



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF THARAKA-NITHI

FIRST

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-2017



A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A prosperous and citizen focused county

Mission

To enhance sustained socio-economic growth through optimal utilization of resources to improve the quality of life for residents in the County

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACT	Artemisinin Combination Therapy
ACU	Aids Control Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Administrative Police
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti Retro Virals
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDP	County Development Plan
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CGTN	County Government of Tharaka Nithi
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIG	Community Interest Group
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DDC	Sub County Development Committee
DDO	Sub County Development Officer
DEAP	Sub County Environment Action Plan
DEC	Sub County Environment Committee
DEC	Sub County Executive Committee

DEO	Sub County Education Office
DFRD	Sub County Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	Sub County Information and Documentation Centre
DLASO	District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DMEC	Sub County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	Sub County Medical Officer of Health
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short
DPMU	Sub County Planning and Management Unit
DPT	Sub County Planning Team
DTC	Sub County Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EFA	Education for All
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ENNDA	Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FD	Fisheries Department
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSSF	Health Sector Service Fund
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication

IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KIDD	Kenya Italy Debt for Development Programme
KIHBS	Kenya Integrate Households Budget Survey
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KMP	Kenya Municipal Programme
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KTB	Kenya Tourist Board
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAs	Local Authorities
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate

MEWFNR	Ministry of Environment, Water, Forest and Natural Resources
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MKEPP	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NLC	National Land Commission
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PCEA	Presbyterian Church of East Africa
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PITC	Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post-neonatal Mortality Rate
PPP	Public Private Partnership

PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SBP	Single Business Permit
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SHEP UP	Small Holder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Unit Programme
SHG	Small Help Group
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SME	Small and medium Enterprise
SP	Sector Programme
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SVS	State Department of Veterinary Services
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TARDA	Tana and Athi River Development Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TDA	Transition to Devolved Government
THVC	Traditional High Value Crops
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TWSB	Tana Water Service Board
UFMR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VCC	Value Chain Council
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

FOREWARD

The County Integrated Development Plan is part of the road map towards the implementation of Article 220 (2) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. This gives the county government an opportunity to prepare plans that shall form the basis of how annual budgets of the counties will be formulated. That enabling legislations have been passed by the National Assembly including The County Governments Act, the Public Finance Management Act, the Urban Areas and Cities Act, the Intergovernmental Relations Act, the Transition to Devolved Government Act, and the County Governments Public Finance Management Transition Act.

Integrated development planning is defined as “a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.” Through this mandate our county government through a broad based consultative process designed its first five year integrated development plan that shall act as a guide in the coordination and implementation of its programs and activities. It will guide the county decisions, prioritize resource allocation, build commitment among stakeholders to ensure achievement of the plan targets and improve in service delivery to our citizens.

The development plan will play a critical role in addressing sector plans, outlines policies, projects and programs including the flagship projects which will be implemented over the plan period. Finally effective implementation of this plan calls for support, active participation and cooperation from our development partners, the private sector, the community and all the other stakeholders. We gratefully acknowledge the massive support from all the key stakeholders who supported during the preparation of this county integrated development plan. I urge you to walk with us in our first mile through 2013-2017.

.....
H.E. Samuel Ragwa
Governor
Tharaka Nithi County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The county wishes to register its appreciation to all those who were involved throughout the preparation of its first County Integrated Development Profile. Their contributions are worthy appreciating. This profile will be the point of reference in preparation of County government Act, County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plans and City and Municipal Plans which are vital in the development of Tharaka Nithi County.

Special thanks go to the Governor of Tharaka Nithi County, H.E. Samuel Ragwa for his continued support, both financial and technical. Further appreciation is extended to the deputy Governor, H.E. Eliud Muriithi for his valuable comments and contribution which helped to enrich this document.

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The technical contribution of the County Secretariat members, officers from government ministries in the county the County Secretary and other key stakeholders is greatly appreciated the county directors and the contribution of all the technical.

H.E. Eliud Muriithi
Deputy Governor and CECM Finance & Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The constitution of Kenya 2010 established a two tier government: - the national and county government with different roles. It also defined the relationship between the various governing levels, structures and people of Kenya. The constitution also established 47 counties in the republic of Kenya and each county having its own county government. The constitution of Kenya 2010 provides each county to have county executive under the leadership of an elected governor. The established county executive and the county assembly oversee the running of the counties. The county development strategies should be reflected in the county integrated development plan, which is arrived through prioritization of projects and programs. For the Tharaka Nithi County, this was done through public participation forums involving community, members of county assembly and the line ministry officials to make process more inclusive. Public forums were held in Gatunga, Marimanti, Maara and at Chuka town.

The county governments are in charge devolved functions namely:- agriculture, health services, public amenities, trade development and regulation, county planning and development, transport , public works and disaster management among other services. The county prepared development profiles for each of devolved function through which the county integrated development plan was generated. The flagship projects under the vision 2030 and projects under the national government within the county are also included.

The county integrated development plan CIDP (2013-2017) is guided by national government policies and more importantly the Kenya vision 2030 which aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income country and providing high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. This plan will help the county fulfill Kenya vision 2030 goals. The vision 2030 is being implemented in successive five-year medium term plan (MTP), with the second plan covering 2013-2017. During each medium term plan the counties are expected to contribute towards realization of average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum.

Chapter one of the CIDP 2013-2017 contains county general information and situation analysis. Chapter two describes the developmental strategies the county will adopt during the plan period, defining priorities, objectives and challenges. Chapter three

shows spatial framework for development projects and programs. Chapter four outlines how county integrated development plan is linked to national programs and projects, and international commitments. Chapter five outlines the institutional and organizational framework. Chapter six outlines resource mobilization which includes sharable revenue from national government, local revenue, grants and loans from development partners. Chapter seven outlines the programs and projects to be implemented during the period 2013-2017. Chapter eight provides the tools for monitoring and evaluation for purposes of determining the implementation progress and feedback mechanism.

The plan concludes by providing the county facts sheet detailing important facts and statistics about the county, the stakeholder comments on the plan and the work plan used to develop the plan.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the overall physical, social and economic situation in Tharaka Nithi County. It provides information on the geographical settings, administrative boundaries and settlement patterns in the County. It also describes the physiographic and natural conditions as well as the demographic details. These include the position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic features, political units, infrastructure, access to land and land use. It outlines the community organizations, crops, livestock and fish production, forestry, environment and climate change, mining, tourism, employment and other sources of income, water and sanitation, health access and nutrition, education and literacy.

1.1 POSITION AND SIZE

Tharaka-Nithi County is one of the forty seven (47) counties in Kenya created by the Kenya Constitution 2010. It borders the Counties of Embu to the South and South West, Meru to the North and North East, Kirinyiga and Nyeri to the West and Kitui to the East and South East. The county lies between latitude $00^{\circ} 07'$ and $00^{\circ} 26'$ South and between longitudes $37^{\circ} 19'$ and $37^{\circ} 46'$ East. The total area of the County is 2,662.1 Km²; including the shared Mt Kenya forest estimated to have 360Km² in Tharaka Nithi County. Figure 1 shows the location of Tharaka Nithi County within the map of Kenya.

Figure 1: Map of Kenya Showing the Location of Tharaka Nithi County.



1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The highest altitude of the county is 5,200m in Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara while the lowest is 600m Eastwards in Tharaka. The main physical feature of the county is the 360 Km² of Mt. Kenya forest distributed between Maara and Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituencies. The forest serves as a tourist attraction, is a catchments area for Tana River, a source of fuel wood, fodder and honey for the communities living around it. Major hills found in the county landscape include Kiera, Munuguni and Njuguni in Maara constituency and Kijege and Ntugi in Tharaka constituency. The hilly terrain of the County leads to soil erosion hence environment degradation. The terrain also makes construction and maintenance of road networks costly.

The topography of Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara constituencies is greatly influenced by the Mt. Kenya volcanic activity creating 'V' shaped valleys within which the main tributaries of River Tana flow originating from Mt. Kenya forest. The tributaries flowing eastwards are: - Thuci, Mara, Nithi, Mutonga, Naka, and Ruguti. Tharaka on the other hand is traversed by several rivers, which originate from both the Mt. Kenya and Nyambene Hills, flowing eastwards as tributaries of Tana River. These include Mutonga, Thingithu, Kathita, Thanantu, Thangatha, Kithinu and Ura rivers which provide water for irrigation in the moderately densely populated locations in parts of Tharaka. The region comprises of low, hilly, stony and sandy marginal lowlands with moderate forest cover.

1.2.2 Ecological Zones

The County has two main ecological zones. The highlands (upper zone) comprise of Maara and Chuka which receive adequate rainfall for agriculture. The semi-arid (lower zone) covers Tharaka and receives less rainfall suitable for livestock production. Poor methods of farming and soil conservation, charcoal burning and overgrazing have left the earth bare and rocky. The sloping areas have experienced uncontrolled soil erosion, which has resulted in deep gullies across the landscape especially in Tharaka. The drainage pattern consists of rivers and streams that ultimately drain into the Indian Ocean through Tana River.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Temperatures in the highland areas range between 14°C to 30°C while those of the lowland area range between 22°C to 36°C. Tharaka constituency, which lies in the lower side, experiences temperatures of up to 40°C at certain periods. The county has a bi-modal rainfall pattern with the long rains falling during the months of April to June and the short rains in October to December.

The rainfall ranges from 2,200mm in Chogoria forest to 500mm in Tharaka. The high altitude areas experience reliable rainfall while middle areas of the county receive moderate rainfall. The lower regions receive low, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall. The climate is favourable for cultivation of tea, coffee, maize, cowpeas, pigeon peas, tobacco and a variety of other food crops. However, there are unusual climate variability incidences arising from climatic change.

1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

1.3.1 Administrative Subdivision

The County is divided into four (4) administrative sub counties namely Tharaka North, Tharaka South, Meru South and Maara. Tharaka North Sub County is the largest covering an area of 803.4 Km², followed by Tharaka South with 766.1 Km². Meru South is third in size with an area of 624.4 Km² and Maara is the smallest Sub County covering an area of 468.2 Km². There are sixty three (63) locations and one hundred and sixty four (164) sub-locations in the County. Table 1 shows the total area by sub counties, wards, locations and sub-locations in Tharaka Nithi County.

Table 1: *Area of the County by Sub-county*

Sub County	Area (km ²)	No. of Wards	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Tharaka North	803.4	2	7	18
Tharaka South	766.1	3	31	70
Meru South	624.4	5	17	45
Maara	468.2	5	8	31
4	2,662.1	15	63	164

Source: Ministry of Interior and Coordination 2013

1.3.2 Political Units

There are three constituencies in the county namely; Tharaka, Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara. There are 15 wards in the County. Table 2 shows the political units.

Table 2: *County's Electoral Wards by Constituency/Wards*

Constituency	Area (km ²)	No. of Wards
Tharaka	1569.5	5
Chuka / Igambang'ombe	624.4	5
Maara	468.2	5
Total	2,662.1	15

Source: Ministry of Interior and Coordination 2013

The county's eligible and registered voters are as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: *Registered Versus Eligible voters by Constituency*

Constituency	Eligible Voting population	Registered Voters	Variance
Tharaka	60,652	47,739	12,913
Chuka/Igambang'ombe	59,723	56,821	2,962
Maara	49,942	51,263	(1,321)
Total	170317	155823	14494

Source: IEBC, 2012

About 8.5% of the eligible voting population have not registered as voters in the county. Sensitisation of people on the need to vote should be intensified.

1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The demographic features of a population are used as statistics to determine the pattern of resource allocation and utilization. The county had a total population of 365,330 as per the 2009 population and housing census. This is projected to be 399, 735 in 2012 (195,256 males and 204,479 females), 478,570 by 2017 (233,765 males and 244805 females). The county's annual population growth rate is 1.8 %.

Table 4 shows the population projection by selected age and sex with 2009 as the base year and projections for start of the plan period (2012), mid-term (2015) and end-term (2017) plan period.

Table 4: *Population Projections by Age Cohort*

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	25279	24732	50011	26682	26104	52786	28162	27553	55715	29194	28563	57757
5-9	24120	24029	48149	25458	25362	50821	26871	26769	53640	27856	27751	55607
10-14	22561	22265	44826	23813	23500	47313	25134	24804	49938	26055	25713	51769
15-19	18782	18413	37195	19824	19435	39259	20924	20513	41437	21691	21265	42956
20-24	14872	16804	31676	15697	17736	33434	16568	18720	35289	17175	19407	36582
25-29	13032	15510	28542	13755	16371	30126	14518	17279	31797	15050	17912	32963
30-34	11745	12903	24648	12397	13619	26016	13084	14375	27459	13564	14901	28466
35-39	9992	10736	20728	10546	11332	21878	11132	11960	23092	11540	12399	23938
40-44	7429	7674	15103	7841	8100	15941	8276	8549	16825	8580	8863	17442
45-49	7299	7894	15193	7704	8332	16036	8131	8794	16926	8429	9117	17546
50-54	5835	6079	11914	6159	6416	12575	6500	6772	13273	6739	7021	13759
55-59	4799	4851	9650	5065	5120	10185	5346	5404	10751	5542	5602	11145
60-64	3929	4309	8238	4147	4548	8695	4377	4800	9178	4538	4976	9514
65-69	2501	2812	5313	2640	2968	5608	2786	3133	5919	2888	3248	6136
70-74	2135	2506	4641	2253	2645	4899	2378	2792	5170	2466	2894	5360
75-79	1517	1682	3199	1601	1775	3376	1690	1874	3564	1752	1943	3694
80+	2509	3607	6116	2648	3807	6455	2795	4018	6814	2898	4166	7063
Age Ns	115	73	188	121	77	198	128	81	209	133	84	217

Source: KNBS, *Population and Housing Census, 2009*

In 2009 the population below 15 years comprised of 39 % whereas the youth of 15–29 years was 26.7 % of the total population. About 72.5 % of the population is below 35 years meaning that the youth were the majority of the population. According to 2009 Census, the total number of people in the county in the workforce is 202,887 representing 55.5 % of the total population. The number of people employed in different sectors in the county was 62,785 meaning that only 53.7 % had secured employment. This implies that a very small proportion of the working population are gainfully employed.

In order to support the dependent population, basic interventions in the social sectors of health, education and nutrition need to be implemented to create more employment opportunities especially for the youth. The female/male sex ratio for the county is 95:100 which conforms to that of national level. Segregation of population according to the age groups is important in determining the numbers of the different groups in order to determine the necessary policies to address their needs. The Table 5 gives a summary of the population of the county by selected age groups and sex.

Table 5: *Population Projections for Selected Age Groups*

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	5112	4958	10070	5396	5233	10629	5695	5523	11218	5904	5726	11630
Under 5	25279	24732	50011	26682	26104	52786	28162	27553	55715	29194	28563	57757
Primary School age(6-13)	37167	36927	74094	39229	38976	78205	41406	41138	82544	42924	42646	85570
Secondary School age	15914	15928	31842	16797	16812	33609	17729	17745	35474	18379	18395	36774
Youth Population	46686	50727	97313	49276	53542	102712	52010	56512	108411	53917	58584	112385
Reproductive Age (15-49)	83151	89934	173085	87765	94924	182689	92634	100191	192825	96030	103863	199893
Labor Force (15-64)	97714	105173	202887	103136	111008	214144	108858	117168	226026	112848	121463	234311
Aged Population 65+	8777	10680	19457	9264	11273	20537	9778	11898	21676	10136	12334	22471

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Discussed below are the analysis of the different age groups and their implication of county planning and development

Under 1 year: The County had a total of 11,018 infants in the year 2012, whose number is expected to rise to 11,630 by 2017 representing a 5.6 percent increase over the plan period. This calls for special interventions in order to significantly reduce the high infant mortality rate (IMR) which presently stands at 54 deaths per thousand.

Efforts need to be put in place to increase child health care services such as immunization programmes and to enhance maternal health care.

Under 5 years: The population under 5 years are children in need of special care and also includes children in pre-primary education. In 2012, this population was projected to have been 52,786 and is expected to increase to 57,757 by year 2017 which represents a 9.4 percent increase over the plan period. This category is entirely dependent on parents and a large amount of the family resources is spent on meeting their basic needs. The under five mortality Rate (UFMR) for the county is unacceptably high at 63.7 deaths per 1000. The plight of the group requires urgent redress. Special programmes to address health and welfare issues affecting them must be initiated to effectively and significantly reduce the high mortality rate.

6-13 years (Primary): This age group is the Primary School going population. In 2012, this population stood at 78,205 and is expected to increase to 85,570 towards the end of 2017 representing a 9.4% increase over the plan period. Therefore there is need to expand learning facilities at the existing primary schools as well as construct new schools to cater for the expected increase of the student population. The county has five polytechnics. This number should be increased in order to cater for pupils who do not proceed to high schools after completion of primary education. The existing polytechnics should also be expanded and equipped with the necessary facilities in order to offer quality technical skills.

14-17 years (Secondary): This is the Secondary School age group. The population projection based on 2009 census indicates that this population cohort numbered 33,609 in 2012. This will gradually increase to about 36,774 by 2017 representing a 9.4% increase over the plan period. The recent Government policy on subsidised secondary education is expected to result to increased enrolment rate. Expansion of physical infrastructure to cater

for the increase and improvement of staffing levels will be necessary. In addition, establishment of tertiary institutions offering professional courses will help in improving absorption rates and enhance human resource and skills development in the county.

15-29 years (Youth): In 2012 the youth population was estimated to be 102,712 and is expected to rise to 112,385 by the end of 2017 representing a 9.4% increase over the plan period. This age bracket form 29 % of the total population and fall within the dependent age group who are still in school/colleges and is economically dependent. This places a heavy burden on the economically active population that contributes to the economic development and at the same time provides basic needs to the households. The youth category has high potential for productivity and is most at risk and vulnerable. The county needs to direct more resources to provide adequate youth polytechnics and invest special programmes to create employment opportunities.

15-49 years (Reproductive Age): The columns representing females in Table 3b indicates a population of 89,934 according to the 2009 census constituting 24.6 % of the total population. This female population was projected to increase to 98,403 by end of the 2012 and 103,867 by the year 2017 which represents a 21.7% increase over the plan period. The fertility rate is 3.9 %. The increase in the female reproductive age group requires efforts to be made in the expansion of existing facilities associated with maternal health, child health care and address cultural issues which hinder men from utilizing reproductive health and other related services. Female genital mutilation is still practiced in some areas and long distances to health facilities compound reproductive health issues. There is also need for education and sensitization programmes to impact knowledge on the importance of family planning to both males and females.

15-64 years (Labour Force): This is the most productive group in the county. The 2009 Census put the group population at 202,887 people comprising of 97,714 (51.8%) and 105,173 (47.2%) males and females respectively. This labour force is projected to increase to 214,144 in year 2012 and 234,311 by the year 2017. A large proportion of the labour force is either unskilled or semi-skilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This

calls for more investments in the county to achieve job creation opportunities. The main challenges for this group include unemployment, underemployment, low education levels, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Agriculture and livestock sub-sectors have high potential for income generation to households in this age group.

65+ years (Aged Population): The above 64 years category is mainly composed of the aged with a large proportion being dependent on the working population. The 2009 census estimates put the population at 19,457 which was 5.33 % of the total population with 10,680 females and 8,777 males. This population was expected to have increased to 20,537 in 2012 and 22,471 by 2017 representing 9.4% increase over the plan period. Poverty alleviation programmes should aim at providing subsidies and healthcare programmes for the aged population and their dependants.

Classification of the population by urban centres is important to determine the kind of administrative structures to be established in the County. Table 6 below shows the projected populations by urban centre.

Table 6: *Population Projection by Urban Centre*

Urban Centres	2009			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Chuka	21,266	22,204	43,470	22,446	23,436	45,882	23,691	24,736	48,428	24,560	25,643	50,203
Chogoria	15,850	15,773	31,623	16,729	16,648	33,378	17,658	17,572	35,230	18,305	18,216	36,521
Marimanti	4,196	4,339	8,535	4,429	4,580	9,009	4,675	4,834	9,508	4,846	5,011	9,857
Total	41,312	42,316	83,628	43,604	44,664	88,268	46,024	47,142	93,166	47,711	48,870	96,581

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, Vol. 1A. 2009

Chuka town in Meru South is the largest with a projected population of 45,882 residents in 2012 while Chogoria town in Maara had a projected population of 33,378 in 2012. Marimanti is the only urban centre in Tharaka with a projected population of 9,009 in 2012, and is expected to increase to 9857 by 2017. All towns serve as Sub County headquarters and this has immensely contributed to their fast growth. Kathwana market centre has been

selected as the County headquarters and is expected to spur grow fast in the coming years. These towns are expected to attract more migrants in search of employment and business opportunities. This will increase pressure on social amenities and other facilities in future.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Population density is largely influenced by the climatic and ecological factors. Areas with good climatic condition and fertile soils will generally have dense populations. The average population density of the County is 150 persons per Km². Table 7 shows population densities of the three constituencies in the county.

Table 7: *Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub County*

Constituency	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Tharaka	130098	83	137316	87	144935	92	150248	96
Chuka/Igambang'ombe	128107	205	135215	216	142717	229	147949	237
Maara	107125	230	113069	242	119342	255	123717	264
Total	365330	137	385600	145	406995	153	421914	158

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Based on the 2012 population projections, Maara constituency is the most densely populated with 242 persons per sq. km while Tharaka constituency is the least densely populated with 87 persons per sq. km.

The population distribution can also be shown by indicating the composition of the different sexes in the three constituencies. Population composition according to the different sexes helps to determine the sex ratio. Table 8 below shows the population distribution by constituency and sex.

Table 8: *Population Projections by Constituency/Sub County.*

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tharaka	62887	67211	130098	66376	70940	137316	70059	74876	144935	72627	77621	150248
Chuka/Igambang'ombe	62177	65930	128107	65627	69588	135215	69268	73449	142717	71807	76142	147949
Maara	53387	53738	107125	56349	56720	113069	59476	59867	119342	61656	62061	123717
Totals	178451	186879	365330	188352	197248	385600	198803	208192	406995	206090	215824	421914

Source: KNBS, *Population and Housing Census, 2009*

1.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development based on the basic factors of a long and healthy life, the acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured using the following indicators: Life expectancy at birth; adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, and secondary and tertiary levels; and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power. Table 9 illustrate the data collected for key indicators at the national and county levels.

Table 9: *Human Development Index at National and County Levels*

	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Adult Literacy (%)	School Enrolment (%)	GDP (%)	HDI (%)
National	56.6	71.4	70.5	0.4447	0.5608
County	63.7	69.75	78.1	0.3882	0.5533

Source: KNBS, *Population and Housing Census, 2009*

Life expectancy for the county is 63.7 years compared to 56.6 years at the national level. The county literacy rate stands at 69.75% and the enrolment rate at 78.1% compared to the national rates at 71.4 and 70.5% respectively. The HDI for Tharaka Nithi County mean score index is approximately 0.5533 compared with the national index at 0.5608.

1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network, Ports and Airports, Airstrips and Jetties

Infrastructure has been cited as one of the foundations for economic transformation towards attainment of the Vision 2030. Transport infrastructure includes roads, railways, ports, airports, airstrips and jetties. The county has a total road network of 1670Km of which 630Km is classified network, and 1040 is unclassified network. The county has only 61Km of bitumen road. These include the 32Km of road B6 along Nairobi-Meru highway from Kathegeri-Chuka-Chogoria to Keria, 18 Km along Ishiara-Kathwana-Chiakariga (Mate road), Five (5) Km on E789 (Chiakariga-Marimanti), 4.8Km on D474 (Chogoria-Maara), and 1.2 on D471 (Kibugua). Gravel surface covers 36.4Km while the rest is earth surface.

Figure 3: *The Famous Nithi Bridge*



The other roads consist of a maintainable road network covering 808Km in Tharaka and 402Km in Maara and Meru South Sub County's. Improved road networks in the County will enhance transport, communication and access to markets. Currently there is no rail, airport, airstrip or jetty in the county.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile Telephony, Landline

The County generally has good mobile phone coverage with *Safaricom*, *Airtel*, *Yu* and *Telkom* networks available. Some areas especially in Tharaka have poor mobile network coverage because of the hilly terrain. It is estimated that over 70% of the population own mobile phones. Internet connectivity is mainly available in urban centers. However a higher population is estimated to have access to internet through mobile phones.

The advent of mobile phone communication has led to stalled growth of post offices and landline connections in the county. Mobile telephones have enabled people to exercise flexibility in communication. A majority of community members rely on radio as the major source of information while television is used mainly in the urban areas.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions

The County has a good network of financial institutions. Chuka town has the following 6 banks: Co-operative Bank, Post Bank, Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, K-Rep bank and Barclays bank. Chogoria town has the Kenya Commercial bank, Co-operative bank and Equity bank. Tharaka, has no established bank, however, Co-operative and Equity Bank provide mobile banking services at Marimanti and Kathwana respectively. Agency banking has been gaining popularity with the introduction of KCB *Mtaani*, Equity banking Agent and Co-op *Jirani* facilities. Mobile Money transfer services especially *Mpesa* are accessible to many people who have no access to formal banking services.

The leading micro-finance institutions in the County are *Faulu* Kenya and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). The growth of micro finance institutions is gaining momentum in Tharaka due to lack of reliable commercial banks and need to access small business loans. There are several established SACCOs which serve different segments of the population like farmers, teachers and civil servants. These include Meru South Teachers SACCO, Meru South Farmers Sacco, Thamani SACCO and Winners SACCO. The county has no insurance firms with established branches but has several agents working in the area.

1.6.4 Education Institutions: ECD, Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities

The county has 451 ECD centers, 471 primary schools and 111 secondary schools. The County's early childhood development educational institutions enroll children from at an average of four years. The number of girls enrolled in ECD was 7359 which was higher than the 5836 boys enrolled.

The dropout rate of boys was 22% being higher than of girls (20%). The transition rate from primary to secondary schools is approximately 70 percent. The gross enrollment in primary and secondary schools was 89651(85%) and 24437 (80%). The dropout rate is 20% for both primary and secondary schools. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools is approximately 70%.

There are five youth polytechnics and 5 other training Institutions in the county. Several private colleges offer teaching, business and information technology courses.

The county has one full-fledged university namely Chuka University offering certificate, diploma and degree programs. Kenya Methodist University has a satellite campus at Marimanti while the PCEA is a private University located in Meru Sub County.

1.6.5 Energy Access

The main sources of energy in the county are firewood, paraffin and charcoal. There is an increase in usage of solar energy especially by health and education institutions that do not have access to electricity lines. The rural electrification program by the National Government has been implemented in 10 trading centers in the county. Investment in alternative renewable energy sources will enhance reliability of power supply in the county, especially Hydro-electric power generation, solar and wind, biogas energy. The National Government plans to construct the High Grand falls multipurpose dam in Thraka Nithi which will be critical in generating hydropower for the nation.

Figure 4: *The Proposed High Grand Falls Multipurpose Dam*



Kabuki grand falls as Kathita River (on the right, cleaner) joins Tana River. Background is Kijege hill, the tallest and the biggest hill in the Sub County.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

There are 88 market centres but only 18 have electricity connection. There is high rural-urban migration with the total urban population of 91504 being found mainly in Chuka, Marimanti and Chogoria. Chuka and Chogoria are situated along the main Nairobi–Meru highway; the towns are endowed with developed infrastructure in terms of transport, and other social amenities like hospitals, schools, and banking facilities. The settlement patterns are highly influenced by two major livelihood zones; farming zone in the rural areas and business zone along the trading centers.

The urban self -employment is 15% (6948). The UN Habitat standards and classification of informal settlements place many of the households in the informal settlements category with a negligible number of slum dwellings. None of the urban areas has a sewerage system and the predominant bitumen roads inhibit investments. However, many small trade centres are developing rapidly due to enhanced business activities that are creating backward and forward linkages. Most centres have daily open air markets that allow traders to move across centres. The growth of some markets is curtailed by lack of infrastructure.

Solid waste management is weak with inadequate facilities and untrained personnel. There are on-going programs to rehabilitate degraded and abandoned sites, protect riverbanks and wetlands.

1.6.7 Housing

Most houses in rural areas are mud-walled or wooden with earth or cement floors. In urban centres houses are mainly made of stones with corrugated iron sheets for roofing. The level of housing in the market centres and the main urban areas has recently improved owing to increased administrative areas and increased level of business. The growth of tertiary institutions has also contributed to the demand for decent housing to accommodate the high number of students, lecturers and other staff. The readily availability of sand and hardcore and affordable building materials especially in Chogoria make the cost of construction relatively low.

1.7 LAND AND LAND USE

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The major land use in the county is mainly agricultural activities. Other uses include construction, cultural and forestry conservation. A majority of the county residents are small scale farmers with an average of 2.9 hectares mostly used for food and cash crop farming. Large scale farmers own an average of 6.7 hectares. The mean holding size in the county therefore is 4.8 hectares.

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Seventy 70 % of land in the lower part of Tharaka constituency and Igambang'ombe. Ward of Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituency is adjudicated land. The remaining 30 percent of the land is still being adjudicated by the National Government. Most residents are yet to receive title deeds. 62.1% of the land owners have title deeds while 32.9% do not have title deeds.

The upper part of the county which lies in Chuka/Igambang'ombe Constituency has had 75% of its land successfully adjudicated. The main problem of the adjudication process is low funding which has greatly contributed to border disputes in the larger Meru Sub County.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

The slow adjudication of land, boundary disputes and conflict over grazing land has a source of uncertainty of land ownership rights. The squatter problem is a major challenge which has been a major source of conflict with neighbouring communities. Many people wait for several years to get legal ownership documents for their property. A number of Chuka residents live without proper housing due to landlessness, several slums are found within the urban centre. Rural Developments Most rural areas lack adequate infrastructure especially with respect to road networks making them inaccessible. Most employment opportunities are in the transport sector and small enterprise development initiatives. Rural electrification has been implemented in few rural areas.

1.8 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON-STATE ACTORS

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

The cooperative development in the county, especially in Maara and Chuka/Igambang'ombe has a strong base, anchored on the increased demand for cooperative societies. There is need for a deliberate policy guideline to upscale the development of cooperative societies and provide them with cheap and affordable credit facilities to boost this sub-sector and also improve their marketing capabilities. A majority of the cooperatives in the county have membership of 50 to 100.

1.8.2 Self-Help, Women and Youth Groups

The County has over 500 registered and active self-help groups which enable community members to pool resources for development purposes. The various groups create an opportunity for people to access loans for business development.

There is limited access to the national women and youth enterprise funds due to stringent conditions attached to the loans or inadequate proposal writing skills. However, with the start of the Women and Youth revolving loan funds in the county, self- help groups have been able to improve their businesses after getting access to the loans. Motivation of the groups through capacity building will ensure they understand the need to utilize these funds at their disposal. It is also important to equip them skills in managing business ventures and accessing available markets.

The county has over two hundred (200) Community Based Organizations (CBOs) initiated by the communities to mobilise and pool resources together to address some of the immediate pressing issues. Some of the initiatives are; Water projects, Income Generating Activities (IGAs), etc.

There are more than ten (10) Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) like the Catholic Diocese of Meru, Methodist, PCEA, SDA are actively involved in education, health and IGAs to address both immediate and future needs of the community.

1.8.3 Non-Governmental Organizations

Five (5) active children focused NGOs have been operating in the County for several years to provide access to good education and healthcare. These are; Child Fund, Compassion, Save the Children Canada, and Rural Initiative RIDEP. Other NGOs like Plan International, RIDEP, BARAA, and Village Hope Core Int. have been involved in community development projects that seek to improve and uplift the living standards of the community. The activities of the NGOs are mainly concentrated in Tharaka.

The coordination of all NGOs activities in the County is required to ensure there is no duplication of activities and the exit strategy is well defined before the implementation/end of the project.

1.9 CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION

1.9.1 Main Crops Produced

The main occupation of the people in the county is agriculture, which include crop and livestock production. The main food crops include; maize, beans, cowpeas, sorghum, green grams, millet, black beans. The cash crops include tea and coffee grown mainly in Maara and Chuka/Igambang’ombe constituencies. However, farmers from Tharaka grow especially green grams as a food and cash crop.

1.9.2 Acreage Uunder Food Crops and Cash Crops

An estimated 80% cent of the county population is engaged in agricultural activities. Approximately 43,799 hectares is under food crops while cash crops cover 14,839 hectares. Crop farming is characterized by frequent crop failures especially in Tharaka. A better infrastructural support service is required to increase agricultural output. Access to high yielding drought tolerant crops and the provision of subsidized prices of agricultural inputs can enhance productivity in the agricultural sector.

Figure 5: A Tea Farm in Chuka, Tharaka Nithi County

1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average size of small-scale farms is 2.9 ha and 6.7 ha for large-scale farms. Maximum utilization of natural water resources available in the county and increasing the number of large-scale farm sizes will ensure more yields for the county.



