last five years by type:</b>	
Cotton	2
Livestock	1
Tobacco	2
Multi-purpose (dry produce)	3
<b>Total Registered members of Co-operatives by type:</b>	
Cotton	1,581
Livestock	1,311
Tobacco	2,452
Multi-purpose (dry produce)	30
Miraa	3,106
Quarry mining	150
SACCOs	1,000
<b>Total turnover by type (Kshs.)</b>	
Cotton	36,640
Ranching	1,139,505
Tobacco	156,300
Miraa	3,000
Multi-purpose (dry produce)	274,430
SACCOs	19,598,000
Quarry mining	150,000

<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Number of households with access to piped water		8,548
Number of households with access to potable water		9,972 (27%)
Number of permanent rivers		5
Number of protected wells		7
Number of boreholes		15
Number of dams		122
Number of households with roof catchment		66
Average distance to nearest potable water point		4Kms
Number of VIP latrine		880
<b>Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-Primary</b>		
Number of pre-primary schools		234
Total enrolment rates:		
Boys		4,040
Girls		3,869
Total drop outs rates:		
Boys		
Girls		
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:35
Average years of school attendance		2
<b>Primary</b>		
Total number of primary schools		219
Enrolment rates by sex		
Boys	1999	22,471
Girls	1999	23,014
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:26
Average years of school attendance		6
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of secondary schools		39
Total enrolments rates by sex		
Boys		2,988
Girls		2,839
Total drop out rates by sex		N/A
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:20
Average years of school attendance		6
<b>Tertiary</b>		
Number of other training institutions		6
Main type of training institutions		Teachers training (Education), polytechnics and Jua Kali
<b>Adult Literacy</b>		
Number of adult literacy classes		80
Enrolment by sex:		
Male		840
Female		9,767
Drop-out rate by sex:		
Male		26%
Female		22%
Literacy levels		48%
<b>Health</b>		
<b>Number of Hospitals by Sponsor:</b>		
Government		2
Private		Nil
Religious organisations		Nil
<b>Number of Health Centres by Sponsor:</b>		
Government		2
Private		Nil
Religious organisations		Nil
<b>Number of Dispensaries by Sponsor:</b>		
Government		21
Private		3

Religious organisations	4				
<b>Number of Pharmacies by Sponsor:</b>					
Government	3				
Private	2				
Religious organisation	Nil				
Other, specify, community pharmacies	16				
<b>Doctor/Patient Ratio</b>	1:57,000				
Annual bed-occupancy in the district	160%				
Number of registered herbalists	10				
Number of registered birth attendants (TBA's)	69				
<b>Energy</b>					
Number of households with electricity connections	802				
Number of trading centres with electricity	14				
% Rural households using solar power	Not available				
% Households using firewood/charcoal for cooking	88.6%				
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas for cooking and lighting	76%				
<b>Communications</b>					
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum, (RAR) bitumen, by division:	Murrum	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Totals
Siakago	6.0	84.80	141.4	232.2	464.4
Gachoka	Nil	72.0	49.60	192.8	314.4
Mwea	150	-	35.00	57.0	92.0
Evurore	210	-	32.00	100.1	132.1
Total	146	78.0	202.00	491.3	771.3
Number of airports and airstrips	Nil				
Number of public service vehicles	150				
No. of households with telephone connections	210				
Number of private and public organization with telephone connection	146				
Mobile coverage	NIL				
No. of post/sub post offices	5				
No. of telephone booths	25				
No. of households without radios	18,037				
No. of cyber cafes	NIL				
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>					
No. of trading centres	38				
No. of hotels	-				
Main tourist class hotels	None				
Main tourist attractions	1				
Number of registered hotels	2				
Total number of informal sector enterprises	10				
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>					
No. of banks	None				
Volume of credit provided	Not available				
No. of other financial institutions	1				
Volume of credit provided	Not available				
No. of micro finance institution	3				

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2002 Plan implementation performance. It looks at the District Development Plan linkages with the National Development Plan 2002 – 2008 and other policy documents. Finally, it reviews the major development challenges and cross cutting issues.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The last District Development Plan covered the period between 1997-2001. The theme of the Plan was "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development". During the Plan period, strategies were geared towards setting the pace for the district as industrial Sectors represented in the district like Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, Veterinary, Water, Education, Health, Works, Information, Co-operatives, Tourism, Social Services, Local Government, Environment and Natural Resources, Planning, Research, Technical Training and Technology identified strategies to achieve the objectives of industrialization. Among the priorities identified were development of infrastructural facilities, improvement of marketing systems, development of human resources and local raw materials for industrialization and improvement of accessibility to credit facilities. Due to a number of reasons, the chief of which was lack of requisite funds, the implementation rate of the identified priorities was very low.

## CHAPTER TWO

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

#### 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The 1997-2001 Plan set out various priorities and strategies that cut across all sectors of the district's economy among which were; improvement of infrastructural facilities, development of human resources and development of local raw materials for industrial use, improvement of access to credit facilities, improvement of marketing systems, enhanced local community participation and institutional capacity building.

In order to accomplish these strategies, various sectors proposed projects and programmes which were to be implemented during the Plan period. The implementation status was very low due to the factors already mentioned.

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In addition, the El-Nino effects, Civil Service Reforms and drought of 1999-2000, which led to rationing of electricity, resulted in economic decline and slowed the industrialisation process further.

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In order to accomplish these strategies, various sectors proposed projects and programmes, which, were to be implemented during the Plan period. The implementation status was very low due to the factors already mentioned.

**Table 2.1 Project Implementation Status 1997 – 2001 DDP**

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status
Agricultural and Rural Development	4	3	25
Veterinary services	10	6	55
Water	6	-	7
Children	1	-	-
Roads	6	6	99.2
Building	1	-	50
Civil Registration	1	-	-
Central Bureau of Statistics	2	-	-
Rural Planning	2	-	35
District Treasury	1	-	Nil
Adult Education	2	-	-
Probation	1	-	100
Mbeere County Council	17	-	75
Provincial Administration	8	-	21
Health	7	1	25
Fisheries	3	-	-

**Source:** District Planning Unit, Mbeere, 2001

Table 2.1 depicts the status of 1997 – 2001 Plan implementation by the key departments like Agriculture, Veterinary, Water, Works, Local Government, Health and the Provincial Administration. In the Agricultural and Rural Development sector, for example, four projects were proposed and only three were implemented at 25 per cent. The same projects will be carried over to the 2002 – 2008 Plan. Veterinary services had proposed ten projects six of which were implemented physically and financially at 55 per cent. Mbeere County Council had proposed 17 projects that were implemented at 75 per cent five projects would be carried forward to the current Plan period. Health proposed seven projects and only one of which was implemented at 25 per cent. Provincial Administration had proposed eight projects, which were implemented at 21 per cent. All the projects are still on going and will be incorporated into the current plan.

**Lessons Learnt and the Way Forward:** Most projects implemented during the plan period were either outside the plan document or donor funded. Communities were never involved in identifying their priorities which calls for more stakeholder involvement in future plan activities. At the same time, the NGOs and CBOs have played a bigger role in the districts' development activities than before. This therefore calls for Closer Corporation with the Government in future development activities in the district. It should also be noted that monitoring and Evaluation was not carried in most of the projects due to lack of funds.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGE WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

The 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan theme is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty reduction". This theme is derived from the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which similarly focuses on poverty alleviation and economic growth. While the NDP has formulated national policies and strategies meant to reduce poverty, the DDP has identified priorities that will be implemented to address poverty reduction in the district. Utilization of local resources in the district will be directed towards reduction of poverty from 56 per cent to manageable levels of 30 per cent by the year 2015.

Poverty is an agenda that has dominated government planning since independence. This was stated in Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on "African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya and has since then continued to feature in all the subsequent Development Plans, Sessional Papers, Presidential Commissions, Taskforces and other policy documents. The National Poverty Eradication Plan has set its national target of reducing poverty by half by the year 2015. The NDP and the DDP are 7-year medium term plans and seek to address the same problem within that period. The PRSP on the other hand takes a 3-year short-term perspective.

The introduction of the MTEF budget will link programmes proposed in the DDP with available resources thereby guaranteeing plan implementation by incorporating the districts in the budgetary process.

By seeking broad based consultations with all stakeholders within and outside the government and at the grassroots, the PRSP assisted the district to identify priorities that reflect the felt needs of the poor in the district. It is these priorities that the current DDP has adopted for implementation during the Plan period.

It is also expected that the Mbeere County Council will also take up the priorities contained in the District Development Plans to implement through the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF). In particular, it is expected to rehabilitate and implement projects that will allow it to generate more revenue to further implement other projects and programmes addressing poverty reduction.

#### **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to affect the implementation of the 2002-2008 Mbeere District Development Plan. This includes; unpredictable rainfall, unemployment, poor environmental management, gender issues, political issues, lack of land-use policies, poor infrastructure, high mortality and morbidity rates caused by prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases such as malaria and typhoid, retrogressive cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), drought resulting to famine, lack of small scale industries, lack of financial services, illiteracy, unemployment, drug abuse among the youth, consumption of illicit brews, lack of reliable data in the government sector and NGO's, outbreak of pests and diseases in the agriculture sector.

**Droughts and Unreliable Rainfall:** Over 80 per cent of the Mbeere people derive their livelihood mainly through crop and livestock production. However, Mbeere is within the ASAL region and therefore prone to persistent drought and famine.

**High Dropout Rates:** The district is characterised by high dropout rates for both males and females at all levels. This situation can be attributed to the high cost of education at all levels of education and this has a negative impact on access and quality of education. This has been worsened by the high incidence of poverty.

**Pest and Disease Outbreaks:** Over 80 per cent of the population's income is derived from agricultural and livestock production. Now and then the sector is threatened by pest

and disease attack, which is a major development challenge of the sector. Major pests include armyworms, the Greater Grain Borer, while livestock diseases include foot and mouth disease. Both pests and diseases can result in up to 30 per cent loss to the farmers.

Other challenges include lack of land use policies leading to difficulties in access and utilization of land e.g. (Mwea Settlement Scheme) limited quality of farm inputs, inadequate inspectorate services, poor access to improved technologies, inadequate or weak private sector capacity to meet the liberalisation challenges, poor infrastructure, inadequate markets and marketing information, poor management of farming organisations/associations and statutory boards, inadequate research especially for small holder farmers, limited access to credit and high cost of borrowing, land sub-division due to population pressure, lack of an effective disaster preparedness and response system (pests drought and floods), gender issues, political issues and public insecurity.

#### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

**Population size and structure:** The 1999 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report shows that the district had a population of 170,953 and was growing at an annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent, compared to the inter-censal growth rate of 3.08 per cent during the 1989 census. The decline in population growth rate over the inter-censal period may be attributed to high cost of living, growing acceptance of family planning methods, HIV/AIDS pandemic as well as decline in total fertility rates. The district had a density of 82 people per square kilometre during 1999 census compared to a density of 65 people per square kilometre during the 1989 census. Projections show that the district population will increase to 183,166 in 2002, 191,788 in 2004, and 200,816 in 2006 and reach 210,269 at the end of the Plan period in 2008.

This represents an increase of 27,104 people or 14.8 per cent over the Plan period as shown in Table. 2.2 this population growth will result increased demand for food, employment, infrastructure, shelter and other basic needs.

The population of the district is predominantly young with over 57 per cent composed of young people of less than 20 years of age. A large youthful population will require that the district invest more on education and health related activities. Females out-number men on the aggregate, with a sex ratio of 100:90. However, males outnumber females in the age brackets 5 – 19.



**Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	12,865	13,359	13,784	14,313	14,433	14,987	15,112	15,693	15,824	16,431
5 - 9	12,539	12,218	13,435	13,091	14,067	13,707	14,729	14,352	15,423	15,028
10 - 14	13,258	12,867	14,205	13,786	14,874	14,435	15,574	15,115	16,307	15,826
15 - 19	10,909	10,501	11,688	11,251	12,239	11,781	12,815	12,335	13,418	12,916
20 - 24	6,507	8,060	6,972	8,636	7,300	9,042	7,644	9,468	8,003	9,914
25 - 29	4,949	6,280	5,303	6,729	5,552	7,045	5,814	7,377	6,087	7,724
30 - 34	3,995	5,046	4,280	5,406	4,482	5,661	4,493	5,927	4,914	6,206
35 - 39	3,653	4,610	3,914	4,939	4,098	5,172	4,291	5,415	4,493	5,670
40 - 44	2,561	3,254	2,744	3,486	2,873	3,651	3,008	3,822	3,150	4,002
45 - 49	2,498	3,023	2,676	3,239	2,802	3,391	2,934	3,551	3,072	3,718
50 - 54	2,062	2,401	2,209	2,573	2,313	2,694	2,422	2,820	2,536	2,953
55 - 59	1,406	1,650	1,506	1,768	1,577	1,851	1,652	1,938	1,729	2,029
60 - 64	1,405	1,637	1,505	1,754	1,576	1,837	1,650	1,923	1,728	2,013
65 - 69	948	1,186	1,016	1,271	1,064	1,331	1,114	1,393	1,166	1,459
70 - 74	811	1,061	869	1,137	910	1,190	953	1,246	998	1,305
75 - 79	598	729	641	781	671	818	702	856	736	897
80+ NS	921	1,186	987	1,271	1,033	1,331	1,082	1,393	1,133	1,459
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,885</b>	<b>89,068</b>	<b>87,735</b>	<b>95,431</b>	<b>91,865</b>	<b>99,923</b>	<b>96,189</b>	<b>104,627</b>	<b>100,717</b>	<b>109,552</b>

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report Vol. I CBS

Table 2.3 shows population projections for selected age groups. These include primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), female reproductive age (15-49 years) and labour force (15 - 64 years). These age groups are analysed in this DDP because of their significance to socio-economic development.

**Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Group**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	21,120	20,589	22,629	22,060	23,694	23,098	24,809	24,186	25,977	25,324
14 - 17	9,362	9,036	10,031	9,681	10,503	10,137	10,997	10,614	11,515	11,114
15 - 49	--	40,774	--	43,687	--	45,743	--	47,897	--	50,151
15 - 64	39,945	46,462	42,799	49,781	44,813	52,124	46,923	54,578	49,132	57,147

Source: Population and Housing Census Projection, 2001

**Age Groups 6 - 13 (Primary Education):** Since the last Development Plan 1997 - 2001, the population of primary school going age group in the district has been rising steadily and so has the rate of primary school enrolment. This population is projected to increase to 44,689 in 2002 and to 51,301 at the end of the Plan period. The challenge for the district during this Plan period is expansion of primary education facilities and establishment of youth polytechnics to cater for primary school dropouts. In addition, this being a semi-arid district, there will be need for continuous investment in school feeding programmes.