1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

The county experiences post harvest losses due to poor storage facilities, which make the farmers to lose income due to early disposal/reduced quality of the stored produce. The main storage facilities are granaries, farmhouses and market stalls. It is important to educate households on how to establish and maintain proper storage facilities. The traditional granaries at the community level need to be improved.

1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred

Livestock keeping is among the main sources of livelihood for the residents, especially the indigenous breeds. The main livestock in the county include Friesian, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds of dairy cattle, indigenous zebu cattle, sheep, goats and chicken. The development of dairy farming is on the increase, thus the expansion of the livestock market across the County border. Value addition on livestock breeds and improved access to artificial insemination services is crucial for farmers to reap maximum benefit from livestock proceeds.

The wide rangelands and vegetation cover is suitable for honey production, which is mainly marketed locally in raw form with little value addition. The construction of the honey refinery in Tharaka constituency will improve access to markets add value addition.

1.9.6 Number of Ranches

There are no ranches in the County.

1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities, Types for Fish Produced, Landing Sites

Fish rearing is also becoming popular since the inception of the economic stimulus programme. The presence of many rivers in the county promotes fishing activities within the rivers.

Figure 6: A Fisherman takes his Catch of Eel Fish from Mutonga River to the Market.



There are no fish landing sites. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has been supporting farmers in the County to establish fishponds. Over 1000 farmers have benefited with the main types of fish produced being catfish, eel fish, trout and tilapia.

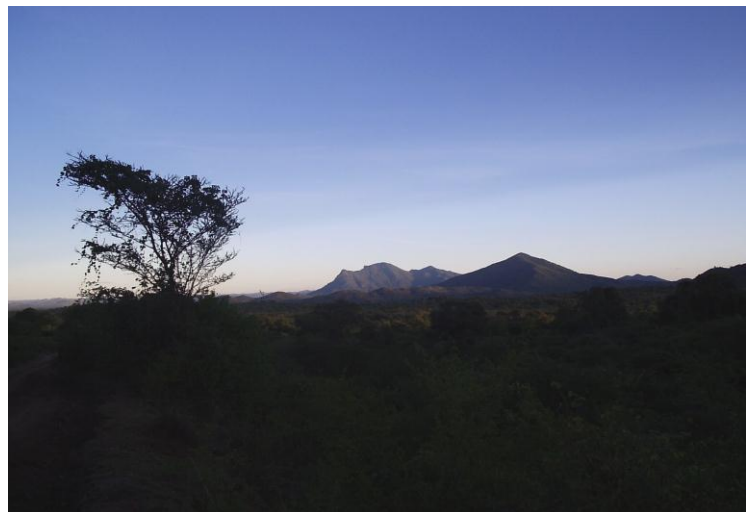
1.10 FORESTRY AND AGRO-FORESTRY

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The forest cover in the county is gradually improving due to interventions by government agencies to improve gazetted and non-gazetted forest through tree planting and nurturing programmes. The main indigenous forest is found in Mt. Kenya in the upper zone and other small forests are found lower parts especially on gazetted hills. The size of gazetted forests stands at 44,617 ha and 3,344 ha for non-gazetted forests. However, the efforts to increase the forest cover is being hindered by the inadequate effort from the agencies and communities to nurture trees with many being left to dry after planting.

Figure 7: The Beautiful hills on the Tharaka Landscape-

(Kijege Hill to the left and Ntugi Hill to the right)



1.10.2 Main Forest Products Gazetted and Un-Gazetted Forests

The main products from both the gazetted and non-gazetted forests in Tharaka-Nithi county are; timber, firewood, poles, charcoal, herbs, fodder, beeswax, honey. Some of the activities that are undertaken are not sustainable and it is important to introduce measures that will curb destructive use of resources which among others includes ensuring people in the county have income generating activities that can ensure sustainable development.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy for:

Income Generating Activities Including Farm Forests

The Ministry of Forest and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) have been in the forefront in training the Tharaka Nithi Community on the importance of maintaining forest. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are involved in development activities among them tree planting and establishment of tree nurseries. Tree seedlings are mainly sold to farmers in the county. Other groups have initiated bee-farming activities in the forests. The bee farmers maintain the forests by planting trees and ensuring that trees are not cut. This ensures that the bees have sufficient nectar. The farmers get economic benefits from these activities resulting in high motivation to establish new forests and protect existing forests in the county.

Protection of Water Catchment Areas

The Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, and Kenya Forest Services in collaboration with NGOs in the county have been educating farmers on how to protect water catchment areas.

Figure 8: Gikwa Water Fall along Kathita River



Guidelines on farming distance from the rivers have been observed as well as protecting springs in the county. Protecting soil erosion in areas near riverbeds has been done in the numerous rivers in the county by planting the necessary crops.

Prevention of Soil Erosion

Soil erosion has affected major parts of the county due to its hilly nature. During the rainy season, most farmers lose their crops due to the loss of soil nutrients. Gullies, cracks and severe dryness of the soil have also been experienced in the county. Soil erosion prevention efforts are on-going with methods being determined by the depth and severity of soil erosion. Most farmers have been trained on different effective farming methods and are encouraged to plant different crops to help deal with the soil erosion menace.

Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy for Industries

Majority of the population in the county depend on firewood sourced from forests for cooking. The tea industries in largely rely on firewood is used to generate energy. Firewood this is less expensive compared to electricity.

Improvement of Soil fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees

There is limited effort to improve soil fertility but there is promotion of farm forestry, soil and water management. Tharaka Nithi County will enhance efforts in improving soil fertility through enhancing tree-planting efforts. A research will be conducted to identify trees that are best suited for improving soil fertility.

Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition both for Domestic Use and Surplus for Markets

Fruits are used for domestic use as a source of vitamins. A majority of farmers grow bananas, mangoes, paw paws, avocados for commercial purposes. Farmers sell their surplus in the local markets while others sell fruits in other towns in the country.

Provision of Carbon Sinks

Tharaka-Nithi County has a huge forest cover although much work is needed to improve and sustain it. The area also produces less carbon as compared to more industrialized counties. However, carbon trading is new and the county should be sensitized to appreciate and participate in carbon trading.

Beautification Activities in Towns, Highways, Schools, Homes and Other Public Places

Beautification of sceneries is being under taken on a small scale around the town streets, schools, homes, roads and other public areas. However, more effort need be taken to increase the coverage.

Animal Feeds Production Ventures

The individual farmers to feed their own animals only do this on small scale.

Growing and Processing for Medicinal Purposes/ Value Plants and Products

Majority of the farmers in the county are embracing value addition of their products. Crops like bananas and mangoes are processed and packaged to fetch more income.

The most common traditional medicinal plants and trees include “*Muringa*”, “*Muarubaine*”, “*Muthamba*”, “*Muthiga*” and “*Mutongu*”. Commercialized farming and processing of medicinal crops should be encouraged in future.

1.11 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The County’s economic growth depends on agriculture, tourism and water resources therefore there is great need to manage and sustain the environment and natural resource base. However, Tharaka Nithi County is faces many environment challenges that include deforestation, soil erosion, and land degradation.

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The forests have been encroached by human settlements with the intent to either farm or exploit some of the forest resources thus aggravating the degradation of the environment. Three gazetted forests and un-gazetted forests in the southern part of the county are under the trusteeship of the County Council. Some of the activities that pose risk to the environment include; charcoal burning, sand harvesting and quarrying. To divert the attention of communities from depleting the existing forests, commercial forest farming has been introduced. This is expected to replenish the forestry cover while at the same time improving household income.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The effects of environmental degradation in the county include water pollution and water scarcity. A large percentage of the population in Tharaka Nithi County has no access to clean drinking water. Solid and hazardous wastes cause spread of diseases due to uncollected garbage and blocked drainage systems. Wastes affect productivity through the pollution of groundwater resources. Soil degradation is evident in the county and it has increased the risks of productivity losses. Deforestation has contributed to death and disease because of flooding that results from deforestation.

1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

Climate change has led to an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather conditions, floods and droughts. Extreme weather events, such as severe flooding has increased the spread of waterborne diseases, such as malaria and diarrhea.

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Tharaka Nithi County is sensitive to climate change because agriculture, livestock and forestry, which are key drivers of its economy, are very vulnerable to climatic changes. The county has addressed the problem at the local level by promoting rainwater harvesting and conservation agriculture. Rainwater harvesting helps to combat the effects of drought and the water can be used for irrigation to ensure food security. Conservation agriculture, which involves ensuring soil cover, crop rotation and intercropping, promotes productivity and carbon sequestration. The county also promotes the use of clean energy like electricity, solar and biogas to reduce the over reliance on wood fuel which is also major source of pollution.

1.12 MINING

Although no detailed mineral exploitation has been conducted in the county, there is quite a number of small scale mining activities going on: key minerals being Gemstones(Beryl aquamarine, Corundum sapphire, Corundum garnet); industrial minerals(Iron deposit, Copper ore, Felspar, Quartz); and common minerals (Sand, Building stones, Ballast rocks) The County is not well endowed with mineral resources with only sand and bricks being the most common minerals under exploitation.

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

In Tharaka constituency, sand harvesting is over exploited although traditional methods of harvesting are used. Extreme exploitation of this resource has led to serious environmental degradation with serious threats to soil erosion. There is need to carrying out an environmental impact assessment before exploitation the available resources. Mining of building bricks and ballast also needs to be well regulated.

1.12.2 Mining Potentials

The exploration of iron ore is ongoing and this is expected to bring fortunes to the county. In the recent years, mining of iron ore has been undertaken on a small scale by prospectors. Though this has not been exploited, an iron belt exists in the county and exploration should be undertaken to establish its usefulness.

1.13 TOURISM

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The tourism sub-sector has a great tourist infrastructure potential and provides a large resource base for the County. Besides wildlife, the County is endowed with other physical features like mountains, Hills like Kijege hills and small waterfalls along Kathita and Tana Rivers.

The main attractions include expansive landscape of great scenic beauty, rich botanic, wildlife diversity and mountain climbing, cultural sites and the Tana River Basin. The recreational resources are available but mostly remain untapped.

The County borders Meru National Park, which provides high potential of tourism activities yet little tourist activities take place in the adjacent areas. The magnificent scenery also attracts film production and site seeing. Other site seeing venues include the Mt.Kenya, Meru national park and several waterfalls. Mountain climbing and water sport tourism takes place in Tana River basin. Other restaurants are available in Chuka, Chogoria and Marimanti.

1.13.2 Main Wildlife

Wild animals are found in Mt. Kenya and other small forests in the county. The number of wildlife in the county is estimated to be 300 buffalos, 500 elephants, 200 leopards, 700 monkeys and 100 hyenas. There are instances of human wildlife conflicts especially during the dry season when human/wildlife move in search of pasture and water.

Monkeys and elephants destroy crops in farms leading to heavy losses to farmers. Leopards and hyenas eat livestock and in some instances, human life has been lost. Although KWS has been compensating farmers, the compensation is too little or sometimes comes when it is too late.

1.13.3 Tourists Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

Kinondoni Sales Service Lodge located Meru South is only tourist’s class hotel. It is situated near Mt. Kenya forest and has a bed capacity of 40. Other Hotels include Transit Motel, Legacy Hotel, Baobab Hotel and Godka Hotel with bed capacities of 35, 52, 34 and 25 respectively. More hotels need to be established to meet the increasing number of tourists visiting the area. The county has got one eco-lodge, Kajuki eco-lodge.

Figure 9: Wildlife in Tharaka Nithi County



1.14 INDUSTRY

The most common industries in the county are those processing agricultural products especially tea and coffee. The County has one tea factory “Weru Tea Factory” and one coffee Mill “Tharaka Nithi Coffee Mill”.

1.15 EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

1.15.1 Wage Earners

The number of people on wage employment is estimated to be 9,188. These are people working for the government institutions and other private institutions such as financial institutions and retail shops. There are few public and private hospitals in the county, which serve as a source of employment.

1.15.2 Self Employed

A huge percentage of the county population is self-employed with several established businesses in the town centres. Majority of the people in the rural areas engage in livestock and crop farming, private businesses and other forms of income generating activities. In the county's urban centres mobile phone banking is on the rise and therefore such businesses are on the rise. The productivity level of tea, coffee, bananas, beans and maize is high in the upper zone of the county while the productivity of green grams, millet, sorghum and black beans is high in the lower zone of the county.

The County has a lot of untapped potential in economic activities such as trade and tourism. Notably, wholesale and retail trade are predominant economic engagement both in the urban and village centres. With the advent of youth and women fund at the county, people have been in the forefront in coming up with proposals in order to access capital to initiate trade activities. However, a majority of new entrepreneurs lack the required skills to undertake business ventures.

1.15.3 Labour Force

According to the 2009 census, Tharaka Nithi County has 202,887 (55.5%) people in the labour force category. A majority of these people are concentrated in the urban areas. Most people work in government offices, businesses and farming. However, some of these people are unemployed, underemployed or in wrong careers.

1.15.4 Unemployment Levels

As indicated earlier, about 72% cent of the county's population are between zero and 35years of age of which. 29% aged 18 to 35 years. A majority of this group are youth who have completed their education but unable to access employment. Most of these young people abuse alcohol and other drugs. As a result, there is high insecurity in the county. The young people should be sensitized on available resources in the county offered by the government. These government initiatives include the Youth, Women, Revolving Loan Funds and other small and micro enterprises funds. Such funds would give them capital to start income generating activities.

1.16 WATER AND SANITATION

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

The county is well endowed with ground water available through numerous rivers originating from Mt. Kenya forest. In the drier parts of the county; boreholes, water pans, earth dams and shallow wells provide water for the community. It is important to increase the availability of water to the community through sinking of more boreholes. This is economical for smaller concentration of population.

During the dry months of the year there is a lot of water abstraction upstream, thus, priority should be geared towards construction of water and soil conservation structures in the upper catchment areas of the rivers, otherwise the flow of the river downstream will be seriously curtailed.

1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes

The Tana Water Service Board, water river users' association through the Mt Kenya East Pilot Project (MKEPP) and the Nithi Water and Sanitation Company are the main water developers and suppliers schemes in the County. Most of water projects are started through community initiative supported by donors and the government. There is a high demand for irrigation water due to unreliable rains.

1.16.3 Water Sources

A majority of the county population access water from rivers, wells, springs, dams and boreholes. A number of households, mostly in the county's urban areas, have piped water. Over 50% of the population take 15 minutes to 1 hour to access water from the source with over 23% of the county population spending over one hour to access water. This clearly shows that the population is about 5 kilometres away from water sources. This calls for implementation of more water projects in order to address the needs of the marginalised areas.

1.16.4 Sanitation

Over 87.7% of the county population uses pit latrines. Most farmers, who form the majority of the population in the county, use farms for waste disposal. Those in urban areas make use of garbage pits. Sanitation coverage is 76%.

1.17 HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION

1.17.1 Health Access

In the last ten years, the county has seen construction of more health facilities. Chuka Level 4 hospital has proposed to be the County referral hospital. A majority of the population access health services from level two hospitals as well as mission hospitals. Six level two hospitals are located in Tharaka and Meru South. However, the county is in need of at least two level 4 hospitals, and level two to serve the sparsely populated areas in the lower parts of the county.

Mpukoni, Magetuni, Muthambi, Gatunga Kajuki and Chiakariga are level three hospitals proposed for upgrading level 4. The latest improvement in providing health services under the stimulus program has been the construction of a model health center in Chuka. Private clinics have also been established in the county. Provision of quality health care can be enhanced by increasing the number of pharmacies, equipping available health facilities especially for maternity services.

Figure 10: PCEA Chogoria Hospital



Improving the medical training college in PCEA Chogoria will ensure the county is able to effectively train health workers.

1.17.2 Morbidity

The five most common diseases that cause morbidity in the county in order of prevalence are: Malaria (33.8 %t), headaches (13.1%), Respiratory tract infections (9.5%), Diarrhea (4.9%) and Stomachache (4.9%).

1.17.3 Nutritional Status

The nutritional status is best reflected in the health of children under 5 years. Over 70% of children of children have attained the recommended weight-for-age and weight-for-height. Malnourished children are given food supplements by well- wishers and local NGO's

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

The county has only 40 % of children less than five years of age fully vaccinated. Immunization coverage is 76%. This is below the national average and more awareness on the need to immunize children should be done. More dispensaries should also be built to serve the sparsely distributed population.

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services and Contraceptive Prevalence

Many women in the county are embracing the idea of family planning. However, only 48% of the women in Tharaka Nithi County uses modern family planning methods. More sensitization should be done to address issues affecting women and demystify myths and misconceptions associated with the use of contraceptives. Family planning services are offered in all the public hospitals and dispensaries in the county. However, injectable and emergency pills are the most preferred family planning method in the county.

1.18 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

There are over 24,000 children in pre-school education. The ratio of boys to girls is 1:1. 451 pre-school centres have been established in the county with 561 teachers. The teacher student ratio is 1:43. Private pre-schools are also coming up.

1.18.2 Primary Education

The county has 470 primary schools. The number of children attending primary schools is 30,550 (15,363 female and 15187 male). There are 2,548 primary school teachers in the county.

1.18.3 Literacy

A majority of the County population is literate with only 17 % unable to read. Another 13.2 % of the population is not able to write. Those who cannot read or write are 16.9 %. Adult education should be intensified to benefit them.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

The county has 111 secondary schools with 17,353 students (8,532 female and 8,821 male). The number of secondary school teachers in the county is 970.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

The county has two universities, one is Chuka University established by the Government of Kenya while the other one is a private university established by Methodist Church in Kenya. The two universities attract students from all over the country and offer courses in all the disciplines.

Figure 11: Chuka University in Tharaka Nithi County

There is need to channel more funds in education sector to ensure the establishment of more boarding secondary schools, tertiary institutions and improving the conditions of the primary schools.



There is need to sensitize the community especially in the southern part of the county to take their children to the school, this is because the enrollment level especially in secondary schools is very low. Employment of more teaching staff, provision of quality learning materials and up scaling the schools feeding programmers are necessary interventions to improve the learning situation.

The county has five well-established polytechnics, which offer artisan courses like masonry, tailoring and dressmaking, hairdressing and beauty among other courses. The county has only one commercial college offering business related courses.

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the main development challenges facing Tharaka Nithi County based on community consultative meetings. It outlines the county strategies adopted to deal with the challenges giving reasons for their selection. A SWOT analysis is provided for each of the identified crosscutting issues relating to population growth, poor health indicators, poverty, environment, climate change, gender, and HIV/AIDS. It also covers an analysis of issues and causes, county objectives, strategies and proposed targets. These are aimed at setting the basis for county specific interventions by exploiting the available resources from within and outside the county to achieve the development objectives.

2.1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

2.1.1 Poor Infrastructure

The road network is poorly developed and is inadequately maintained. This interferes with economic activities especially during the rainy season. The delivery of farm inputs to the area and marketing of agricultural products in and outside the county is also constrained. The poor road network also affects the delivery of milk and horticultural crops to the internal and external markets. The lack of permanent bridges in some rivers curtails movement of people and goods. This has also contributed to crippling of the tourism sector due to impassable roads that link other areas to key tourist sites.

The county roads department needs to increase efficiency and quality of the existing road network through routine periodic maintenance of the classified network.

The main feeder roads provide basic access by “spot improvement” of the roads. This is possible through collaboration and partnerships with the constituency development committees, local authorities and development partners for funding and technical support. Only 61km of the County roads is of bitumen standard. The county government needs to focus on expanding the road network under bitumen over the plan period.

2.1.2 Inadequate Renewable Energy

Adequate energy supply is a prerequisite for industrial and commercial development in any region. However, the county is underserved by the conventional sources of energy with wood fuel accounting for over 90% of the available energy and electricity accounting for less than 2%. This high dependency on wood fuel as the main source of energy coupled with the high level of population growth is likely to worsen the situation by stretching the limited forest resources.

There is need for a paradigm shift to change the pattern of energy consumption and work towards adopting modern sources of energy. This will protect the environment, increase efficiency and productivity so as to spur sustainable economic growth in the county. Opportunities exist to harness water, wind and solar energy resources to ensure households and communities have access to sustainable energy sources. Frequent power outage reduce the level of economic performance by disrupting business activities.

2.1.3 Low Productivity in Agriculture/Livestock

Over 80% of the households in the County depend on agricultural production. Agricultural land is limited and the supply of farm inputs is irregular, particularly to non cash crop growers who are not members of cooperative societies. Prices of the inputs are high and the distribution chain is not well coordinated. Shortage of inputs leads to low productivity of staple food crops such as maize, beans, Irish potatoes, green grams, millets, and cabbages. Inadequacy of these staple food crops in the county affects the livelihoods of the community. This is made worse by the limited amount of rainfall received especially in the lower parts of the County to support rain fed crop production.

Cattle feeds are also in short supply, as land for growing fodder crops is scarce. Manufactured feeds for cattle and poultry are too expensive for farmers. It has been noted that with a more organized management systems there will be increased returns emanating from the dairy farming.

Low productivity in agriculture and livestock is worsened by the poor marketing infrastructure for the products. Coffee, milk and tea tend to have well defined marketing arrangements, but other crops such as horticultural crops, maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cowpeas, green grams, sorghum, sweet potatoes, and bananas depend on weekly markets where prices vary according to supply and demand of the products. There is need to provide subsidies for the farm inputs, provide the basic infrastructure for value addition and facilitate market expansion beyond the local market.

2.1.4 Inadequate Water

Provision of adequate clean water for agriculture, industrial and domestic use is vital to spur economic development in the County. Access to quality water is a key challenge especially in the semi-arid regions of the County. The area is underserved with water infrastructure for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes. The average distance to the nearest watering sources is 5km in lower parts and 2km kilometres for the upper side of the County.

Water shortage in the rivers is compounded by the destruction of water catchment areas caused by soil degradation. However, the county is endowed with rivers from Mt. Kenya and Nyambene hills flowing downwards to Indian Ocean. Concerted efforts are required to conserve the catchment areas, wetlands and forest reserves. Constructing and rehabilitating the available water facilities to meet the ever increasing demand for domestic water, agriculture and industrial use is critical.

2.1.5 Poor Marketing

Tharaka Nithi County has enormous potential in agriculture and livestock production. The upper region near Mt Kenya is very suitable for dairy farming while the drier parts are suitable for beef farming. The upper region is equally suitable for crop farming with crops like tea, coffee, maize, potatoes, and beans being grown in the area. Tharaka constituency is a leading producer of sorghum, mangoes, oranges and green grams in the country.

Despite the enormous potential the County has, farmers who do not get good returns due to challenges they experience in marketing their produce. The products do not fetch them good prices because they are not able to access markets in good time especially for perishable commodities like milk and fruits. This is largely because of the poor transport network in the interior and the absence of good storage facilities. The farmers are exploited by the intermediaries who buy their products at throw away prices. This discourages farmers from expanding their production capacity.

2.1.6 Landlessness

Tharaka Nithi has challenges of slow land adjudication process, boundary disputes and conflict over grazing land that has rendered some people landless. A number of residents in Chuka area live without proper housing due to landlessness. As a result, slums have been established within the county, especially in the urban centres.

2.1.7 Cross Border Conflict

Tharaka Nithi County has in the recent past suffered ethnic conflicts. Residents from different parts of the county rose against each other leading to loss of property, lives and strained work relationship. This has slowed the development process.

2.1.8 Cultural issues

Some county residents still embrace some retrogressive cultural practices like female genital mutilation and early marriages, which have marred development in the area. Women are seen as inferior to male gender thus they participate less in development process in the county.

2.2 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES AND SWOT ANALYSIS

2.2.1 Gender Inequality

Gender concerns have implications on economic growth and poverty reduction and therefore it is imperative that all development agendas are looked at through the gender based approach. Historically, the problem of gender discrimination in public affairs has relegated women from fully participating in vital development and community activities. It is therefore imperative to provide equal opportunity for all genders to participate in economic development for optimal resource generation.

Adoption of gender responsive approach to identification, planning and Implementation of development activities is eminent. This will be achieved by addressing gender issues related to property inheritance, access to factors of production and control of proceeds from production, affirmative action for meaningful engagement in all aspects of development and human rights issues of all citizens. More attention should be given to sensitization of men on drugs and substance abuse, and other public service issues. A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT Analysis) of the gender concerns is illustrated in Table 10.

Table 10: *SWOT Analysis on Gender*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existing legislation ON GENDER ISSUES Increased awareness on gender issue Availability of gender based organizations i.e. NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and SHGs.	Low levels of awareness on the existing laws on gender issues Less representation of women in development forums. Inactive participation in gender issues Inadequate funding. Inadequate media coverage	Existence of law on gender, equity and the Children's Act. Affirmative action. Campaigns such as 'Education for All. Devolved funds such as Women Enterprise Fund. Existence of women and youth empowerment programmes and micro finance institutions	High Illiteracy levels in the county. Lack of awareness on individual rights. Retrogressive cultural practices such as female genital mutilation and early marriage. Lack of transparency and accountability

2.2.2 High Poverty Levels

Over 40% of the county's population lives below the poverty level (less than a \$ a day) and has challenges accessing basic human necessities like food, clothing and decent shelter. This implies that they lack resources to invest in the other sectors that can enhance their capacity to generate income. Majority of those who degrade land and water catchment areas are poor farmers whose livelihoods depend entirely on direct exploitation of natural resources.

These farmers encroach into wetlands, river basin, water catchment areas and mountain slopes in search of water, pasture and suitable land for subsistence farming as a way of survival. This puts pressure on the environment and water resources.

Use of appropriate technologies and management of resources downstream will be required to increase access to optimized use of water and other resources. This will minimize the tendency of encroaching wetlands, river basins and water catchment areas and hence save the environment. The interventions will also create employment opportunities thus contributing to people's source of income and livelihoods.

Table 11: *SWOT Analysis on Poverty*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of devolved funds.	Lack of capacity to exploit the available resources to generate income	Entrepreneurial community	Low project/programme Sustainability
Presence of CSOs as development partners.	Delay in release of funds	Access to information	Poor community participation and ownership of development projects
Appropriate government departments and policies on poverty eradication.	Poor prioritisation and implementation of projects	Donor's willingness to fund development projects/programmes.	High Illiteracy level in the county
Availability of land for farming	Weak monitoring and evaluation system	Free primary/subsidised secondary school education	High disease burden
	Un-coordinated operations/programmes.	Youth fund, women enterprise fund, poverty eradication revolving loan fund	Political patronage, especially on devolved funds
	Un utilized land	Subsidized farm inputs	Corruption
	Low agricultural production and absence of value addition		Low funding
	Use of inappropriate technology in farming		Lack of marketing strategy

2.2.3 Disaster Management

The county is constantly faced with disasters ranging from droughts, diseases, floods, forest fires, border conflicts and bandits attacks among others. Drought is the most common natural disaster leading to loss of lives, crops failure and livestock deaths. Igambang'ombe and Tharaka are the areas that frequently experience drought due to minimal rainfall or lack of it. The average rainfall received in these areas is 500mm and sometimes less than the average.

Border conflicts mainly occur between the neighbouring communities of Imenti, Igembe and the Tigania. The disputes that are mainly ignited by the competition for resources such as land and pasture often disrupt lives and lead to property destruction. Peace and reconciliation initiatives have been spearheaded to eradicate the problem.

The disasters like famine affect the ability of institutions to offer effective services. For example, the number of students in some schools can increase due to school feeding programmes. Health facilities cannot cope with the high level of malnutrition and disease outbreaks. The livestock keepers are not able to sell their livestock in the market due to quarantine. It is important to improve the agricultural productivity by providing farmers with high yielding drought resistant crops, fast maturing crops, better storage methods and facilities. The introduction of small and large scale irrigation schemes in the County will be of great benefit.

There is need to prepare a disaster management framework if sustainable development is to be achieved in the county. This will be achieved through community managed disaster reduction structures where the community members identify risk and use their own capabilities to deal with the disaster or mitigate its effects.

Table 12: SWOT Analysis on Disaster Management

Strengths	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Fire patrol units in forest area	Lack of adequate fire fighting equipment in institutions and residences	Support from other development stakeholders	Extension of semi arid zone to the County
Community awareness about possible disasters	Inadequate funding	Existence of disaster response programme by government	Misappropriation of devolved funds
Presence of National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	Low technical capacity to mitigate disaster	Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas	Water pollution
Active peace committees	Lack of emergency fund kitty for the County	Training communities on early warning signs and sustainable farming methods	Encroachment of human activities in designated forests
Early warning systems	Poorly coordinated afforestation programmes	Establishment of drug addicts rehabilitation centre	Over reliance of wood fuel and products
	Slow land adjudication process		Frequent landslides
	Drug and substance abuse		

2.2.4 HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which stands at 2.3% poses a serious threat to the development of the county. It is important to increase awareness on the disease in order to reduce new infections, influence behaviour change and mitigate against the socioeconomic impact of the disease.

Most infected people fall under the 15-49 years age bracket, which is the most productive age. This affect the economic activities and as a consequence reduce the food security in the county and worsen the poverty situation. Different initiatives have been put in place to alleviate the situation by encouraging people to form support groups of the infected and affected in order to access assistance. Other initiatives are from the NGOs and Public Health support measures by providing free VCT services and IGAs. It is important to ensure

mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS trainings/activities in all organizations and community members.

Increase in cost of care for the infected and affected in terms of health costs, food, clothing etc has resulted in more resources being channelled to supportive services instead of development.

Table 13: *SWOT Analysis on HIV/ AIDS*

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures DTCs, CACCs	Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services	Religious and cultural beliefs opposing use protection
Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities	Low staffing levels in health institutions	Behaviour Change Communication campaigns	Poor physical infrastructure thus hindering patients' access to ART
Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2008/09-2013/14)	Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile HIV testing	Increased ART services - Training and capacity building by various stakeholders	Increased number of OVCs
Existence of youth friendly centres in hospitals	Low uptake of PMTCT services	Existing prevention, care & psycho-social support programmes	Poor adherence to ART
Existence of community health units	Centralization of dispensation of ARVs	Community leaders/ volunteers exist	Stigma & discrimination for PLHIVs
	Few community health units		Lack of early sex education in schools
	Inadequate statistical data on HIV & AIDS in the Sub County		Misappropriation of resources
	Lack of harmonization of donor support organization		Donor dependency

2.2.5 Environmental Degradation

The county is adjacent to Mt. Kenya (the upper zone being located on its slopes) making it prone to environmental degradation. The sloppy terrain and the allied highlands experience

tremendous soil run offs downstream. Most of the fertile soils are washed away rendering the place bare and unsuitable for agriculture.

The semi-arid part of the county experiences frequent drought resulting into poor food production. In pursuit of alternative and reliable sources of income, the community ventures into income generating activities that have serious adverse effect on the environment. These activities include agriculture on catchment areas, charcoal burning, quarrying, and sand harvesting among others.

It is important to ensure complete adherence to the existing Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and The Constitution of Kenya 2010 to ensure environmental sustainability. Involvement of all stakeholders in this exercise will ensure promotion of clean, secure, increased forest cover.

Table 14: *SWOT Analysis on Environment*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of law enforcement bodies like NEMA and Forest & wildlife services. Strong community support for conservation interventions Presence of conservation oriented stakeholders e.g. IFAD (MKEPP); United Nations (GEF) etc. Presence of Global Environmental Campaigns	Corruption in curbing environmental degradation issues Projects implementation without conducting environmental impact assessment Lack of adequate community awareness on climate change issues Poor waste management	National tree planting days Stakeholders shared learning / review forums Global & national campaigns to conserve environment ‘Tree for job’ initiative in the youth department	Gradual climatic change Wildlife-human conflicts around Mt. Kenya forest Poor nurturing of the planted trees Rampant riparian farming

2.2.6 Information Communication and Technology

The ICT sub-sector has immense potential for unlocking many opportunities in business, education, agriculture, industry and security. The development of this sector will play a crucial role in opening opportunities in business and commerce throughout the county by providing information of various opportunities within and outside the county.

This will make communication easier and provide opportunities for value addition to products and produce from the county. The county government information centres should be better equipped to ease access to information by local communities. The county also needs to find alternative source of energy to power ICT to ensure the services are provided on a constant basis. Furthermore, leveraging on ICT in all sectors will bring about cost advantages, enhance service delivery and create opportunities for new businesses and employment to the youth.

Table 15: *SWOT Analysis by ICT*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of the DIDCs Demand driven support from E- government department Existence of private and public ICT training institutions Existence of internet cyber cafes.	Lack of technical personnel to manage the computer communication system Lack of trained library personnel to manage the resource centre Inadequate funds to maintain the DIDC	The global call for ICT compliance Promotion of cybercafés in the county Introduce ICT learning from an early age	Intermittent power breakdown Inadequate funds to modernise equipment at the DIDCs

2.2.7 Climate change

Tharaka Nithi County is sensitive to climate change because the key drivers (Agriculture, livestock and forestry) of its economy are very vulnerable to climate change. The county has tried to address the problem at the local level by promoting rain water harvesting and

conservation agriculture. Rain water harvesting helps to combat the effects of drought and the water can be used for irrigation to ensure food security. Conservation agriculture which involves ensuring soil cover, crop rotation and intercropping promotes productivity and carbon sequestration. The county is also promoting the use of clean energy such as electricity, solar and biogas in order to reduce the over reliance on wood fuel which is a major source of pollution.