**Age Group 14-17 (Secondary Education):** This age group stood at 18,398 during the 1999 Population and Housing Census and represented 10.8 percent of the total population. It is projected to increase from 19,712 in 2002 to 22,629 in 2008. The trend calls for both the expansion of the existing secondary schools and establishment of new ones as the increased level of education is a pre-requisite to human development and hence poverty reduction. Household based surveys have shown that the level of education of the head of the household has a relationship with incidence of poverty in

both urban and rural areas. Poverty among households generally decreases as the level of education increases.

**Female Population (Age 15-49):** The population of this age group is the reproductive age. It stood at 40,774 in 1999 and represented 23.8 percent of the total population. This population is set to rise to 43,687 at the start of the plan period, 45,743 in 2004, and 47,897 in 2006 and to 50,151 in 2008. This increase calls for increased provision of maternal and childcare programmes as well as other health and family planning measures during the plan period.

**Labour Force (Age 15 – 64):** This age group is very important for poverty reduction, as it is the group that works and generates income. It stood at 86,407 in 1999, including 39,945 males and 46,462 females. The labour force is expected to rise to 92,580 in 2002 and to 106,279 in 2008. This calls for creation of more employment opportunities. Generally, the labour force in the district can be said to have ample potential, since 64 percent of the group has attained primary level education and about 0.7 percent higher levels of education.

**Dependency Ratio:** It is estimated to be 100:97.8. This means that for every 100 persons in the labour force there are about 98 dependents. This implies reduced level of savings and investments in productive sectors of the district economy necessary to reduce the level of poverty in the district.

**Urban Population:** The main urban centre in the district is Siakago, which had a population of 3,230 in 1999. The rest of the market centres, i.e. Ishiara, Kiritiri and Makutano had each a population of less than 2,000 in 1999. Siakago had a sex ratio of 100:107 and being the district headquarters the centre is expanding rapidly. The population is expected to grow from 3,453 in 2002 to 3,944 in 2008 as indicated in Table 2.4. This calls for expansion of infrastructure in the centre. The other three markets centres have potential for expansion due to various factors; Ishiara serves as an important livestock market and its catchment includes parts of the neighbouring districts of Tharaka-Nithi, Mwingi and Embu. Kiritiri market lies along the main Embu-Kangonde road and its catchment includes the Kamburu power station on the Mbeere – Machakos boundary. Makutano is an important tourist point along the Nairobi-Sagana-Nyeri Highway. All the three towns are served by electricity but have failed to attract financial institutions.

**Table 2.4 Urban Population Projections**

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Siakago	1668	1562	1783	1670	1864	1745	1948	1825	2037	1907

Source: District Statistics Office, Mbeere 2001

### 2.4.2 Poverty

The poor are defined as those members of the society who are unable to afford minimum basic needs including food and basic non-food items. In the Mbeere language poverty is termed as "Ukia". Poverty is understood as anyone lacking or missing not only daily

basic needs such as food, shelter, security and clothing that uphold human life but also the inability to afford health and education services.

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997 the number of people in absolute poverty bracket in Mbeere District was 102,327, which translates into 56 per cent of the total population. Rural food poverty in the district was 57.42 per cent while rural hardcore poverty was 42.38 per cent. This means that more than half of the total population live below the poverty line.

Evurori Division is the poorest in the district with concentration of poor people found in Ndururumo and Kiangombe Locations followed by Mwea Division in Makima and Riakanau Locations. The third cluster includes Mutito and Muminji Locations in Siakago Division. Lastly are Kiambere and Mutuovare in Gachoka Division. These are areas of poor soils and unreliable rainfall.

The causes of poverty in the district are many. They include poor access to water. Even though the district is well endowed with surface and subsurface water resources, it is not easy to access this water for irrigation and domestic use due to high cost of such schemes; inadequate infrastructure - most roads are in bad condition especially during the rainy season making transportation of farm produce and people difficult; telephone and electricity facilities are limited to a few market centres; the district is semi arid and is characterised by persistent drought which greatly affects crop production especially food crops such that the district has to depend on relief food; unemployment among the youth which increases dependency; inaccessibility to credit facilities by many people due to lack of title deeds and banking facilities that are far beyond their reach.

The district has inadequate health facilities making treatment of diseases costly. On average, one has to travel a distance of 15 km to get a health centre, usually a dispensary, which may not have the necessary drugs. The district has only two public hospitals and no private hospitals, two health centres and 21 dispensaries.

Diseases such as HIV/AIDS have made people poorer as most children are orphaned after their parent's death and also a lot of resources go into treating the infected. This has also led to over dependence especially on families who are left to take care of the orphans. Culture and attitude have also led to poverty as some communities in the district do not allocate land to their daughters nor do women get title deeds until the husband is dead. There are no ready markets for farmers to sell their produce and transportation is poor during the rainy season forcing them to sell their produce at throwaway prices. Some people in the district are illiterate and ignorant. They lack proper market information and are therefore prey to get exploited by middlemen.

Among the groups affected by poverty in the district are children, women, jobless school leavers, widows, single mothers, orphans, the disabled and aged, the sick, peasant farmers, divorcees, female headed households, children headed households and households headed by the uneducated.

Possible solutions to poverty reduction during the Plan period will include provision of sufficient water for both domestic and livestock consumption as well as irrigation, reducing the cost of farm inputs, introducing drought resistant crops, provision of credit facilities to farmers, improving marketing strategies, improving infrastructure in the

district, control of crops and livestock pests and diseases, provision of subsidized drugs and medical services, making the cost of education affordable at all levels, opening and developing Rural Access Roads, issuance of title deeds, ensuring the provision of electricity for both domestic and commercial use, lowering the cost of construction materials and creation of employment opportunities in the district.

### **2.4.3 HIV/AIDS**

HIV/AIDS has become a major problem in the district with over 22,000 people confirmed as HIV/AIDS positive. The district prevalence rate is 12.5 per cent. The most affected areas in the district are the major market centres of Kiritiri, Makutano, Ishiara and Siakago, where the main economic activities are concentrated. The disease has made the district poorer than before as a lot of resources and time are devoted to the care and treatment of the infected.

The effects of HIV/AIDS in the district are increased number of orphans who lack proper care and which results in increased burden at the family level and stress for the extended families as the old are left to take care of the young children while some families are headed by children; increased cost of medical services which in many cases is unaffordable given that most families are poor; increase bed occupancy by HIV/AIDS patients, increased infant and child mortality rates in the district; and rise in school dropouts because many children have lost parents who normally meet the cost of education.

There is loss of skilled manpower as most people affected are in the productive age between 25-45 years. This has led to decline in economic output in the district because of reduced workforce, family income, food and other basic necessities.

Measures that the district plans to put in place during the plan period to curb the HIV/AIDS pandemic include strengthening advocacy through community awareness campaigns, encouraging community participation in the fight against HIV/AIDS through Community Based Organizations and encouraging the use of preventive measures like proper use of condoms. Others include treatment and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, ensuring proper methods of safe blood transfusion, establishing sentinel surveillance centres, discouraging retrogressive cultural behaviours that promote the spread of HIV/AIDS like Female Genital Mutilation and widow inheritance, encouraging faithfulness to one sexual partner and abstaining from sex until marriage.

### **2.4.4 Gender Inequality**

Gender concerns have a crucial bearing on the nature and extent of economic growth. Statistics and research have proved that women generally bear the brunt of poverty more than men. The population of women in Mbeere during the 1999 census was 89,068 representing 52.15 per cent, while at the start of this Plan period this will be 95,202 accounting for 52.1 per cent. However, despite this slightly higher numbers than men, they are in most cases disadvantaged in economic development.

The problems facing the Mbeere women include lack of participation in decision-making, limited access to resources for example men in the district generally hold title deeds to land. Therefore women cannot access credit using title deeds as collateral to set up

income generating projects. The women also have limited access to information on how to improve their welfare. At the same time, women are the most productive group especially in agriculture as they devote much of their time farming while men spend their time on less productive activities. In addition, reproductive activities consume a substantial part of time for women. Preference for the boy child as opposed to the girl child education in the district is prevalent. Cultural practices such, as early marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) are other problems, which disadvantage the Mbeere women.

During this Plan period, efforts will be made to reduce gender disparity especially with regard to decision-making in development and environmental issues. The district will also facilitate women to have greater access to resources such as land. The current Land Reform Review is expected to enable women achieve this goal. To increase food security and poverty reduction in the district, the agricultural and other extension workers will focus their attention on women. Capacity building will be undertaken to empower women to increase their knowledge and enable them to make informed choices. Traditional cultures that restrict women in major decision-making will be discouraged. To optimally address gender issues, the district will, as much as possible, maintain and use data for planning that is gender disaggregated.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

The major disasters that frequently occur in the district are drought and famine. Drought in the district is persistent as rainfall is often either uncertain or inadequate to support agricultural and livestock development activities. A high level of deforestation in the district is a cause of drought. During the Plan period, introduction of appropriate indicators (early warning systems) to assist in monitoring environmental changes such as drought will be put in place, rehabilitation of grazing land with indigenous grass and shrub species to ensure availability of dry season fodder while introduction of fruit trees on farms will ensure a regular cash flow to the farmers even during drought periods. Intensification of agricultural extension services with a view to improving farm management, mobilization of the community to improve the poor road network, sensitising people to work hard and to avoid over dependence on relief food and promotion of drought crops are some of the other measures that will be introduced during the Plan period to curb adverse effects of drought and famine in the district.

#### **2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management**

Mbeere is a semi arid district, therefore the issue of environmental conservation is very important. Some of the problems identified as associated with environmental degradation in the district include high levels of deforestation and land degradation. Due to prolonged drought many indigenous trees have been cut down for charcoal burning. Land clearing for agriculture has also caused deforestation in several parts of the district. There is also low survival rate of planted seedlings due to termite attack, drought and destruction by livestock. If these problems persist during the Plan period, then land degradation will continue and this will eventually lead to a decline in soil fertility, increased denudation, shortage of trees and therefore environmental degradation.

During the Plan period, appropriate measures will be put in place to conserve environment in the district by protecting water catchment areas, increasing protection and Conservation of indigenous forests, especially the Kiangombe Forest through control of timber harvesting and charcoal burning, establishment of trees nurseries in each of the locations, strengthening Rural Afforestation Extension Programmes, protecting river banks and hills to ensure that there is no land degradation through deforestation and water pollution in the existing rivers.

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#### 2.4.4 Environmental Conservation and Management

There is a serious threat to the environment in the district. Therefore the issue of environmental conservation. Some of the problems identified as associated with environmental degradation in the district include: loss of indigenous forest and land degradation. The district has a rich natural resource base and the loss of these resources will be a serious threat to the environment. The district has a rich natural resource base and the loss of these resources will be a serious threat to the environment. The district has a rich natural resource base and the loss of these resources will be a serious threat to the environment.

This chapter maps out priority measures that Mbeere District will undertake in the effort to reduce poverty and promote economic growth and development. The chapter has been prepared in conformity with the PRSP Consultative process completed earlier. The sectors analysed include: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology, and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) has spelt out key strategies and policies for poverty reduction. Its formulation involved collection of the views from all the stakeholders particularly the poor through broad consultative forums starting from the grass root levels. The consultative meetings were held in the four divisions of the district. The final District Consultative Forum ranked the priorities and strategies which are detailed in each of sector as what the district would like to achieve during the Plan period in order to meet the PRSP objective of reducing the incidences of poverty at the household level and at the same time promoting sustainable and rapid economic growth.

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.1.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

To realise the sector's vision and mission, the district will seek to develop and provide sufficient and safe water for domestic and agricultural use while carefully undertaking planning, conservation and utilization of available water resources; implement a comprehensive and all inclusive agricultural and livestock extension and training programme that is community demand driven; provide informal and formal credit facilities for investments in production and acquisition of land, farm inputs and other production factors; promote and establish linkages with research, development and dissemination institutions for production of suitable crop varieties, livestock breeds, fish species and agro-forestry technologies for the district; speed up land demarcation, survey work and settlement of land disputes; and strengthen and promote viable and sustainable cooperative movement to support agricultural marketing and other related activities while mobilizing the available rural savings in the formal and informal sectors for increased income and employment creation.

#### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development is the dominant sector in Mbeere economy. It employs over 80 per cent of the total labour force in the district and the majority of this 80 per cent are women folk. The sector contributes over 60 per cent of the total domestic products from the district. The sector also contributes about 45 per cent of the government revenue in the district from sale of agricultural, livestock and tree products.

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter maps out priority measures that Mbeere District will undertake in the effort to reduce poverty and promote economic growth and development. The chapter has been prepared in conformity with the PRSP Consultative process completed earlier. The sectors analysed include: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

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### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

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There are cottage industries and other industrial activities in the districts where the sector contributes over 50 per cent of the raw materials. The sector contributes over 90 per cent of the total food requirements in the district. During the drought period, which result in frequent crop failures, the livestock and fish products acted as a major source of food. Fish and fish products create informal employment to some 350 fishermen and 500 fish traders with a production of about 300 metric tonnes valued at Kshs. 6 million per year.

The cooperative movement organize the farmers and communities into groups that assist the members to overcome their major production problems and enjoy economies of large-scale production. Cooperatives have also assisted in mobilizing the rural savings with a total share capital of Kshs. 1,357,875 and average annual turn over of Kshs. 2,469,245.00.

The sector plays a major role in conservation of natural environment and maintaining land productivity for sustainable production of food, livestock, fish and tree products as well as their security. The sector is also concerned with registration of land parcels and issuance of land title deeds that can be used as development loan security.

The sector provides safe water for domestic, livestock and agriculture use and therefore, contributes to improvement in health status of the district population as well as increased livestock and agricultural production.

#### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

In the implementation of the Plan, different stakeholders will play specific roles. The Government Departments will provide extension services; introduce new technologies and seed varieties to increase livestock and agriculture production and also cater for funding of selected projects and programmes.