Table 16: *Swot analysis on climate change*

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Increased awareness campaigns on climate change issues</p> <p>Strong community support for conservation interventions</p> <p>Presence of conservation oriented stakeholders e.g. IFAD (MKEPP); United Nations (GEF) etc;</p> <p>Presence of national and international policies on climate change mitigation</p>	<p>Corruption in addressing curbing environmental degradation issues</p> <p>Projects implementation without conducting environmental impact assessment</p> <p>Lack of adequate community awareness on climate change issues</p> <p>Poor waste management</p>	<p>National tree planting days</p> <p>Stakeholders shared learning / review forums</p> <p>Global & national campaigns to conserve environment</p> <p>‘Tree for job’ initiative in the youth department.</p> <p>Carbon trading prospects</p>	<p>Gradual climatic change</p> <p>Wildlife-human conflicts around Mt. Kenya forest</p> <p>Poor nurturing of the planted trees</p> <p>Rampant riparian farming</p>

2.3 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

2.3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

The following tables provide an analysis of problems, causes, objectives, and potential policy thrusts in the County Government of Tharaka Nithi. The MTEF sectors are used in the analysis.

Table 17: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Development Issues</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Development Objectives</i>	<i>Immediate Objectives</i>	<i>Potential Strategies</i>
Agriculture	Food insecurity due to low crop and livestock production	Low Crop production	Increase % of farmers growing drought resistant crop	Reduce subdivisions of land by farmers	Strengthen marketing infrastructure Improve farming methods Improve access to agricultural credit;
Livestock		Poor farming methods	Increase land under irrigation	Increase number of alternative income generating activities	
		Frequent drought	Improve household income	Expedite land adjudication and registration	
Land		Outbreak of livestock diseases	Improve production	Promote conservation of environment and natural resources	
		Poor storage facilities	Improve farming methods	Initiate extension services to farmers	

2.3.2 Education Sector

Table 18: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Education Sector

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Development Issues</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Development Objectives</i>	<i>Immediate Objectives</i>	<i>Potential Strategies</i>
Ministry of Education, Science & Technology	Low education standards	Inadequate physical infrastructure	Increased government support to the education sector	Increase awareness on the importance of education	Introduce low cost boarding schools Rehabilitate poor infrastructure in schools
TSC		Limited funds, High poverty levels		Improve performance in primary and secondary levels	
		Long distances between schools	Establish adequate colleges within the county		Establish more schools
		High School drop-outs			Provide bursaries for needy students
		Inadequate middle level colleges and tertiary institutions			

2.3.3 Health Sector

Table 19: *Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Health-Sector*

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Development Objectives</i>	<i>Immediate Objectives</i>	<i>Potential Strategies</i>
Ministry of Health	Poor health of the people	Poor nutrition Limited stocks of medical supplies Lack of proper management of childhood illness Low utilization of existing health services Inadequate safe water for domestic use Few health facilities Low sanitation coverage High HIV/AIDS prevalence	Reduce the infant mortality rate Establish more hospitals that are well equipped, staffed and accessible Increase access to safe drinking water Upscale latrine coverage	Ensure adequate medical supplies in all hospitals Provision of nutritional supplements Improve the level of services offered in the hospitals Reduce HIV/AIDS infection rate Domestic water treatments campaigns Accelerate community Led total sanitation (CLTS)	Enhance immunization Ensure sustained medical supplies in the hospitals Increase household with access to clean and safe water Ensure 100% of household access and use latrines

2.3.4 General Economic, Commercial & Labour sub-sectors

Table 20: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs Sector

Sub-Sector	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential Strategies
Trade	Poor marketing of products	Lack of marketing structures Mismanagement of cooperatives	Revitalization of existing marketing cooperative societies	Strengthen existing cooperative movements in the county	Establish multipurpose cooperative society
Labour affairs	Unemployment	Shortage of employment opportunities High cost of training	Job creation Increase training opportunities for youths	Encourage self-employment	Establish more middle level colleges Creation of industries Support training through bursaries

2.3.5 Infrastructure, Energy & ICT sub- sectors

Table 21: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Infrastructure, Energy & ICT Sector

Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate objectives	Potential Strategies
Roads	Poor road network	Poor drainage Poor road maintenance	To make 80% of the road network in the Sub County motor-able by 2017	To improve on maintenance of roads to 80% by 2017 To improve road networks and maintenance	Routine maintenance of classified trunk and feeder roads Maintainable road network

2.3.6 Environment, Forestry, Water & Sanitation sub-sectors

Table 22: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

<i>Sub-sector</i>	<i>Issues/problems</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Development Objectives</i>	<i>Immediate Objective</i>	<i>Potential Strategies</i>
Environmental protection	High rate of environmental degradation	Poor waste management Overgrazing Deforestation Poverty	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 50% by 2015.	To improve on waste management by 50% by 2015 To increase the area under forest cover by 30% by 2015	Re-forestation and agro-forestry Soil and water conservation Provide efficient drainage system

2.3.7 Governance, Justice, law and Order sub-sectors

Table 23: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Development Issue</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Development objectives</i>	<i>Immediate Objectives</i>	<i>Potential Strategies</i>
Internal security Provincial Administration	Insecurity	Drug abuse Cross border conflicts Lack of proper boundary demarcation	To reduce crime rate in the Sub County Peaceful coexistence	Reduce drug abuse by 70% by 2015 Promotion of peace and reconciliation	Intensify and institutionalise community policing Solve all border disputes

2.3.8 Public Administration and International relations sub-sectors

Table 24: Analysis of Issues and Causes in the Public Administration and International Relations Sector

<i>Sub sector</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Development objectives</i>	<i>Immediate objectives</i>	<i>Potential strategies</i>
Finance	Poor record and book keeping Poor resource utilization Delay in procurement Late disbursements of funds and low absorption of disbursed funds	Non-compliance of financial regulations Long procurement procedures Bureaucracy and corruption networks	Development of an integrated financial system Hasten the procurement process Timely disbursement of funds	Training and sensitization of officers on financial management Implementing the corruption reduction strategy	Strengthening the department both human and institutional
Planning	Multiple planning agencies and platforms Weak monitoring framework Lack of up to date baseline data and statistics	Various agencies with overlapping and different mandates Lack of adequate resources for monitoring and evaluation work Weak legal framework for monitoring and evaluation	Establish a single planning platform and mechanism Legal framework for monitoring and evaluation Survey and censuses to gather adequate data	Clear and standard planning format Establish monitoring unit	Harmonise planning at the county level

CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a spatial plan for the county. It presents the necessary coordination between the various sectors while assessing the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in each area of sectoral jurisdiction; a determination of community needs, aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution; protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities; a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole; an audit of available resources, skills and capacities; prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance; and integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified needs.

3.1 SPATIAL PLANNING

Kenya's national goal is to attain rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all regions of the country. This is reflected in the Economic strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation (ERS), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the National Development Plan, Kenya vision 2030 to name but a few. The policies have also been done with appropriate regard to sector policies, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

There are a number of development agencies undertaking diverse activities in the county i.e. government line ministries, quasi-government development agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and private investors without an appropriate spatial frame work for coordination of activities. Without spatial planning, economy of inputs, efficiency of outputs and effectiveness of impacts (3Es) is compromised. In this way, resources are wasted. There is a significant paradigm shift in planning from district based funding towards programme based funding. County spatial planning helps to cascade global and national development policies to county level. It can also help in linking economic planning (budgets) to spatial and physical planning which has been identified as the major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years.

This County Integrated Development Plan provides the overall framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies to achieve sustainable socio-economic growth and quality of life within the county.

Objectives of county spatial planning are to:

- a) ensure harmony between national, county and sub-county spatial planning requirements;
- b) facilitate the development of a well-balanced system of settlements and ensure productive use of scarce land, water and other resources for economic, social, ecological and other functions across the county;
- c) maintain a viable system of green and open spaces for a functioning eco-system;
- d) harmonize the development of county communication system, infrastructure and related services;
- e) develop urban and rural areas as integrated areas of economic and social development;
- f) provide the preconditions for integrating under-developed and marginalized areas to bring them to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the county;
- g) protect the historical and cultural heritage, artifacts and sites within the county;
- h) make reservations for public security and other critical national infrastructure, utilities and services;
- i) work towards the achievement and maintenance of a tree cover of at least 10 % of the land area of Kenya as provided for in Article 69 of the Constitution; and
- j) develop the human resource capacity to drive growth and development of the county.

3.2 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Human settlement is dependent on diverse factors ranging from geographical to economic and social wellbeing. 22.9% of the population consisting of 91,504 people live in the 3 main urban centers namely Chuka, Chogoria and Marimanti. 77.1% of the population live in the rural areas consisting of 308,231 people.

In Tharaka Nithi County, about 42.1% of the households live in wood/mud walled houses, 13.4 % live in stone houses and the remaining live in other types of houses. Houses with corrugated iron roofing are on increase especially around the market centers. This has been occasioned by increased demand of houses as a result of some of the center's becoming administrative headquarters for sub-counties, wards and locations. The availability of building materials locally has also contributed to improvement of buildings.

3.2.1 Human Settlement Policy

In Kenya, the Human Settlement Policy is espoused in the detailed Human Settlement Strategy of 1978. This strategy is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of Physical Development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya so as to develop “*a coherent system of human settlement*”. Strategies were outlined to develop service centers, business incubation centers and an integrated transportation and communication system. Rural development and appropriate standards for urban infrastructure were also critical. The main objectives of the above strategies are to:

- promote the maximum development of the rural areas to improve living standards for the majority of the people;
- establish a more even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote more balanced economic growth throughout the nation and a more equitable standard of social services between different areas;

- encourage the expansion of several large towns in addition to Nairobi and Mombasa in order to promote regional growth thereby providing more alternatives for the absorption of the migrant population and the problems arising from excessive concentration in these towns;
- develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development;
- adopt standards of urban infrastructure which closely relate to what can be afforded by the country as a whole; and
- improve the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies which are responsible for planning, decision making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

3.2.2 Functions of Human Settlements

Ideally, human settlements perform the following functions:

Service Function: Settlements facilitate the provision of schools, health services, public utilities, commercial banks, co-operatives, administration among other important services. These services not only serve the people in the towns but also those in the surrounding areas.

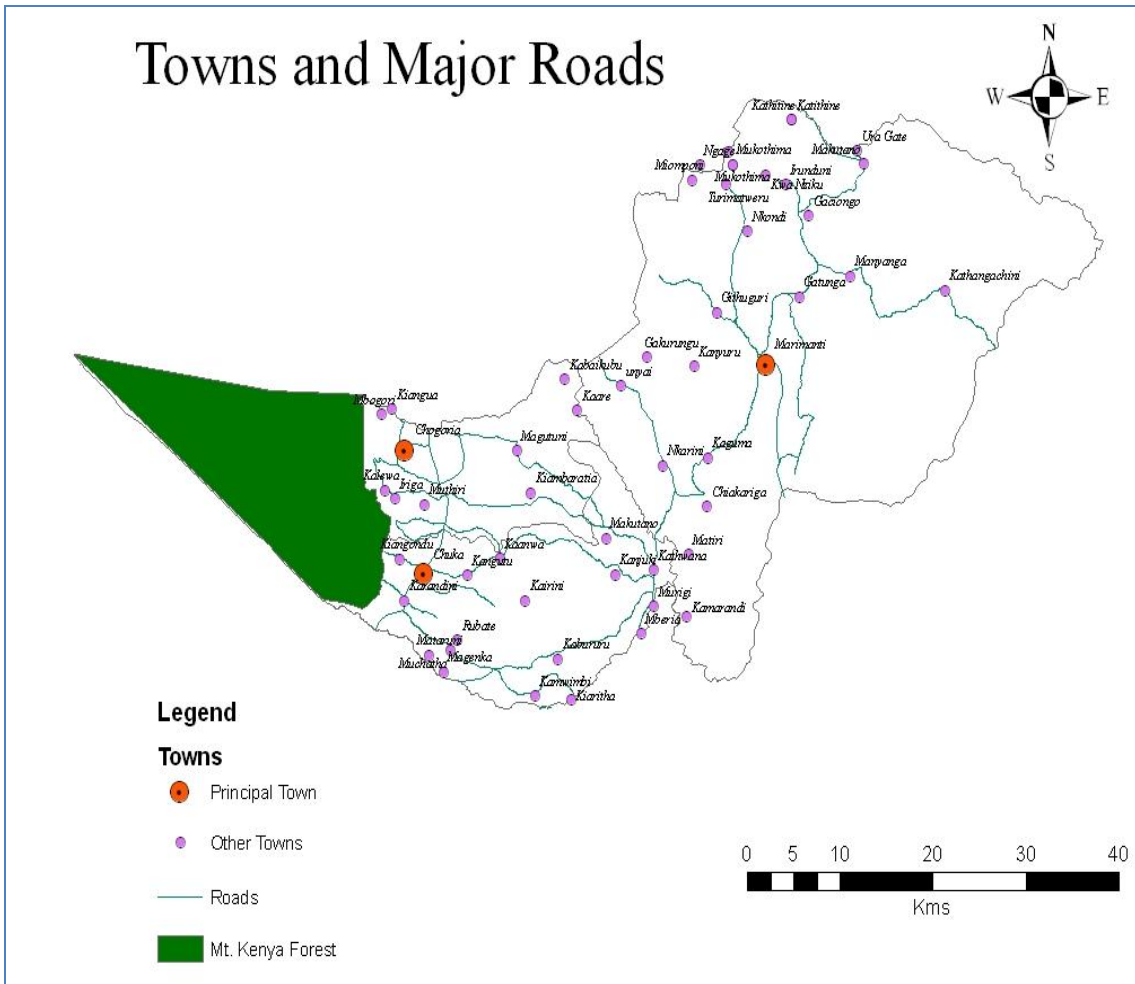
Economic Function: These comprise of cottage/light industries, produce markets, and retail business. These provide employment opportunities both in the urban centers and the rural communities.

Residential Function: This is provision of residential housing at the main urban centers and the rural centers for people in agricultural and non-agricultural employment.

3.3 SITUATION ANALYSIS

The county is predominantly agricultural with coffee, tea and dairying forming the major cash generating activities in the upper zones and sorghum, green grams, millets and cowpeas in the lower zones. Electricity coverage is estimated to be approximately 70% in the main urban centers but 5% in the rural areas. The county has road coverage of 1620 km of maintainable roads of which 48 km are bitumen roads, 36.4 km are graveled and 444.3 km are earth roads. Most of the county is connected to mobile telephone services mainly *Safaricom, Airtel and Orange* networks. Figure 12 Shows the Location of Roads, Market Centers and Divisional Mapping for Tharaka Nithi County.

Figure 12: Location of Roads, Market Centers and Divisional Maps in Tharaka Nithi County.



3.3.1 Rural and Urban Settlements

Tharaka Nithi County displays two distinct settlement patterns which are dependent on land productivity potential. The population density is high (252 persons per square km) in Maara and Meru South Sub-Counties with average farm size of 2 Ha and lowest (91 persons per square km) in Tharaka sub-county with average farm size of 5 Ha. Land subdivision has been on the increase in the high rainfall areas which is impacting negatively on agricultural production.

There are a total of 88 market centers in the county. Major shopping centers include Chuka, Chogoria, Marimanti, Gatunga, Marima, Mitheru, Magutuni, Kaanwa and Kajuki. 77% of the population in the County is rural based while 23% is urban, thus making agriculture the main economic activity in the county. Under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Chuka town which hosts the economic hub of the county has been classified as a township while other town centers have been unclassified. There are 1,871 registered traders, both retail and wholesale. The wholesalers mostly deal with consumer and hardware products while retail traders, who are in both rural and urban areas, deal mainly with food products. The population of the town consists mainly of a young population with more than 50% of the people being below the age of 30 years.

3.3.2 Emerging Issues in Urban Settlements

The following have been identified as the areas of intervention in order to improve service delivery within the urban areas.

- Inadequate waste collection and disposal facilities
- Unimproved and inadequate recreational facilities
- Poor roads both in the urban and rural areas
- Inadequate clean water supply
- Pollution (land, air, and water)

- Inadequate housing units
- Absence of sewerage systems in all urban centers
- Lack of agro-processing facilities
- Disparity between growth and development in urban centers
- There are no industries
- Inadequate/Lack of public utilities e.g. cemetery, public toilets, libraries, street lighting etc.

3.3.3 Possible Solutions

These are suggested measures to address above issues so as to improve service delivery and impact on the quality of life.

- Planning of the urban centers
- Road improvement
- Upgrading of water supply systems
- Development of housing projects
- Development of sewerage systems
- Initiate industrial development
- Enforcement of by – laws by the County Government

3.3.4 Functional Roles of Urban Centers and Urban –Rural Linkages

Urban centers are usually hubs of innovations and enterprises. These centers are also sources of employment both in the formal and informal sectors. They also serve as entry and exit points for commodities such as farm produce and consumer goods.

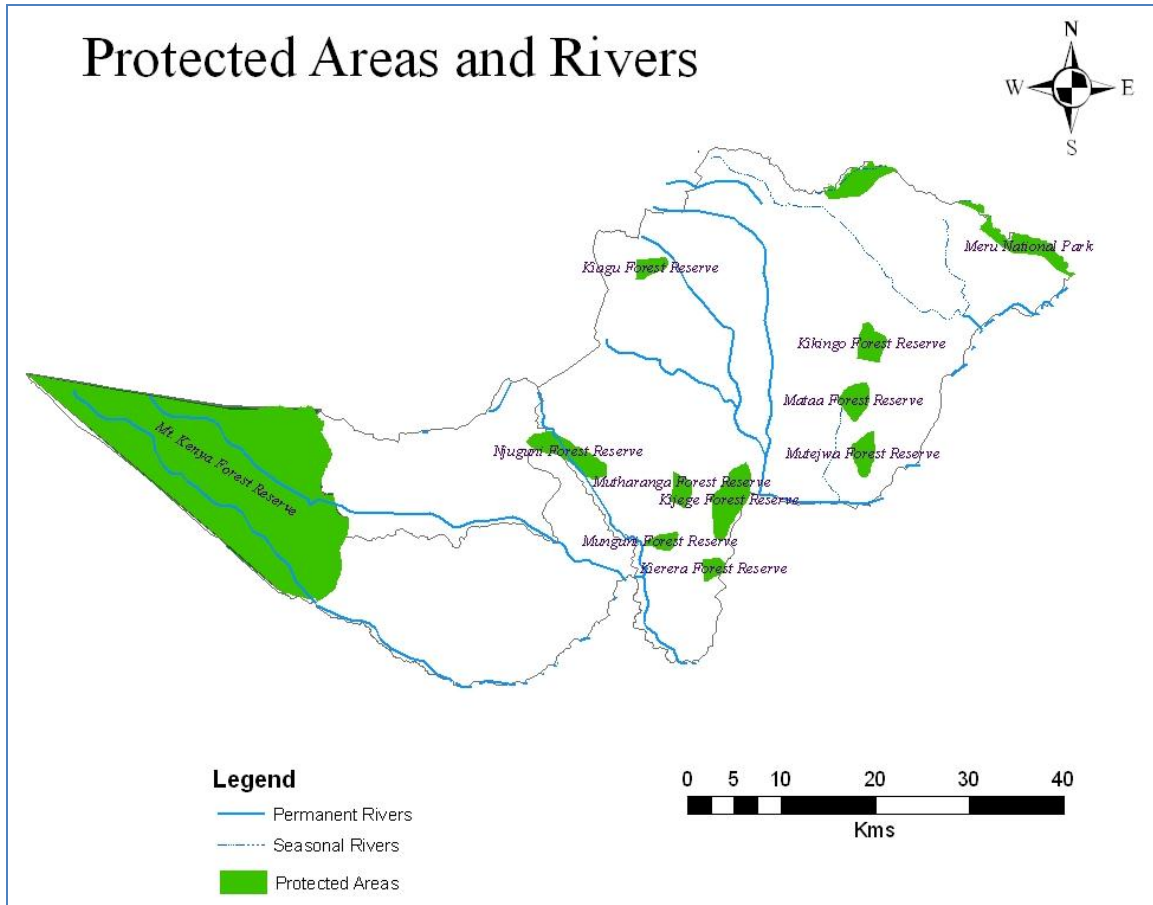
Strong urban-rural linkages are vital for the development of any region as they determine the flow of goods and services. These linkages are often aided by a good transportation network and a functional industrial base. Ideally, the rural and urban areas complement one another in spurring development in the region. The rural areas are suppliers of basic foodstuffs and raw materials. The rural areas also offer labor for urban-based activities. There are strong linkages between Chuka Town and other urban centers such as Chogoria and Marimanti.

There are all weather road linkages between major urban centers and rural areas which have been improved through CDF, tea levy, coffee cess and road authorities. However, the roads require regular maintenance to improve on connectivity and boost trade between the rural and urban areas.

3.3.5 Linkages between Tharaka Nithi and Neighboring Counties.

Tharaka Nithi is situated along the Northern road corridor making it strongly linked to the neighboring counties namely Meru and Embu counties. The new road Ena-Ishiara-Ciakariga- Mitunguu which is in-progress will also provide linkage to Kitui County through bituminized roads. These roads have enabled smooth flow of farm produce and consumers products from within and outside the county and open tourism circuit to the Meru National Park. The improvement of Chuka-Kathwana roads which is under way into bitumen will enhance connectivity to the County headquarters from all sides.

Figure 13: *Protected Areas and Rivers*



3.4 MINING

The county does not have mining activities except quarrying which is practiced in some parts. Quarrying activities include: sand harvesting and excavation of building blocks. Sand harvesting is carried out in Tharaka Sub-County whereas excavation of building blocks is done in Maara Sub-County. Hardcore is distributed all over the county. There is evidence of Iron ore deposits in Tharaka South. There is need to have a geologist for the county to identify the potential of mineral resources in the county, map the mining zones and develop a mining guideline for County.

3.5 TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

The county has features that promote tourism such as mountains, hills, waterfalls, expansive landscapes, variety of wildlife and agro-tourism. All these remain untapped. The wildlife

include elephants, buffaloes, leopards. Several modern hotels are found in the major towns in Chuka, Marimati, Chogoria and Kathwana.

3.6 FORESTRY

The gazetted forests stands at 44,617 hectares and non-gazetted at 3,344 hectares. There are a number of hilltops that were once forested but have since been cleared. Main products from the forests are timber, firewood, charcoals, herbs, fodder, beeswax and honey. The forest forms the water catchment for some of rivers. Logging has been a major drawback with deforestation being prevalent. There is need to ensure sustainable exploitation of forest products.

3.7 WATER

The county is well endowed with water sources from rivers, springs, underground water. The county has nine main perennial rivers that drain into the Tana River namely: Maara, Thuci, Tungu, Nithi, Ruguti, Mutonga, Thangata, Thanantu and Ura. Despite the abundance of water sources in the county, access to water points both domestic and irrigation remain a challenge.

3.8 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Agriculture is the mainstay for the county both food crops and cash crops. About 80% of the population depends on agriculture for food and cash. The main food crops include maize, beans, cowpeas, sorghum, millets, green grams, bananas and pigeon peas. The cash crops include coffee, tea, horticulture and cotton. The livestock production includes dairy, beef, poultry, piggery, honey, and emerging livestock. The main fish produced in the county include catfish, tilapia, and trout. There need to diversification, commercialization and intensification in both crops, livestock and fish production to attain food security and increased farm produce.

3.9 HEALTH

Provision of health services is key in the county in order to have healthy citizens who are able to contribute to county development. The main focus is strengthening public health institutions to cope with increased occurrence of climate change related disease, intensification of public health campaigns and public participation on climate change related disease e.g. malaria, cholera among others. HIV/AIDS is also among health issue in the County and requires increased behavior change communication. Community empowerment through the community health strategy approach needs to be implemented by establishing new health units.

Figure 14: *Maara Constituency Health Centers*

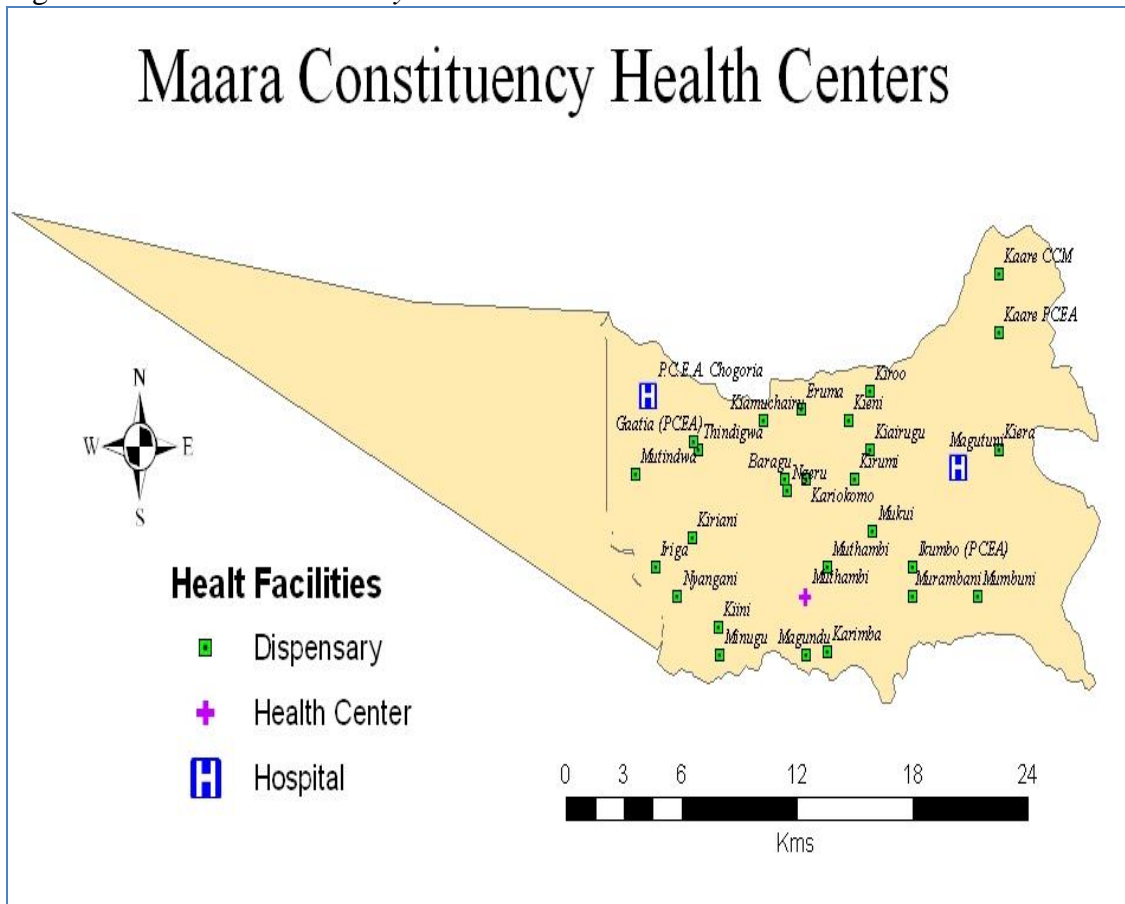


Figure 15: *Tharaka Constituency Health Centers*

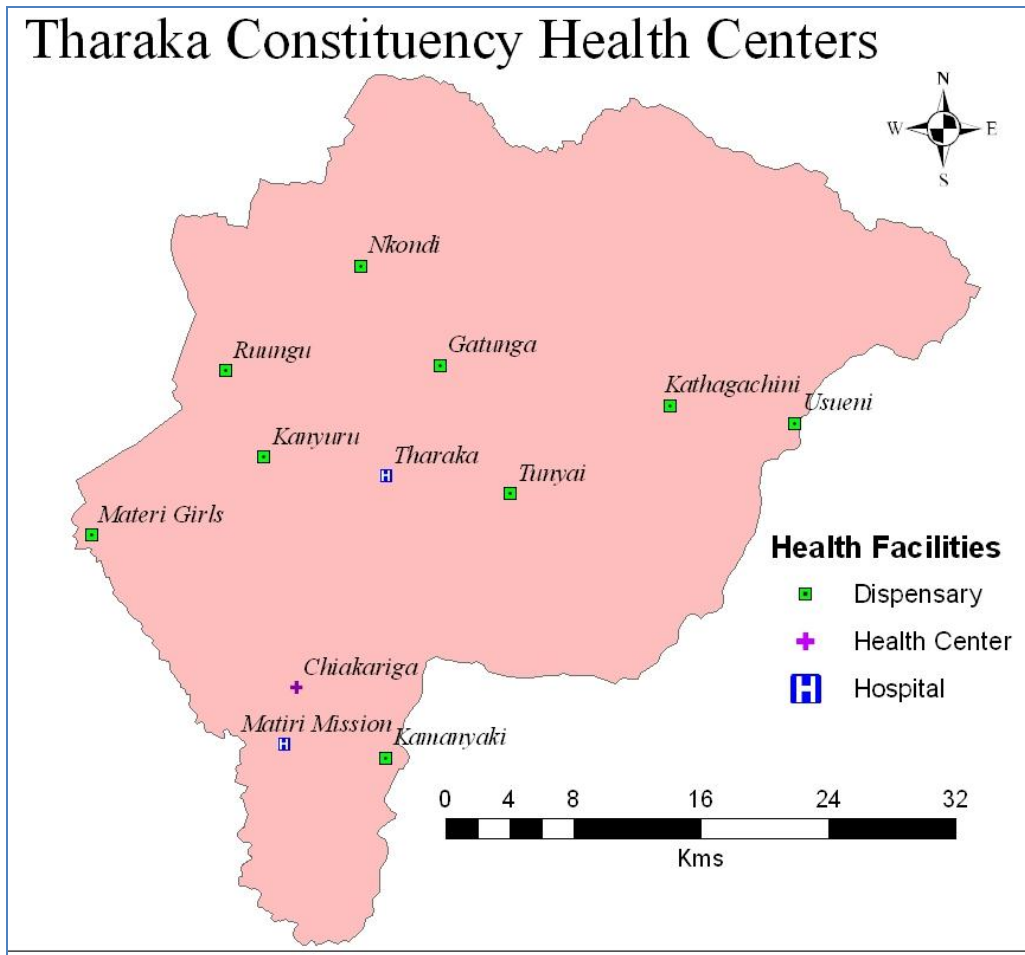
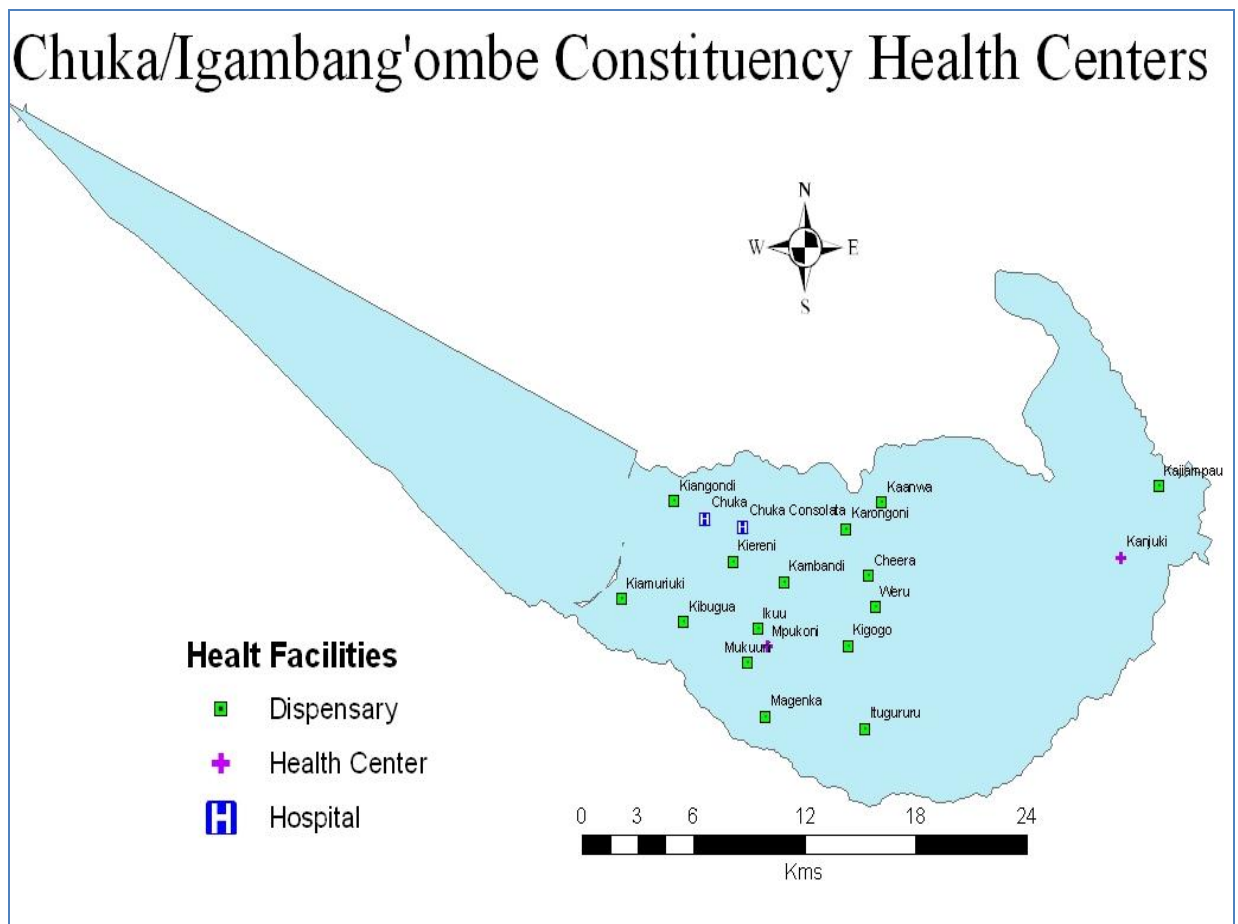


Figure 16: *Chuka/Igambang'ombe Constituency Health Centers*



3.10 TRANSPORT

Efficient transport and communication network is vital in spurring economic growth and development. To improve the infrastructure the county will focus on increasing bituminized roads, road maintenance, construction of road by passes to reduce traffic congestion, increase telephone networks, and adoption of mass public transport.

3.11 INDUSTRIES

Tharaka Nithi County does not have big manufacturing industries. However, there are several agro-processing factories as shown in the next table:

Table 25: *Industries/ Factories in Tharaka Nithi County by type and Sub County*

Sub- Counties	Industry/ factory by Type					
	Tea	Coffee	Milk cooling Plants	Fruits/nuts	Coffee mills	Cottages
Maara	1	30	1	0	1	0
Meru South	0	26	0	0	0	0
Tharaka North	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tharaka South	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	56	2	0	1	1

CHAPTER FOUR: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the County Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. The linkage of the County Development agenda with the Millennium Development Goals is highlighted.

Integrated development planning is a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and aspirations of the citizens. The CIDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision making processes in a county.

4.1 CIDP LINKAGES WITH KENYA VISION 2030 AND MEDIUM TERM PLANS

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political.

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 % per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of the recent related developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is designed to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The current Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services.

This will reduce the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages between the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes. County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation and implementation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties.

In addition, Tharaka Nithi County will identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and the second medium term plan. The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs. National Flagship projects in TharakaNithi include development of LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

4.2 LINKAGE OF THE COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4.2.1 Mainstreaming Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to free *all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty*'. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration.

The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development.

Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. The MDGs based planning in Kenya was launched in 2004. The Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan (MTP 2008-2012) fully incorporated the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

4.2.2 Status of implementation of MDGs

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are being implemented at the county level by the various public and private sector. The government channels grants to the grassroots which include CDF, CDTF, the Bursary Funds, Orphans & Vulnerable Children cash transfer, Cash Transfer for older persons, Poverty Eradication Fund, TOWA Funds, Youth and Women's Enterprise Development Funds among others to core MDGs sectors in the county such as Education, Health and Water to aid in attaining these goals. The status of implementation of the eight goals is indicated below:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

The percentage of people living below poverty line has been on a rising trend due to frequent natural calamities, high inflation rates and poor infrastructure and adverse climatic conditions. The county has managed to significantly reduce the population below the poverty line from 56 % in 2000 to 40 % in 2013. However the county and national governments has come up with various interventions such as the youth and women enterprise funds, poverty eradication funds, Njaamarufuku Kenya, old persons cash transfer funds [opct], there are also non-governmental organisations offering a variety of services to help improve the living standards of people in Tharaka Nithi County. Through the ministry of agriculture, the government is helping farmers to get seeds and other farm inputs at subsidised cost. The government needs to intensify its support to farmers especially in arid areas of the county.

The priority should be given to irrigation so as to ensure that every farmer produces enough regardless of the rainfall patterns. The high poverty level could be attributed to high rate of unemployment level which stands at 30.7% of the total labour force. This high rate is attributed to lack of employment opportunities since there are very few industries in the county to absorb the existing large labour force. In addition to the high poverty levels the county is food insecure with malnutrition rate of 30%, which is relatively higher compared to the national average of 20.9% compared to a national target of 16.2%. In order to fight

poverty in the county there is need for more initiatives towards job creation and resilient alternative livelihood like agro processing.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The Country's MDGs target is to ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015. The county will achieve full primary school enrolment by 2015, given its 110.0 % primary school gross enrolment rate in 2009 up from 107.6 % in 2007/08 compared to 73.7 % in 2002. The net enrolment rates rose from 77.3 % in 2008 to 92.9 % in 2012, Primary school completion rates improved from 62.8 % in 2008 to 83.2 % in 2012. The enrolment figures for boys and girls in primary school also point to a near gender parity of 0.958 in 2012.

The retention rate however for girls is low due to retrogressive cultural practices like female genital mutilation and early marriages. This poses a challenge on transition and progression of children, especially girls from primary to higher levels of education. One of the strategies is to work with the local NGOs and CBOs to sensitize the community about the harm associated with such practices. Construction of primary boarding facilities within the County is another strategy that would come handy for girl child in the county. Bursary fund by the Ministry of Education and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has also enhanced access and transition rates from primary school to secondary school. The County has continued to enforce the Children's Act which demands that all children of school going age must attend school. The literacy rate in the county stands at 77.6 %, which is lower than the national average of 82.7 %. This indicates that there is need to provide for adult education in order to attain the national target of 100 %.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The participation of women in leadership and strategic decision making process in the county is very low. This is due to cultural practices which tend to undermine women role in decision making. However this is likely to change due to the constitutional provision of one third of either gender in key decision making organs. There is also increased awareness

creation on the role of women in leadership and decision making by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The presence of Women Enterprise Development Fund and other micro-finance institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust has also empowered women in Business activities.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

The MDGs target is to reduce the under five mortality rate by two thirds by the year 2015. In Tharaka Nithi County the infant mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008-2009 from 77 per 1000 in 2003 while the under-five mortality rate was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008/09 from 115 in 2003. The current under mortality rate stands at 59/1000 whereas crude death is 9.6/1000. The low infant mortality and crude death rate can be attributed to various health campaigns in the County. These include reduction of malaria related deaths from intensive malaria control activities such as free or low cost insecticides treated nets, indoor residual spraying [IRS], environmental manipulation and modification, case management including introduction of Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT), reduction in measles deaths through routine immunization, intensive HIV control measures, improved PMTC, anti-retroviral therapy for children, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) at both facility and community levels and intensified Vitamin A deficiency control.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

The Nation's target is to reduce by three quarter the maternal mortality ratio. According to Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) 2008-2009 report, 44% of births in Kenya are delivered by a health professional and 43% of deliveries take place in health facilities. There is an increase in contraceptive use, from 39% of married women in 2003 using any method to 46% in 2008-09. However, progress in this Goal has been slower than expected. Special attention is necessary to address the maternal mortality rates which worsened from 414/100,000 in 2003 to 488/100,000 in 2008-09.

In Tharaka Nithi, maternal mortality rate stands at 191/100000 .However majority of women in the lower part of the county deliver at home. This is due to the long distances they have to cover to the nearby health facilities.

Majority of these women do not use contraceptives and therefore they deliver 5-8 children per woman. Early marriages and female genital mutilations worsen the health of women.

Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

The county population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDs stands at over 90 % and this can explain the low HIV/AIDs prevalence of 2.7 % against a national target of less than 2 % within the same age group. Those with advanced HIV/AIDS infection and with access to antiretroviral drugs stand at 42.2 %. Please note that general HIV prevalence stands at 2.3 % posing serious threat to the development the county.

Most infected people falls under the 15-49 years age bracket, which is the most productive age. This affects the economic activities and consequently reducing the food security in the county thereby worsening the poverty situation in the county. Different initiatives have been put in place to alleviate the situation by encouraging people to form support groups of the infected and affected in order to access assistance. Other initiatives are from the NGOs and Public Health support measures by providing free VCT services and IGAs. It is important to ensure mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS trainings/activities in all organizations and community members.

Incidence and death rates associated with malaria stands at 39.5 % in the county against the national average of 31%. In order to address the malaria burden control and prevention, activities such as IRS, LLINs and seeking medical services should be intensified. The proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) stands at approximately 86.6% against a national figure of 85.43%. Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response [IDSR] at community level is highly recommended.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

The county has a recorded forest cover of 11.6% which surpasses the minimum internationally agreed target of 10 %.

This can be attributed to many programmes on afforestation and agro forestry that have been initiated in the county for a number of years. However, there is severe threat of massive deforestation arising from huge demand for wood fuel from the many tea factories in the county.

The proportion of population using an improved drinking water source in the county is 60 % as compared to the national figure of 60.2 %. There is however, potential to attain the national target of 75 % if additional resources were allocated for community water supply projects. The proportion of population in the county using an improved sanitation facility is 99.7% way above the national average of 82 % and the national target of 96%.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The goal deals with how the county relates with the global environment. This is evidenced by the many international NGOs and other development agencies operating in the county which include Plan international, APHIA plus Kamili, Catholic Diocese of Meru. These NGO's and development agencies have continued to partner with government departments to accelerate development in health, education sectors and livestock sub-sector. With the current trends it is unlikely that the target will be met by the year 2015.

4.3 LINKAGES OF THE CIDP WITH LEGISLATIONS AND SECTORAL PLANS

4.3.1 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties.

The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities.

The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes. Integrated development planning is a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and aspirations of the citizens. The CIDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision making processes in a county.

4.3.2 The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

The TDG Act 2012 is the law contemplated in section 15[i] of the sixth schedule which provides the legal framework for the transition process.

4.3.3 The County Government Act 2012

County governments are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them according to the County Governments Act 2012. Under Section 102 of the Act, county planning is expected to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review. A county planning unit shall be responsible for coordinated integrated development planning. In addition, county planning shall serve as a basis for engagement between county government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups.

According to the Act a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly. It also states that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning in addition to an integrated county development plan.

Each county is expected to have the following:

- i. A County Sectoral Plan;
- ii. A County Spatial Plan; and
- iii. A City and Urban Areas Plan.

These county plans (section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county”.

4.3.4 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Section 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Section 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

4.3.5 Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for 5 year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

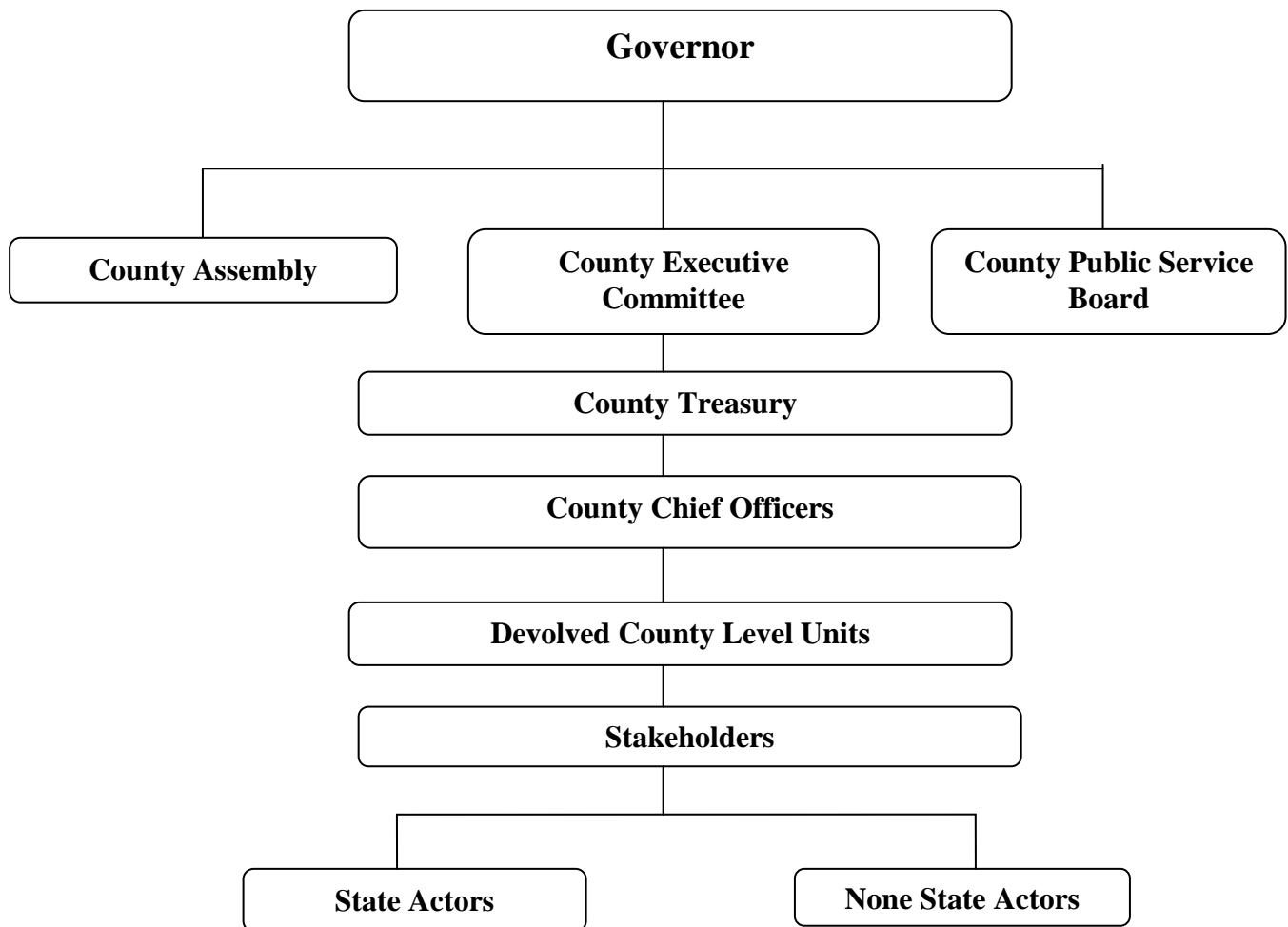
5.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and describes how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

5.1 ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW

The organizational structure in the County Government of Tharaka Nithi is illustrated in Figure 17.

Figure 17: *Organizational Structure in the County Government of Tharaka Nithi.*



The roles and responsibilities at the institutional levels are as outlined in the following section.

Governor

The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively.

Figure 18: *The First Governor addressing a Public Participation Forum in Maara*



The Governor will provide:

- Leadership in the county's governance and development.
 - Leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans.
-
- Promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county.
 - Promote peace and order within the county.
 - Promote the competitiveness of the county.
 - Accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county.

County Executive Committee

Under Article 179 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the executive authority of the county is vested in, and exercised by, a county executive committee. The duties of the committee as provided for in Article 183 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) are to:

- (a) implement county legislation;
- (b) implement, within the county, national legislation to the extent that the legislation so requires;
- (c) manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its departments; and
- (d) perform any other functions conferred on it by this Constitution or national legislation.

The county executive committee is also charged with the duty of providing the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county. The committee may also prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly.

Section 36 of the County Governments Act further adds the following to the functions of the County Executive Committee:

- (a) To supervise the administration and delivery of services in the County and all decentralized units and agencies in the county
- (b) To perform any other duties and functions as may be conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation; and
- (c) To carry out any functions incidental to any of the assigned functions

Under Section 37 of the same Act, the executive committee also has duties relating to urban area or city planning.

These duties are to:

- (a) monitor the progress of planning, formulation and adoption of the Integrated Development Plan by a city or municipality within the county
- (b) assist a municipality or city with planning, formulation, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan
- (c) facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and county governments; and
- (d) take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.

County Treasury

The County Treasury is responsible for developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources; managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county.

The County Treasury is also supposed to consolidate the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board; acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution; ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time; ensuring proper management and

control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources;
maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the county government;
monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with PFM Act 2012 and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, and proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds.

In addition, the County Treasury should assist county government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management, upon request; providing the National Treasury with information which it may require to carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the PFM Act 2012; issuing circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities; advising the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the county assembly on financial matters; strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments in performing their functions; reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budget; and taking any other action to further the implementation of the PFM Act 2012 in relation to the county.

County Chief Officer

County Chief Officer's report suspected offences that may have been committed under the PFM Act 2012. He or she shall notify the County Executive Committee member for finance and take all practicable steps to report the matter to the relevant law enforcement authority to enable that authority to investigate the suspected offence and, if evidence of the offence is discovered, to institute proceedings to prosecute any person who is alleged to have committed it.

Devolved County Level Units

The units are responsible for policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritizing in their operational areas.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also support the funding of programmes and projects. They are expected to participate and give feedback on development initiatives within the county.

5.2 STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COUNTY

5.2.1 Functions of Stakeholders

The County Government of Tharaka Nithi needs to identify and recognize key stakeholders who have an interest, effect or can be affected by the activities undertaken within the county. It is imperative that the county analyses the level of power and influence on the decision making process, implementation of programmes and projects.

5.2.2 Internal Stakeholders

The key internal or primary stakeholders include employees and managers in the national government departments and the county government. The two organisations participate in the making legislation and formulating policies to regulate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The national and county Governments also provide finances, human resources and technical support.

Figure 19: *County Directors and Sub-County Heads of Departments at a CIDP consultative*



forum

The following Table show the key internal and external stakeholders.

Table 26: *Internal Stakeholders in the County Government of Tharaka Nithi*

Key Internal Stakeholder	Roles
The National Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections, provision of travel documents and certificates.
County governments	Promotion of investments and improvement and maintenance of infrastructure
CDF/CDTF	Provision of funds for investment and promotion of services to the community
Development Committees	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
Farmers	Participate in production, value addition, marketing and conservation of environment and water.
Local community	Identify needs and prioritise them and participate in implementation
SACCOs	Extension services and community mobilization.
Water service providers	Providing clean drinking water to the population; Maintenance of water supplies system.

5.2.3 External Stakeholders

External or secondary stakeholders are not directly connected to the county but have interest or may be impacted by the activities of the County in some way. They include agencies that collaborate or partner with the national or county government to finance or provide technical support for projects and programmes. Table 10b shows the key external stakeholders in the County Government of Tharaka Nithi.

Table 27: *External Stakeholders in the County Government of Tharaka Nithi*

Key External Stakeholder	Roles
Agro-chemicals and seed companies	Farm trials, trainings, supply of chemicals, seed distribution
Cabinet office	Ensure quality and timely approval of policies
Financial institutions/ Private sector	Provision of mortgages for development of housing units; Provide finances for development of houses and credit facilities.

National Government agencies	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations
Kenya Bureau of standards (KEBS)	Products quality control
Kenya Dairy Board (KDB)	Regulation and control of dairy industry.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Regulate and protect the gazetted and non-gazetted forests.
Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE), Kenya Tourist Board (KTB)	Provide funding for infrastructural development and Implement projects in this sector.
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Regulation of wildlife service subsector; Protection of wildlife; Maintain roads with their area of jurisdiction.
Micro-Finance Institutions	Provision of credit
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
NEMA	Enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building to local community in project planning, management and implementation
National Assembly	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; investment, employment creation, promotion of Public Private partnerships (PPP).
Research institutions	Research, development and dissemination of technologies
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management
Small Micro Enterprises (SMEs)	Uptake of business opportunities
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders
Donors and Development partners	Support the provision of resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works

5.2.4 Stakeholders Involvement and Avoidance of Duplication Efforts

The County has established several fora where stakeholders meet with Members of the County Assembly. These include the economic and budget fora, county steering groups, open public hearings and sectoral stakeholder fora. Stakeholders are encouraged to submit, memoranda, project proposals and recommendations on funding and investment strategies. Other feedback strategies include newspaper adverts, media especially the “Muga” FM station and questionnaires.

Managing the duplication of effort among stakeholders remains a challenge. However, measures are being put in place to create a GIS data base, set up a GIS laboratory and embark on information digitalization based on stakeholder input.

Figure 20: Stakeholders discussing Proposed CIDP Projects



CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 INTRODUCTION

For effective and efficient management of Tharaka Nithi County affairs, financing is a key component. This plan therefore outlines through this chapter how the county intends to generate and spend financial resources both recurrent and development. In addition to this, it also indicates the resources that are available for various development projects, the strategies for raising revenue and the projection for the plan period upto 2017. The same is indicated for asset, financial and capital management including, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource mobilization and sharing with the central government. The chapter also indicates the strategies for attracting external funding.

6.1 BUDGET PROJECTION AND RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

The budget making process for county governments starts with the development of an Integrated Development plan as required in Sec. 104 of the County Government Act 2012. Article 220 of the constitution (2010) and the PFM Act (2012) as provides that no public funds shall be spend with a development plan. . This first integrated development plan for Tharaka Nithi establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures. Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), Tharaka Nithi County is expected to receive a total of Kshs. 2.29B for the FY. 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county`s population, poverty levels, land area, basic equal share and fiscal responsibility. The value is expected to progressively grow steadily to 4.23B in the mid-term that is FY. 2015/16 and 5.12B in 2018/19. Capital/development projects contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the funds from the national government, grants and loans from development partners and internally generated funds.

Table 11 shows projected revenues for the county within the 2013-2017 plan periods for the first County Integrated Development Plan.

Table 28: Budget Projection and Resource Availability

PARTICULARS	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2017/18	2018/19
Internal Revenue	84,164,893	105,206,116	178,850,398	196,735,437	216,408,981
National Government Allocation	2,290,663,053	2,904,890,446	4,056,665,666	4,462,332,233	4,908,565,456
Total Revenue	2,374,827,946	3,010,096,562	4,235,516,064	4,462,332,233	5,124,974,437
Development/Capital Funds	1,313,993,484	1,684,053,484	1,981,242,832	2,179,367,115	2,397,303,827

Source: County Government Budget Estimates 2013 (upto 2015/2016)

Development project funding will be done through annual budgetary allocation with a benchmark of a minimum of 30% of the total expenditure by the county government or any other constitutional source of funds. Any Private Public Partnership by the county government requires approval from the cabinet secretary in charge of the Parent Ministry. Project identification and prioritization will be undertaken within the framework of public participation and use of scientific processes used by internationally recognized institutions.

6.2 STRATEGIES FOR RAISING REVENUE

In the quest to meet developmental challenges, the county government of Tharaka Nithi intends to mobilize the required financial resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid population growth is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructure and other services. At the same time, population growth is an opportunity for revenue growth and abundance of human resource to power the economy. The former has led to the need for the county government to develop clear strategies to raise more revenue. The County Government shall use the following strategies to finance its activities.

(a) Local Revenue

The county has a potential to generate more funds internally if the following strategies are implemented. Preparation of valuation roll for all urban areas, enhancing accountability through maintaining registers and records, capacity building for staff and improving on enforcement. The county intends to carry out a comprehensive study that will among other things rationalize the existing traditional revenues as previously was being collected by defunct local authorities namely Chuka Municipal Council, Meru South County Council, Chogoria Town council and Tharaka County Council.

A comprehensive valuation role based on urban spatial plans will be prepared so as to ensure that the county government is objective in land rates charged. This will help the county government come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates. Introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and develop more IT enabled systems will help seal leakages. The staff on the other hand will be placed under performance based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability. These measures are expected to grow local revenue at an average of 20% within the next five years while at the same time ensuring the principle of equity, certainty and ease of collection are observed. The amount of anticipated local revenues is indicated in Table 11.

(b) National Government Funding

The national government funding is capped at population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%) of the national revenue released by the auditor general. The allocation is expected to gradually increase as more functions are bundled and transferred to counties from the central Government. The national Government funds are projected to grow by at least 20% per annum for the next five years. However this will depend on the criteria that will be adopted by the CRA and the amount that will be allocated to the county governments.

c) Public Borrowing/debt

While the county governments are been encouraged not to borrow in the first three years of transition to allow them time to establish their financial systems, it is expected that in the medium term, the county will be able borrow to finance key development projects. To attract investments (from local and international investors) the county has to aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication and access to markets outside the county. The investments in infrastructure are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's enormous agricultural, tourism, and mineral potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support the borrowing.

The county borrowing will be maintained at a sustainable level and will regularly be reviewed through the annual County Fiscal Strategy Paper (C-FSP) and County Debt Management Strategy (C-DMS). These strategies will be submitted to the County Assembly (CA) for approval every budget cycle. Furthermore, the county government borrowing will be guaranteed by the National Government. This will provide an independent review to assure the debt is maintained at a sustainable level.

d) Public Private Partnership (PPP)

To exploit the county potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors especially in Energy, mining and Tourism. The county has a huge potential for hydro and alternative (clean) sources of energy and tourists sites. In the medium term, the county government will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to growth the county economy and revenue sources.

(c) Other Sources

In the short and medium term, the county is expected to attract new and retain existing non state actors in form of AID, Grants and Bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, Donors and Development Partners, especially on the Semi-Arid regions of the county. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify strategic areas to support development initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development initiatives in the long-term. .

6.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT

The county government will compile a list of its assets according to the Public Finance Management Act No. 18 of 2012. New purchases of assets will be procured in accordance to guidelines provided in the Public Procurement & Disposal Act (2005), Public Procurement & Disposal (County Government Regulations) (2013) and Public Procurement and Disposal (Preferences & Reservation) Regulations (2011) to ensure that the county Government gets value for money in acquiring, using or disposing those assets. As a precaution the county government will carry out a re-evaluation of all county assets and compile relevant registers. The introduction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) will help in the management of the registers thus enhancing accountability. Enough funds will be allocated for regular repair and maintenance of the assets as well as carry out routine audits for verification.

6.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The county government of Tharaka Nithi is subject to the national treasury's regulation in financial management. The county is expected to adopt the Integrated Financial

Management System (IFMIS) been implemented by the national government for efficient financial management.

The county treasury is obligated by the constitution to oversee the overall management of public finances of the county government including developing and implementing financial and economic policies. It is also tasked with preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government.

Furthermore financial management is not complete without coordinating the implementation of the budget and mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary projects put in place. The county will work closely with the independent oversight institutions (Office of Controller of Budgets, Office of the Auditor General and the Assemblies) in development and implementation of budgets as required by law. As part of its obligation the County treasury will also ensure compliance with accounting standards as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. As an objective of devolution, the county will implement requirements on preferences and reservations for special interest groups (PWD, Youth, SME, Local contractors & suppliers) to give them an opportunity to participate in public procurement provided for in existing legislations and affirmative action guidelines.

6.5 STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE REVENUE GENERATION

6.5.1 Annual Revenue Enhancement Programmes

In each financial year for the next five years the county will initiate several revenue enhancement programmes through Rapid Results Initiatives (RRI). Each programme should be designed to capture a specific revenue source for instance, Single Business Permit (SBP). This strategy can be scaled up to involve several revenue sources and be made to run concurrently.

6.5.2 Revenue Potential Assessment/Study

A study on the revenue potential of the county must be carried out to maximize collection from every single source.

This will aid in setting targets for revenue sources and collectors which in turn will facilitate the evaluation of performance. The county should initiate this process as soon as possible.

6.5.3 Computerization of County Financial Operations

The county intends to synchronize its financial activities and operations with the use of Geographical Information System (GIS). This will in turn ensure that all information on revenue sources is accurately captured and spatially referenced to ensure collection efficiency. On this matter an additional integrated computer user systems such as LAIFOMS, IFMIS, and IPPD among others should be incorporated for purposes of transparency and accountability.

6.5.4 County Legislation

The county assembly which is tasked with the responsibility of making relevant legislation for proper management of county affairs must come up with laws, rules and regulation that enforce revenue collection.

CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures to be undertaken to achieve the medium term targets set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 to address the goal of making Kenya an industrializing middle income country by 2030 through reducing poverty and spurring growth. It covers each sectors vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission, importance of the sector in the county and the role of stakeholders in the sectors. Also in this chapter are the priorities, constraints, strategies and programs/projects and cross-sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues.

7.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) Sector comprises of the following seven sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Veterinary; Forestry; Lands and Fisheries Development. The county prioritized the areas of intervention as rural water, food security and Lands and settlement. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the period.

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section states the vision and mission of agriculture and rural development sector as below.

Vision

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

Mission

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

7.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector contributes more than 24% to the country's GDP and is central to the realization of the vision 2013 goals. Almost 80% of the community's income is derived from agriculture and thus the need to increase the per capita farm earnings.

The county will initiate innovative measures and provide technical support to farmers to improve on food production and security. Specifically, the county will scale up of extension services and training of farmers, introduce new farming methods, promote drought resistant crops and irrigation in the semi-arid areas. New crop varieties for horticulture will be introduced and agri-business programmes supported to add value to agricultural produce before marketing. Storage facilities will be enhanced to reduce post-harvest wastage and increase incomes to farmers. Traditional high nutritious value crop will be promoted to diversify crop variety.