The private sector will undertake investments in agro-processing, horticultural crops, provision of Artificial Insemination clinical and extension services in collaboration with the government.

The Non-governmental Organisations will provide capacity building and empowerment of the community, and credit facilities, while the CBOs, will participate in community mobilization and management of projects. The donors will work in partnership with the government in funding the proposed projects and programmes.

#### 3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase crop production; Improve food security.	Low prices; Lack of appropriate technology; Low quality seeds; Lack of food banks in the district.	Increase hectareage under crop cultivation; Intensify agricultural extension services; Include indigenous food crops and set up seed banks in the district.

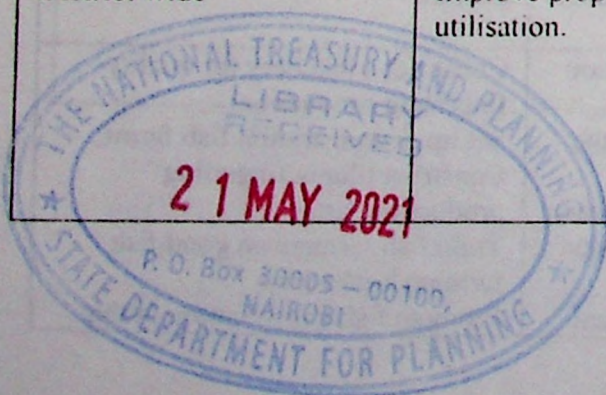
Research and Development	Increase nutritional status at house hold level; Reduce post harvest losses; Sustainable rainwater harvesting.	Inadequate protein rich foods at households level; Poor grain storage methods and post harvest processing including poor storage structures; Failure of community to harvest rainwater.	Increase soya beans hectareage Train farmers on better grain storage methods; Train communities on rainwater harvesting.
Livestock Development	Improve livestock production.	Prevalence of livestock diseases.	Control pests and livestock diseases.
Rural Water Supply	Provision of adequate potable water for domestic and livestock use.	Inadequate supply of potable water for domestic use, irrigation and livestock consumption.	Improving, expanding and rehabilitating the existing water supplies; Sinking more boreholes; Protecting wells and springs.
Environment	Re-afforestation. Forest Conservation.	De-afforestation due to charcoal burning and cultivation; Pressure from the community on forest products and cultivation.	Promote agro-forestry; Establish tree nurseries in all the divisions; Training and sensitisation of the community to appreciate the importance of the forest.
Co-operative Development	Reviving Co-operative movement	Poor management of co-operative societies.	Educate the Mbeere community on the economic benefits of co-operative societies.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Demarcation and adjudication of Miwea Settlement Scheme; Issuance of title deeds at the district headquarters.	Disagreement between the beneficiaries; No land registry in the district.	Screening of the beneficiaries so that the allocations benefit the locals; Land registry to be opened in Siakago and later in all the divisions.
Food Security	Establish food banks and seed banks at all levels in the district.	Lack of food and seed banks in the district; Lack of funds.	Introduction of indigenous food crops; Set up food and seed banks; Solicit for funds.
Irrigation Development	Development of irrigation farming in the district.	Land terrain, poverty; Lack of funds; Drought making rivers dry early before the rain season.	Train farmers on irrigation farming; Intensify extension services.
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	Setting up of agricultural and other financial institutions in the district.	Poverty within the community; Lack of cash crops; Poor infrastructure such as road network.	Encourage local and outside investors; Revive agricultural cooperative investments; Open financial institutions.
Agricultural Marketing	Reviving Agricultural Cooperative Societies.	Lack of markets; Poor prices on agricultural produce; Poor communication network; Lack of accessibility to market information poverty.	Revive cooperative movements; Provide good prices on agricultural produce; Open agro-oriented small scale industries; Open financial institutions in the district.
Fisheries	Improvement of fish production and marketing.	Low fish production in the district; Low funding by the government; Lack of fishing gears; Prolonged droughts which lead to fluctuations in dam	Construct a hatchery for quality fingerling production; Set up demonstration fish farms; Construct tilapia fingerling production farm; Train fish farmers on good fish farming husbandry; Promote fish consumption in the

		levels and loss of fishing grounds; Poor nutrition status.	community; Construct a trout hatchery for quality fingerling production.
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### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Increase production, food security and higher incomes.	1,600 farms to be planned per year; 1000 farmers to be trained during field days; 36 collaborators at district level and 160 at divisional level to be sensitised; 400 common interest groups members to be trained per year; 30 staff members to be trained per year.	Development of farm specific action plans for increased crop production; Organise field days; Train farmers.
Eastern Province Horticultural and Traditional Food Crops Project Evurore Division	Improve small holders incomes and food security; Create employment opportunities.	Irrigate 100 Hectares in Ishiara Kathigi Scheme; Increase production of high value food crops by 100%.	Rehabilitation of Ishiara/Kathigi Irrigation Scheme and traditional food crops development and promotion.
Small Holders Mechanisation Programme (SHMP) District wide	Increase arable land under cultivation.	Envisaged to reach small-scale farmers at all levels in the district.	Avail alternative viable and sustainable non-motorised farm power to small holder farmers; Acquisition of small holders farm mechanisation technologies through design, testing, development and adaptation; Training draft animals and farmers.
Small Irrigation Scale Development Programme (SSIDP) District wide	Increase productivity through irrigated Agriculture; Increase employment and income at household level. Increase food security.	Identifying 4 individual pump fed schemes per year during the Plan period; Identifying 4 surface irrigation schemes during the plan period; Training 1,680 farmers on irrigated agriculture.	Training and evaluating a surface irrigation project in each division per year; Implementation of 4 individual pump fed schemes per district/year; Implementation of one (1) surface irrigation scheme per division/year.
Indigenous Vegetable Development Project District wide	To improve nutritional status at household level; Generate income; Enhance food security.	Attain on hectareage of 30Ha in the district through 120 farmers growing ¼Ha of amaranthus in the district	Bulking of amaranthus; On farm demonstrations; Training of farmers on husbandry and preservation.
Fruit Crops Extension Project District wide	Enhance food production; Improve farm incomes; Improve proper land utilisation.	Increase hectareage under fruit crops by 100 Ha by involving 500 farmers to plant fruit crops covering 1/5 <sup>th</sup> of an Ha each year.	Develop an area specific extension package for fruit crops; Training on pest and disease control; Training on post harvest handling transportation and packaging; Training farmers on building and grafting.



Fruit Trees and Vegetable Seeds Multiplication Project District wide	Improve nutritional status and incomes at household level.	Establish 4 community nurseries one per division with a capacity of 10, 000 seedlings per season; 4 mather orchards to be established.	
Oil Seeds Production and Processing Project (OPPP) District wide	Increase farmers income at household level; Employment creation; Enhance nutritional status at household level; Agro-industry development	Increase acreage under oil crops by 50 ha per year; Establish 5 oil processing sub-centres in the district per year; Establish 5 oil seeds processing sub-centres per annum.	Wareness creation on product potential and uses of oil/seeds and their products; Acquisition of milling and processing facilities; Training of farmers on production, milling and processing; Establishment of oil seed processing sub-centres.
Soya Beans Project District wide	Enhance nutritional status, incomes and food security at household level.	Increase hectarage under soya beans by 50 Ha annually; 20 farmers to be trained annually.	Awareness creation on soya beans farming; Training farmers on production, processing and utilization; Formation of marketing strategies.
Small Scale Fruit and Vegetable Processing Project District wide	Increase nutritional status, incomes and employment opportunities at household level.	20 farmers group to be trained annually; 2 tonnes of processed products annually; 40 solar driers to be purchased.	Acquisition of solar driers; Awareness creation; Training farmers on processing of fruits such as mangoes, paw paws, and the their avocados..... And their nutritional values; Formation of marketing strategies.
Farm Planning Management and Marketing District wide	Improve incomes of small scale farmers.	80-90% of farmers to be sensitised on record keeping and farm plans and layout.	Farmers Tours; Training on record keeping, farm planning layouts and marketing of crop and animal produce strategies; Farm demonstrations.
Cotton Development Project District wide	Increase farmers income through increased through increased arrearage under cotton and better crop husbandry.	Increase acreage under cotton in the district by 100%.	Bulking; Extension services; Marketing Strategies; Construction of buying sheds.
Improvement of Traditional Grains Storage District wide	Reduce post harvest loses.	Train 30 farmers groups per year through demonstrations; Set up improved traditional grain storage; Demonstration sites in 10 farmers farms per year.	Creation of awareness of losses due to poor post-harvest management; Improvement of traditional grain storage structures and methods; Training of farmers on early harvesting and flat form drying to reduce the high grain infestation in the field.
Rain Water Harvesting for Crop Production (RWHCP) District wide	Enhance crop production; Reduce frequent crop failure due to poor unreliable rainfall; Increase food security.	Increase crop yields to 50%; Avail tools and equipment for rainwater harvesting to 100 farmers per year.	Awareness creation on rain water harvesting methods; Demonstration on rainwater harvesting methods.

**A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Rural Water Supply**

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Construction Siakago District Headquarters, Evurore, Mwea and Gachoka Divisions	Improve efficiency and performance.	Construction completed by 2008.	Completion of the office block at Siakago District Headquarters; Construct divisional headquarters at Karaba Ishiara and Gachoka.
Kune Water Project Evurore Division	Sustain health and livestock production.	More than 3,500 people will have access to safe water.	Laying of distribution lines and development of the remaining springs; Training of the management committees.
Gangara Water Project Siakago Division	Sustain health and livestock production.	More than 5, 000 people will have access to safe water.	Construction of an additional intake and laying of distribution lines.
Makima Water Project Mwea Division	Sustain health and livestock production.	To achieve the expected yield of 425m <sup>3</sup> /day.	Replacement of pumping units and Laying of extra pipeline.
Ena/Siakago Water Supply Siakago and Gachoka Divisions	Improve community health and welfare.	Distribution to all rural and urban areas for domestic; Livestock and industrial use.	To rehabilitate the distribution network and laying 6 line from Riandu storage tanks to Siakago District Headquarters.
Ishiara Water Supply Evurore Division	Reduce distance to improve community health and welfare.	Complete the project by 2008	Installation of 10 mainline from intake to the main storage tank 4 km long; Rehabilitate the distribution network.
Kanyuambora Water supply (Partially operational) Evurore Division)	Reduce distance to safe water to promote community health and welfare.	Complete the project by 2008	Rehabilitation of intake; Install parallel 150mm gravity main to Kanyuambora market; Construct a 90m <sup>3</sup> storage tank Improvement of the distribution network.
Gathiga Gaceru Water project Evurore Division	Promote community health and welfare.	Complete the project by 2008	Rehabilitation of intake, mainline and distribution lines; Rehabilitation of storage tank.
Kirie Water Project Siakago Division	Reduce distance to promote community health and welfare.	Complete the project by 2008.	Development of Kiigi Spring and laying of gravity line to serve more people.
Kamarandi Rock Catchment Siakago Division	Promote community health and welfare.	Complete by 2008.	Rehabilitation of storage tank, water- tapping walls, cattle trough and the public stand post required construction of additional storage tank.
Kirie Water Project Evurore and Siakago Division	Control of water borne diseases; Improve community health; Reduce distance to safe water.	Complete by 2008.	Develop the spring; Laying of gravity line 1.5 km from source to existing storage tank; Installation of distribution lines to serve more people.

**B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ena/Siakago Water Supply Siakago Division	1	Safeguard community health and welfare.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 4 Kms.	Lay a direct line from Riandu tanks to the District Headquarters – Siakago. <b>Justification:</b> No adequate water supply in the division for domestic and livestock use.
Gachoka Water Project Gachoka Division	2	Safeguard community health and welfare.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 4 km.	To construct an intake along Kiye river. Installation of a 225mm diameter gravity line to connect the existing network. <b>Justification:</b> No adequate water supply in the district for domestic and livestock use.

Karaba water Project Mwea Division	3	Safeguard community health and welfare.	Reduce distance to safe water to less than 4 km.	Construct an intake along river Kyamindi; Lay a 315mm diameter mainline the proposed intake to a storage tank at Wamumu junction. <b>Justification:</b> No adequate water supply in the district for both domestic and livestock consumption.
Boreholes and Dams District wide	4	To alleviate water shortage in all divisions.	Increase water supply for domestic and livestock by end of Plan period.	Drill, develop and construct 15 boreholes and 6 dams. <b>Justification:</b> This will save time in search of water and contribute to poverty reduction.
Rural Afforestation and Re-Afforestation Programme	5	Promote Agro-Forestry; Reduce soil erosion during rain seasons.	Establish tree nurseries in all the divisions.	Establishing tree seedling nurseries. <b>Justification:</b> To prevent further soil degradation and introduced farmers to agro-forestry to enhance their incomes.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Disease/Pest Control District wide	Improve livestock productivity.	Improve production through a healthy pest free herd.	Vaccination of accusable diseases; Increase fodder acreage.
Tsetse/Trypanosomiasis Control District wide	Improve livestock productivity	Reduce incidence of trypanosomosis by 50%.	Spraying of infected areas.
Artificial Insemination District wide	Improve livestock productivity	Increase milk and meat production by 50%.	Open more farmers self help; Offer A.I services; Sensitise individuals to open A.I centres.
Meat Inspection District wide	Safeguard consumers' health.	Have meat inspected at centres/homes in the district; Have animals inspected before slaughter; Improve meat transport.	Construction of up-to-date slaughter houses in major markets; Train flayers and other meat handlers.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	Improve income generation and employment.	Construct bandas by 2008.	Construct bandas.
Veterinary Clinical Services District wide	Improve livestock production and farmers' income.	Treat all sick animals; Quarantine for those notifiable animal treatment.	Maintenance of healthy herd.
Tick Control District wide	Improve livestock production and farmers' income.	Improve dipping rate to 50%; Reduce the tick borne diseases by 50%.	Train dip committees; Repair dips; Supply of subsidised acaricide.
Completion and Equipping District Headquarters	Improve staff performance and efficiency.	1 office block constructed	Completion of office block by 2008.