The cooperative societies will be enhanced to improve the marketing channels for agricultural and livestock products. Water catchment areas and forest cover will be protected to ensure sustained water supply for domestic and irrigation purposes. Farmers will be trained on commercial forestry and agro-forestry to increase forest cover and enhance their incomes. The land adjudication and registration process will be accelerated to encourage investment on land. This will be achieved by promoting legal and secure land ownership to instil confidence to farmers and investors. Cross border conflicts will be resolved through dialogue and fair distribution of resources.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles
National Government	Fund development projects Provide policy direction
Cooperative societies	Provide farm inputs, training, savings and credit facilities Market farmers produce
Farmers	Carry out farming activities

	Adopt better farming practices Actively participate in the cooperative societies
Donors	Supplement government efforts in funding and policy initiative for development projects
County Government	Provide the enabling environment, technical support, research and development, extension and supervision services and promote the county produce and potential
Private Sector & Research	Provide market for goods and services, investment capital and innovative alternative ways of doing business
NGOs, CBOs –Plan International, RIDEP Kenya, Catholic Diocese of Meru , Mutino Friends	Financing and technical assistance to development Capacity building in participatory development

7.1.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Improve food security; Production of high quality products; Improve feeder roads in the production areas	High cost of farm inputs; inadequate & costly credit facilities; Poor market prices; unreliable weather conditions; poor road networks	Subsidize farm inputs; Promote drought resistant crops; Revitalize the cooperative movement; Alternative sources of credit; Source for better markets; Enhance irrigation; promote value addition on farm produce
Livestock development	Improve livestock breeds and quality of products; Improve quality of animal feeds; Enhance agricultural extension services. Eradicate livestock diseases	Poor/Low quality breeds; Disease outbreaks; Inadequate and low quality animal feeds; Persistent drought; Poor livestock management techniques; Expensive vaccine and drugs; poor markets and product prices; Poor road networks; Absence value addition of produce	Build capacity on proper animal and plant husbandry; provide access to drugs & vaccine at affordable prices; enhance quality of animal feeds; Intensify disease control measures; Improve extension services; Mitigate against drought; Environmental protection to conserve animal feeds and water; Establish industries for value addition
Fisheries	Promote fish farming	Inadequate skills and knowledge on fish farming; Limited access to capital; Cultural stereotypes on fish; Inadequate storage facilities	Create awareness on fish farming; Improve hygiene on fish handling and preservation; Sensitize against cultural stereotypes; Process fish to add value and increase shelf life
Land and settlement	Survey and provide land title deeds;	Persistent land disputes; Absence of a land master	Resolve land disputes; Enforcing the national land policy; Fast track

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Develop a land master plan for the county	plan; Slow land adjudication process; problem of squatters; Unutilized land in the semi-arid lower zone	the land adjudication process; Settle the landless; Reclaim unutilized land through irrigation

7.1.5 Projects and Programmes

7.1.5.1 Agriculture Sub-Sector

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-Going Projects/Programmes

Project Name and location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension services county wide	To increase production and farm incomes	80,000 farmers year by 2017 (20000 annually); Increase farm incomes by 30%	Dissemination of technical information; Field days; demonstrations; farm visits
Njaa Marufuku Kenya County wide	To improve food security	25 groups will supported 2017;	Grants to vulnerable groups; training
Cotton production and marketing in the county	To revive cotton production for increased household incomes.	Increase hectare from the current 400ha to 2,000ha by 2017	Provide farm inputs; map out stakeholder; establish cotton marketing groups
Water harvesting in low rainfall areas in every sub-county	To mitigate against drought; Increase productivity	15 water pans by 2017 (3 pans annually)	Excavation; Farming activities; demonstration; establishment greenhouses
Promotion of traditional high value crops and marketing in the county	To ensure food Self-sufficiency.	Establish 4 bulking sites; train 1500 farmers by the year 2017 Supply 160 metric tones of assorted seeds; 600000 sweet potatoes vines; 600000 cassava cuttings to farmers	Liaison with KARI for basic seed; Procure seeds; establish bulking sites.
Promotion of fruit production and marketing in the county	To Improve on productivity, quality and marketing	Establish 4 fruit tree nurseries in every sub-county; train 4 groups of farmers in every sub-county; train 20 officers	Establish fruit trees nurseries; train farmers on crop husbandry and other management

		in horticulture production	practices; demonstrations
Promotion of Oil crop production, Processing and Marketing County wide	To increase farm incomes	Introduce higher yielding varieties of sunflower & cashew nut; train 5 groups per sub county on sunflower production and processing; 2 cashew nurseries with a capacity of 20,000 seedlings.	Training farmers; establishment nurseries; distribution of seedlings
Sunflower Processing facility at Tharaka South	Improve sunflower production; Increase farm incomes	1 plant	Construction works; installation of equipment
Establishment of Banana Schools and marketing County wide	Improve quality and market for bananas; improve household incomes	15 schools (1 per ward: 120 tissue culture suckers; train 20 farmers per school	Establish demo/bulking site; training on banana general husbandry
Small Holder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion Unit project(SHEP UP) Started in October 2012	To promote small holder horticultural farmers in Tharaka South.	15 farmers group (5 annually until 2015)	Identify groups; training groups; Demonstrations; Link farmers to service providers
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	To support the transformation of Kenyan Agricultural Sector	Farmer-led groups at various tiers of the value chain groups; Empower communities through stakeholder participation; Private sector involvement	Train GOK and private sector groups in value chains analysis; Form value chain councils (VCCs) and federation of farmers associations; Develop & rehabilitate market infrastructures; Identify banks and financial institutions for co-financing and guarantee schemes
Coffee Quality and Quantity Improvement, Control and marketing County wide	To promote quality and increase production of coffee	Increase production from 20 kg to 25 kg per tree; Improve coffee quality from class cluster 6 - 10 to 1 - 5	Train farmers on coffee husbandry; Strengthen coffee societies.
Cereal Storage/drying facilities at Thara South and Tharaka North	To reduce cereal post - harvest losses	2 storage/drying facilities	Construction of facility; installation of equipment; Train farmers on post-harvest management

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Establish community based cereal banks county wide	1	Reduce post - harvest wastage	80 cereal banks by 2017	Mobilization And Training of farmers
Fruit processing plant in each sub-county	2	Increase farmers income	4 fruit processing plants	Construction of facility ; Procurement of equipment; Marketing of processed products
Promote sunflower production in sunflower zones	3	Diversity farming activities; improve household incomes	Increase the area under sunflower from 200 ha to 2000 ha	Sensitize farmers; Provide farm inputs; Link farmers to buyers; identify potential investors
Promotion of horticulture production	1	Improve household income; Increase area under irrigated agriculture	To cover 37 irrigation schemes to benefit 21,170 households	Sensitize farmers on export production; Link farmers with exporters and local market; Train farmers on contract farming
Construction of office blocks in each sub-county	5	Improve service delivery	4 units (1 in each sub-county)	Design; Construction works; leasing
Purchase of Vehicles and Motorbikes	4	Improve service delivery	5 vehicles and 12 motorbikes	Procurement of vehicles and motorbikes
Agriculture Training Centre at Maara		Improve information development & dissemination	1 centre	Design; construction
Establishment of Agriculture produce wholesale market at Chuka		Enhance access to market; improve farm income; enhance county revenue	1 market	Design and construction
Pests and disease surveillance & control		Enhance pest and disease control	3 sub-counties	Training; setting of pests and disease surveillance equipment
Purchase tractors		Enhance farming activities	8 (2 in each sub-county)	Purchase tractors

iii) Flagship Projects

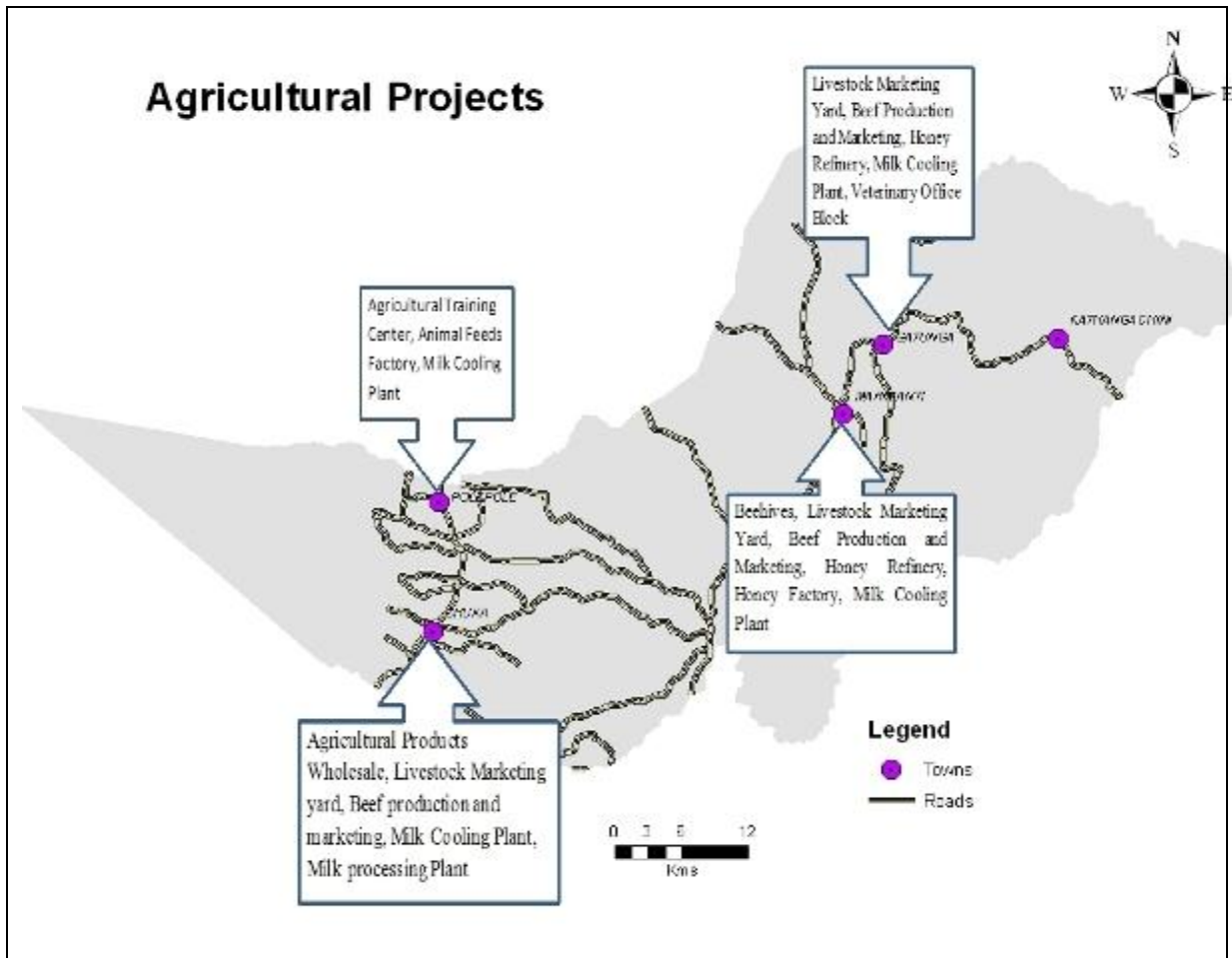
Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fertilizer cost reduction	The whole county	Improve production	Reduce cost to small holders by 30%	Provision of low cost fertilizer to farmers
Land use	The whole	Transform	1 land use master plan	Development of a land use master

master plan	county	land use structure	for the county	plan
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iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

Figure 21: Spatial map for the proposed projects under Agriculture



7.1.5.2 Livestock Sub-Sector

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects /Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy goats upgrading and marketing County wide	To improve on milk production goats; increase household incomes.	250 dairy bucks by 2017.	Train groups on dairy goats management; Establish fodder; Train farmer groups in fodder conservation
Upgrading of meat goat production and marketing county wide	Improve meat production; improve household incomes	500 Galla Bucks by 2017	Purchase goats; training
Introduction of Langstroth Kenya Top Bar Hive (KTBH) beehives in Mutaranga, Marimanti and Turima FDA	To promote honey production & marketing; improve household incomes	2000 KTBH	Provision of hives and setting up apiaries; technical training on apiculture.
Pasture and fodder establishment and conservation County wide	To promote pasture production as an income generating activity.	Establish 2 acres in each FDA	Provision of pasture seeds and fodder for planting; Training on pasture & fodder conservation.
Upgrade the Honey Processing Unit at Marimanti Rural Training Centre	To promote modern bee keeping; improve household incomes	Increase income from honey by 40% by the year 2017.	Provision of honey refining equipments; Capacity building to bee keepers
Upgrading of Local beef breeds (Bull Camps) county wide	Improve beef production	10 Bull camps by 2017; To cross up to 60% of cattle population to dual-purpose animals.	Train on beef management; Train keepers on husbandry of the bulls and management of bull camps;
Fodder, bulking Conservation and Treatment Training Programme county wide Hay baling and tube silaging County Wide	To increase farm incomes; encourage hay production	Increasing pasture Hecterage from 10 ha to 100 ha by 2017.	Train on hay baling & silage making; promote hay baling & marketing groups; Provide seeds for planting; Train farmers on fodder conservation and treatment; demonstrations
On Farm Small Scale Processing Industries of Milk and Honey County wide	To promote value addition in dairy products; Increase farm incomes	4 small scale industries established by 2017; upscale Muthiru milk processing group	Training farmers on milk value-adding process at farm level.
Rehabilitation of Dipping Services County wide	To reduce tick-borne diseases.	Reduce tick borne diseases to less than 10%	Revitalizing all the 52 dip committees;

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading of slaughter houses	Improve capacity	4 by 2017	Facilities Improvement
Extension services	Build farmers capacity through provision of technical information; Increase farm incomes	To train 10,000 by 2017	Upscale production & marketing; promote standardization; Dissemination of technical information; demonstrations; field days; farm visits & exhibitions

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Strengthen livestock Marketing Yards at Tharaka South, Tharaka North and Meru South		Increase income from livestock and livestock products by 30% by the year 2017. To promote formation of livestock marketing association.	3 yards by 2017	Training livestock keepers on group dynamics; Linking up groups with Kenya Livestock Marketing Council; Establishment of livestock auction yards and the accessories.
Promotion of rabbits production and slaughter facilities	5	To improve on farm incomes and community nutritional value	Whole county	Access high quality breed stock; train farmers on rabbit husbandry; Promote marketing channels; establish slaughter house
Beef production and marketing at Tharaka North, Tharaka South and Meru South	3	To increase farm incomes	Increase incomes by 40% by 2017	Access of high quality breeds; Training on animal husbandry and health; Form marketing groups
Hides and skins marketing county wide	3	Increase farm income	Increase by 40% by 2017	Marketing services
Honey factory at Meru South	4	To increase farm incomes	1 factory	Design; Construction of a factory; Installation of equipments
Establish Honey Refineries at Kathangacini, Gatunga & Meru South		Enhance value for honey; improve farm incomes by 40% by 2017	3 refineries	Purchase and installation of facilities; capacity building
Animal feeds factory at Maara	2	To reduce cost livestock production costs	1 factory	Design; construction; installation of equipments
Milk cooling plant at Meru South, Maara and Tharaka	1	Improve raw milk shelf life	3 cooling plants	Design; Construction of facility; installation of coolant
Milk processing plant at	5	Improve on farm	1 factory	Design; Construction;

Meru south		incomes; Create employment to the youth		Installation of equipments
Purchase of vehicles	4	Improve service delivery	5 vehicles; 10 motor cycles	Procurement of vehicles and motorcycles
Upgrading poultry production	3	Improve farm incomes	Improve incomes by 30%	Training; form marketing groups

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the county.

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.1.5.3 Veterinary Sub-Sector

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Upgrading of cattle/ A.I services Support county wide	To improve yield of milk and meat for increased income in the household;	Increase milk yield by 40 % by 2017; To increase milk production from 7lts/day/cow to over 15lts/day/cow.	Sensitization on A.I; Use Sahiwal bulls for upgrading; tour to successfully managed artificial insemination schemes.
Tick Control County Wide	Reduce incidence of tick borne diseases; improve productivity	Reduce livestock deaths caused by tick borne diseases by 80% by 2017.	Train livestock farmer groups on hand spraying crush pens; Improve dip committee skills of dip management
Tsetse fly and Trypanosomiasis control County wide	To improve herd health and increase production;	Reduce prevalence of Trypanosomiasis by 30% by 2017	Conduct baseline survey; train farmers on tsetse control; Construct hand spraying crush pen per location
Disease and Pest Control County wide	To contain trans- boundary, notifiable, and communicable (Zoonotics) diseases.	Vaccinate 80-90% of livestock by 2017; control illegal movement of livestock by 90%	Annual vaccination; Institute disease surveillance missions; Restriction of unwarranted livestock movement; Issue movement permits
Agro-Pastoral Veterinary Services County Wide	Improve disease surveillance	90% of livestock Tharaka by 2017; train 200 agro- pastoralists by 2017	Temporary treatment camps/visits; training on herd health management; farm visits

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Veterinary public health services county wide	Promote sale and consumption of wholesome meat	License 5 slaughter houses; 35 slaughter slabs; 38 meats carriers by 2017	Ant mortem and meat inspection
Hides and Skins Improvement Services county Wide	To promote high quality hides and skins; improve farm incomes	Training 106 flayers by 2017; License 50 hide and skin bandas by 2017.	Training traders on better methods of curing hides and skins; demonstration; Introduction leather utilization courses in youth polytechnics

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Categorization of all slaughter houses and slabs whole county	5	To improve on meat hygiene	5 slaughter houses; 35 slaughter slabs; 38 meats carriers by 2017	Pre-licensing
Veterinary mini-laboratory	3	To improve on disease diagnosis and management	1 laboratory constructed by 2017	Design and construction works; equip
Mass Vaccination of all livestock in the County	4	To improve on Disease Control and Herd Immunity	Vaccinate 90% of all Livestock	Vaccination campaigns
Purchase of vehicles and motorbikes	1	To improve on service delivery	2 Vehicles and 6 motorbikes	Procurement of vehicles
Establishment of vaccines stores	4	To minimize vaccine loses	1 freezer and 4 fridges	Procurement of freezers and fridges
Office Block in Tharaka North(Gatunga)	2	To Improve on Service delivery	1 office block	Design and construction of an office block
Community mobilization to form Livestock Spraying groups in the entire County		Control of Tsetse flies and Trypanosomiasis	100 groups; reducing Trypanosomiasis by 30% by 2017	Trainings to farmers
Bi-annual Tsetse flies and Parasitological monitoring in the County		Control diseases and prevalence rates	4 sub counties by 2017	Deploy traps Screening of livestock

iii) Flagship projects

No flagship projects identified within the county.

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.1.5.4 Irrigation

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposal, flagship and stalled projects.

i) Ongoing Projects/Programs

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Turima-Tweru Irrigation In Tharaka constituency	Improve food security; Increase household incomes; Alleviate poverty.	Put 100 ha under irrigation by 2017.	Construction of intake; Laying of pipes; Capacity building. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations
Rwatha –Karethani I Project in Tharaka constituency	Improve food security; Increase household income.	100 ha to be put under irrigation by 2017.	Procurement of pipes; Procurement of materials for intake construction. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations
Kithigiri-Kamatungu Irrigation Project In Tharaka constituency	Improve food security; Increase household income.	Serve 1500 farmers each irrigating ½ acre by 2017	Construction of intake; Laying of pipes ; Capacity Building. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations
Muthande Irrigation in Meru South Sub- county	Improve food security; Increase household income.	200 households to get water for irrigating 50 Ha of land by 2017	Feasibility study and designs. Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Mbogoni Irrigation Scheme South Sub-county	Improve food security; Increase household income.	Increase from 500 to 800 households with water for irrigating; 100 Ha land by 2017.	Feasibility study and designs, Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Maanyaga Irrigation Scheme in South Sub- county	Improve food security; Increase household income.	250 households to get water for irrigating 50 Ha of land by 2017.	Feasibility study and designs, Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Mungaano irrigation project	Improve food security; Increase household income.	413 households to get water for irrigating 167 Ha 2017	Feasibility study and designs, Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Sisi kwa Sisi irrigation scheme, Tharaka North	Improve food security; Increase household income	600 households to get water for irrigating 126 Ha 2017	Intake works completed and main line and lateral to be completed; Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations
Banana Muringa irrigation scheme, Maara Sub-County	Improve food security; Increase household income.	5000 households to get irrigation water for irrigating 2,550 by	Phase I complete covering 200 ha. Design and civil works of Phase

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		2017	II. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Keithika-Kabui irrigation scheme, Maara Sub- County	Improve food security; Increase household income.	150 households to get water for irrigating 50 hactares by 2017	Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Muthambi-Gitiche irrigation scheme, Maara Sub-County	Improve food security; Increase household income.	600 households to get water for irrigating 240 hactares by 2017	Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Mwiyenderi irrigation scheme, Meru South	Improve food security; Increase household income.	200 households to get water for irrigating 80 hactares 2017	Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Kari-Nithi irrigation scheme, Meru South	Improve food security; Increase household income.	70 households to get water for irrigating 28 hactares 2017	Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.
Karwire irrigation scheme, Meru South.	Improve food security; Increase household income.	100 households to get water for irrigating 30 hactares 2017	Civil works. Preparation of farmers to start production. Crop demonstrations.

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Kiaga irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	900 farmers benefiting 190 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Construct large reservoirs and multipurpose dam		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	600 farmers benefiting 126 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Ntugi irrigation project		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	600 farmers benefiting 100 Ha of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kirangare irrigation project		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	900 farmers benefiting HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Gatue –Kathangachini irrigation project		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	farmers benefiting HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers

Kajuki Irrigation project		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	900 farmers benefiting HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kilgani –Majwiri irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	600 farmers benefiting 126 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Gacee Nthinkuru irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	650 farmers benefiting 137 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Rukurini irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	960 farmers benefiting 202 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Nkarini Kaguuma irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	1000 farmers benefiting 400 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kakimiki kibunga irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	720 farmers benefiting 80 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Magete irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	600 farmers benefiting 126 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Muyoka irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	200 farmers benefiting 40 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Katithini irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	540 farmers benefiting 108 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kathangara irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	500 farmers benefiting 200 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Thuci range irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	400 farmers benefiting 160n HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Mukui Urimbugi irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	500 farmers benefiting 100 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Mandongo irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	300 farmers benefiting 120 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kamonka irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household	200 farmers benefiting 80 HA of land	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration

		incomes	irrigated	of farmers
Kabuboni irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	400 farmers benefiting 160 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Thuita irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	400 farmers benefiting 100 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Weru irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	500 farmers benefiting 160 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Mwonge irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	500 farmers benefiting 100HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kamundi irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	500 farmers benefiting 200 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kabururu irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	400 farmers benefiting 160 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kigaa Kithitu irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	200 farmers benefiting 800 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kithiru irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	180 farmers benefiting 80 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Ntuneni irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	150 farmers benefiting 60 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kiruma kia muchari irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	1400 farmers benefiting 560 HA of land irrigated	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Rubate Irrigation scheme		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	500 farmers; 100 Ha	Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers
Kamuthiga irrigation schemes		Ensure food security; Increase household incomes		Feasibility and design works; water supply; registration of farmers

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the sub-sector.

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.1.5.5 Land Adjudication and Settlement

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects /Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication and registration in the following sections; Lower Kandungu; Ntunene; Mariani; Kajuki/Kamutiria; Lower east Magutuni; Kamwimbi 'A'; Kamwimbi 'B'; Makanyanga; Kamonka/Karii/Kathingithu; Kamaindi; Karocho; Turima; Kamwathu; Kamaguna; Chiakariga 'B'; Ntoroni; Thiiti; Mukothima; Kanyoro; Kathangacini	Ensure sustainable human settlement for socio-economic development; minimize land disputes	2688 parcels by 2017; Hear all objection cases by 2017; Complete demarcation survey and hearing of cases by 2017.	Declaration of land for adjudication; Field quarries; Demarcation & survey; Hear & arbitrate cases; Ascertain rights & interests; solve disputes; sensitization; preparation of adjudication record; Registration
Adjudication Sections a) Mutino b) Kanjuki Igambang'ombe Division.	Ensure sustainable human settlement for socio-economic development; minimize land disputes	2 sections adjudicated	Demarcation & survey; Sensitization; Description of boundaries; Photo-enlargements; Declaration and deployment of staff.
Construction of Office Block in Gatunga	Increase office space; improve service delivery	1 office Block	Construction of building; installation of furniture & fittings
Purchase of Vehicles	Improve service delivery	3 vehicles	Purchase vehicles

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name & Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Proposed Land adjudication in Kathura; Makururini		Ensure sustainable human settlement for socio-economic development; minimize land disputes	2 section by 2017	Demarcation and survey
Construction of Ardhi house at Chuka		Improve service delivery	1 unit	Construction works; fittings & equipment
Identification and Beaconing of all public land in county		Protect public land	All public land	Survey; gazettelement
Purchase of survey equipments		Improve service delivery	1 total station; 1 Dycline printing machine; 3 handheld GPS machines; 1 precise GPS	
Spatial plans for urban areas		Enhance planning of urban areas	5 urban areas	Draw maps
Construction and equipping of GIS Lab		Enhance planning; improve service delivery	1 lab	Design; construction; equipping

iii) Flagship projects

Name of the project	objective	Description of activities	Status implementation
Development of National land Information Management system for whole county	Improve land use administration; Improve service delivery	Digitalization of the land registry	Ongoing

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.1.5.6 Fisheries

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects / Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish farming County wide	To improve fish farming; Increase household incomes by 40% by 2017	600 fish ponds with modern design of 180,000m ² ; 600 fish ponds of 300m ² ; Stock 800 ponds of total area 30,000m ² with 800,000 fingerlings; 90% fish survival rate over the whole growth cycle; 10 farmer trainings by 2017	Train farmers on pond construction; Stocking of ponds with fingerlings production; Training on record keeping; Fish feeds productions; Demonstrations on fish production
Trout Development in Mt Kenya Forest	To improve existing trout stocks in rivers to boost fish production and household incomes	Restocking of 10 trout rivers from Mt. Kenya; Train 1000 farmers by 2017	Construction of trout ponds; Re-stocking of depleted trout in rivers and dams

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fish stocking (Fingerling) county wide	1	Increase fish stocks by 60% by 2017	1000 farmers	Stocking fingerlings; Identification and training of farmers.
Office blocks in Tharaka, Maara, and Kathwana	3	To improve on service delivery by 2017	3 office blocks	Design and construction
Quality fish feeds county wide	2	To increase fish production by 60% by 2017	To support 600 farmers with fish feeds. Construction of of trout fish feeds processing facility	Supply fish feeds to farmers; Design, construction and equipment installation
Line ponds county wide	4	To improve fish farming in porous soils by 40% by 2017	600 lined fish ponds	Construction of lined fish ponds; Train farmers
Fishing gears	5	To improve on fish	100 seine nets	Procurements of

county wide		harvest		gears; Training of farmers
Warm water fish hatchery in Kathwana	6	To improve on mono-sex fingerling supply to farmers	1 hatchery for mono-sex production	Design and construction
Purchase of vehicles	3	To improve on service delivery	3 vehicles and 3 motor bikes	Procurement of vehicles and motorbikes
Fish post harvest management at Kathwana, Maara and Meru South	7	To reduce post harvest losses and value addition	7 deep freezers	Procurement of freezers. Training of farmers
Accessory to Kinondoni Trout farm and hatchery	8	To increase accessibility to the farm	2 km graded and gravelled	Grading and gravelling
Eco –Tourism at Kinondoni trout farm	9	To improve on county revenue base	1 picnic site and 5 fish bandas	Design and construction
Fish cooling facility at Tharaka South		Improve fish shelf life; reduce post harvest waste; improve farm incomes	1 facility	Construction works; installation of equipment
Ornamental Fish Hatchery at Meru South		Enhance fishing diversification	1 hatchery	Construction works
Extension services		Improve service delivery; promote fish production	County wide	Sensitization; technical support

iii) Flagship projects: Fisheries

No flagship projects identified in the county.

iv) Stalled projects/programmes : Fisheries

There are no stalled projects.

7.1.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will continuously support environment friendly farming practices to reduce soil erosion and pollution of surface water. Farmers will be sensitized and trained on the disposal of agricultural waste management and agro-forestry conserve river banks and forests cover. All the proposed projects will be required to conduct EIAs and institute mitigation factors

against negative effects. The community trained and sensitized on alternative energy sources.

Proposed projects seek to increase farm incomes for households, promote food security, create employment opportunities and add value to agricultural produce.

These measures will address extreme poverty, reduce socio-economic disparities and ensure equal opportunities to all interest groups. In addition, it is a standard practice in the sector trainings and demonstrations to highlight the causes, effects and impacts of HIV/AIDS.

Gender and disability mainstreaming will be achieved by increasing the involvement and participation women in agricultural activities. ICT will be used to disseminate information to farmers, markets produce and leverage of cost advantages as a result of technology.

7.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

The Energy, Infrastructure and Information Communications Technology Sector consist of Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; Nairobi Metropolitan Development, urbanization and Information and Communications Technology Subsectors. Poor infrastructure has been the major setback to development in the County.

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section states the vision and mission of energy, infrastructure and ICT sector

Vision

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

Mission

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

7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will ensure a sustained investment on infrastructure development and exploit opportunities and cost advantages from ICT. Key priority projects in this sector are water, energy, roads. These sectors have been highlighted as central if Kenya is to realize a 10 percent sustained economic growth under vision 2013.

Through the Kenya Roads Board and the roads department, the county's government will increase its road network with bitumen, upgrade surface roads and consistently maintain all the roads within the county. This will ease transport, communication and access to markets for locally available raw material and produce. This will create business and employment opportunities and sustain the county's economic opportunities.

In the county, the sector has been implementing core poverty programmes including the Roads 2000 Programme, Rural Electrification Programme and construction of dams for small scale irrigation schemes. Other projects are on provision of clean and safe water, reliable supply of energy and access to affordable housing. These are key inputs to poverty reduction and an important element for social stability and economic growth as outlined in the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) as well as meeting Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the county has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income for the people employed in the sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid and hence more people will be employed in the sub sector.

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Involved in the provision of policy framework for the sector and license services Provision of funds for infrastructural development Maintenance of classified roads Installation and maintenance of power lines and communication facilities
Private sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provide mobile services in the county Provide fixed wire line and wireless services Provide internet, data and VSAT connectivity to the licensed service providers Provide network services Provide local and international postal and courier services
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural projects
NGOs and CBOs	Provision of ICT services Support to trainings to targeted interest groups

7.2.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Rehabilitate and maintain existing road network; Upgrade all road network to weather standards.	Poor state of the road surfaces; Frequent rains that destroy the roads	Strengthen Constituency Roads Committees to coordinate the road network improvement; Collaborate with key stakeholders
Public works Housing	Renovate existing houses and constructing new ones; Enforce building regulations; Upgrading old estates	Inadequate policy guidelines and enforcement regulations; Poor stakeholder engagement in planning and implementation of physical plans	Implement strategic zoning plans; Enforce building laws and regulations; Collaborate with communities and donors
Energy Development	Enhance electricity connectivity to spur economic growth; Provide adequate access to energy for residents; Promote alternative and renewable sources of energy	Low electricity connectivity to households; Over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal; Depletion of resources (wood); high cost of energy	Scale up rural electrification programme; Sensitize communities and promote use of alternative sources of energy
Transport & Communication	Expansion and modernization of telecommunication	Inadequate communication networks; Poor roads	Create enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the facilities

	network		
Urbanization	Improve management of urban centres; improve resource mobilization and service delivery systems; Improve roads and drainage systems; improve infrastructure and recreation facilities	Inadequate revenue base and trained personnel; poor policy implementation; Lengthy bureaucracy	Expand revenue base ; streamline financial management; Develop and implement urban plans

7.2.5 Projects and Programmes

7.2.5.1 Roads Sub – Sector

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects/ Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description Of activities
Mukuuni - Grand Falls E788	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region.	43km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Junction E801 - Usweni bridge E800	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	30km annually 2017	Routine maintenance
Mukothima – Gatithine E812	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	12km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance and improvement
Junction C92 – Chiakariga R38.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	6km annually until 2007	Routine maintenance
Gatunga – Grand Falls URP 3.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	15km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Mutonga – Grand falls E790.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	23km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance and improvement
Ena – Mati road	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	Complete Tarmacking of 100km by 2015	Upgrading to Bitumen standard
Marimanti - Ura gate	Boost trade,	32km annually	Routine maintenance

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description Of activities
E801.	communication and economic activities in the region	until 2017	
Gachiongo – Mukothima D587.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	12km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Chiakariga – Makomango(Marimanti) E789.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	16.8km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Junction E801 – Macheгене R8.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	21km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Marimanti – Maragwa URP 1.	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	18 km Annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E752 itugururu-kamwimbi – kiaritha	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	15.4km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Road No. D474 Marima- Iriga	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	17.49km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Road E764 Marima -makutano	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	20.33km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
D 473 Keria –Magutuni-Kthawana	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	31km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance and improvement
E762J1 Mitheru- Kaanwa	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	7.4km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E762 Kaanwa-Giamapampo	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	15.90km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E761 Kiamachuku –Forest Guard	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	6.4Km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E765 Pole Pole –Kithitu-chiakanyinga-katharaka	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	18.20km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E766 Murugi-kanuro	Boost trade, communication and	14.62Km annually until	Routine maintenance

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description Of activities
	economic activities in the region	2017	
R15 Nguruki-Kaare	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	14.77 Km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
R19 Maara-Thiigaa	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	10Km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Kibugua- Kamaende RD D471	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	Approx. 25 km annually until	Routine maintenance and improvement
D472 Chuka-kareni	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	29.9km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E1862 Jn D471-Kibugua-Itugururu	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	15.4km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E1840 Chuka(B6)-kaanwa(E762)	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	8.28km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E754 kangoro –Itugururu-Kiruguni-Kimwakima	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	16 km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E755 Itugururu-Cheera-Weru	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	11.5km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E756 Ikuu-kambandi	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	11km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E758 Kiereni-Chera-Mutembe-Kirubia-kambandi-weru	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	30km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E759 Chuka –Kiangondu	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	6.16km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
E760 Itugururu-Mutembe-Weru-Kaanwa	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	14.81km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
R16 Meru south (Kirancha-Up forest)	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in	8.57km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description Of activities
	the region		
R18 Meru souhth (Ndagani-kibumbu)	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	5.62km annually until 2017	Routine maintenance
Building Bridges Muthandara on Road E766	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	2 bridges.	Routine maintenance and improvement
Building bridges on E760 Muthambi/Igangara bridge	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	1 bridge	Construction of bridge
Building Bridges of Mwithanga, Upper Maara, Maara Ciiri (Road D474) Maara constituency	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	2 bridges	Construction of bridge
Thangatha Bridge Tharaka constituency	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	Back- filling the sides which were washed by waters by 2017	Construction of bridges
Air Strips rehabilitation at Ndagani and Itugururu	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	2 air strip.	Rehabilitation works
Construction of three bridges along three roads in Meru South	Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region	3 bridges	Construction of bridges
Construction of foot bridges	Ease movement and communication	10 by 2017	Construction works
County H/Q urban road	Improve access to facilities	20kms	Open roads; grading & gravelling

ii) New Projects/programmes

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Marimanti - Ura gate E801.		Boost trade and economic activities in the region	32km by 2017.	Upgrading to bitumen standard
Junction C92 Chiakariga – Makomango E789.		Boost trade and economic activities in the region	16.8km by 2017.	Upgrading to bitumen standard
E788 Mukuuni -Grand falls		Boost trade and	43km	Upgrading to

		economic activities in the region		bitumen standards
Keria-Magutuni-kathwana – (D473)		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	31Km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Kiamachuku-Forest road (E761)		Boost trade and economic activities in the region	6.23km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Kaanwa –Giampampo (E762)		Boost trade and economic activities in the region	15.9km	Upgrading to bitumen standard
Marima –Makutano (E764)		Boost trade and economic activities in the region	20.33km	Upgrading to bitumen standard
Kibugua –kamaende (D471)		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	34km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Chuka-Kareni (D472)		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	29.9km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Kangoro- Itugururu (E754)		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	13.88km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
D474 –Chogoria –Mutindwa- eru		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	15km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
R19/Uncl –Mutindwa – Gianchunku –Mbogori – Kiangua		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	10.5kms	Upgrading to bitumen standards
E759/R18 –Chuka – Kiang’onde/Ndagani – Kibumbu		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	9.2km	Upgrading to bitumen standards
Open new roads in all sub- counties		Boost trade and economic activities in the county	1200km (300km in every sub- county)	Grading and routine maintenance
Mapping and classification of unclassified roads		Enhance planning & programming for improvement and maintenance	1000kn by 2017	GIS mapping; inventory; naming & numbering

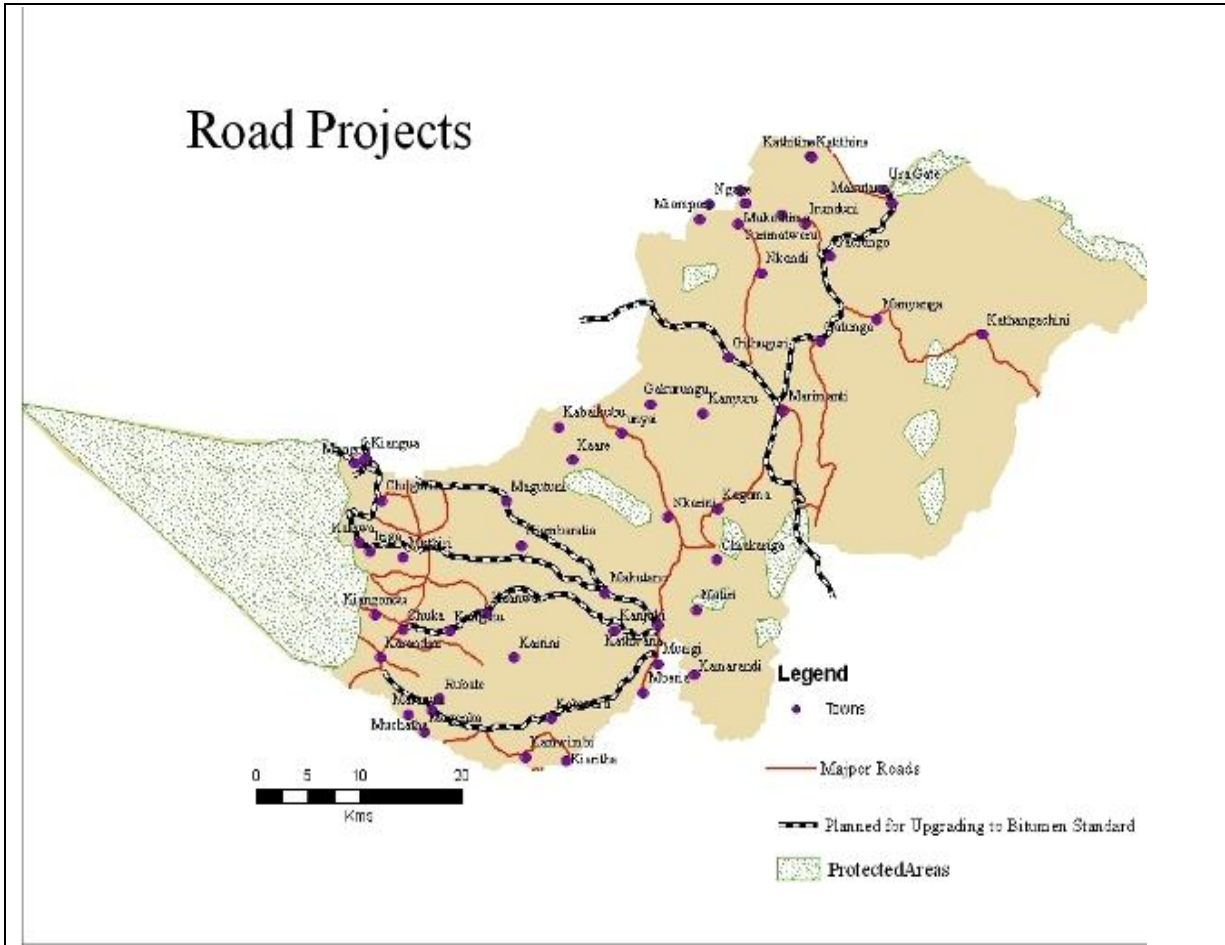
iii) Flagship projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
The Great Northern Road/Corridor	Tharaka constituency	Connect Lamu coast to South Sudan	Highway passing through the county	Road construction

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

Figure 22: Spatial Map for the proposed road networks



7.2.5.2 Energy Sub-Sector

The following section highlights the ongoing flagship, others projects, stalled and new projects.

i) Ongoing projects

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tungu – Kabirii Micro-Hydo Power Generation Project Chuka Division	Supply electricity for both domestic and small-scale industries	175 households within 4 kilometre radius	Installation of a generator; distribution
Rural Electrification Programme In Maara, Chuka/Igambang’ombe and Tharaka	Increase households with access to electricity in rural areas.	5000 household by 2017	Implement Rural Electrification programme

ii) New projects

Project Name Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Electrification programme county wide		Increase households/institutions with access to electricity in rural areas	2400 new households/institutions -600 in every sub-county	Identification of households; wiring; connection
Map out county energy potential		Exploit county energy potential to grow its revenue base	500 megawatts by 2017	Feasibility study; seeks private partnerships; generate and market
Alternative sources of energy programme		Increase household use of alternative sources of energy	1000 households by 2017	Sensitize & train community on alternative sources
Electrification of schools		Improve learning conditions	50 million by 2017	Identification of schools; connection
Micro-Hydro Electricity Generation at Ruguti/Ngoko		Exploitation of local resources; expand county revenue base; enhance economic activity	1 micro-hydro plant; 250 million by 2017	Design & construction works
Wind Energy generation at Kinyueni (Kajuki/Igambang’ombe)		Exploitation of local resources; expand county revenue base; enhance economic activity	1 new wind energy plant; 10 million	Design & construction works
Biomass Energy utilization in schools		Improve learning condition in schools; utilization of clean energy	40 schools (10 in each sub-county; 80 million	

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
High Grand falls Dam	Tharaka Constituency	Electricity generation	500 MW	Construction of dam and Hydropower plant

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.2.5.3 Housing, Works and Urban Development

The following section highlights the ongoing flagship, others projects, stalled and new projects.

i) On-Going Projects and Programs

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads and Drainage in Chuka, Marimanti, Kathwana and Chogoria	Improve drainage and sanitation	4 urban centres by 2017	Grading and construction of trenches
Hawkers sheds in all markets and urban centres in the county	Enhance business opportunities; Improve household incomes	16 sheds - 4 in every sub-county by 2017	Construction of shed; drainage and fencing

ii) New project proposals

Project name & Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Construction of Bus Parks - Marimanti, Chogoria, Kathwana and Chuka.		Harmonize parking for better service delivery; Enhance county revenue base	4 parks by 2017	Construction of parks.
Development of urban plans		Improve urban planning & development	2 plans by 2017	Develop plans
Sewerage systems - Marimanti, Chuka, Chogoria & Kathwana		Improve waste disposal and sanitation	4 sewerage systems	Construction of sewerage

Preparation of spatial plans (whole county)		Improve the developments in urban, towns and markets centres	Prepare 4 development plans Establishment and equipping GIS lab	Preparing development plans of various urban, towns and market centres.
Waste disposal management		Improve urban waste management	5 urban areas by 2017	Identification of sites; construction of waste disposal system
Street lighting in main urban areas		Improve security and trading activities	20 million annually	Street lights
Recreation parks		Improve recreation services	4 urban centres	Establish parks
Maintenance of roads in urban areas		Improve service delivery; enhance trading activity	20 million annual	Repairs and maintenance
Construction of offices for housing & public works in Tharaka sub-county		Improve service delivery	2 units by 2016	Construction works
Renovation of existing government houses		Enhance service delivery	5 million annually	Renovation works
Security fencing of government houses		Improve security on government facilities	6 units by 2017	Fencing works
Construction of government residential houses		Improve working conditions for staff; motivate staff	2 units by 2017	Construction works

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of technology centres in every sub-county	All constituencies	Increase business opportunities; create employment; Increase household incomes	4 centres - 1 in every sub-county	Construct centres; Install fittings; equip centres

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.2.5.4 ICT sub-sector

Project Name and location	Priority ranking	objectives	Target	Description of activities
Establishment of ICT incubation centres in every sub-county		Build capacity in ICT; leverage of ICT	4 centres (1 in each sub-county); 120 million	Identification of location; Establish of centres
Fibre Optic Cable Network in the county		Improve access to internet; reduce cost of doing business	50 million	Designs and Installations

7.2.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender mainstreaming will be addressed through encouraging women participation in on-going work in the county. More women from local communities will be encouraged to participate in routine maintenance of roads, housing and rehabilitation of piping systems. During these work, the county will organise the community to groups to sensitize and create awareness on HIV/AIDS. IEC materials will be used to encourage behaviour change.

The sector will also intensify awareness on the advantages of using renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Improved drainage on roads and urban centres will reduce harmful effects on the environment. All projects/programmes will be required to conduct EIAs to identify any potential negative environmental and social impacts and how they will be mitigated. In the energy sector, the promotion of clean sources of energy will greatly reduce the overreliance on wood energy.

Health, safety and disaster risks will be assessed in all infrastructural development and mitigation measures integrated in every project.

7.3 General, Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

The General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA) Sector comprises of eight sub-sectors namely: Regional Development Authorities; Labour; Trade; East Africa Community (EAC); Tourism; Industrialization; Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI); and Productivity Centre of Kenya (PCK).

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section covers vision and mission of general, economic, commercial and labour affairs sector.

Vision

“A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development, where citizens operate freely across borders”.

Mission

“To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrialising economy”.

7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county has a huge potential for tourism, hospitality and raw materials for agricultural products that can support trade and economic development. However, the major challenge is lack of value addition for these products. This implies that the development of industries to process agricultural products into final products will increase farmers’ income and create employment opportunities to the local population. In addition, the development of the hospitality industry for tourism will support the growth of the county revenue base and related sub-sectors.

7.3.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
National Government Departments	Provides policy direction, financial resources and technical support in the sector
County governments	Development of necessary infrastructure to attract and sustain foreign investment, and license businesses
NGOs and Donors	Support government development efforts and provide financial resources
Trade Unions	Campaign for the members rights and welfare of the workers
Private Sector and financial institutions	Partner with government to invest and provide capital to drive development in the sector

7.3.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Improve business management skills	Lack of adequate funds	Build capacity through relevant training programmes; seek suitable cost effective financing options; monitor and evaluate training programmes
	Facilitate access to credit services	Poor credit worthiness to qualify for loan facilities in mainstream financial institutions; low capitalization of JLB to meet demand for credit; Poor information management system	Train on credit management; sensitize on alternative sources of finance; promote a saving culture through investment groups/ "Chamas", SACCOs and personal savings
	Exploitation of the local resources for development	Inappropriate technology; Ignorance; Lack of requisite factor inputs	Map out the available resources and opportunities; sensitize and provide technical support to exploit opportunities; create the enabling environment
	Promote Trade	Lack of modern information management system; uncoordinated sharing of information	Assess information needs and create a forum to disseminate the same; develop a modern H.I.S.
Industry	Facilitate access to industrial credit; Improve Industrial management skills; and disseminate industrial research	Poor physical infrastructure; inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; weak link between industries and research institutions; long government bureaucracy and corruption; high cost	Exploit opportunities presented by trade agreements like AGOA, Cotonou agreement and changes in WTO; encouraging production of raw materials; create linkages between industry and research institutions; lessen government bureaucracy and activate county industrial committee

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		of energy and labour; unfavorable business environment	
Tourism	Grow county revenues from the tourism sector; Improve product quality and diversity; brand and market tourist sites	Under development of tourist sites and low investment in the sector; poor infrastructure; lack of local initiatives to exploit tourism; and insecurity in some tourist attraction areas	Create awareness and market tourist sites; mobilize local communities in conservation; promote niche products like culture, forest and mountains; explore joint public/private sector initiative to mobilize capital and enhance security; enhance stakeholder engagements
Cooperative Development and marketing	Revitalization of the sector	Mismanagement of cooperatives societies; low capital base for cooperatives	Build capacity through training; intensify supervision and regulation of cooperatives; government subsidies to support growth of sector; sensitize on diversification of investments by cooperatives to increase returns

7.3.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

7.3.5.1 Trade

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship projects and stalled projects.

i) On-Going Projects

Project Name and location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Business Training and Extension services in the county	Improve management skills for traders to grow their business income	6000 traders by 2017 (375 per sub-county annually)	Training; technical support.
Joint Loans Board in the county	Provide access to credit for Small, Micro & Medium Enterprises	50000 by 2017 (12500 annually)	Process & approve credit to traders
Business solutions centre in Maara and Tharaka South	Improve access to business information	2centres by 2018	Construction of buildings; installation of fittings; purchase of equipments
Construction of retail markets in each sub-county	Improve trading activity; enhance revenue collection for the county	4 retail markets by 2017 (1 in each sub-county)	Construction of markets
County and Sub-County service centres (offices)	Improve on service delivery	5 centres (offices)	Establish offices

ii) New project proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Capacity Building & Mentorship programme		Develop talent and enterprise	3000 youths & women; 4 training (1 in every sub-county)	Training; apprenticeship; mobilization of resources
Banana processing & Value addition at Mutindwa		Enhance product value; increase farm incomes	1 processing plant	Construction; marketing
Trade fairs		Promote trade & enterprise	5 trade fairs (1 every year)	Planning; advertising

iii) Flagship projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Creation of producer business groups	All constituencies	Strengthen cooperation among producers	10 groups by 2017	Establishment of groups
Chuka /Igambang'ombe wholesale hub	Chuka town	Promote marketing of produce	1 hub	Construction of hub

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects in the sector.

7.3.5.2 Industry

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Juakali sheds in each sub-county	Create business incomes; Create employment opportunities	8 Sheds by 2017 (2 in each sub-county)	Identification of sites; construction sheds
Industrial potential feasibility study	Establish county industrial potential	1 study by 2014	Conduct feasibility study

ii) New project proposals

Project name and location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Fruit processing firms in each sub-county		Improve farm incomes for households	4 firm by 2017 (1 in each sub-county)	Identify location; sensitize & mobilize farmers; establish firms
Milk processing industries in Maara & Chuka /Igambang'ombe		Improve farm incomes for households	2 processing firms	Sensitize & mobilize farmers
Agri-processing industries in each sub-county		Improve farm incomes for households	4 Agri-processing firms	Sensitize & mobilize farmers

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the county.

iv) Stalled projects/Programmes

Project Name and location	Objective	Target	Reason for stalling
Jua Kali Sheds at Chuka town	Enhance enterprise; create employment; improve household incomes		

7.3.5.3 Tourism

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

There are no on-going projects

ii) New project proposals

Project name and Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
County cultural centre (Chiakariga)	1	Preserve and market local cultures; grow county revenue base	One cultural centre	Construction of site; Collection of artifacts;
Map out, brand and do destination marketing; tourist attraction sceneries	2	Improve revenues and economic opportunities from tourism	Identify and brand all tourist sites	Identify sites; brand sites; market site

Improvement of Meru Mt Kenya lodge Kinondoni	3	Growth incomes and opportunities from facility	Renovation of 12 self catering bandas and Construct 10 executive cottages; 1 club house & restaurant; recreation area & shops	Construct cottages & club house;
Destination marketing	4	Market the county as a tourist destination.	Local fairs and international forums	Participate in local international trade fairs

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the county.

iv) Stalled projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects in this sub sector.

7.3.5.4 Cooperative Development

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposal, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects/programmes

Project Name Location /Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee Quality and Quantity Improvement and Control County wide	Increase production from 20 kg to 25 kg per tree by 2017; Improve coffee quality from class cluster 6 - 10 to 1 - 5	5 societies	Training farmers, management and co-operative staff
Diversification of Co-operatives County wide	Improve farmer's income by 40% by 2017	50 societies	Training co-operative members/stakeholders to start other product lines.

Continuous Audit; Monitoring and Supervision Programme County wide	Improve the governance of cooperative societies	Improve farmer's incomes from 50% to 85% of product proceeds	Conduct quarterly audit; weekly monitoring and supervision of co-operative activities
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ii) New Project Proposals

Project name Location & location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Poverty reduction and inequality		Improve farmers income by 50% by 2017	20,000 new farmers -5000 in every sub-county	Cluster farmers into co-operatives; training; registration of societies; marketing of produce
Construct county cooperative offices		Improve service delivery	1 units	Construction works; equip
Coffee value addition in Giampapo		Improve farm incomes	1 factory	Upgrading of factory; marketing
Capacity Building of societies in all sub-counties		Improve management skills in societies	10 societies by 2016	Training; linkages with markets
Purchase vehicles		Improve service delivery	2 vehicles by 2016	Procure vehicles; deploy the vehicles

iii) Flagship projects

No flagship projects identified in the county.

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.3.5.5 Labour

i) Ongoing Project/programmes

Project Name and location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Labour survey	Update county labour database	1 Database	Conduct survey; publicise survey

ii) New project proposals

Project name and Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Establish a county labour office at Chuka		Improve service delivery	1 units	Construction works/leasing of office
Establish sub-county offices at Marimanti, Gatunga & Chogoria		Improve service delivery	3 units (1 in each sub-county)	Construction works/leasing of office
Purchase a County vehicle		Improve service delivery	1 vehicle	Purchase vehicle; recruit drive
Establish county industrial court		Improve labour relations & solve disputes	1 industrial court	Construction works; equipping; staffing
Establish a county labour college at Chuka		Build capacity on labour relations	1 college	Construction works; equipping; staffing

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects

iv) Stalled projects

There are no stalled projects

7.3.6 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

The projects/programmes in this sector are socio-economic in nature and address the cross cutting issues. The projects/programmes target to add value to raw materials, create employment opportunities, increase farm and household incomes, protect cultural heritage for tourism and market the county as an investment destination. These activities will help alleviate extreme poverty (MDG 1), empower women and the youth, and create economic opportunities not only for the citizens of the county, but also the county government to support other development projects and improve the standards of living.

The county government will make significant investments on ICT in the sector to exploit the economic opportunities in the industry and leverage on it to improve service delivery. Projects/programmes in the sector will be required to conduct EIAs and take necessary measures to mitigate against any adverse effects on environment. These measures will bring about socio-economic equity in the county over the plan period.

7.4 Health

The main aim of the Health sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is affordable and accessible to the residents. The sector comprises of two sub-sectors; Medical Services and Public Health

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section states vision and mission of health sector

Vision

An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

A health population is a pre-requisite for the economic and social development of any country. Good health supports productivity and reduces pressure on public resources spent on curative services. To respond to the sector vision and mission, the county has 3 sub-county hospitals, 3 mission hospitals, 13 health centres, 55 dispensaries and 5 private clinics. The total Bed capacity in the County is 1030 in all health facilities.

The county will make significant investments to upgrade, expand and renovate existing facilities to provide comprehensive health care services. In the medium term significant focus will be placed on preventive health care to sustain productivity and ease pressure on limited resources available for curative health care. These initiatives ensure the has a healthy population to provide labour for production and income generation in the long-term.

7.4.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Provide policy direction and resources mobilization to develop health infrastructure; provide trained personnel; supervise and regulate sector; create awareness on health issues
Private Health Providers	Supplement the government effort in providing, sourcing and mobilizing resources.
NGOs and Development partners	Provide funds for health service improvement Compliment government efforts in policy formulation Provide health care services
Community groups	Create awareness and mobilize the public to participate in health activities; Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share curative medical services
CDF	Resources mobilization for the construction of more health care facilities
County Government	Resources mobilization for the construction of more health facilities

7.4.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Infrastructure development	Dilapidated infrastructure. Poorly equipped facilities	Enhance financial support by the government to develop infrastructure and equip health facilities
	Malaria prevention and treatment	Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; Inadequate knowledge on malaria control; Improper use of ITNs; Inadequate drugs for malaria treatment	Improve case management at all facilities; promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community; Increase community campaigns; Carry out fumigation at homesteads
	STI/HIV/AIDS, STB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Lack of current data; Lack of adequate drugs for treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS related complication; High cost of managing HIV/AIDS related complications; Overdependence on Donor support; inadequate prevention product like female condoms	Social mobilization to promote behavior change; enhance access to anti-retroviral drugs; increase budget allocation and source more from alternative sources; sensitize of preventive measures; enhance data collection and dissemination
	Reproductive health	Inadequate trained personnel; Poorly equipped facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems; Myths and misinformation; Low uptake of family planning methods; High fertility rate; Unsafe deliveries and poor prenatal attendance	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment; strengthen referral system; demystify myths and misconception on reproductive health; increase uptake of family planning; control the fertility rate; promote safe deliverers; promote prenatal care services
	Child and infant mortality	Deliveries by untrained midwives; Low immunization coverage; Poor nutrition; High Malaria deaths; Poor breastfeeding habits	Encourage deliveries by trained health providers; Promote mandatory immunization of children; Promote Integrated Management of Childhood Illness in all health facilities; Promote exclusive breast feeding; Continue providing free treatment to all under fives
	Human resource development	Poorly trained personnel; Inefficiency among the staff; Poor attitude of the health providers; Poor working conditions; Inadequate personnel	Re-Training of the staff; Improve working conditions; Hire more health workers

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Sanitation	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Improve sanitation Promote environmental health activities; protect water sources

7.4.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

7.4.5.1 Health

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects / Programme

Project Name Ward/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description
Malaria Control Programme County Wide	Reduce incidence of malaria	Reduce incidence of malaria by 50% by 2017	Free malaria treatment for under 5s ad expectant women; Subscribed ITN`S at Ksh50 to target groups (under 5s expectant woman); Affordable ITN`s at Ksh 100 ITN`s
Mobile immunization outreaches in the remote areas in the county	Allow community access/utilize Immunization Curative Rehabilitative Health services	Increase from 77% to 90% coverage for fully immunized by the year 2017	Free immunization; Free curative services; Deworming ; Vitamin A supplementation; defaulter tracing
TB/Leprosy Control County Wide	Control and manage TB/leprosy; Improve community health	100% timely treatment of TB/leprosy; Reduce TB incidences by 50% by 2017	Create accessible TB services; Create information to community on tertiary treatment of TB/Leprosy; Capacity building to H/workers, CHWS teachers etc; Specimen collection, investigations follow up of charts; defaulter tracing
Equip maternity wards in all public dispensaries	Improve maternal healthcare	40 dispensaries and health centres (8 annually)	Equipping of maternity wards in dispensaries and HCs.
Free maternal services	Improve access to safe delivery	All health facilities/ANC	Free delivery
Health Sector Service Fund (HSSF)	Improve coverage and quality of essential health services	All health facilities	Direct cash transfers to facilities
Expansion of Tharaka District Hospital	Expand and equip the facility to offer better healthcare;	4 wards by 2015; 1 theatre by 2015; 1 mortuary; 1 kitchen; 1 X-ray unit; 1 Laundry	Constructions of buildings; purchase and installation of equipments; maintenance of compound

Project Name Ward/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description
		house; Laundry Machine; 50 staff houses/units; 1 Generator; 1 dental unit	
Renovate and improve 30 Facilities	Improve infrastructure in the facilities; Improve service delivery	Renovate and improve 30 facilities (2 in every ward by 2017)	Renovate old building; construct new buildings; install fittings & equipments
Quality Nutritional Support for Children Especially Under (5s) Five in the county	Improve nutritional health for Under 5s; Reduce malnutrition related morbidity and mortality.	All under 5s	Monitor growth; sensitize mothers on breast feeding; Advise parents on utilization of locally available foods; Introduce supplementary feeding programme; recruit nutritionist per facility
Construction of a paediatric wards at Chuka Level 4 hospital.	Improve service delivery	1 ward constructed by 2014	Construction and equip ward
Construction of a Theatre at Magutuni Level 4 Hospital	Improve theatre at facility	1 theatre by 2015	Construction; installing of fittings & equipments
Employment of health workers –nurses & nutritionists	Improve service delivery	Employ 400 nurses & 120 nutritionists by 2017	Recruitment; deployment
Purchase and distribution of medical supplies	Assure adequate supply of medical supplies	All health facilities	Purchase of supplies; distribution of supplies

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Upgrading of Chuka Sub county hospital(level 4) to a referral (level 5) hospital		Provide comprehensive health services at facility	Offer comprehensive health care services by 2017	Construct/improve theatre; renovation/improvement of mortuary; Construction of new wards; Installation of fittings & equipment; purchase of ambulances
Medical Training College at Chuka County (Level 4) hospital		Train and build capacity for health workers	1 training medical college	Construction of buildings; installation of fittings & equipment; recruitment of staff
Expansion of Magutuni sub-county hospital			4 wards by 2017; 160 beds; 1 kitchen; 1 X-ray unit; 1 Laundry house; Laundry Machine; 50 staff houses/units; 1	

			Generator; Incinerator	
Upgrade Mpukoni, Muthambi, Chiakariga, Kajuki & Gatunga H/C to level 4		Improve provision of integrated health services	5 facilities by 2017	Construction works; equipping
Upgrade Tunyai, Nkodi & Kathangachini dispensaries to H/C		Improve provision of integrated health services	3 facilities by 2017	Construction works; equipping
Purchase of Ambulances		Improve response to emergency case in	20 ambulances -5 in every sub-county	Purchase ambulances; deploy ambulances; recruit drivers
Establish new health in every sub-county		Improve healthcare in remote areas	4 facilities	Construction works; equipping; fittings
Construction of Drug store at Marimanti level 4 hospital		Improve drug and supplies management	1 drug store	Construction of store; installation of fittings and equipments
Identification and construction of designated waste disposal sites in all urban centres and markets		Improve waste management; Control diseases	All urban areas and markets	Identification of waste disposal sites; construction of dumpsites; purchase of equipments/trucks
General Health and sanitation project		Improve health and sanitation	Increase sanitation coverage from 76 % to 100%	Disseminate school health policy; inception of Children Environmental Initiative (CEHI); establishment of dumpsites; sensitize households on VIP latrines; map pollution sources; fumigation of jigger infested households; vermin & vector control
Expansion of Igamutundu dispensary at Igambang'ombe ward		Improve service delivery	1 dispensary	Expansion works
Establish new dispensary at Thiiti, Gatithini and Kambandi		Improve access to healthcare	1 new dispensary	Construction works; equipping; staffing
Upgrade Kibugua HC to a sub Sub-county hospital		Improve access to health care	3 wards; 1 administration block ; health personnel and other staffs	Construction works; employment of staffs
Establish a sub county hospital at Kathwana		Improve access to healthcare	1 new hospital	Construction works; equipping; staffing

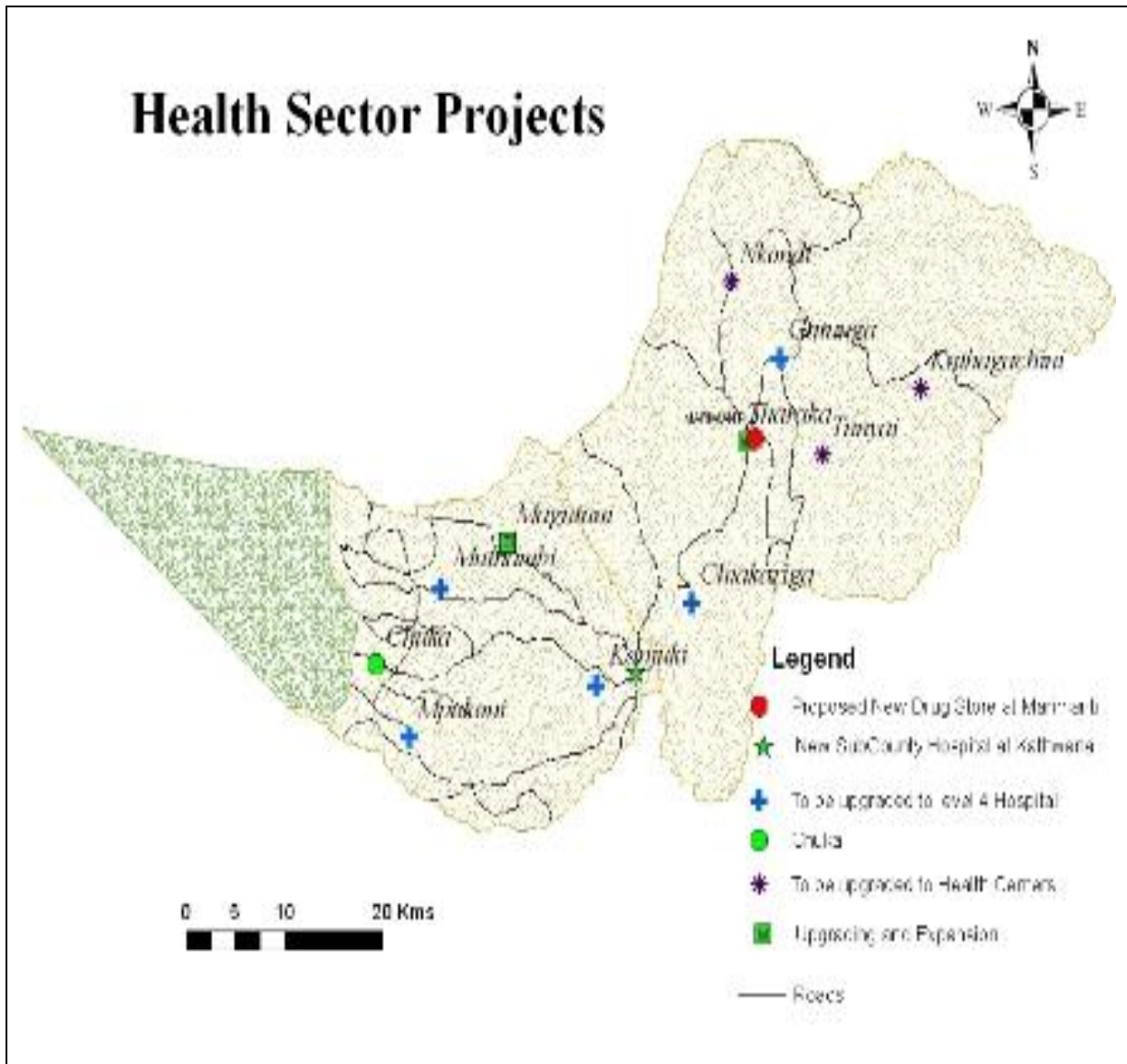
iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Revitalize and integrate community health centres (CHC) in all sub-counties	County wide	Improve service delivery	All CHCs	Strengthen level 1 health care structures
Employment of more health care workers in the county	County wide	Reduce ratio of patients per health worker; Improve service delivery	Increase the staff number by 40%	Employment health workers

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

Name of project	Location	Reasons for stalling
Construction Kitchen & Laundry	Kibugua facility	
Construction of Maternity	Kiamucii facility	
Mpukoni wards block	Kiereni facility	

Figure 23: Spatial map for the proposed health sector projects



7.4.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming MDGS and Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is implementing free maternal health to ensure women in the county have access safe births. The sector is at the forefront in fight against HIV/AIDS and has rolled out PMTCT in every centre to offer antenatal care to minimise transmission of the virus to the newborn. This has been supported through campaigns to create awareness to encourage

mothers to seek antenatal services and delivery at hospital. The sector supports the establishment of more Voluntary Counselling and testing (VCT) centres encourage behaviour change among the youth and middle aged. Facilities in the sector provide ARVs to those infected and encourage them to live positively.

To protect the environment, the health sector has designed waste disposal methods. Incinerators have been used for disposing sharp, contaminated objects in which they are melted. Although these services are not available in all facilities plans are underway to construct incinerators in where they lack them. The county plans to construct septic tanks mainly to disposal liquid waste.

The sector has designed an integrated outreach services in which the physically challenged people have been identified. This was particularly targeting the under-five whose disabilities cannot be corrected. A physiotherapist will help those who can recover from their disabilities and direct them for specialized medical intervention where possible. Though there are few occupational-therapists in the county, a centre for the disabled will establish integrated approaches to be used to cater for the needs of the disabled in the future. For facilities in the rural areas the sector has ensured that the management committees will constitute of thirty percent of women according to the Presidential directive. The same opportunities are provided in the training of Community Health Workers. The sector has carried out anti-FGM campaigns in which communities where it is practised.

All health facilities will be encouraged to leverage on ICT in the management of their facilities to improve service delivery.

7.5 Education

The Education Sector comprises of Ministry of Education (MOE); Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MoHEST); the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and their affiliated Institutions. Education Sector is responsible for the provision and co-ordination of services relating to education, training, research and science, technology and innovation in order to enhance national production systems and processes.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section presents the vision and mission of education sector

Vision

A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.5.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector plays a crucial role to develop skilled and competent workforce to drive socio-economic growth and development in the long-term. The introduction of Free Primary Education and Subsidized Secondary education has led to significant enrolments in the sector. The county will continue to invest more in school infrastructure with the support of CDF funds from each constituency.

The county proposes to introduce a comprehensive ECD programme and employ teachers in every centre to ensure access to quality education for the under 5's. significant investments will be made to upgrade and improve tertiary institutions especially Youth polytechnics and

Technical Institutions. Chuka University has been granted a charter to be a fully fledged university. The county will continue to improve these institutions in order to provide more opportunities to the many students graduating from primary and secondary schools.