### B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Equipping District Diagnostic Centre at the District Headquarters	1	Improve livestock production.	Complete construction by 2008.	Conduct clinical diagnosis Process of pack samples for transmission to major investigation labs; Test for drug sensitivity. <b>Justification:</b>

				There is no diagnostic centre at the district.
Establishing Departmental Pharmacy at the District and Divisional Headquarters	2	Improve staff performance in diagnosis.	Pharmacy established by 2008.	Stock drugs at subsidised prices. <b>Justification:</b> No department pharmacy.
Small Livestock Project District wide	3	Enhance livestock production	Boost livestock production by 2008	Initiation of Project. <b>Justification:</b> Farmers incomes will be improved.
Roof water Catchment and Storage Facilities District Headquarters	4	Provide water for use in the office and laboratory.	Reduce water shortage at the District Headquarters.	Construction of water tank; Installation of gutters; Installation of pipes. <b>Justification:</b> No water at the district office.
Beef and Dairy Improvement Project District wide	5	Raise farmers' income.	10 breeding beef bulls introduced; 8 fodder bulking sites per year in order to improve pastures by 30%; Train 800 farmers each financial year.	Procure breeding bulls; Training of farmers on better livestock management, seed bulking and improvement of pastures. <b>Justification:</b> Increased household income and nutrition status.
Livestock Improvement Project District wide	6	Enhancement of food security and improvement of farmers income.	Introduce 50 breeding bucks, does rams and ewes each financial year.	Procure breeding, stock and train farmers. <b>Justification:</b> Household nutrition and income standards will be raised
Establishment of Community Drug Users Association and Pharmacies District wide	7	Improve livestock production; Raise farmers income.	Established by 2008.	Registration and Establishment of the Association. <b>Justification:</b> Farmers incomes and standards will be raised.
Beekeeping Development Project District wide	8	Increase food security and improvement of farmers' income.	Introduce 50 KTBH each financial year; Install one (1) honey refinery in the district during the plan period and train 800 farmers in each financial year on beekeeping.	Procure KTBH and honey harvesting gear. <b>Justification:</b> Project will help in the diversification of sources of incomes.
Poultry Development Project District wide	9	Food security and improvement of farmers' income through poultry production.	Introduce 500 cockerels and pullets in each financial year and train 800 farmers each financial year.	Improvement of local poultry through upgrading. <b>Justification:</b> Incomes and nutrition status will be improved
Livestock Marketing Project District wide	10	Food security and improvement of farmers income.	Collect data from all nine (9) livestock markets for analysis and dissemination; Rehabilitate and develop all sale yards; 1 marketing co-operative society or 1 self-help group to be formed each financial year.	Collection and dissemination of market information to market participants; Rehabilitation of sales yards; Formation of co-operative societies and self help groups. <b>Justification:</b> Improve marketing of livestock production.
Fish Farming District wide	11	Improve nutrition status and income.	Improve current status of fisheries regulations	Purchase two 18 HP Yamaha out boat engines,

			by 80% in all the five Tana River dams.	one fibreglass boat and one boat transport trailer. <b>Justification:</b> Increase sources of income and nutritional levels which are low in the district.
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## B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Oil seeds Production and Processing District Wide	1	Increase farmers income at house hold level; Employment creation.	Increase acreage under oil crops by 50 Ha per year.	Farmers' education. <b>Justification:</b> Less than 10% of the farmers in the district grow oil crops; There is ready market for the product.
Rain Water Harvesting for Crop Production (RWHCP) District wide	2	Enhance food security.	Increase crop yields, by 50 per cent annually.	Training farmers on rain water harvesting using improved equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Inadequate and poor distribution of rainfall remains one single major factor limiting crop production in the district.
Improvement of Traditional Grain Storage District wide	3	Demonstration sites in 10 farmers farms per year.	Train 30 farmers groups per year; Reduce post harvest losses of grains currently at 20 per cent to 5-10 per cent.	Creation of awareness of losses due to poor post harvest management of grains; Training of farmers on early harvesting and platform drying to reduce high grain infestation in the field; Set up improved traditional grain storage. <b>Justification:</b> The district is prone to high post harvest losses, estimated at between 20-30% of produced grains being lost due to poor storage methods and management.
Farm Planning Management and Marketing District wide	4	To improve incomes of small scale farmers.	To sensitise 80-90 per cent farmers in the district to keep good records of their agricultural produce.	Farmers tours and training farmers on record keeping for both crop and livestock products; Marketing aspects of crop and livestock products. <b>Justification:</b> Farmers in the district have little knowledge on farm management.
Cotton Development Project District wide	5	Increase income of cotton farmers through increased acreage and better crop husbandry practices.	Increase acreage under cotton cultivation by 100 per cent.	Bulking extension services; Marketing construction of buying sheds. <b>Justification:</b> Project will increase cotton income by 60 per cent
Farm Level Applied Research Methods District wide	6	Empower farmers with relevant skills on soil and water conservation and water harvesting.	All farmers in the district.	Soil and water conservation and water harvesting. <b>Justification:</b> The project will take over from National Soil and Water Conservation project..
Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme (SSIDP) District wide	7	Awareness creation on irrigated agriculture; Increase areas under irrigation.	Train 1,680 farmers on irrigated agriculture.	Identify and evaluate a surface irrigation project per division per year. <b>Justification:</b> Mbeere district has a lot of potential in irrigated agriculture which is not tapped; There are 5 permanent rivers criss-crossing the district; The potential for irrigation is over 2,000



				ha.
Indigenous Vegetable Development Project District wide	8	To improve nutritional status at farm level all the year; Generate income.	To attain an hecterage of 30 Ha in the district through 120 farmers growing ¼ Ha of amaranthus in the district.	Bulking of amaranthus; On farm demos; Training of farmers on crop husbandry and preservation. <b>Justification:</b> The indigenous vegetables can do well in Mbeere District without irrigation.
Small Scale Fruit and Vegetable Processing Project District wide	9	Avail fruits and vegetables of nutritional level throughout the year; Increase farmers' income at household level; Employment creation.	20 farmer groups will be trained per year; Purchase 40 solar driers for the groups.	Awareness creation; Acquisition of processing facilities e.g. solar driers; Training farmers on processing of various fruits i.e. mangoes, paw paws, avocados, vegetables i.e. tomatoes amaranths, kales, cow peas leaves; Training farmers on nutritional value of fruits and vegetables; Formation of market strategies. <b>Justification:</b> During the peak harvest of fruit there is normally a surplus supply of fruits and vegetables, which go to waste. The project will be able to locally process the surplus produce for longer storage and use during the off-season period.

### B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Cotton Marketing Support Project District wide	1	Improve the marketing of cotton by small scale farmers; Increase cotton farmers income.	Conducting 3 seminars/workshops per society per year in all divisions for management committees and members; Provide societies with credit facilities.	Reviving of collapsed cotton marketing societies; Training and management committees and members; Provision of credit facilities. <b>Justification:</b> Cotton Cooperative Societies in the district have collapsed.
Horticultural Development and Marketing Project District wide	2	Harness the marketing of horticultural products to avoid wastage; Boost small-scale farmers income and employment opportunities.	Organising one (1) pre-cooperative information for potential farmers per division; Start one horticultural marketing society per division.	Organise farmers into an horticultural cooperative society; Train management committee on management skills; Storage and grading facilities; Revolving fund for farm inputs and working capital. <b>Justification:</b> No marketing sacco for Horticultural crops in the district.
Tobacco Support Project District wide	3	To ensure tobacco farmers have savings facilities.	Start a rural savings and credit society for all tobacco growing farmers; One seminar workshop per quarter to train management committees and members.	Education on rural savings and credit society SACCOs; Training committee members on management skills and cooperative matters. <b>Justification:</b> No tobacco support project
Fish Marketing Support Project Kiambeere, Kamburu and Masinga Dams	4	To ensure an organised marketing channel for fishermen to	Organise one workshop per quarter per year for management committee and	Carry pre-cooperative information on fish marketing; Provide credit facilities for working capital and setting up of a revolving fund. <b>Justification:</b>

		avoid exploitation by middlemen to farm fish marketing society.	members.	No. fish marketing Sacco.
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**B: New Project Priorities: Lands and Settlement**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Mwea Settlement Scheme	1	To settle the landless local people.	To issue all the concerned with land certificates.	Surveying demarcation and allocation of plots. <b>Justification:</b> The scheme has not been demarcated.
Construction of Land Registry Office Siakago Division	2	To ensure that the services are offered to the wananchi with ease.	All concerned to be issued with title deeds with ease.	Construction of a modern Land Registry. <b>Justification:</b> There is an urgent need for land registry in the district as the people are served in Embu.

**B: New Project Proposals: Environment**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Establishment of Tree Nurseries All Divisions	1	To raise ceremonial tree seedlings; Provide tree seedlings during the National Tree Planting days; Promote agro-forestry in the district.	Have a tree seedling nursery in each division.	To replace the existing one. <b>Justification:</b> There is no tree nursery at the District Headquarters to meet the increasing demand of seedlings.
Intensive on Farm Afforestation District wide	2	To control soil erosion.	All farmers will benefit in the provision of wood products as well as soil conservation.	Afforestation and re-afforestation of all steep hills. <b>Justification:</b> There is need to put in place conservation measures and reclaim the eroded sites.
Construction of Office in Division Siakago	3	Provide district and field officers with modern office buildings.	4 Offices will be Constructed; One for each division.	To provide office for the District Headquarters and divisional officers. <b>Justification:</b> The department has no divisional offices.

**B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds All Divisions	1	Enhance fish production; Increase nutritional status and incomes at household level.	Have a fish demonstration pond in each division.	Construction of fish demonstration ponds training of fish farmers. <b>Justification:</b> To encourage more people to venture into fish farming.
Trout Development	2	Increase fish production; Create employment;	Blocking all Front rivers originating from Mt. Kenya.	Surveying and feasibility studies; Purchase of equipment; Education on fishing. <b>Justification:</b>

		Increase nutritional status.		This is a high-income fish variety and farmers can benefit from increased production. It can also support tourism through establishment of fishing camps.
Fish Marketing Support Project	3	Enhance fish production and marketing ; Create employment.	Establish one (1) marketing Sacco during the Plan period.	Pre-cooperative education and registration. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the shelf life of fish products and profitability of fishing by introducing under market opportunities.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Demarcation and Adjudication of Mwea Settlement Scheme	1	Issue Title Deeds to the beneficiaries.	Demarcation and adjudication of the whole scheme.	Demarcation, adjudication and issue of land to the beneficiaries. <b>Justification:</b> Issuance of title deeds will provide collateral for development loans and this improve agricultural and livestock production in the district.
Construction of Land Registry at Siakago	2	Minimise expenses of going to Embu.	Have a Land Registry constructed in Siakago during the Plan period.	Construction of a Land Registry. <b>Justification:</b> This will bring services closer to the people.
Adjudication of Gichiche Riachina and Kasarani Sections	3	To issue of Title Deeds to beneficiary.	Have all sections adjudicated during Plan period.	Adjudication of the concerned sections. <b>Justification:</b> These sections have not been adjudicated and will benefit from the issuance of title deeds.

**3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector depends on the support of other sectors to be able to attain its stated vision and mission. The development of good roads and communication infrastructure will boost the marketing and opening of more areas for agricultural production.

The Trade Tourism and Industries Sector provide market outlets for the agricultural products either for direct consumption or as raw materials for industrial processing. The sector also facilitates procurement of inputs for agricultural production.

Human Resource Development sector provides the technical skills and labour for production, utilization, processing and marketing of agricultural products. All sector's activities can only be undertaken if there is conducive environment in matters of security, law and order as well as relevant government policy guidelines.

The Information Communication Technology Sectors provide information about markets and technology to support production in Agricultural and Rural Development Sector.

## 3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will open up and upgrade to gravel standards roads in areas with potential for increased socio-economic development as a way of promoting overall economic development and hence contributing to poverty reduction.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will facilitate the marketing of the agricultural products and the creation of job opportunities and hence increase the socio-economic development by opening up of road network. The strengthening and survival of small-scale industries rely on this sector and also plays an important role in opening up of the district to the outside world.

### 3.2.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The government is responsible for all policy matters relating to all the roads in the district for the management of the classified roads system. It also funds road construction and provide technical support.

The donors will financially support the government and also assist in setting up the donor road sector secretariat. Currently, the donors are financing the Roads 2000 Programme in the district. The private sector will be contracted to undertake road construction. Finally, the civil society provides labour.

### 3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Maintenance and improvement of all classified roads network; Opening up of feeder roads.	Insufficient funds; Weather conditions; Insufficient technical resources e.g. supervisory vehicles; Poor terrain.	Annual routine maintenance programme; Contracting to private sector works; Using locally available material and other resources (e.g. labour).
Energy Sector	Rural Electrifications Programme.	Lack of funds.	Follow-up with KPLC with a view to extending power lines to all divisions.
Telecommunication	Provision of telephone facilities in all the divisions; Extend STDS facilities to all	District Topography	Telkom (Kenya) to be requested to enhance their services in the district;

	markets; Introduce mobile phone coverage.		Kencell and Safaricom to be requested to extend their coverage to Siakago District Headquarters.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of existing water supplies to cover more areas; Drill develops and constructs boreholes and dams in all the divisions; Protection of water sources.	Lack of funds for implementation of water projects; Pollution of water sources; Non-gazettement of water shed areas.	Extension of existing pipes; Protection of catchments areas; Solicit for enough funds from the GOK and other donors; Gazettement of water shed areas.
Buildings	Community to access low cost housing schemes.	Lack of cost effective materials for buildings.	Use of locally available materials for buildings; Avail affordable designs and mortgage facilitates; Lower cost of building materials; Sensitise the people on need for descent houses.
Local Government Mbeere County Council	Provision of better services to the community.	Insufficient funds; Insufficient staff for supervisory services, e.g. Revenue collection.	Intensify Revenue collection.
Urbanization	Provision of infrastructural facilities to Siakago Town and Ishiara, Kiritiri and Makutano markets.	Inadequate basic infrastructure; Lack of initiative to investment.	Provide basic infrastructure; Promote local and foreign investors; Market district potentials.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenance of Roads District wide	To ensure that roads are passable throughout the year.	Maintain 50% of the roads per year.	Grading spot patching; Improvement of drains; Installation of culverts
Gravelling of Roads District wide	To improve inter – communication in the four divisions of the district; Improve marketing of agricultural produce.	Gravel 100% of the roads by the end of 2008.	Improvement of side drains; Installation of side drains; Installation of culverts.
Bush clearing	Improve communication	Roads to be bush cleared annually.	Clearing of bushes on the district feeder roads.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads, Energy and Telecommunications

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road Maintenance District wide	1	Promote development.	Maintenance of roads annually.	Opening up drainage systems, bush clearing and re-establishment of the road chamber. <b>Justification:</b> Most of the roads are earth roads.
Spot Improvement District wide	2	Promote economic development.	Smooth communication in the whole district network.	Installation of new culverts; Rehabilitation of existing culverts, spot gravelling; Provision of alternative surfacing over a limited distance, full road reconstruction over a limited

				distance; Bridge/drift rehabilitation. <b>Justification:</b> Most of the roads are not gravelled.
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	3	Stimulate growth and employment.	4 divisions.	Installation of power lines to the divisions. <b>Justification:</b> Improve rural livelihood and incomes.
Expanding Telephone Network District wide	4	Enhancing communication network for economic growth.	80% coverage of the district.	Expand mobile coverage; Increase no. of telephone lines; Increase no. of telephone booths. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes:**

**Mbeere County Council**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Fencing of Council Markets District wide	Improve Revenue collection.	Fencing of markets by 2008.	Fencing of council markets.
Purchase of Modern Office Equipment	Increase staff efficiency.	Equipment bought by 2008.	Purchase of equipment.
Purchase of Stock Yard at Kiritiri Market Gachoka Division.	To improve Revenue collection.	Stock Yard purchased by 2008.	Purchase of stock yard.
Grading of Roads at Siakago, Ishiara and Kiritiri Markets	Provide better service to the people.	Roads graded by 2008.	Grading of roads.
Culvert Moulding	Improve road network.	Culverts moulded and installed by 2008.	Culvert moulding.
Purchase of Revenue Vehicle	Improve revenue collection.	Vehicle purchased by 2008.	Purchase of vehicle.
Improvement of Water Supply	Provision of better services and clean water of human consumption.	Provide clean water by 2008.	Provision and improvement of water supply.
Sinking of Boreholes at Kiritiri and Makutano Markets	To provide enough water to people; Improve sanitation.	Boreholes sunk by 2008.	Sinking of Boreholes.
Grading of Feeder Roads	Improve road infrastructure.	Feeder roads graded by 2008.	Grading of feeder roads.
Renovation of Existing Council Offices	Provide adequate accommodation to Council staff; Enhance efficiency and morale.	Offices renovated by 2008.	Renovation of offices.

**B: New Project Proposals:**

**Mbeere County Council**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Council Offices	1	Increase efficiency and a conducive working environment.	Offices constructed by 2008.	Construction of new offices <b>Justification:</b> Current offices are inadequate.
Public Cemetery	2	Disposal of unclaimed bodies.	Cemetery established by 2008.	Establishment of cemetery. <b>Justification:</b> No cemetery at Siakago Market currently.
Water Borne Toilets	3	Improve sanitation.	Water borne toilets established by 2008.	Construction of water borne toilets.

Siakago, Kiritiri and Makutano Towns				<b>Justification:</b> No waterborne toilets in the centres.
Construction of Sheds Siakago Ishiara, Kiriti and Makutano	4	Improve Revenue collection; Provision of services to people.	Sheds established by 2008.	Establishment of market sheds. <b>Justification:</b> No market sheds at the centres.
Construction of Slaughter Houses Siakago and Kiritiri Towns	5	Provision of services to the community.	Slaughter houses constructed by 2008.	Construction of slaughterhouse. <b>Justification:</b> No slaughterhouses at the centres.
Construction of Bus Parks at Siakago, Ishiara and Kiritiri.	6	Provision of services to the people; Improve council revenue collection.	Bus parks established by 2008.	Construction of bus parks. <b>Justification:</b> Bus Parks are not developed in these centres.

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The economic growth and poverty reduction will depend on the level of development in this sector. Transportation of agricultural produce to the market and exploitation of opportunities in tourism, trade and industry will depend on the infrastructural development. Of their concern will be the regular maintenance and improvement of major roads leading to productive areas and to other socio-economic facilities such as health centres, education facilities and major market centres.

## 3.3. TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the past Plan period the district had proposed certain targets for both finance and training of micro-enterprises under the trade and industry sector. The same was implemented for finance through the Embu Joint Loan Board Scheme where about 30 traders were given loans amounting to Kshs. 600,000.

Kenya Industrial Estates disbursed Kshs. 612,000 to twelve women groups and Ksh.430,000 to two registered companies in the district.

Training and extension services were mainly implemented under the Trade and Industrial sub-sector where funds were availed for the programme. Trade and Industry in conjunction with the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry conducted five seminars where about 140 entrepreneurs benefited.

The expectation for both finance and training were not met adequately due to low funding for both the programmes. As for finance, the Joint Loan Board Scheme is a revolving

fund whose repayment is generally poor and contribution from both the local and central government have been minimal. On the other hand Mbeere district does not have sufficient financial institutions so that credit is not easily accessible and affordability is poor. These two issues will need to be addressed during the current Plan period.

### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important to the economic development of the district in the following ways: creation of jobs within the district through establishment of industries and commercial establishments; assisting in promotion of indigenous entrepreneurs in trade and industry; creating employment opportunities and incomes thus raising the standard of living of the poor; facilitation of efficient production of high quality, competitive goods and services for local and export markets; provision of simple entrepreneurial skills by extending training to both existing and potential small and medium scale entrepreneurs through seminars and workshops; dissemination of information and sensitisation on technology; promoting diversification of activities of local entrepreneurs into commercial and industrial activities, thus adding value to agricultural produce.

### 3.3.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in this sector are members of the business community especially the private investors who provide capital and expertise. Others are the parastatals and the government. The latter facilitates the sector by providing policy guidelines, security and the necessary climate for business and commercial undertakings. The business community in the district is involved in wholesale, retail and distribution, catering, motor vehicle repairs, and transport among others.

Commercial Banks, Kenya Industrial Estates, Joint Loan Board Scheme (Trade) and other small enterprises provide the finance.

Various Government Departments i.e. Trade and Industry, Technical Training and some of the financial institutions play a key role in training the entrepreneurs on book keeping, business management and marketing skills.

The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and industry has been the spokesman of the business community in all areas of trade promotion and information, export promotion, fairs and exhibitions and unfair business practices.

### 3.3.5 Sub-sectors Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Establish small and medium industries at Siakago Town (Agro-based industries).	Poor infrastructure; Poor marketing channels; Lack of credit facilities; Lack of investments.	Induce the financial institutions to offer credit services; Encourage investment; Improve marketing information.
Trade	Improve marketing of agricultural produce.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of potential markets and marketing channels; Lack of credit facilities; Lack of collateral.	Improvement of the infrastructural facilities; Capacity building on entrepreneurship; Provision of credit facilities; Establishment of financial and non-financial institutions;



			Provide title deeds
Tourism	Develop Mwea National Reserve; Increase wildlife diversity in Mwea Game Reserve; Promote hydropower generation dams along Tana River sites for tourism attraction.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of skills to promote tourism in the district; Low diversity of wildlife in Mwea Game Reserve.	Improvement of the existing infrastructure; Market the district outside as having tourist attractions; Diversify wildlife varieties in Mwea Game Reserve.
Mining	Development of the existing stone quarries.	Lack of equipment; Lack of capital.	Encourage joint ventures in the sector.
Small Scale Industries	Acquire more plots for Jua Kali sheds; Construct permanent Jua Kali sheds.	Lack of capital; Lack of entrepreneurial skills and financing agencies; Lack of Jua Kali plots; Lack of permanent Jua Kali sheds.	Equip and develop the existing Youth Polytechnics; Liase with micro-finance institutions such as KIE for credit facilities; Collaboration with the Mbeere County Council for provision of more Jua Kali plots; Establish micro-enterprise development programme.
Financial Services	Establish Financial Institution at Siakago.	Lack of adequate customers; Poor infrastructure.	Awareness creation; Improve accessibility to credit.

### 3.3.6 Programme and Project Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Business Community District Wide	Create conditions for economic employment and income generation.	Train businessmen by 2008.	Seminars and workshops on quarterly basis in every market centre.
Joint Loan Board District wide	Create conditions for economic employment and income generation micro-enterprises.	Issue loan to applicants by 2008;	Issuing loans to small traders.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Mbeere Trade Development Joint Loan Board Programme	1	Create necessary condition for growth, employment and income generation.	Board established by 2008	Establish Board and disburse loans to small-scale entrepreneurs. <b>Justification:</b> No Joint Loan Board programme in the district.
Industrial Site Siakago Town	2	Create necessary condition for growth, employment and income generation.	Construction completed by 2008	Construction of industrial sheds. <b>Justification:</b> No industrial site at Siakago Town.
Fruit Processing Project Siakago Division	3	To add value on the product; To utilize surplus fruits during the peak seasons; Job creation.	The local investors	Drying of fruits e.g. mangoes; Juice extraction; Freezing fruits; Wine making. <b>Justification:</b> No fruit processing in the district.
Quarry	4	Promote employment;	Organise 2 pre-	Training foundation

Marketing Support Project Gachoka and Siakago Divisions		Create income.	cooperative information centres during the Plan period.	for cooperatives. <b>Justification:</b> Need for a society to market quarry products.
Honey Refinery	5	Income generation, job creation, poverty reduction.	Construction completed by 2008.	Construction of refinery. <b>Justification:</b> The district produces honey and there is no refinery.
Development of a Sport Fishing Camp at Masinga Dam	6	Creation of jobs; Generation of income.	Camp developed by 2008.	Construction of the building and furnishing the same. <b>Justification:</b> There is 5 HEP dams which have no sport fishing camps.

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkage

This sector has important linkage to agricultural development. It facilitates the utilization and processing of agricultural products. The sector performance is determined by the condition of the physical infrastructure available. In the district, there are various opportunities that exist in this sector which have not been exploited fully because of the poor state of infrastructural facilities. Without accurate and timely information, the sector cannot perform. Security, law and order as well as development of other important sectors on whose support Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector dependants will be critical.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will in collaboration with private sector, NGO's and development partners provide additional social and educational facilities in the district. It will also undertake concise extension of ECD and DECECE programmes all over the district and further sensitise the Mbeere community against negative cultural attitudes and on the need to raise completion rates. Non-formal and post-literacy education programmes will be developed to cater for both school dropouts and adult learners.

HIV/AIDS is not merely a medical issue and concern of the Ministry of Health alone. The Human Resources Development Sector has the responsibility to take action to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS among government staff, and the community in general through creation, sensitisation and awareness. Unless this is done, then economic development will lag behind.

The district will also provide technical advice to the community on matters relating to building construction technology; mobilise local community resources for self-reliance; enhance the capacity for participatory involvement in the development processes and decision making through a bottom-up approach; improve incomes, revenue and employment in order to reduce poverty through IGAs; increase coverage on awareness on effects of malnutrition to cover all divisions in the district through multi-sectoral collaboration (CBNP Programme); increase community awareness on issues relating to people with special needs and children in difficult circumstances and exploit opportunities that address the welfare of people with disabilities. This will include identification, assessment, referrals and rehabilitation.

Other measures will include integration of HIV/AIDS programme into all the sub-sector activities; improvement of sporting activities and facilities in order to tap and promote local talents; enhancing and preserving positive aspects of culture in order to facilitate behaviour change towards desired situation especially with regard to HIV/AIDS spread and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); facilitation of policies that will lead to the decline in the total fertility; and strengthening of reproductive health services and sensitising men on family planning.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human resource development facilitates the process of empowering the community to improve their well being. It strengthens the people's skills, knowledge, and ability to meet their needs; increase their productivity and potentials and enables people to improve their quality of life.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders in Human Resource Development Sector include Government, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, donors and civil society. The Government provides policy guidelines and regulations. It is also involved in the provision of favourable environment and social security, technical advice and information, capacity building and awareness creation.

CBOs are involved in identification, planning, implementation and monitoring together with other stakeholders. They also develop Community Action Plans (CAP). Private sectors contribute through provision and supplying of resources and materials. The implementations of government projects are contracted out to the private sector. Donors fund various projects in collaboration with the communities and the government. NGOs provide assistance in implementing projects in institutions, families and social community projects.

### 3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Awareness and advocacy; Home based care for the infected; Prevention of mother to child transmission; Socio-economic impact studies; Monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS activities.	Slow change in attitude and behaviour; Lack of trained HIV/AIDS Counsellors; Lack of voluntary counselling and testing centres; Lack of inter sectoral	Intensify awareness and advocacy in the right fora (barasas); Prevent mother to child transmission; Provide Home Based Care for the infected and affected;

		collaboration; Lack of funds for routine follow-up of HIV/AIDS activities; Increased numbers of HIV/AIDS orphans and Poverty at the household level.	Care for the infected and affected; Enhance monitoring and Evaluation; Promote inter-sectoral collaboration of all stakeholders; Voluntary testing and counselling in the district; Continue support for infected and affected
Education and Training	Improve the quality of education at all levels in the district.	Inadequate physical facilities; Poor infrastructure; High drop out rate due to poverty; Inadequate teaching personnel; Retrogressive cultural beliefs e.g. FGM and preference of the boy child education to the girl child education.	Provision of adequate facilities; Improve pupil/teacher ratio; Liaising with NGO's (Plan International) for sustainable education development projects to be undertaken by the parents/community; Provision of bursaries to reduce the cost of ducation.
Health and Nutrition	Provision of quality health services and facilities to the community including adequate staff, equipment and drugs; Prevention and control of communicable diseases especially water-borne diseases; Improvement of environmental sanitation; Primary Health Education; Improvement of nutrition through CBNP.	Poor infrastructure; High poverty level; Cultural beliefs; High incidence of diseases; High prevalence of malaria and typhoid; Poor environmental status.	Provide adequate health services and facilities to address malaria and typhoid; Promote health care; Enhance food security.
Shelter and Housing	Enlighten people on need to have better houses	Access to land; Lack of awareness by individuals about need for rights to adequate shelter; High cost of building materials.	Creation of awareness on quality housing; Promote tenant purchase schemes.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Construction of social halls; Construction of a public library; Formation of social clubs; Establishment of cultural centre; Anti FGM campaigns	Lack of funds.	Solicit funds from donors; Discourage harmful cultural practices; Educate the youth on moral and cultural values.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Feeding Programme	Minimize school dropouts due to famine.	All children in primary and secondary Schools.	To supply food to primary schools affected by draught.
Secondary Schools Bursaries	Improve education in the district.	Bright students from poor families.	To distribute money to secondary schools for fees.
Kiambere Mixed Secondary	Improve performance.	Complete construction.	To construct schools administrative block
Kiamuringa Secondary School	Improve learning conditions.	Complete buildings By 2008	To construct a hostel and Labour force or the school.
St. Stephen Kisilu Secondary School	Improve staff performance and morale.	Complete construction by 2008	To construct staff houses in the school.
Machang'a Secondary School	Improve science education.	Complete construction.	To construct a lab for the school.
Spread School Based Teacher Development (SBTD)	Improve performance standards and quality education.	Teachers are trained.	Training of teachers in our schools on professional matters and school management.