7.5.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
The Government of Kenya.	Provision of policy guidelines; Curriculum development and supervision; Provision of trained personnel; Research on education development; Provide support to needy students through bursary allocation; Coordination of the sector Stakeholders for regulation and quality control; Funding of schools
CSOs – Plan International, DOM	Provision of bursaries and other provisions to needy children; Funding education projects; Campaigning against retrogressive cultural practices; Mobilization and empowerment of parents and guardians
Parents/community	To equip, build and renovate learning institutions
Private Sector	Publishing of educational materials Provide bursaries to needy students Investing in private schools
KNUT and KUPPET	Promote teachers interest

7.5.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Enhance and improve the quality and relevance of education; Expand access and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels; improve access and inclusion for disadvantaged and children with disabilities;	Poor and/or dilapidated physical infrastructure in schools; Poor payment of school levies due to poverty; High HIV/ AIDS prevalence among teachers; Poor performance in sciences; Low enrolment and student retention in schools; Increased drug	Enhance physical infrastructure in schools; enhance local resources mobilization; ensure equitable distribution of teachers and staff; Increase bursary allocation and clear strategies of identifying the needy students; Intensify HIV/AIDS sensitization programmes for teachers;

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Strengthen teaching of science, mathematics and other practical subjects; Strengthen the education sub-sector management; establish new secondary schools	abuse in schools; Inadequate learning facilities in Early Childhood Development Education; Inadequate trained ECD teachers	Periodical review ECD of programme
Higher education	Increase access to higher education; Offer courses that are relevant to the needs of the county	Few tertiary institutions; Lack of equipped facilities in the existing institutions; High cost of higher education	Set up more tertiary institutions; Increasing bursary and loan schemes
Teachers Service Commission	Formulate policies; ensuring teachers comply with teaching standards; provide strategic direction, leadership and oversight; facilitate career progression and professional development	Low funding; Shortage of teachers; Low motivation of teachers	Policy enforcement; Lobby the government for motivation of teachers; Lobby the government to hire more teaching staff; Monitor and document the conduct and performance of teachers

7.5.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

7.5.5.1 Education

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of facilities in 36 secondary schools and 3 non-formal secondary classes (in the whole county)	To improve enrolment; To improve Science Education; To enhance computer knowledge; improve adult literacy levels	Construction of 144 permanent classrooms by 2017; Construction and equipping of the 72 laboratories by 2017; Construction of 36 computer laboratories and equip them by 2017; 3 non-formal classes	Construction works Purchase of equipment.
Primary School Action on Better Health (in the whole county)	To improve health education and sanitation in schools.	De-worm 30,000 children in schools by 2017. Administer vitamin A to	Purchase of materials and tendering.

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		10,000 children of up to 5 yrs by 2017. Construction of 35 VIP toilets in 35 primary schools by 2017.	
School Empowerment Programme for Head Teachers. (in the whole county)	To equip school head teachers with skills on leadership and administration.	Trainings 600 head teachers by 2017	Seminars and trainings
School Infrastructure Improvement Programme in primary schools and adult education centres (in the whole county)	Improve infrastructure; improve retention rate; Enrolment and transition.	Construction of 300 additional classrooms in primary schools and adult education centres by 2017	Procurement; Construction works
Construction of classrooms by GOK/OPEC (in Tharaka North & South sub-counties)	To improve infrastructure /science education.	Construction of classrooms in 6 Primary schools by 2017.	Purchase of building materials; Construction and tendering.
Hiring of more teachers (In the whole county)	Provision of more personnel	400 teachers hired by 2017; 6 teachers for adult classes	Hiring of teachers
School Feeding Programme (Tharaka and Chuka Igambang'ombe sub-counties)	Improve retention and transition.	87 primary schools under the normal school feeding programme by 2017.	Supply of maize, beans and other food stuff
Constituency Bursary fund (CBF) (In the whole county)	Improve retention and transition in secondary schools.	80% by 2017	Disbursing of bursaries
Upgrading of four secondary schools to national status All the sub-counties)	Improve quality of education	2 girls and 2 boys schools upgraded by 2016	Improvement of education facilities
Strengthening of ECDE (in the whole county)	Increase enrollment in ECDE; Establishment of ECDE centers; Employment of ECDE teachers	30 centres managed by trained ECDE teachers; 1 standard curriculum for ECDE training	Employment of fully trained ECDE teachers; Sensitizing the community on the importance of ECDE; Lobby for establishment of private colleges for ECDE teaching Development of standard curriculum
Free Primary education (in the whole county)	Provide primary universal education	All public primary schools	Payment of tuition fees; Provision of text books and stationery; Staff emoluments; Infrastructure funding
Subsidized secondary education (in the whole county)	Provide access to post primary education	All public secondary schools	Payment of tuition fees
Technical training institute –Tharaka South sub-county	Develop skilled labour force	1 TTI	Construction of facilities; Equipping; Introducing ICT;

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Employing/deploying trainers and other staffs; Enrolling students
Chuka University	Provide higher education training	One full fledged university	Construction of facilities

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning Resource Centres in every Ward	To establish community learning resource centres;	To establish 15 resource centres in the county by 2017.	Acquiring of land parcel; Construction of the centres; Equipping of libraries; Procuring and Installation of computers.
Purchase of Motor – cycles and vehicle County wide	To improve work efficiency; To reach far located literacy centres.	8 motorcycles; 1 vehicle	Procurement of motorcycles & vehicle
Employ ECDE teachers	Universal access to pre-primary education	800 teachers hired in five years	Employing of teachers
Construction of ECD classes in all schools with shortage	Improve learning environment for under 5's	50 units by 2016	Construction works
Support needy children in pre-primary schools	Increase and retain enrolment rates	All public pre-primary schools	Provision/waiver of school fees Provision of uniforms; Provision of food.
Expand special education schools	Enhance inclusion and access to education for PWD	Six centres in the county	Upgrading of facilities; Purchase of equipment; Sensitization of inclusion; Establishment of new special schools
ECDE and adult teacher training centre	Build capacity for ECD and adult teachers	One centre in the county	Construction of facilities; Equipping ; Employing trainers
Construction of new youth polytechnics in every sub-county	Develop skilled labour force in the county	4 new polytechnics	Construction of facilities; Establishing and equipping of workshops; Employment of trainers; Expand curriculum and courses offered
Expansion of Youth Polytechnics	Develop skilled labour force in the county	Expand 5 existing youth polytechnics; Equip one for special education for PWD	Construction of facilities; equipping of workshops; Employment of trainers; Expand curriculum and courses offered
Class one laptop project	Build capacity in ICT for school going children	One laptop for every class one pupil	Purchase of laptops; Content development; Training of teachers;

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Public library	Provide community resource facility	1 library in every sub county	Construction of facilities; Equipping and stocking with learning materials

iii) Flagship Projects

Name of the project	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Build and fully equip six new secondary schools (In all sub-counties)	Improve infrastructure and access to quality education	6 new secondary schools	Construction and equipping of schools
Establishment of computer supply system (In all sub-counties)	Promote computer literacy	All secondary schools	Supply of computers
Build and equip 3 adult non formal classes	Promote adult literacy	3 new adult non formal classes	Construction & equipping

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.5.6 Strategies to mainstream MDGs and Cross cutting issues

The sector is a critical instrument to address the cross-cutting issues. The continued support for the FPE and SSE by the county helps achieve universal basic education (MDG 2) for all school going children. The county will continue to sensitize communities on the rights to education for the girl child, campaign against early marriages and FGM among communities with high prevalence rates. In the long-term, these empowers women to access gainful employment and exploit commercial opportunities, reduce social inequalities, make informed choices about their reproductive health and better understand the dangers of irresponsible sexual behaviours.

The sector has proposed establishment of new special schools for PWD and enhance the existing ones in the various sub-counties. This will ensure inclusion and protect the right to education for these special members of the society. Also, the sector proposes establishment of Talent centres and sports facilities in the county to harness the potential of youths in the county and occupy them to reduce exposure to risky behaviours.

The county fully supports the laptop project for pupils in public schools to develop skills and competence on ICT. Furthermore, the county will invest in ICT to support and improve service delivery in the sector. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the county. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions. Education sector is linked with other sectors in many ways. It is the supplier of health and qualified personnel to all sectors. With highly qualified personnel, infrastructure and information communications technology are well developed.

7.6 Public Administration and International Relations

At the County level, the sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Personnel Management, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and Finance.

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section addresses the vision and mission of public administration and international relations sector.

Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission

To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery.

7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector facilitates planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development activities to ensure efficient use of scarce resources. The county will fully support and enhance initiatives meant to promote economic growth, social equity and environmental protection. Ongoing programmes include the development of the CIDP,

CEISP project, Poverty Eradication programme and CDTF. The CEISP project has led to development of 2 DIDCs in the county and training of community members of project planning and implementation.

The county will also create a Monitoring and Evaluation with the support of the relevant line ministry. The county treasury will ensure prudent financial management practices in the administration of the county resources in conformity of the laid down legislation, rule and regulations and the best practice. The internal audit function will be strengthened in the county. External audit reports will be evaluated and recommendation implemented. In addition, the county observe guidelines by the Office of Controller of Budgets (OCoB) to strengthen the county budgetary process. Procurement laws and regulations will be complied with.

7.6.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To provide policy guideline and regulation in the sector Monitoring , evaluation of projects and programmes; planning development; financial support and mobilization of resources for development; implementation of development projects and programmes; leadership in policy dissemination and implementation Management of government finances
The public and CBOs	Give feedback on service delivery; Support government and NGO efforts on service delivery; Prepare community action plans; Project identification , management and implementation; Participate in development committees and consultative forums
NGOs and Donors	Sensitizing Communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children; Compliment government efforts; Share information, consult and exchange ideas for effective and appropriate decision making; create awareness on key policy issues affecting the community; Participate in implementation

7.6.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Ensure proper management of public finances; propose and implement financial regulations; Improve revenue collections	Mismanagement of public finances; lack of office space; Poor enforcement of financial regulations; Lack of banking services in some areas like in Marimanti.	Construct offices in Maara and Tharaka North; training accounts staff on performance and proper financial management; Strict enforcement of financial regulations
Development Planning	Coordinate planning; Improve monitoring and evaluation of development projects; Coordinate stakeholders at different levels for development initiatives; Disseminate timely and accurate information	Duplication of planning and development by different stakeholders; inadequate funds to carry out monitoring and evaluation ; Poorly equipped DIDCs	Completion of the CIDP; enhance monitoring and evaluation; construct and equip DIDCS in all constituencies

7.6.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

7.6.5.1 Public administration and international relations

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects and programs in the county	To co-ordinate and monitor all development activities geared towards poverty reduction.	Produce 4 quarterly and 1 annual report for every project a year	Data collection Report writing. Monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs
District Development Office Block (DIDC) in Maara Constituency	Construction of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC).	Create office to accommodate all DPU members; Enhance service delivery to the public by the DPU members in the County.	At least 9 rooms of 12x12ft, a conference hall and library (DIDC)
Poverty Eradication Initiative	Provision of loan facilities to community groups to	Give loans worth 4 million every year.	Giving loans to groups

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	start income generating activities		
Community Empowerment & Institutional support project	Build capacity to community on projects management; enhance institutional capacity	2 sub-counties by 2015	Training; construction; purchase of equipments
CDTF funded projects	Community development initiatives	Implement 2 funded projects by 2015	Two projects funded by CDTF
Enhance revenue collection	Resource mobilization for budget financing	100% compliance	Levying of taxes and other fees
County strategic projects	Enhance economic opportunities	10 strategic projects by 2017	Investments in strategic projects
County Equalization fund	Reduce economic disparities in the county	15 wards	Allocation to wards
County Emergency fund	Disaster risk mitigation	300 million by 2017	Reserve emergency funds
County H/Qs	Improve service delivery (office space)	1 multipurpose office block	Construction work; fittings & equipments; dressing

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Kenya Vision 2030		Promote planning for development	1 DIDC in Tharaka constituency	Construction of DIDC in Tharaka constituency
County budgeting		Improve fiscal discipline	1 county budget annually	Preparation & implementation of budgets
Financial management		Promote transparency and accountability	1 integrated financial system (IFMIS) by 2014	Training; adoption of system
County statistics		Gather information for planning and decision making	1 baseline survey by 2014	Conduct surveys; disseminate information
MDGs projects		Accerelate realization of MDGs	7 groups 25 million	Capacity building; procure equipments; evaluations for value addition

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects identified within the county.

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.6.5.2 County Public Service

i) New Project Proposals

Project name and location	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
County Training Needs Assessment (TNA)		Establish training needs for county public service; baseline information	1 TNA	Conduct TNA
Recruitment & deployment for county		Improve staffing levels	Fill all gaps by 2017	Recruitment & deployment
Capacity Building		Improve on skills and competences of county public service	20 million annually	Identify needs; conduct training

7.6.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming and Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will advocate for social –economic equity and ensure inclusiveness in its coordination roles, dissemination of government development policies and guidelines. At the county level, deliberate efforts will be made to protect special interest groups in development planning and affirmative policy guideless given when necessary. Annual budgetary allocation will be done to promote the rights and privileges of those with special needs in the society.

Prudent financial management practices will be adopted to ensure the county's scarce resources are used a responsible manner. Precaution will be taken to ensure a balanced budget to allocate adequate resources for recurrent expenditures and at the same time ensure enough reserves for capital expenditure to support growth and development.

7.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Gender, Children and Social Development, Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, National Heritage and Culture; and Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Areas.

7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section highlights the social protection, culture and recreation sector vision and mission

Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the County and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

7.7.2 County Response to sector Vision and Mission

The sector will address itself to social inclusion and provision of equal opportunities to special interest group in the development agenda of the county. Specific emphasis will be given to the youth, PWD and minorities within the county. To address the needs of these special interest groups, the county has proposed to enhance facilities for PWD in the existing institutions and establish new ones where necessary. The youth polytechnics will be enhanced and new ones established in every sub-county to develop skilled manpower for the county in the long-term. Sports facilities in every sub-county and a talent academy will be established to tap the youth potential for development and engage them in meaningful activities.

A cultural centre will be established in a strategic location of the county to preserve the heritage of the indigenous people of the county and attract tourism. The county will

support and enhance social protection initiatives been implemented from the national government like the cash transfer for the aged and orphans, engage the youth and children in environmental protection and sensitize residents on social inclusion in development. Targeted training programmes will be undertaken to build capacity and create employment opportunities. Initiatives under the Ewezo Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and SME funds will be supported and coordinated throughout the county to promote enterprise and provide access to affordable credit. Several bursary schemes are also in place to help the youth access higher education.

As far as possible, local residents will be involved in all development projects to provide unskilled and semi-skilled labour to create employment opportunities for the unskilled labour force. This will help address unemployment in the county in the short term over and above providing a source of income to the target households. The existence of ALRMP II program in the county has improved food security and health standards.

7.7.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Provide funding, policy guidelines, technical expertise and create enabling environment; Facilitate capacity building and training; provide technical support in monitoring and evaluation
NGOs	Provide funds to support community initiatives; Sensitize communities; support gender empowerment programs
CBOs/civil society organizations	Advocate and create awareness on the rights of the disadvantaged groups in the society; support communities both materially and otherwise
Development Partners	Supplementing government funding

7.7.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture	Promote local cultural values	In adequate funding; Rapid changes and adoption of foreign cultures	Registration of cultural groups; promote cultural activities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Sports	Promote sports activities among Youths	Poor physical and soft infrastructure to support sports; Inadequate funding and poor management of sports activities	Establish talent academies; strengthen sports activities in schools; Improve sports facilities; increase budgetary allocation for sports activities
Youth Affairs	Empower youths through youth Development and Uwezo funds; create employment opportunities; Skills development among youths; Promote youth related activities and initiatives	Inadequate funds to start and run business; Lack of proper training	Sensitization meetings; enhance funding for the youths; enhance technical and vocational training
Gender and children	Protection of vulnerable groups; Reduce gender disparity and women empowerment	Retrogressive cultural practices; Lack of awareness among women on their rights; Rampant Gender Based Violence(GBV) and Gender discrimination; low participation of women in public affairs; child abuse and understaffing county level	Gender mainstreaming in government policies; enhance funding women through Women enterprise fund; enforce laws on gender equity; promote family planning and reproductive health; Campaign against Gender Based Violence; Increase the number of women in elective positions; enhance programs to support OVCs; scale up the cash transfer programme; enforce the children's ACT; hire more children's officers in the county

7.7.5 Projects and Programmes

7.7.5.1 Children's Department

The following section highlights the ongoing flagship, others projects, stalled and new projects.

i) On-going Projects/Programme

Project Name Location /Ward	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Cash transfer Programme in the county	To improve the welfare and social protection of vulnerable and orphaned children	20000 orphans and vulnerable children below the age of 18 by 2017.	Identify OVC's; crating a data base; cash transfers
Protection of children's rights	Promote children rights in the society	All children below 18 years by 2017	Monitoring children welfare; resolving cases

Project Name Location /Ward	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
			of neglect; recruit volunteers
Construction of office block	Improve service delivery	1 unit	Design and construction works

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Children Rescue Centre in every sub-county	1	Provide a safe haven from rescued children	4 centre	Construction of building; equipping; staffing; rehabilitation of street children
Children remand & facilities in police stations	2	Promotes rights of children going through justice system	1 remand; facilities in all police stations	Construction of remand; establishment of facilities in prisons
Children's protection centre	3	Provide one stop shop for children in need of protection	1 centre	Commission center; recruit a coordinator; Children's welfare department

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the sub-sector

iv) Stalled projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.7.5.2 Drought and Disaster Management

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects /Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree nursery establishment in Tharaka North & South sub-	Empower community to engage in commercial forestry.	Plant 2000000 seedlings by 2017.	Identify location for nurseries; fencing; water tank and accessories; training &

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
counties			grafting; distribution; M&E
Langstroth Beehive Project-Arimi Men Group Kamanyaki	Improve honey production household incomes	50 hives by 2017.	Purchase of bee hives; training; M&E
Tunyai /Nthaara Rock Catchment water project (Tunyai)	Provide access to clean & safe water	300 households by 2015.	Construction of tank, water kiosk, rock gutters and piping system.
Kiaaga Irrigation Project Nkondi	Improve on food security & household incomes	60 ha to be under irrigation by 2017.	Construction works; tree planting
Piping of Turima Tweru Irrigation Project – Mainline Mwanyani	Improve on food security & household incomes	2044 farmers by 2017; Pipe 1.5 Km mainline.	Piping and distribution ,
Disaster preparedness project for the county	Create public awareness	1 strategy by 2017	Develop & implement strategy
Fire fighting system in every sub-county	Fire disaster management	4 fire engines by 2017; 20 fire men/women by 2017	Purchase equipment; recruit staff
Knowledge management on drought and information management	Reduce drought risk	Monthly bulletins	Data collection ,analysis and dissemination

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Construction of multipurpose dam in the county		Provision of water for multiple uses	1 multipurpose dam	Dam construction; distribution of water
Intensify tree planting		Improve on forest cover	Plant 3 million trees by 2017	Sensitize; plant trees
Development of early warning system in the county		Reduce drought risk	1 system	Data collection of weather patterns and analysis
Stakeholder linkage strategy		Promote stakeholder participation in drought management	1 strategy	Develop strategy; quarterly meetings
County Emergency Services		Improve disaster preparedness	15 million annually	Establish fund

iii) Flagship projects

No flagship projects identified within the county

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.7.5.3 Youth Affairs and Sports

The following section highlights the ongoing flagship, others projects, stalled and new projects.

i) Ongoing Project

Project Name Location / Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Youth empowerment centres and social halls in Karungaru, Kiang'ondy; Maara	Develop Skills	3 centres	Construction; fittings & equipment
Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics in county	Improve training in technical and vocational skills	8 polytechnics by 2017	Improve facilities
The tree for jobs project in the county	Promote youth participation in environmental conservation; Source of income for youths	5000000 by 2017; Recruit 1000 youths	Plant trees; recruit youths
Talent spotting in county	Promote talents; improve incomes	4 talent shows	Talent shows; support talents
Sensitization on careers, drugs/substance abuse, culture, health, life skills, & family in county	Create awareness for youths	8 workshops (2 in every sub-county by 2017)	Conduct workshops
Sports Stadiums in every sub-county	Promotes sports	4 stadiums	Construction; equipping; fencing

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
County youth fund	1	Improve access credit facilities	50 million by 2015; 1000 group by 2015	Sensitization; train of finance & business management
Talent Academy for county	2	Nurture talents to create employment & income	1 Academy by 2015	Construction; equip; staff

County youth Offices	3	Improve service delivery	1 office	Construct office; equip
Purchase of vehicle	4	Improve service delivery	1 vehicle	Purchase vehicle; maintain

iii) Flagship projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	The whole county	Promote youth enterprises	1000 groups by 2017	Process loans to youths; train groups

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects

7.7.5.4 Social Services

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects /Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Activities
Community Mobilization the county	Harness community resources for socio-economic development.	12 PRAs by 2017. 100 chief barazas by 2017.	Awareness and sensitization meetings; participatory rural appraisals; formation and registration of groups
Community Capacity Building	Enhance cohesion & sustainability of projects	Train 100 groups annually; 5 workshops by 2017.	Training & workshops
Provision of Grant to Self Help Community Group in the county	Provide capital and group incomes	Train 20 by 2017. Monitor 200 SHGs by 2017.	Meeting with group; Identification; monitoring
Provision of Women Enterprise Revolving Loan Fund in every constituency	Promote enterprise for women groups	100 women groups by 2017.	Training; giving loans; sensitization; monitoring
Guiding and Counselling /Referral of Vulnerable Groups Seeking Assistance in	Reduce negative effects/impacts on vulnerable groups.	150 vulnerable persons by 2017.	Guidance and counselling; Identification and referral; disseminate information

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Activities
the county			
Upgrading NGO / CBO data bank in the county	Provide up-to-date information on NGO's and CBO's.	1 data base	Register all NGO's/ CBO's.
Providing Disabled Persons with Tool Kits in the county	Create employment opportunities for disabled persons.	200 persons.	Identify needy disabled persons.
Older persons cash transfer the county	Improve the socio - economic status of the senior members of the society	750 beneficiaries by 2017	Monthly stipend of Ksh. 2000/= paid bimonthly to beneficiaries
Persons with severe disability cash transfer.	To empower the caregivers of such persons	70 beneficiaries by 2017	Monthly stipend of Ksh. 2000/= paid bimonthly to beneficiaries
Provide sunscreen to person with albinism(PWA)	To help PWA	All PWA within the county	Identification of all PWA; enrollment

ii) New Proposed Projects

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Social protection programmes to be scaled up		Cushion the vulnerable against hard economic conditions	3000 elderly people by 2017	Monthly stipend
Affirmative action to promote women participation in development		Increase women participation in development	40% women participation	Sensitization of women
Office space each sub-county		Improve service delivery	4 offices by 2017	Construction/leasing

iii) Flagship projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of consolidated social protection fund	The whole county	Cushion the poor against harsh economic conditions	All elderly people to receive ksh. 2000	Cash transfer to elderly
County Women Enterprise Fund	The whole County	Promote women enterprises	50 million by 2015	Give loans to women groups to start income generating activities
Disability fund	The whole County	Empower people with disabilities	All people with disabilities	Set up fund to support people with disabilities
Gender mainstreaming	The whole county	Promote women	30% gender rule	Implementation of

		participation in leadership and public affairs		the
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iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.7.5.5 Culture and arts

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) Ongoing projects/programmes

Project Name and Location	Objective	Target	Activities
Registration of cultural groups and practitioners	Regulate & improve service delivery	All cultural groups in the county	Issuance of certificates to groups after vetting
Provision of public entertainment and public amenities	Promote social development & source of income	Perform in all public forums	Organising groups for entertainment
Capacity building the department	Improve service delivery	All staff in the department	Trainings; construction and purchase of equipment

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
County cultural centre in a tourist centre		Promote culture and tourism	1 cultural centre	Document cultural practices; collection of traditional artifacts and symbols; showcasing traditional entertainment ;establish PPP for investment
Annual exhibitions		Promote culture and tourism	5 by 2017	Organize and showcase culture
Promotion of cultural tourism (villages & rural homes)		Attract tourism and increase household incomes	100 cultural households	Establish partnerships with households
Home craft centre in Luthambi, Chuka town, Gatunga		Create employment opportunities and household income	3 home craft centres	Construct facilities; Provide market linkages; purchase equipment

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the sub sector.

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects in the sub sector.

7.7.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector has the mandate of mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues in other sectors. Projects proposed and ongoing in the sector address inclusiveness, socio-economic equity and access to basic rights by all interest groups. ICT will be used to leverage on cost and service delivery. A cultural centre, home craft centres and sports stadiums in all sub-counties will be established to promote art and sports. A talent academy will be set up to harness youth potential.

The sector will continue to mobilise groups that are engaged in environmental conservation efforts. The community groups form a vital component that will be used to mobilise that community to engage in environmental conservation activities and information dissemination. The groups also create a link and platform where climate change initiatives can be addressed within the communities.

7.8 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sub sectors include Provincial Administration and Internal Security; Office of the Vice President and Home Affairs; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; State Law Office; The Judiciary; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission; Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; National Police Service Commission; Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties; Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section presents governance, justice, law and order sector vision and mission.

Vision

A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission

“To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development”.

7.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides security to allow for the implementation of development projects. Maintenance of security is an important function of the government. The County has a long standing boundary dispute with the neighbouring county of Meru which border it from the north and east that hamper development activities. The government in conjunction with the Council of elders and civil society groups have formed peace committees to promote peace in the area. The government has also deployed more police officers in the area.

The departments in this sector have been provided with vehicles to facilitate them carry out their function effectively and efficiently. The government has constructed offices and other facilities for most ministries and departments at sub county levels. A New court has been constructed in Marimanti and a new Prison is under construction in Kathwana. Other office funded through the ESP programmes are being constructed at Gatunga and Kieganguru. However, more investment in the sector is required in the medium term to sustain peace and stability in the long-term.

The Department of Immigration and Registration of Persons has continued to issue Birth and Death Certificates in addition to Identity Cards in the county. The sector has undergone reforms since the promulgation of the new constitution and this has led to improved delivery

of services to the people. Notable reforms include police reforms and reforms in the judiciary which has resulted in swift delivery of justice.

7.8.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide policy guidelines; maintaining law and order; service delivery to citizens
Community	Participate in creation of secure environment; provide feedback on service delivery; support government in service delivery
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes; collaborate with government in policy formulation and implementation
Civil society	Watchdog role; Sensitize of the people

7.8.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration & Internal Security	Efficient public administration for socio-economic development; maintain Law & Order; coordination of national government functions at the County level	Poor housing; Inadequate vehicles for police patrols; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate funding; Inadequate office space	Enforce the public service code of regulations; undertake performance contract improvement programmes; More focus on crime prevention; Improve physical infrastructure; Improve working conditions of officers; enhance resource mobilization
Office of the Deputy President & Ministry of Home Affairs – Probation and Prisons	Rehabilitation of offenders; Rehabilitation of the street families and children; Decongestion of the rehabilitation institutions	Inadequate rehabilitation institutions; Congestion in the existing prison facilities; high influx of families and children to the urban areas; lack of collaboration of the various stakeholders in the sub-sector	Operationalization of the community service orders act; Mobilization of resources; closer collaboration through the DCAC and DDC between the NGOs, CBOs, Private Sector and the government.
Judiciary	Bring legal and judicial services closer to the poor and most vulnerable; Enlighten the communities on individual and community rights; Efficient	Lack of access to court and delays in administration of justice; high cost of legal services; lack of public awareness on	Sensitization and create awareness on individual and community rights and the need for seeking legal redress; provide civic

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	administration of justice.	their legal rights;	education; Encourage the vulnerable and the poor to seek legal advice and representation from organizations like FIDA etc; create of mobile courts
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Registration of all births and deaths; Issuance of Identity Cards to those who have attained 18 years and above	Delays in processing of certificates and ID cards; Inadequate logistical support; Lack of the required documents before registration	Intensify outreaches to rural areas; Initiate awareness campaigns to the public; recruit more staff.

7.8.5 Projects and Programmes

7.8.5.1 Provincial Administration and Internal Security

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) Ongoing Projects / Programmes

Project Name Location / Ward	Objective	Targets	Description Activities
Kathangachini AP Houses in Tharaka North Division	Improve working conditions for AP officers; Motivating officers.	8 units by 2017	Construction of buildings; purchase & installation of fittings; fencing
Assistant County Commissioner Residence at Igambang'ombe ward	Improve access to government services; Improve service delivery	1 Residential house	Construction of building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of office Complex in Maara sub-county	Provide office space; improve service delivery	1 Multipurpose Office block	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of Police Division at Gatunga - Tharaka North	Provide office space; Improve working conditions	1 office block; 1 residential unit	Construction of office block; construction of housing units; furnishing; dressing
Construction of office Block in Tharaka North at Gatunga	Provide office space; improve working conditions	1 Multipurpose office block	Construction of building; installation of fittings & equipment; furnishing; dressing

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name Location/Division/constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Refurbishing existing AP camps and Police posts	9	Improve security	15 camps/police posts -1 in every ward	Construction of facilities; deployment of officers
Demarcation of Tharaka Nithi/Meru county border	10	Reduce incidence of border conflicts	Zero border conflicts	Gazette border; sensitize community; resolve conflicts
Purchase of surveillance/patrol vehicle	11	Improve of security and service delivery	30 vehicle by 2017 (2 in every ward)	Purchase vehicles; deploy vehicles
Construction of the office of county AP commander at Kathwana	1	Improve service delivery	1 office block	Construction of facilities; deployment of officers
Upgrade Chiakariga AP post to police station in Thara South sub-county		Improve security	1 police station	Construction works; equipping; staffing
Establish a police station at Kiamiramba in Thara North sub-county		Improve security	1 police station	Construction works; equip; staffing
Establish an AP post at Kathwana		Improve security	1 AP post	Construction works; staff deployment
Establish a police post at Gakimwe/Kibuuka in Tharaka South sub-county		Improve security	1 police post	Construction works; staff deployment
Construction of AP line at Mutino AP post	2	Improve housing	20 rooms	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of AP houses at Gatunga AP Headquarters	3	Improve housing	20 rooms	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of Nkondi AP Post in Tharaka South sub county	4	Improve housing	8 rooms	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of AP line houses at Magutuni in Maara sub- county	5	Improve housing	8 rooms	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of AP houses at Magumoni AP Post in Meru South Sub county	6	Improve housing	10 rooms	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing
Construction of AP houses at Kibunga AP post in Tharaka South	7	Improve housing	10 rooms	Construction building;

				furnishing; dressing; fencing
Additional of AP houses at Kieganguru AP line in Maara sub-county	8	Improve housing	10 rooms	Construction building; furnishing; dressing; fencing

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects

7.8.5.2 Probation and prisons departments

The following section highlights the ongoing, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) Ongoing projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Prison at Kathwana	Safe custody of convicted persons	1 prison facility	Construction of buildings; installation of fittings & equipments; fencing
Management of Non-custodial Sentence and aftercare on Community Services in the county	Integrate offenders with community; Reduce stigmatization	All convicted offenders in the county.	Supervise and enforce probation orders; monitoring of convicts on probation; Reuniting and reconciling the offender with the victims and community
Correctional Rehabilitation of Offenders County wide	Integrate offenders to society; prevent crime. Rehabilitate offenders	All persons serving custodial sentences	Guiding and counseling sessions; conduct social inquiries, prepare and submit report to courts; design and execute rehabilitation through families, community and NGO's.

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of probation office in Meru south sub county	1	Provide office space	1 storied block	Construction of buildings; installation of fittings & equipments; fencing
Construction of probation hostels at Kathwana	2	To rehabilitate young offender who are not suitable for release at the conclusion of the court cases	2 hostel – 1 for male, 1 for female	Construction of buildings; installation of fittings & equipments; fencing
Opening up the road from probation office to sub county office	3	Accessibility of probation office	1 road	Excavation, putting gravelling

iii) Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects

iv) Stalled Projects

There are no stalled projects

7.8.5.3 Judiciary

i) Ongoing projects

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of law courts at Marimanti	Improve access to judicial services	1 law court	Design; construction works

ii) New Project Proposals

Project Name and location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Establish a High Court at Kathwana		Improve access to judicial services	1 high court	Design; construction works

7.8.6 Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues

The sector provides coordination and essential support services to all other sectors. Advocacy programmes on HIV/AIDs, environmental protection and gender been in build in all the projects. Over the years, this sector has been at the forefront in disaster management including response to drought and floods through distribution of relief supplies. The Provincial Administration and Security agencies will continue to coordinate disaster response measures in the county with the help of other stakeholders.

The sector will be central in the enforcement of different regulations that are aimed at promoting environmental conservation. The police department and judiciary will be the main players by arresting and prosecuting those who float environmental regulations. Investment in ICT is an ongoing process in the sector and will be scaled up in the medium term to reduce cost and improve service delivery.

7.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Water and Irrigation, Environment, Mineral Resources and Housing. For development to be realised in all sectors, it requires exploitation of natural resources which in turn leads to generation of different kinds of waste.

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This section presents environmental protection, water and housing sector's vision and mission.

Vision

Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment".