**B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Staff Residential Houses	1	Community welfare.	Dwelling constructed or repaired.	Advice on repair and improvement on building training on good construction methods and production of cheap building materials. <b>Justification:</b> Improve performance and efficiency.
Maintenance of Government Buildings	2	Sustain government investments.	Complete rehabilitation by 2008	Repairs on deteriorated structures and redecorations. <b>Justification:</b> Improve performance and efficiency
Construction of ECD Offices at Siakago District Headquarters	3	To develop early child education.	Construct one ECD office at Siakago.	Construction of ECD office; Equip the ECD office established.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Mbeere Hospital Maternity Theatre	Improve community health	Quality health to wananchi by 2008	Construction and equipping the facility.
Completion of Ishara Sub-District Hospital	Improve health services to the wananchi	Quality health services by 2008	Giving Ishara Hospital a new face-lift.
Improved Accessibility to Safe Drinking Water	Improve Primary Health Care and community health in general.	Quality health during the Plan period.	Intensifying health education to the people.

**B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Mbeere District Hospital	1	Improve health services.	One modern hospital to be constructed with all the facilities during the Plan period.	Construction of one district hospital. <b>Justification:</b> Hospital not well equipped.
STI/HIV/AIDS Control	2	Improve health and life expectancy	Infection to be reduced to a manageable level during the plan period.	Intensifying awareness and a advocacy. <b>Justification:</b> Prevalence of 12-5% is high.
Improved Nutritional Status	3	Improve nutrition of children of under 5 years through CBNP.	Improve nutritional status at all households during the Plan period.	Improve nutrition through health education and through CBNP. <b>Justification:</b> Malnutrition cases are high due to poverty levels.
Improved Sanitation	4	Enhance quality of life.	No. of households with VIP latrines to be increased by 100%.	Construction of VIP latrines in all households by 2008 <b>Justification:</b> Households with VIP latrines are few 2.4%
Open Rural Health	5	Reduce dispute to health	Improve health	Construction of new health

Facilities		facilities by 50%.	services	facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There are few health facilities in the district.
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### B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of CLRC District wide	1	To promote learning and education; To eradicate illiteracy.	4 halls for CLRC, each division; Headquarters to have a resource centre; Over 5,000 readers to benefit.	Building up the centres. Equipping the centres with reading materials. <b>Justification:</b> To raise the level of literacy.
Construction of NFE Classrooms Siakago, Gachoka and Evurore Divisions	2	Reduce illiteracy levels.	Siakago out of School Youth centre, Kathanje, Nthigirani in Evurore, Kiamuringa, Kathagutari and Nganduri in Gachoka Division; Over 800 children (out of school youth) to get education opportunity.	Construction of classrooms. <b>Justification:</b> Literacy levels are very low.

### B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

District Social Services Office Siakago Division	1	Improve performance.	Complete a five-room office block by 2008.	Construction of office block. <b>Justification:</b> Current one is semi permanent.
Disabled Persons District wide	2	Improve services to disabled.	Complete the exercise by 2008	Conduct census for all disabled persons. <b>Justification:</b> No. of disabled not known.
Training of Women and Youth Groups Programme District wide	3	To instil and enhance management skills for project development and sustainability.	Train 10 focal groups each division, each for women and youth every year until most of the groups are trained and reactivated.	Conduct training for women and Youth groups on project management and leadership skills. <b>Justification:</b> Increase managerial skills.
Micro-Enterprise Programme Siakago Division	4	Improve income and employment.	Extend loans to 5 self-help groups to establish small-scale enterprises.	Provision of loans to selected active self-help groups. <b>Justification:</b> None in the district.
Mbeere Division Stadium Siakago Division	5	Promote community welfare.	Complete stadium by 2008.	Construct the stadium. <b>Justification:</b> Promote sports in the district.
District Cultural Centre Siakago Division	6	Promotion of culture and community welfare.	Construction and completion of a cultural facility during the Plan period.	Construction of cultural centre. <b>Justification:</b> There is none in the district.
Community Based and Nutrition Programme CBNP	7	Improved nutrition and status of household level.	Cover all the communities (villages) in the district.	Spread of CBNP activities in all divisions. <b>Justification:</b> Nutritional status in low due to poverty.
District Office All Division	7	Boost staff work; Improve performance.	Complete construction by 2008	Construction of departmental offices.

				<b>Justification:</b> No departmental offices in the division.
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### **3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

This sector provides labour and manpower to all other sectors and caters for their health and therefore, their productivity. Healthy people would be more productive in agricultural and rural development activities to participate in physical infrastructure programmes and in other sectors. Provision of safety, law and order relies on enforcement officers in the Provincial Administration.

## **3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **3.5.1 Sector Mission and Vision**

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

### **3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The district has not achieved much under this sector. There are only few government departments with computers since most of the offices are not connected with electricity. There are no institutions in Siakago Town, which offer computer technology training. There are no Internet services in the district.

In view to this, the district will accord the sector a high priority during the Plan period. KPLC will be prevailed upon to extend the power lines to all divisional headquarters so that the district can take advantage of computer technology. Equally Telkom (K) will be required to improve the connectivity so that the district may be able to access the latest communication technology. Government departments will be expected to endeavour, where possible, to computerise their activities and undertake to train their staff.

### **3.5.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector is important, as communication will improve access to market and weather forecasts that are part of disaster management process. In addition, the planning process requires relevant information.

### **3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the District**

Investment in ICT is expensive. Therefore, investments in the sector will be expected to come from private sector while the government will provide policy direction and favourable environment for the investors.

### 3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	To start district data bank for effective management of development process and hence poverty reduction.	No funding; Lack of transport for data collection.	Establish a DIDC in the district, as currently there is none.
Training	Computers Training.	Limited electricity connection; Lack of funds to acquire computers; Lack of computer literate personnel.	Provide government departments with electricity; Requests for computers; Donations from NGO's; Train staff on computer technology and skills.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DIDC at the District Headquarters	1	Improve the quality of planning.	DIDC to be constructed during the plan period.	Constructing a DIDC facility and equipping it with data relevant to the district. <b>Justification:</b> Need to develop ICT.
Construction of Central Bureau of Statistics Office	2	Enhance data collection.	Construct Office during the Plan period.	Construction of CBS office. <b>Justification:</b> Currently in congested offices.
Completion and Equipping DDO's Office	3	Increase staff efficiency.	Complete office during the Plan period.	Completion of DDO's office. <b>Justification:</b> The office coordinates all development activities in the district and required to be used.
Computer Networking in DDO's and DSO's Office	4	Increase staff efficiency and welfare.	Install computers during the Plan period.	Installation of Computers. <b>Justification:</b> Necessary for equipped completion, production and dissemination of district of district specific data for development.

Computer Installation in the DIDC	5	Establish Dat Bank in the district.	Installation of Computers during the Plan Period.	Installation of Computers. <b>Justification:</b> Is the districts resource centre and requires to have an active data bank for storage and retrieval of relevant development data.
Establishment of Community Library.	6	Community education.	1 community library to be established.	Plan for Library Service in the district. <b>Justification:</b> No community library.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Basically, ICT is linked to virtually all other sectors since each of them requires information for planning and management under constantly changing circumstances. Agriculture, Commerce, Trade and Tourism for instance, must continuously update themselves with current information on the most efficient production technologies and market requirements if they have to remain competitive. Mbeere as a semi arid district



will require setting up an early warning system as a measure against drought. This requires constant information on weather patterns. The management of the district economy requires quality data on agriculture, ground water, education and demography, among others, so that the district can identify appropriate project priorities that will meet its development needs.

### **3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY LAW AND ORDER**

#### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

#### **3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

During the Plan period, the district will enhance the mobilization of the available resources while at the same time observing efficiency and economy in the use of such resource since the district is not well endowed with resources. All those involved in use and management of the resources will be sensitised on prudence so that the district can maximise growth and development. This way the district expects to realise the vision and achieve the mission.

#### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

This sector has a key role to play in the development of the district, as it is responsible for both administrative coordination of the government activities and securing the peace and administration of justice. Mobilisation of the local resources both material and human will depend on the financial administration. Therefore the performance of both the government departments and the priority sectors, including NGOs and CBOs will depend on how the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector perform.

#### **3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector**

The government is responsible for policy guidelines, mobilisation of local resources and administrative environment for the actors in economic activities. The private sector is expected to undertake the necessary economic investments.

NGOs and CBOs will be expected to play an active role in community mobilization and articulation of decisions on identification, selection, implementation and management of local projects. This way they will ensure that local investments are sustainable.

#### **3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Priorities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Provincial Administration	Creation of awareness on the importance of	Ignorance of the registration agents; Lack of sufficient	Solicit funds to train the registration agents;

	registration; Training of registration agents and stakeholders; Creation of favourable working environments for staff.	members to cover all the division in the districts; Poor means of supervision; Lack of adequate working office space.	To construct departmental offices at the District Headquarters.
Administration Issues and Development Policies	Capacity building of all development stakeholders in the district; Sensitise community on legal documents; Articulation of government policies.	Lack of administrative offices; Lack of equipment; Inadequate facilities for offering services; Lack of funds; Lack of community awareness; Dependency Syndrome.	Awareness creation; Provide offices to government officials; Provide adequate funds.
Development Planning	Coordination of all development partners in the district; Giving priority to viable and sustainable projects; Providing planning services to the DDC and the DPU formulation and analysis of district development strategies; Monitoring and evaluation of projects; Articulation of government policy papers.	Law funding; Inadequate support from Ministry Headquarters.	Involve all stakeholders in development; Networking and collaboration by all development partners including institutions and donors; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in all development projects; Coordinate all development agents engaged in HIV/AIDS activities.
Financial Management	Management of recurrent and development funds; To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the management of public resources aimed at offering quality services at less cost; Adhering to the financial regulations and rules as lay down by circulars from the Treasury.	Low funds on items specified in the budget; Lack of equipment e.g. computers, photocopiers, vehicle; Belated reimbursements by the PMG.	Issue of enough funds.
Legal Services	Construction or mobile law courts at Karaba and Ishiara; Construction of modern court at Siakago; Posting more legal staff in the district; Provision of free legal services to poor people; Training of paralegal staff.	Poor infrastructure; Poverty; Lack of equipment such as vehicles; Inadequate staff.	Construction of courts at divisional level; Provide enough resources; Open a kitty on legal services for the poor; Training of paralegal staff.
Penal Institution	Establishment of a Prison in the district.	Lack of funds.	Request for funding from the GOK and donors for construction of a prison.

Local Governance	Land for development of Siakago Town Housing Scheme for Siakago residents.	Inadequate funds for portions; Lack of land for development.	Attract investors.
Probation Services	To rehabilitate offenders under the current penal system; Rehabilitation of offenders on probation/ community service orders in order to reduce crime in the community.	Lack of funds; Lack of transport; Lack of enough personnel.	Decentralization of probation services to rural communities.
Prosecution	Prosecution department be made independent from police.	Lack of enough trained manpower in prosecution; Lack of transport facilities.	Training in prosecution; Provision of transport facilities.
Administration of Justice	Construction of modern court with enough personnel at Siakago and at Karaba and Ishiara.	Lack of land; Lack of funds; Inadequate trained personnel.	Bring justice close and arbitration also to the community; Conduct Harambee for construction of courts; Train paralegal staff.

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Proposals

#### B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Proposed District Headquarters Office Block and Residential Houses	1	Improve efficiency; Provide favourable working environment.	Construct District Headquarters.	Construct district headquarters and residential houses. <b>Justification:</b> Buildings are old and offices are not enough for all government departments.
Proposed Construction of Division Headquarters and Staff Houses Siakago, Gachoka, Mwea and Evurore Divisions	2	To increase staff efficiency and welfare.	Construct divisional headquarters and staff quarters.	Construct divisional headquarters. <b>Justification:</b> No adequate offices at the divisions.
Construction of Police and AP Lines District Headquarters Siakago Division	3	Provide AP with better accommodation.	Construct several units for AP.	Construction of modern houses for AP. <b>Justification:</b> Currently there are no police and AP lines.
Construction of Police Divisional Headquarters Gachoka, Siakago, Mwea and Evurori Divisions	4	To modernise the current headquarters.	Construct one Divisional Headquarters.	Construct Divisional Headquarters. <b>Justification:</b> Currently the offices are not adequate.
Establishment of Police Stations and Lines Ishiara, Karaba and Kiritiri Markets	5	To construct police stations to enhance security.	Construct 3 police stations in 3 market places.	Construction of police station in various market centres. <b>Justification:</b> Currently there are no police stations in some of the markets.
Construction of Office at the District Headquarters for Registration of Persons Department	6	To increase efficiency and morale.	Construct office for DROP during Plan period.	Construct District Headquarters for DROP. <b>Justification:</b> No office exists for registration of persons.
Construction of Office for the Civil registration Department	7	To increase efficiency and morale	Construct office for civil Registrar during the Plan period.	Construct office for civil Registration Department. <b>Justification:</b> The department has no office.

**A: On-going Project/Programmes: Financial Management**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computer Networking of Siakago District Headquarters	Raise Standards of management.	Complete the computerisation by 2008.	Install computer linkage.
Staff training	Improve staff performance.	Train all data capture staff.	Conduct training sessions.

**B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Treasury Siakago Division	1	Improve financial services.	District Treasury established by 2002.	Construction of District Treasury. <b>Justification:</b> No district Treasury

**B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of DIDC District wide	1	Provide a resource centre.	Establish a DIDC and equip it with computers, typewriters and photocopiers.	Construction and purchase of equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Strengthen - DPU
Construction of CBS Office District wide	2	Provide a data bank.	Create a CBS office with modern IT equipment within the Plan period.	Construction and equipment. <b>Justification:</b> Strengthen the data collection.
Computer Networking District wide	3	Improve record keeping.	Install computers in all government departments before 2008.	Installation of computers. <b>Justification:</b> Provide reference materials within departments
Completion of DDO's Office	4	Improve performance and efficiency.	Completion by 2002.	Completion of construction. <b>Justification:</b> Strengthen planning services.

**B: New Project Proposals: Legal Services**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of modern Court at Siakago	1	Improve Legal Services	Complete construction by 2008.	Construction of Court. <b>Justification:</b> Current one was a divisional court.
Establishment of Divisional Courts at Ishiara and Karaba Evurore and Mwea Divisions	2	Improve Legal Services; Reduce wastage of resources and waste of time.	Completion by 2008.	Construction of divisional courts. <b>Justification:</b> Provision of legal services to the people.

**B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Courts Ishiara, Karaba, Mwea and Evurore Divisions	1	Bring legal services close to the people; Reduce expenses.	Establish divisional courts by 2008.	Divisional courts established. <b>Justification:</b> Dispense justice faster.
Constructing for District Children's Officer Siakago Division	2	Increase efficiency and morale.	Construct office for DCO by 2008.	Office constructed for DCO. <b>Justification:</b> The department has no office.
Construction of Juvenile Remand Home at Siakago Siakago Division	3	Reduce expenses.	Establish a Juvenile court by 2008.	Juvenile Court established. <b>Justification:</b> No. Juvenile remand Home in the district.
Construction of Divisional Probation Offices	4	Create conducive working environment.	Construct Divisional offices by 2008.	Divisional probation offices constructed. <b>Justification:</b> No Divisional probation offices.

**B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institutions**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a Prison at Siakago District Headquarters	1	Minimise time in arraigning prisoners to court.	Construction to be ready by 2008.	Establishment of a prison at Siakago. <b>Justification:</b> There are no prison services in the district.

**3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

This is the sector that creates an enabling environment for all sectors to perform. It provides administrative condition in all the sectors and ensures safety, law and order prevails.

To foster effective development, there must be peace and tranquillity for mutual co-existence and understanding and this is provided by the sector. Through the Provincial Administration, the sector facilitates the dissemination of government policies to the communities. It also facilitates national planning by organising for collection of important data on population e.g. registration of persons, births and deaths including facilitation of the census and the district planning exercise. The sector is linked to management of most of the sectors as the District Commissioner is a chairman or member of the key sector based committees.

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be used during the implementation of the current Plan. Firstly, the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation is outlined. Secondly, the framework for monitoring and evaluation is given detailing project names as identified in Chapter Three, cost, implementation time frame, monitoring and evaluation indicators, monitoring and evaluation instruments, implementing agency and stakeholders responsibility. Lastly it provides a summary of monitoring and evaluation impact performance indicators.

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

The communities own projects and programmes at the grassroots level. Therefore the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect will be carried on three levels starting at the community level, divisional level and at the district level. Thus, at the community level the number of local community monitoring and evaluation committees will be determined by the number of projects that have attracted funding and hence implementation. These committees will be expected to seek for technical support from experienced community agents such as retired civil servants on the assessment of performance of the projects.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The progress of projects/programmes will be reviewed first by the sub-DDC's who further submit the progress of the projects/programmes to the DDC.

To oversee the performance of projects/programmes at the district level the District Monitoring and Evaluation committee comprising of the DC as the chairman, departmental heads and stakeholders will be revived and strengthened to undertake the M & E process.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be left to monitor and evaluate both short and medium term programme while ministry headquarters will monitor and evaluate the medium term programmes.

### 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

#### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector:

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP - SICRA)	6 M	2002- 2006	No. of FSAF trained	Reports from divisional Agricultural offices; Audit reports	DALEO/DAG/ DLPO	GOK - SIDA to provide funding/ Community Mobilization and training
Eastern Province Horticulture and Vegetational Food Crop Project	7.2 M	1997- 2003	No. of hectares under irrigation	Reports from DALEO/Kata Reports	MOARD	GOK to provide funding and report/audit
Small Holder Mechanization	9.6 M	2002- 2007	No. of farmers trained	Reports from Rural Technology	DALEO/RTDC	Training Coordination

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At the divisional level, progress reports on the performance of the implemented projects will be reviewed first by the sub-DDC's who further submit the progress of the projects/programmes to the DDC.

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National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP – SIDA)	6 M	2002-2006	No of FSAP prepared.	Reports from division; Agricultural offices; Audit reports.	DALEO/DAO/ DLPO	GOK-SIDA to provide funding; Community Mobilization and training.
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project	7.2 M	1997-2002	No. of hectares under irrigation.	Reports from DALEO Audit Reports.	MOARD	GOK to provide funding and supervision.
Small Holder Mechanization	9.6 M	2002-2007	No. of farmers trained;	Reports from Rural Technology	DALEO/RTDC	Training; Coordination;

Programme			No of animal pairs trained. No of Ha opened	Development (RIFDC). Reports from farmers		Community mobilization.
Small Scale Irrigation Development Programme (SSDP)	18.6 M	2002-2008	No of sites selected; No of sites implemented; No of designs completed; No of families trained.	DALEO'S reports.	DALEO DIE	Training; Community mobilization.
Indigenous Vegetable Development Project	2 M	2002-2004	No of Ha. Opened; No of farmers remitted; No of bulking sites opened.	DALEO's reports.	DALEO DICO	Training supervision
Fruit Crops Extension Project	6.8 M	2002-2005	No. of Ha increased; No of extension hectarage prepared.	DALEO report.	DALEO DICO	Training. Community mobilization
Fruit Trees and Vegetable Seed Multiplication	4.5 M	2002-2008	No. of nurseries established; No. of seedlings produced; No of farmers trained.	DALEO'S reports.	DALEO	Training Supervision
Soya Beans Project	5.7 M	2002-2005	No. of Ha under Soya; No of groups trained; No of demonstration sites.	DALEO'S Reports.	DALEO	Training of farmers supervision
Small Scale Fruit and Vegetable Processing Project	4 M	7 years	No of groups trained; No of tonnes processed; No of solar dries purchased.	DALEO'S Reports	DALEO	Training
From Planning Management and Marketing	9.5 M	2002-2008	No. of farms with farm records; No. of forms with farm plans.	DALEO Reports.	GOK MOARD HCDA	Supervision and Training on marketing.
Cotton Development Project	4.5 M	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations held; No. of farmers trained; No. of sheds constructed.	DALEO reports.	GOK MOARD	Training farmers on seeds improvement and purchasing.
Farm Level Applied Research Methods	10 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers with water harvesting structures.	Reports from DALEO.	GOK/MOARD KARI	Training farmers on soil and water conservation.
Construction of Office Accommodation	2 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from DALEO	GOK	Funding and supervision.
Oil seeds Production and Processing Project	8.4 M	2002-2007	No. of Ha opened; No. of oil processing units centres;	Progress and annual reports form DALEO.	GOK.MOARD KARI.	Coordination and liaison.



			No of farmers trained.			
Improvement of Traditional Grains Storage	9.6 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of demonstrations.	Progress and annual reports from DALEO.	GOK/MOARD KARI.	Training coordination.
Rain Water Harvesting	10.8 M	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of acquired equipment.	DALEO reports.	GOK/SIDA.	Funding and Training Coordination Technology acquisition support.
Cotton Marketing Support Project	5 M	2002-2008	No revived.	DALEO Reports.	GOK/MOARD	Supervision Training.
Horticultural Development Project	5 M	2002-2008	No. of organised marketing channels for horticulture.	DALEO Reports.	GOK/MOARD	Supervision and co-ordination.
Tobacco Support Project	2 M	2002-2008	Volume of rural savings and credit advance.	Reports from Co-operators.	GOK/MOARD	Coordination and mobilisation.
Fish Marketing Support Project	0.8 M	2002-2006	No. of fish farmers trained; No. of management committees trained; Volume of credit facilities issued.	DCO reports.	GOK	Funding, Training and Coordination.
Office Renovation and Extension	0.7 M	2002-2003	No. of offices renovated and constructed.	DCO reports.	GOK	Funding and coordination.
Office, Construction Renovation and Extension	2 M	2002-2008	Rooms renovated and constructed.	Report from DALEO.	GOK	GOK Co-ordination
Rural Afforestation and Re-Afforestation Programme	2 M	2002-2009	No. of tree nurseries established.	Reports from DFO (forests)	GOK/MENR	GOK co-ordination and supervision.
Establishment of Tree Nurseries	0.2 M	2002-2003	No. of tree nurseries established.	Progress reports from MENR/DFO.	GOK/MENR	GOK Training and co-ordinations.
Intensive on Farm Afforestation	0.15 M	2002-2008	No. of farms planted with trees and grass to conserve soil.	Reports from MENR/DFO.	GOK/MENR	GOK to provide funds and co-ordination.
Construction Divisional Offices	0.4 M	2002-2005	No. of offices constructed.	DFO Reports.	GOK/MENR	GOK to provide funds and co-ordination.
Disease and Pest Control	5.6 M	2002-2008	Number of animals vaccinated; Pest outbreak.	Reports from DVO	GOK/DVO	GOK to provide funds community to cost share.
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control	7.0 M	2002-2008	Number of field visits; Number of cases and tsetse traps; Number of hectares cleared.	Field visits and reports.	GOK/DVO community.	GOK to give funds community to bush clear and cost share.
Hides and Skins Improvement	0.7 M	2002-2008	Number of drying bandas constructed.	Reports.	GOK/DVO Community.	GOK to give funds community to cost share.

Tick Control Programme	3.5 M	2002-2008	Amount of acaricides brought; Number of dip attendants and users trained.	Reports and site visit.	GOK/DVO	GOK to fund Community to repair existing dips cost share; Open dip bank accounts.
Meat Inspection	0.56 M	2002-2008	Number of inspections done. Cases of infected meat	Report and visit to slaughter house.	GOK/DVO community.	GOK to give funds Community to construct slaughterhouses.
Veterinary Clinical Services	0.84 M	2002-2008	Number of CBAHWS trained; Amount of drugs supplied.	Reports and visit to training centres.	GOK/DVO Community.	GOK to give funds Community to cost share for training and drugs.
Livestock Improvement	0.7	2002-2008	Number of animals artificially inseminated.	Reports.	GOK/DVO	GOK to fund Community.
District Diagnostic Laboratory Purchase of Equipment	1.4 M.	2002-2008	Completed Laboratory and equipment.	Site visit reports.	GOK/DVO	GOK to give funds Community to cost share.
Community Drug User Association	0.7 M	2002-2008	Amount of drugs brought functioning Association.	Reports visits.	GOK/DVO	Farmers to cost share.
Beef and Dairy Improvement	4.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of breeding bulls bought.	Reports visits.	GOK/DLPO	Community to purchase the bulls
Small Livestock Project	5.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of Livestock farmers assented.	Reports visits.	GOK/DLPO community.	Community to purchase breeding stock, Construct shelters.
Bee Keeping Development Project	4.0 M.	2002-2008	Number of KTBH bought Number with functioning KTBHS	Reports field visits.	GOK/DLPO Community.	Community to cost share for hives, provide apiary and refinery sites.
Poultry Development Project	3.5 M.	2002-2008	Number of improved birds bought Number of farmers with improved breeds	Reports field visits.	GOK/DLPO Community.	Community to provide local chicken GOK to purchase cocrels.
Construction and Equipping District Diagnostic Centre	0.6M	2002-2008	No. constructed; No. of equipment purchased.	Reports from DVO	GOK/DVO	GOK to provide funds.
Artificial Insemination	10 M	2002 - 2008	No. of Dairy Cattle inseminated.	Reports from DVO	GOK/DVO	GOK to provide funds
Tick Control	1.0 M.	200 - 2008	Quantity of actinides supplied; No. of trainings held for Dip committees and users.	Reports from DVO	GOK/DVO	Funding
Completion and Equipping of	0.6 M	2002 - 2004	No. of completed;	Reports from DVO	GOK/DVO	Funding

District Headquarters			No. of equipment purchased.			
Departmental Pharmacies	1.0 M	2002 - 2008	No. established.	Reports from the DVO.	GOK/DVO	Funding
Roof Water Catchment and Storage Facilities	0.5 M	2002 - 2008	No. of storage facilities constructed	Reports from the DVO	GOK/DVO	Funding
Establishment of Community Drug Users Association and Pharmacies	1.0 M	2002 - 2008	No. of Associations formed.	Reports from the DVO	GOK/DVO	Funding
Fish Farming	0.5 M	2002 - 2008	No. of fishing Bays established.	Reports from DFO.	GOK/DVO	Finding
Livestock Marketing	6.0 M	2002-2007	Number of livestock market structures rehabilitated; New structures developed	Reports field visits.	GOK/DLPO Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community to farm marketing cooperatives.
Kune Water Project	4 M.	2002-2003	No. of households with piped water.	Reports from the Catholic Diocese, Embu.	Catholic Diocese of Embu.	Funding from Catholic Diocese of Embu.
Gangara Water Project	4 M.	2002-2003	No of households supplied with piped water.	Reports from DWO.	GOK/Community.	GOK Funding community mobilization.
Makina Water Project	2.5 M.	2002-2003	No. of households to benefit from the water project.	Reports from DWO.	GOK	GOK funding and co-ordination.
Gachuka Water Project	2.5 M	2002-2003	No. of households to benefit from water project.	Reports from DWO.	GOK	GOK funding and co-ordination.
Karaba Water Project	2.5 M.	2002-2003	No. of household to benefit.	Reports from DWO.	GOK	GOK funding and co-ordination.
Office Construction at Siakago District Headquarters, Evurore Mvea and Gachoka Divisions	3 M.	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from DWO.	GOK	GOK funding and co-ordination.
ENA/Siakago Water Supply	8.5 M	2002-2003	No. of households supplied with piped water.	Reports from DWO (Water).	GOK	GOK provide funds and co-ordination.
Ishira Water Supply	4.5 M	2002-2003	No. of households with piped water supply.	Reports from DWO (Water).	GOK	GOK to fund community mobilization
Kanyuambora Water Supply	3.6 M	2002-2003	No. of households with piped water.	Reporting from DWO (Water).	GOK; Community.	GOK and community funding and coordination.
Gathiga, Gaceru Water Project	2.5 M	2002-2003	No. of household supplied with	Reports from DWO (Water).	GOK; Community.	GOK and community funding.

			piped water.			
Kamarandi Rock Catchments	0.31 M	2002-2003	No. of households benefiting from the project.	Reports from the DWO.	GOK	GOK funding and co-ordination.
Construction of Darus and Boreholes	20.0 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of Boreholes and dams sunk and constructed.	Reports from DWO.	GOK; Community	GOK funding and Co-ordination
Kirie Water Supply	0.4 M	2002-2003	No. of households benefiting from the project.	Reports from DWO.	GOK; Community	Community and GOK funding.
Fish Marketing Support Project	2 M	2002-2008	Fish marketing turnovers.	Reports from fish mongers.	GOK/MOARD	GOK co-ordination.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	0.5M.	2002-2004	No. of fish demonstration ponds per division.	Reports for DFO (Fisheries).	GOK	GOK facilitation and co-ordination.
Trout Development	2.1 M.	2002-2005	No. of Trout Developed.	Reports for DFO (Fisheries)	GOK	GOK facilitation and co-ordination.
Gichiche Adjudication Section	0.15 M.	2002-2004	Area Adjudicated.	Reports from DLASO.	GOK	GOK facilitation.
Riachina Adjudication Section	0.3 M.	2002-2005	Area Adjudicated.	Reports from DLASO.	GOK	GOK facilitation.
Demarcation and Adjudication of Mwea Settlement Scheme	20 M.	2002 - 2008	Area demarcated and adjudicated.	Reports from DLASO	GOK	GOK to facilitate and Coordinate.
Construction of Land Registry at Siakago	10.0 M.	2002 - 2005	No. constructed	Reports from DLASO	GOK	GOK to facilitate and Coordinate.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Bush Clearing	3.5 M	2002 - 2008	No. of roads cleared	Reports from DWO	GOK	To provide funds
Improvement of Government Quarters and Offices	10 M	2002-2003	No. repaired and painted.	Reports from the District Work Officer.	GOK	GOK to facilitate.
Maintenance of Roads	15 M	2002-2004	Kilometres graded.	Reports from the District Work Officer.	GOK	GOK to facilitate.
Spot Improvement	10 M	2002-2003	Kilometres gravelled.	Reports from DWO (Works).	GOK	GOK to provide facilitation.
Kasavari Adjudication Section	0.2 M	2003-2004	Area adjudicated.	Reports from DLASO	GOK	GOK facilitation.
Gravelling of Roads	10 M.	2002 - 2004	Area gravelled.	Reports from DWO.	GOK	GOK facilitation.
Rural Electrification Programme	50 M.	2002-2008	No. of beneficiaries.	Reports from KPLC.	KPLC.	Funding and Co-ordination.
Expanding Telephone Network	20 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of beneficiaries.	Reports from Telkom	Telkom.	Funding and Co-ordination.

### 4.2.3 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder Responsibilities
Training of Women and Youth Groups	0.5 M	2002-2004	No. of groups trained.	Reports from DSDO and groups.	GOK	GOK to facilitate
Micro-Enterprise Programme	4 M	2002-2004	Amount of loan given	Reports from DSDO and Plan International.	GOK/Plan International	GOK and Plan International to provide funding
Construction of District Stadium	10 M	2002-2008	No constructed.	Reports from DSDO.	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Construction Cultural Centre	5 M	2002-2008	No. constructed.	Reports from DSDO.	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Secondary Schools	25.5 M	2002-2005	No. of Secondary School rehabilitated and improved.	Reports from DEO/PTA, BOG's.	DEO and PTA's.	GOK and PTA to provide funding and supervision.
Construction of Community Learning Resources Centres (CLRC)	20 M	2002-2008	No. of CLRC constructed.	Reports from DAEO Field visits	GOK/NGO'S CBO	GOK, NGO's and CBO's to provide funding and coordination.
Construction of Non Formal Education Centres (NFE)	10 M	2002-2008	No. of NFE Centres constructed.	Reports from DAEO and KNLS.	GOK / KNLS.	GOK and KNLS funds and coordination.
Community Based Nutrition Programme (CBNP)	2.5 M	2002-2005	No. of communities villages covered	Reports from DSDO Field visit reports	GOK DANIDA	GOK and DANIDA for funding.
Construction of District Social Services Office	10 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	DSDO Reports.	GOK/ DSDO	GOK to provide funds.
Survey of Disabled Persons	0.5 M.	2002 - 2003	No. of Surveys carried.	Reports from DSDO	GOK	Funding Co-ordination.
Construction of Social Services Divisional Offices	2.0 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of Offices constructed.	Reports from DSDO.	GOK	Funding and Co-ordination.
Rehabilitation of Mbeere Hospital	20 M	2002-2003	Percentage of work done.	Reports from MOH/MOW.	GOK /MOH	GOK to provide funds.
Completion of Ishiara Sub-District Hospital	15 M	2002-2003	Percentage of work done.	Reports from MOH/MOW.	GOK/ MOH	GOK to provide funds.
Construction of Mbeere District Hospital Maternity Theatre	15 M	2002-2003	Percentage of work done.	Reports from MOH/MOW.	GOK/ MOH	GOK to provide funds.
Improved Accessibility to Safe Drinking Water	15 M	2002-2004	No. of protected springs and wells.	Reports from MOH.	GOK/ MOH	GOK to provide funds.
Improved Sanitation	10 M.	2002-2004	No. of households with VIP latrines.	Reports from MOH.	GOK/ MOH	GOK to provide funds.
STI/HIV/AIDS Control	10 M	2002-2003	No. of awareness campaigns held.	Reports from MOH.	GOK/ MOH	GOK to provide funds.
Open Rural Health Facilities	20 M.	2002 - 2008	No. opened.	Reports from MOH.	GOK/ Community	Funding facilitation and co-ordination.
Construction of ECD Offices at Siakago District Headquarters	10 M	2002-2003	No. of offices completed.	Reports from DEO.	GOK/County Council.	GOK/County Council to fund and coordinate.
School Feeding	20 M.	2002 -	No. of schools	Reports from	Reports from	GOK

Programme		2008	benefiting.	DEO.	DEO.	
Spread School Based Teacher Development (SSBTD)	10 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of schools benefiting.	Reports from DEO.	GOK	Facilitation and Co-ordination.
Improvement of Staff Residential Houses	5 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of Houses improved.	Reports from DEO	GOK	Funding.
Maintenance of Government Buildings	5 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of Building maintained.	Reports from DEO.	GOK	Funding.

#### 4.2.4 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Construction of DIDC	20 M	2002-2003	No. constructed.	Reports from the DDO.	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Computer Installation in the DIDC	2 M	2002-2003	No. constructed.	Reports from DDO	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of Central Bureau of Statistics Office at Siakago	10 M	2002	No of offices constructed.	Reports from the DSO.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Computer Networking	15 M		No of offices constructed.	Reports from the DSO.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Completion of DDO's Offices	1.5 M	2002	No. of offices completed.	Reports from DDO.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Establishment Community Library	10 M.	2002 - 2008	No. established	Reports DDO	GOK	Funding and facilitation.

#### 4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Renovation of DC's Office and Residential House	2.5 M	2002-2003	Percentage done on Renovation.	Reports from provincial administration.	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Proposed District Headquarters Office Block and Staff Houses	40 M	2002-2005	No. constructed.	Reports from the Provincial Administration.	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Proposed Construction of Divisional Headquarters and Staff Houses at Siakago, Mwea and Gachoka Evurore	20 M	2002-2003	No. constructed.	Reports from the Provincial Administration.	GOK	GOK to provide funds.
Construction of Police and Ap Lines and Divisional Headquarters and Staff Houses at Siakago	15 M	2002	No. constructed.	Reports from Provincial Administration.	GOK	GOK to facilitate construction
Establishment of Police Stations	20 M	2002-2003	No. constructed.	Reports from Provincial	GOK	GOK to facilitate construction

and Lines				Administration.		
Construction of District Treasury	10 M	2002	No. constructed.	Reports from Provincial Administration.	GOK	GOK to facilitate construction.
Construction of Divisional Probation Offices	8 M	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from the District Probation Officer (DRO).	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of District Headquarters Office for District Registration Department	10 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from DRO.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of District Headquarters Office for Civil Registration Department	10 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from DRP.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of Juvenile Remand Home at Siakago	20 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from DCO (Children).	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of Office for District Children officer	1.5 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from DCO (Children).	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of Court Building	10 M	2002-2003	No. of offices constructed.	Reports from the Resident Magistrate.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of Courts at Siakago, Ishiara and Karaba	25 M	2002 - 2002	No. of courts constructed.	Reports from Provincial Administration.	GOK	GOK to provide funding
Establishment of Prison at Siakago	20 M	2002-2003	No. of penal institutions constructed.	Reports from Provincial Administration.	GOK	GOK to provide funding.
Fencing of Council Markers	0.3 M	2002-2003	No. fenced.	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	Mbeere County Council to facilitate in funding.
Renovation of Existing Council Offices	0.4 M	2002	No. Renovated.	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	Mbeere County Council to facilitate in funding.
Construction of New Council Offices	10 M	2002-2006	No. constructed.	Reports from the County Clerk Field visits	Mbeere County Council	Mbeere county Council to facilitate in funding.
Purchase of Stock Yard at Kiritiri	0.3 M	2002	No. purchased.	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council	County council to provide funds through LATF.
Cemetery	0.5 M.	2002	No. established.	Reports from County Council	Mbeere County Council.	Funding and maintenance.
Construction of Bus Park at Kiritiri, Siakago and Ishiara	0.7 M	2002-2003	No. constructed.	Reports from the County Clerk Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	County council to provide funds through LATF:
Grading of Roads at Siakago, Ishiara and Kiritiri	0.2 M	2002	No. of roads graded.	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	Mbeere County Council to provide funds through LATF.
Marketing Culvert Moulders	80,000	2002	No. of moulders made.	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	County Council to provide funds through LATF.

Purchase of Revenue Collection Vehicles	1.6 M	2002	No. of vehicles purchase.	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	County Council to provide funds through LATF.
Water Supply Improvement	0.6 M	2002-2003	% improvement	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	County Council to provide funds through LATF.
Sinking of Boreholes	1.4 M	2002-2003	No. of boreholes sunk	Reports from the County Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	County Council to provide funds through LATF.
Construction of Waterborne Public Toilets	0.4 M	2002-2003	No. constructed.	Reports from the county Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council.	Mbeere County Council to provide funds through LATF funds.
Construction of Slaughter Houses at Siakago and Kiritiri	0.5 M	2002-2004	No. constructed	Reports from the county clerk; Field visits	Mbeere County Council	Mbeere County Council to provide funds through LATF funds.
Grading of Feeder Roads	5 M	2002	No. of Roads graded.	Reports from the county Clerk Field visits	Mbeere County Council	Mbeere County Council to provide funds through LATF funds.
Construction of Market Sheds at Ishiara and Makutano	1 M	2002-2003	No. of shed constructed at each market.	Reports from the county Clerk; Field visits.	Mbeere County Council	Mbeere County Council to provide funds through LATF funds.

#### 4.2.6 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Establishment of Mbeere Trade Development Joint Loan Boards Programme	1 M	2002	No. established.	Reports from regional DIDO	GOK	GOK to facilitate in funding.
Establishment of Industrial Site Siakago Town	10 M	2002 - 2003	No. of industrial sheds constructed	Reports from regional DIDO	GOK	GOK to facilitate in funding.
Fruit Processing Project	5 M.	2002-2005	No. established.	Reports from DIDO.	GOK	GOK to facilitate in funding.
Honey refinery Project	10 M.	2002-2004	No. of refineries established.	Reports from DIDO.	GOK	GOK to facilitate in funding.
Quarry Marketing Support Project	1 M	2002 - 2003	No. of beneficiaries.	Reports from regional DIDO	GOK	GOK to facilitate in funding
Development of a Sport Fishing Camp at Masinga Dam to Promote Tourism Attraction	2 M	2002-2003	No. of camps established	Reports from regional DIDO	GOK	GOK to facilitate in funding.



### 4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects/programmes in various sectors during the plan period in Mbeere District

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-Term	2008 End of Plan Period
<b>Agricultural and Rural Development</b>			
Cash crop production area	3000 Ha	3,150	3,400
Food crop production area	36,200 Ha	38,000	3,950
<b>Livestock Production</b>			
Dairy cattle population	1,070	1,240	1,660
Milk production	342,400 litres/Kg.	360,500 Litres/Kg.	400,500 Litres/Kg.
Bull schemes	1	2	13
Cow schemes	0	1	2
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>			
Roads upgrading to Bitumen standards,	78 Km	90 Km	150 Km
Gravelled roads	202 Km	410 Km	690 Km
Rural access roads	491 km	560 Km	650 Km
<b>Health</b>			
Infant mortality rate	71/1000	52/1000	36/1000
Immunisation coverage	85%	94%	96%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:57,000	1:51,000	1:48,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	12.5%	11.0%	7.5%
Average distance to health centre	15 Km	10 Km	5 Km
<b>Education</b>			
Primary school enrolment rates	75%	82%	95%
Primary school dropouts rate	25%	12.5%	6.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio	26:1	22:1	10:1
Secondary school enrolment rate	72%	85%	95%
Secondary school dropout rate	26%	22%	10%
Pupil/teacher ratio	20:1	13.1	6:1
District literacy level	85.2%	90%	90%
<b>Social-Economic Industry</b>			
Poverty levels	56%	62%	65%
Population growth rate	2.3%	1.9%	1.5%
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Number of households with access to piped water	8,548	8,912	9,002
Number of protected springs	15	17	20
Number of improved wells	7	9	17
Average distance to nearest water point	4 Km.	3.85 Km.	3.5 Km
<b>Energy</b>			
Number of houses with electricity connections	802	900	1,005
Number of trading centres with electricity connections	14	21	30