Mission

To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development.

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The water sub-sector has undertaken sector reforms, which has enhanced efficiency in water resources management. These reforms have enhanced supply of clean and safe water and integration of sanitation in the whole process. Moreover, the incorporation of community participation through management of the water resources has enhanced project ownership and community empowerment. CDF and development partners have supported communities to start irrigation projects. Many irrigation projects are ongoing/proposed for implementation in the medium term.

The Environment sub-sector has compiled and developed an Environmental Action Plan which has documented all environmental threats and developed strategies to tackle the problem. This sector is also vital in educating the communities on undertakings which can reverse the climatic changes in the county. The NEMA has been reviewing EIA for major projects undertaken in the county so as to ensure that environmental concerns have been taken care before the projects are implemented.

7.9.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide financial and technical support for infrastructural development; provide policy direction; regulate the sector; enforce law
Community	Provides manpower and facilities for development; supplement government efforts in conservation; key beneficiaries on initiatives
Development partners and Private sector	Provide financial support and supplement government effort in conservation activities
Civil society	Provide financial support to the sector activities; mobilize and create awareness in the community

7.9.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and sanitation	Provide clean, safe and enough water to the community; Improve sanitation standards	Inadequate funding; Poor water management; Poor water quality; Increased demand for water due to increased population; Limited coverage for sewerage systems	Improve water treatment works; protect catchments areas; Assure water quality; enhance monitoring of water resources; enhance water harvesting and storage; Reduce water pollution; Promote Ventilated Pit latrines(VIP); promote hand washing in schools; Increases sewerage coverage
Environment	Protection of the environment; Sustainable management of natural resources; Promote participatory and environmental management programme	Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources	Mainstream environmental issues in all sectors
Irrigation	Bring more land under irrigation and drainage	Lack of sufficient water for irrigation; inadequate skills and knowledge on irrigation by the communities; low funding	Enhance resource mobilization; enhance water harvesting; Expand existing schemes; Construct a Multipurpose dam along the Mutonga river

7.9.5 Projects and Programmes Priorities

7.9.5.1 Water and Sanitation

The following section highlights the on-going, new project proposals, flagship and stalled projects.

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
K.K .Mwenda Water Project Karingani Location Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituency	To supply clean and safe drinking water	300 households by 2015	Complete section of the 6" gravity main; Build 3 ground level masonry storage tanks; Lay distribution lines.
Mugirirwa Water Project at Mugwe Location Chuka/Igambang'ombe	Provision of clean and safe water	300 households by 2015	Construction of 3 tanks; Laying of secondary mains; installation fittings

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
constituency			
Mitunguu- Chiakariga Water Supply in Tharaka constituency	Supply clean, safe & potable water	13,000 people by the year 2015.	Construction of 9 Km of 4”-3” upvc distribution; Repair of air valves & valve; Chambers along the existing line; Construction of 17 new water kiosks; Rehabilitation of existing water kiosk; Repair of the existing mainline.
Construction of Small Dams and Pans - Nkarini, Kathangacini Maragwa in Tharaka constituency	Provide water for livestock	3 small dams/pans by 2017.	Excavation of reservoir; Construction of Embankment; Construction of draw off system; Construction of cattle trough and cwps; Construction of spillway; Fencing.
Drilling and Equipping Boreholes in Tharaka sub-county	Supply clean and safe water	2 boreholes by 2017	Drilling development and equipping BHS; Construction of CWP/Kiosk.
Gatue Karimba Water Project in Tharaka constituency	To supply clean, safe and potable water	28,000 people by 2017	Construction of 2 masonry storage tanks and completion of distribution network.
Maanyaga Water Project Karingani, Kiang’onde and Ndagani Location In Chuka/Igambang’ombe constituency	Provide clean and safe drinking water	The project will be implemented in 3 phases and will cover 2 locations.	Construction of new intake on River Ruguti; Main line and secondary lines. Masonry ground level storage tanks.
Construction of Mutonga-Gituma Water Project	Supply safe, clean and potable water	20,000 people by 2017	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Kamacabi water project – Tharaka constituency	Supply safe and clean water	Supply water to Kamacabi primary school, kamacabi dispensary and police post	Water treatment plant; Piping; Construction of supply tank
Tumbura water Project	Supply safe and clean water	Supply of water to Nkondi market	Piping Construction of supply tank
Thigaa-Kithitu domestic water project at Thigaa sub-location	Supply clean and safe water	200 households	Treatment plant; Piping; Supply tank
Kamwene water project at Mitheru and Kariba locations	Supply clean and safe water	12000 people	Treatment plant; Piping; Supply tank
Ndigia water project a C/Igambangombe at Mubukuro and Karingani wards	Supply clean and safe water	400 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Nkuthika water supply at	Supply clean	300 households	Construction of intake works;

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C/Igambangombe at Magumoni	and safe water		Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Iriga –Nthawa water project at C/Igambangombe at Nthawa	Supply clean and safe water	150 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Kirege water project at C/Igambangombe at Kirege	Supply clean and safe water	300 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Kanyuuru water project at Marimanti ward	Supply clean and safe water	600 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Chuka water supply at Karingani and Magumoni	Supply clean and safe water	60000 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Dumpsite in Chuka and Chogoria towns	Improve sanitation; reduce pollution	2 dump sites	Identification of site; construction works; treatment
Sewerage system- Chuka and Chogoria	Improve sanitation; reduce pollution	2 sewerage systems	Identification of site; construction works; treatment
Supply and install water tanks to schools	Supply clean and safe water	60 schools	Purchase tanks; distribute tanks; connect water
Kathitha Gatunga water project at Gatwe and Mukothima wards	Supply clean and safe water	2000 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Kiumbe Earth dam (Domestic/irrigation)	Supply clean and safe water	1 complete dam	Excavation; construction works; treatment
Muthambi 4K water project	Supply clean and safe water	21000 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Murugi mugumango water project at Murugi and Ganga locations	Supply clean and safe water	1500 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)
Mwithanga water project at Muthambi ward	Supply clean and safe water	1300 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system –

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			(pipelines, storage tanks)

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Mutonga-Gituma water supply project	1	Increase water availability	15,000 people and 30,000 livestock unit	Construction of masonry storage tank; piping
Kibung'a Kakimiki water supply project	2	Increase water availability	20,000 people and 30,000 livestock unit	Piping; storage tank
Construction of sewerage systems in all urban centres –Marimanti, Chuka, Chogoria and Kathwana	3	Improve sanitation and waste disposal	3 sewerage system	Construct a sewerage systems
Chogoria water supply		Improve sanitation and waste disposal	28,637 people with proper waste disposal and 2000 people with safe drinking water	1 eco-toilet at Chogoria bus stage; piping
Mwonge range water supply	4	Supply clean and safe water	3000 people	Construction of storage tanks; piping
Tharaka Nithi bulk supply system	5	Provide sustainable water for the county	Entire county	Undertake feasibility studies; carry out preliminary survey; Carry out data collection
Gatue –Marangwa water project in Tharaka North		Supply clean and safe water		
Construction of new offices	6	Improve service delivery	Entire county	Construction of new offices
Renovation and de-silting of dams	7	Increase water supply	Three dams every year	De-silting; renovation;
KK Mwendwa water project at Ndagani Meru south	9	Increase water supply	To supply 1000 people from current 450	Expansion of intake; laying of pipes for new connections

iii) Flagship Projects: Sub-Sector Water

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
The Tana Catchment Initiative	Tana River basin	Prevent degradation of water sources	The Tana catchment area	Water resource management
High Grand falls dam	Tharaka Constituency	Increase access to domestic and	Construction of multipurpose	Dam construction; Water supply to

		irrigation water	dam	homes
Water supply and sanitation project in Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana, Marimanti, town and its environs	Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana, Marimanti town	Provide clean and safe water and improve sanitation in Chuka town	Increase households with Piped water from 60% to 80% by 2017; Set up 1 garbage collection system	Rehabilitation and expansion piping system; set garbage collection centres

iv) Stalled Projects/Programmes

There are no stalled projects.

7.9.5.2 Environment, forest and Natural Resources

The following section highlights the ongoing flagship, others projects, stalled and new projects.

i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Conservation and Protection of Chogoria Forest, Mt. Kenya Forest, Chuka Forest Stations	Conserve and protect the natural habitats; To conserve biological diversity;	Rehabilitate about 10 Ha. of forest per year; Effectively patrol all the 44,000Ha of the forest	Improve forest surveillance; Enhance community participation in forest conservation.
Rural Forest Extension County wide	To increase tree cover on farmlands; To promote soil, water and biodiversity conservation; Re-forestation with indigenous trees.	Plant 10 Ha per year Conduct 260 farm visits per year; Support 50 forest user groups with 100,000 seedlings per year	Capacity building on rural forestry; Promote Agro forestry;
Environmental Conservation Awareness County wide	Conduct environmental mapping	All hills, river-banks; wetlands; forest	Capacity building; Carry out inspections; Conduct environment appraisal.
Farm and Drylands forest production and management programme county wide	To promote forest extension on farm and Drylands to conserve the environment	Increase area of on farm and dry lands tree cover; increase households incomes; increase use of wood energy saving devices	Build capacity to farmers; promote tree growing woodlots; promote tree growing in schools; establish park and arboreta; promote agroforestry; support rehabilitation and protection of dryland forests; create networks between tree growers, markets and financial institutions;

Project Name Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			promote wood energy conservation initiatives
Industrial forest plantation establishment and management county wide	To maintain and enhance productivity of industrial forest plantations; Increase efficiency in wood utilization for wealth and employment creation	Increase industrial forest plantation cover; Enhance revenues from industrial forest plantations	Maintain industrial forest plantation; establish industrial forest plantations; develop business plans for industrial plantations; sale of plantation products
ISFP Tharaka north and south sub counties	To intensify social forestry; To improve living standard of the rural people While enhancing environmental conservation .	Promote commercial forestry among communities by 50000 farmers by 2017	Facilitate planning; valuation of social Forestry with individual farmer and Groups; Facilitate farmer to farmer Extension; Organize field days.
Natural forest conservation, management and protection programme county wide	Improve conservation and management services	Increase forest cover by 10%	Protection; survey of indigenous forest; rehabilitation; secure boundaries; promote nature
Protection of gazetted forests	Prevent illegal logging and encroachment on gazetted land	8 gazetted forests	Surveillance patrols; prosecution of offenders; sensitization
Fencing of all forests	Reduce encroachment and logging	All forests	Fencing works; surveillance

ii) New Project Proposals

Project name and Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Enforcement of existing legislation	1	Enhance Environmental protection	Each project to carry out an EIA and EA	Sensitization of the public; conduct inspections; monitor implementation of legislation
Establishment of waste management facility in all major urban centres	2	Improve waste management and control pollution	Upgrade 2 dumpsite to a landfill	Identification of dumpsite; Construction of landfills; purchase of trucks
Mapping and conservation of wetlands and water catchment areas	3	Conserve and protect water catchment areas	Entire county	Map out catchment areas; Develop policy and management plan; Sensitise community; Carry out conservation activities
Control littering of waste	4	Promote 3R	Entire county	Sensitization;

county wide		system (Reduce, Re-use, Recycle)		installation of standard litter bins; establish a waste recycling plant
Mapping of mineral resources survey	5	Establish mineral potential and economic opportunities	A data base for all mineral resources	Geological reconnaissance survey; inspections; control and regulate; documentation of sites
Value addition for mineral resources (building stone cutting machine and Gemstone finishing)	6	Improve county revenues	3 building stone machines; 1 Gem finishing machine	Procure machine; arrange PPP
Construction of New offices	7	improve service delivery	Entire county	Construct new offices
Environmental education	8	Conserve the environment	All learning institutions in the entire county	Establish environmental clubs; create awareness on environmental stewardship
Environmentally friendly car-wash- eco- carwash	9	Promote environmental integrity	Every sub-county	Develop eco-car wash; develop guidelines
Rehabilitation of Nithi valley through tree planting and agroforestry interventions at Maara sub county	1	Improve livelihoods through proper land use and sustainable utilization of natural resources	Increase tree cover; promote agroforestry and fruit tree species; reforestate Nithi river line	Seedling production; planting trees on 10%; capacity building on forestry and environment conservation
Rapid re-afforestation and protection of 3 hill top forests to enhance their water conservation capacity at Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Tharaka North and South sub- counties	2	To improve the environmental integrity of the hill top forests that promote agriculture and tourism	Plant 150,000 seedlings on 150ha on three hills; support adjacent communities to form forest associations; assist development of participatory management plans; fund resultant action plans	Raising of seedlings; forming and registering CFA's; developing PFMP'S; implement the action plans
Assist 3 forest adjacent farmer communities to supplement their incomes by developing and participating in ecotourism activities within 3 forest reserves at Maara and Meru South sub-counties	3	-livelihood improvement of forest adjacent communities through marketing of cultural sites within forests and training local scouts and guides -enhanced protection of the forest reserves	-produce a map each of Chuka, Chogoria and Kiera Forest reserves depicting all the ecotourism sites -capacity build CFA's on ecotourism and enterprise management	locate and map all caves and salt licks -locate and map all water falls; locate and map all cultural sites; demarcate and open nature trails; demarcate camping sites; train community scouts and guides; equip the camps sites and market the

		against illegal activities		product
Implement Charcoal rules, 2009	4	Regulate cutting of trees	Entire county	Sensitization; re-afforestation; afforestation
Construction of a New office block	5	Improve service delivery	1 unit in every sub-county	Construction of offices

iii) Flagship projects

Name of the project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Water catchment protection	Along river basins	Reduce environmental degradation	All rivers	Rehabilitation of river banks and wetlands
Secure migratory corridors and routes	Mt Kenya national park and Meru national park	Prevent human wildlife conflicts	Designated areas	Reclaim wildlife migratory routes
Land use cover and land use mapping	The whole county	Promote proper land use system	Develop Zoning plans	Mapping land use patterns Tracking developments Livestock and wildlife censuses

iv) Stalled projects

There are no stalled projects

7.9.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Water Sub-sector undertakes training of community groups in management of water resources. In these trainings HIV/AIDS has been included as a topic so as to increase awareness about the scourge. The affected and infected by the HIV/AIDS scourge have been encouraged to participate. The ongoing projects in the water sub-sector have undertaken Environmental Impact Assessment to establish the effects of such projects on the environment. The sector is a lead player in environmental conservation and coordinates and mobilise other stakeholders to address environmental conservation.

The provision of enough and quality water to all people is a major indicator to poverty eradication in our county. The sector will initiate programs and projects that target poverty reduction within the communities through the provision of water for irrigation. The

harnessing and management of water resources is a major source of disasters. The sector will put in place measures that incorporate disaster risk reduction plans in all the programs undertaken.

CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation is the process that provides feedback on the efficacy and efficiency of the implementation of development projects and programs aimed at the achievement of the overall policy. M&E continues to emerge as an essential management component and integral part of project cycle that should be availed and utilized by all players in project implementation. Consequently, the need to have a vibrant M&E system is very important especially at this time when more resources are trickling to the community. For effective Monitoring and evaluation process a logical framework must be done with inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact all with clear indicators. Monitoring Indicators are the variables, which will be used to measure progress towards the goals set up in each sector to reduce poverty as shown in the matrices below.

8.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE COUNTY

At the National level, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will be used to monitor the projects during implementation of the plan. Under the system, all monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system. Section 47(1) of the County Government 2012 requires a performance management plan to be prepared. This should include a presentation of inputs, outputs and results

In the county, evaluation has been planned at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. Also there will be quarterly and annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback. The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. It will continue to provide capacity building to departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted on a continuous basis.

The CMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CAMER), provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. At the sub county level, there will be a sub county monitoring and evaluation committee which will coordinate monitoring and evaluation at this level.

There will also be sectoral monitoring and evaluation to track the implementation of programs and projects in every sector.

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Projects and Programmes for various sectors as presented in this schedule with Monitoring tools, indicators, implementing agencies, source of funds and implementation status is analyzed. The Implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix is as follows:

8.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

8.2.1.1 Agriculture Sub-Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Extension services	80M	2013-2017	No. of farmers served per sub-county No. of farm visits No of field days No of exhibitions No of farmer technical brochures % change in farm incomes	Reports Bronchures	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	CGTN	On going
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	3M	2013-2017	No. of groups funded No. of trainings conducted No. of farmers trained Amount of money disbursed % change in food insecurity	Quarterly reports Field visits Group progress reports Training reports	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Cotton production and marketing	30M	2013-2017	No. of ha under cotton. % change on cotton production % change on incomes	Quarterly reports Field visits Survey reports Annual	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	CGTN	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
			% change of no. of farmers in cotton farming	production reports			
Water harvesting in low rainfall areas	80 M	2013-2017	No of water pan excavated No of greenhouses % change in production	Designs Progress reports from the field	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	GOK/Donors/ CGTN	On going
Promotion of fruit production and marketing in the county	40M	2013-2017	No. of nurseries established No. groups trained % change in productivity % in sales	Progress reports from all levels; Field visits.	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	CGTN	On going
Promotion of traditional high value crops and marketing (THVC).	80M	2013-2017	No. of bulking sites; No. of farmers trained. No of Ha planted No of commercial villages established No. of metric tones of seeds distributed No. of sweet potatoes vines distributed No. of cassava cuttings distributed	Progress reports; Field visits; Demonstrations; Exhibitions/ shows	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Promotion of Oil crops production, Processing and Marketing County wide	30M	2013-2017	No of farmers trained; No. of seedlings produced & distributed % change in farm incomes	Progress reports	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	CGTN	On going
Establishment of banana schools county wide	25M	2013-2017	No of schools established No of farmers trained No. culture suckers distributed % change in incomes	Progress reports Field its visits Survey reports	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	CGTN	On going
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project (SHEP UP)	3 M	2013 - 2015	No of farmers established & trained % change in horticultural crops production	Progress reports	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	GOK/JICA	On going
Coffee Quality and Quantity improvement	25M	2013-2017	Change in coffee quality Change in production per tree No of new seedlings distributed No. of farmers trained	Progress reports	MoALF (SDA)/CGTN	CGTN/ Coffee Board of Kenya	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	23.7M	2013-2017	No of groups formed No Chain Councils (VCC) formed No of markets rehabilitated	Progress reports Field visit reports	MoLF (SDA)/ CGTN	GOK /SIDA	On going
Grain drying and storage facility in Tharaka North and South	60M	2013-2017	No. of facilities constructed % change of post-harvest losses	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	On going
Promote sunflower production in sunflower zones	30M	2013 - 2017	No. Ha under Sunflower Change in Sunflower production % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Surveys	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Sunflower processing facility in Tharaka South	20M	2013-2017	1 complete and operation plant % change in sunflower production % change in farm income	Progress reports Production reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN/De velopment partners	On going
Fruit processing facilities	20M	2013-2017	No. factory constructed % change in fruit losses % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN/ Developm ent partners	New project
Promotion of horticulture production under irrigated production county wide	125M	2013-2017	Completed irrigation schemes No. of households covered % change in household incomes	Reports centres	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New schemes
Agriculture Training centre (ATC) Maara	75M	2013-2017	1 Training centre completed	Progress report	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Agriculture produce wholesale market at Chuka	40M	2013-2017	One market constructed	One market	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Establishment of cereal banks (commercial villages)	32M	2013-2017	No. of cereal banks established % change in post-harvest loss	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New projects
Construction of office blocks in each sub-county	20M	2013-2017	No. of units constructed/leased % change in customer satisfaction surveys	Progress reports Customer satisfaction surveys	MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Purchase of Vehicles and Motorbikes	25M	2013-2017	No. of vehicles and motorcycle purchased % change in customer satisfaction surveys	Procurement reports Customer satisfaction surveys	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Fertilizer cost reduction	80M	2013-2017	No of farmers reached % change in production	Progress reports Production survey	MoALF (SDA)	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Land use master plan	To be determined	2013-2017	1 land use master plan	Master plan report	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	GOK	New project
Pests and disease surveillance & control	20M	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained No. of surveillance equipments purchased No. of monitoring reports	Progress reports Procurement reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Purchase tractors	40M	2013-2017	No. of tractors purchased	Procurement reports	CGTN	CGTN	New project

8.2.1.2 Livestock Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs) millions	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implements Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Dairy goats upgrading and marketing	25 M	2013-2017	Number of dairy bucks purchased % change in milk increase % change in household incomes	Progress reports Survey reports.	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	On going .
Upgrading of meat goat production	30M	2013-2017	No. of Gall goats purchased % change in meet production % change in household incomes	Progress reports Survey reports.	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	On going
Introduction of Lang stroth Kenya Top Bar Hive (KTBH) beehives in Mutaranga, Marimanti and Turima FDA	2.5 M	2013-2017	No. of hives distributed % change of honey production % change of household incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	On going
Pasture and	4.5M	2013-	No. of fodder	Progress	CGTN	CGTN	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs) millions	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implements Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
fodder establishment		2017	plots established % change in incomes	reports Survey reports	/MoALF (SDA		
Strengthen livestock marketing /Yards improvement	7M	2013-2017	No. of yards improved % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN	New project
Upgrade the Honey processing Unit at Marimanti Rural Training Centre	3.5M	2013-2017	1 Physical facility in place % change in household incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN	On going .
Upgrading of Local beef breeds (Bull camps)	10M	2013-2017	No. of Bull Camps bought % change of cross up cattle Change in beef production	Field visits reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN	On going
Fodder Conservation and Treatment Training Programme (Hay baling & Fodder trees)	8M	2013-2017	No. of Ha under pasture Change in hay production % change on incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN	On going
On Farm Small Scale Processing Industries of Milk and Honey District wide	8M	2013-2017	No. of small scale industries processing established % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN	On going
Upgrading of slaughter houses	15M	2013-2017	No. of slaughter houses upgraded	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN	On going
Establish Honey Refineries at Kathangacini, Gatunga & Meru South	10M	2013-2017	% change in production processed honey % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA	CGTN/ Development partners	New projects
Milk processing plant	20M	2013-2017	No. of litres of milk processed No. of jobs created	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF	CGTN/ Development partners	New project
Milk cooling plants	3M	2013-2017	No. of cooling plants established % change in raw milk loss	Progress reports	CGTN/MoALF	CGTN/ Development partners	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs) millions	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implements Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Promotion of rabbits production and slaughter facilities	30M	2013-2017	No of bucks and does purchased No. of slaughter houses % change on farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Beef production and marketing at Tharaka North, Tharaka South and Meru South	5M	2013 - 2017	% change in beef production % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Hides and skins marketing county wide	5M	2013 - 2017	% change in hides & skins sales % in farm income	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Honey factory at Meru South	5M	2013 - 2017	1 honey factory % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN/ Development partners	New project
Upgrading local poultry	10M	2013-2017	Change of poultry production % change of farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	New project
Animal feeds factory	20M	2013-2017	1 Factory established Quantity of production	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF	CGTN/ Development partners	New project
Extension services	45M	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN /MoALF (SDA)	CGTN	On going
Purchase of Vehicles and motor cycles	30M	2013-2017	No of vehicles No. of motor cycles	Procurement reports	MoALF	CGTN	New going

8.2.1.3 Veterinary Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Upgrading of cattle/ A.I services Support county wide	10 M	2013-2017	No. of improved calves born; No. of cows Inseminated; No. of semen	Records; Fields visits; Barazas, survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN/ GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
			straws used; change in milk production				
Tick control	12 M	2013-2017	% change in incidence of tick borne diseases; No. of Dips rehabilitated % change in productivity	Progress reports Field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN	On going
Tsetse fly and Trypanosomiasis control.	30M	2013-2017	% change in prevalence of Trypanosomiasis Change in livestock productivity	Progress reports; Field visits; Baseline surveys.	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	G.O.K / PATTEC	On going
Disease and pest control county wide	22.5M	2013-2017	% change of livestock vaccinated % change in illegal movement of livestock Change in quantity and quality of livestock products	Progress reports. Field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Agro-pastoral veterinary Services	20M	2013-2017	% of livestock covered No. of pastoralist trained	Inspection visits Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN	On going
Hides and Skins Improvement Services county Wide.	30M	2013-2017	Change in quality of hides and skins; % change in farm incomes	Field observations Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN	On going
Categorization of all slaughter houses and slabs whole county	Nil	2013-2017	No. of slaughter houses, slabs and meats carriers categorized Improvement in meat hygiene	Field visits Licenses	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Veterinary mini-laboratory	30 M	2013-2017	1 laboratory constructed	Progress report Field visits	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Office block at Tharaka North (Gatunga)	4M	2013-2017	1 office block	Progress report Supervision reports	MoALF	CGTN	New project
Bi-annual Tsetse fly and parasitological monitoring	8M	2013-2017	No of sub-counties counties No. of incidences	Monitoring reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	GOK /CGTN/ PATTEC	New project
Purchase of vehicles and	12M	2013-2017	Vehicles and motor cycles	Vehicles and motorcycle	MoALF (SVS)	CGTN	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
motorbikes			purchased				
Mass Vaccination of all livestock in the County	31.5M	2013-2017	No. of livestock vaccinated % change of disease incidence Change in livestock productivity	Vaccination campaigns reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Veterinary public health county wide	8M	2013-2017	No. of licensed slaughter houses No. of licensed slab houses No. of licensed meat carriers Change in meat handling hygiene	Inspection reports Surveillance reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN	On going
Establishment of vaccines stores	20M	2013-2017	No. of freezers & fridges bought	Procurement reports Physical inspection	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Community mobilization to form Livestock Spraying groups in the entire County	30M	2013-2017	No. of groups % change in incidence of Trypanosomiasis	Field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	CGTN	New project

8.2.1.4 Irrigation Sub- Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
Turima-Tweru scheme in Tharaka south	15M	2013-2017	No of intakes constructed No of kms pipes laid No of hectares of land under irrigation; % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/CDF/ NDMA	On going
Rwatha – Karethani I Project Tharaka North	15M	2013-2017	No of intakes constructed No of kms pipes laid No of hectares of land under irrigation;	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK(NIB)	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
			% change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes				
Kithigiri-Kamatungu irrigation project in Tharaka South	50M	2013-2017	No of intakes constructed; No of pipes laid; No of hectares of land under irrigation; % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress report Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	IFAD – MKEPP	On going
Muthande Irrigation Scheme in maara	20M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress report Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN	On going
Mbogoni Irrigation Scheme in Meru South sub-county	40 M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Field visits Field reports Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ ADB	On going
Maanyaga Irrigation Scheme Meru South Sub-county	20M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Field visits reports Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	On going
Muongano irrigation project Tharaka South	70M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Field visits reports Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/Side-Man-Sal(JICA)/ CGTN	Ongoing
Sisi kwa sisi irrigation	62M	2013-2017	No. of households	Progress reports field	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/CDF	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
project, Tharaka North			covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	visits Survey reports			
Banana Muringa irrigation scheme, Maara Sub-County	900M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/NIB	Ongoing
Keithika-Kabui irrigation scheme, Maara Sub- County	60M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/Community	On going
Muthambi-Gitiche irrigation scheme in Maara Sub-County	70M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/JICA/ Community	Ongoing
Mwiyenderi irrigation scheme, Meru South	16M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ Community /CGTN	On going
Kari-Nithi irrigation scheme, Meru South	80M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ Community/ CGTN	Ongoing
Karwire	4M	2013-	No. of	Progress	CGTN/	GOK/	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
irrigation scheme, Meru South.		2017	households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	reports field visits Survey reports	MoALF	CGTN/Community	
Kiaga irrigation scheme Tharaka South	89M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/community	New project
Construct large reservoirs and multipurpose dam Maara (Mt forest)	50M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ NIB	New project
Ntugi irrigation project Tharaka South	70M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project
Kirangare irrigation project Tharaka Soputh	60M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN	New project
Gatue – Kathangachini irrigation project Tharaka North	80M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/Plan international	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
Kajuki Irrigation project Meru South	100M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project
Kiigani – Majwiri irrigation scheme tharaka South	107M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/Community	New project
Gacee Nthinguru irrigation scheme Tharaka South	58M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/CDF/ Community	New project
Rukurini irrigation scheme Tharaka South	89M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Nkarini Kaguuma irrigation scheme Tharaka South	260M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Kakimiki kibunga irrigation scheme Tharaka south	68M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
			incomes				
Magate irrigation scheme Tharaka South	54M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN	New project
Muyoka irrigation scheme Thjaraka South	28M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Katithini irrigation scheme Tharaka North	55M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Kathangara irrigation scheme	120M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN	New project
Thuci range irrigation scheme meru south	100M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/community	New project
Mukui Urimbugi irrigation scheme Meru south	70M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
			household incomes				
Mandongo irrigation scheme Meru south	40M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ ADB	New project
Kamonka irrigation scheme Meru south	30M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Kabuboni irrigation scheme Meru south	90M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Thuita irrigation scheme Meru south	40M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Weru irrigation scheme Meru south	80M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Mwonge irrigation scheme Meru south	80M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
			% change in household incomes				
Kamundi irrigation scheme Meru south	130M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ community	New project
Kabururu irrigation scheme Meru south	100M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project
Thigaa Kithitu irrigation scheme maara	35M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	Community /KFW / CGTN	New project
Kithiru irrigation scheme Maara	19M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project
Ntuneni irrigation scheme Maara	11M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project
Kiruma kia muchari irrigation scheme	65M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
			under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes				
Rubate irrigation schemes meru south	50M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN/ Community	New project
Kamuthiga irrigation schemes	65M	2013-2017	No. of households covered No. of Ha under irrigation % change in in food insecurity % change in household incomes	Progress reports field visits Survey reports	CGTN/ MoALF	GOK/ CGTN Community /	New project

8.2.1.5 Land Adjudication and Settlement Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementat ion Agency	Source of Funds	Implemen tation Status
Land Adjudication and registration in the following sections; Lower Kandungu; Ntunene; Mariani; Kajuki/Kamutiria; Lower east Magutuni; Kamwimbi 'A'; Kamwimbi 'B'; Makanyanga; Kamonka/Karii/Kathin githu; Kamaindi; Karocho; Turima; Kamwathu; Kamaguna; Chiakariga 'B'; Ntoroni; Thiiti; Mukothima; Kanyoro; Kathangacini	7.55M	2013-2017	No of adjudicated sections; No of parcels demarcated; No of title deed issued No. of disputes heard and resolved Area surveyed	Committees Cases reports; Arbitration cases reports; Objection reports; Reports to the County Executive Committee	NLC	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Adjudication Sections			No of	Committees Cases	NLC	CGTN/	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
a) Mutino b) Kanjuki Igambang'ombe Division.			adjudicated sections; No of parcels demarcated; No of title deed issued No. of disputes heard and resolved Area surveyed	reports; Arbitration cases reports; Objection reports; Reports to the County Executive Committee		GOK	
Construction of Office Block at Maara & Tharaka north	15M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Progress report Customer satisfaction survey reports	NLC	CGTN/ NLC	On going
Purchase of Vehicles	16M	2013-2017	No of vehicles purchased % change in customer satisfaction levels	Report to County Executive Committee.	NLC	CGTN/ NLC	On going
Proposed Land adjudication in Kathura an MMakururini	4M	2013-2017	No of adjudicated sections; No of parcels demarcated; No of title deed issued No. of disputes heard and resolved Area surveyed	Committees Cases reports; Arbitration cases reports; Objection reports; Reports to the County Executive Committee	NLC	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Construction of Ardhi house at Chuka	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Progress report Customer satisfaction survey reports	NLC	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Identification & Beaconing of all public land in county	4M	2013-2017	No of parcels identified and beacons	Progress report	Survey Dept	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Purchase of survey equipments	20M	2013-2017	1 total station 1 Dycline printing machine 3 handheld GPS machines 1 precise GPS % change in customer satisfaction levels	Procurement reports	Survey Dept.	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Preparation of spatial plans in county	5M	2013-2017	No. of urban areas completed	Progress report Spatial plans	Physical planning department	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Construction and equipping of GIS Lab	500M	2013-2017	1 lab Equipment	Approved designs Construction reports	Physical planning dept	CGTN/ GOK/	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			purchased	Progress reports Procurement reports		Development partners	
Development of land information Management system	5M	2013-2017	Land Information management system	Progress report	Land survey and p/planning	GOK/NLC	New project

8.2.1.6 Fisheries Development Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Fish pond stocking	18M	2013-2017	No. of fish ponds constructed No of finger lets distributed % survival rates of finger lets % change in fish production % change of household incomes	Field visit reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	On going
Trout Development in Mt Kenya Forest	5M	2013-2017	No. of trout restocked No. of farmers trained % change in household incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	On going
Fish stocking (Fingerling) county wide	10M	2013-2017	% change in fish stocks No. of farmers reached % change in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Office blocks in Tharaka, Maara, and Kathwana	12M	2013-2017	No. of units constructed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Construction reports Approved designs	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	On going
Fish feeds processing plant	14.5M	2013-2017	Change in quality of feeds % change in production No. farmers accessing feeds	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New projects
Lined	81 M	2013-	No of ponds	Field visits	CGTN/MoALF	CGTN	New projects

ponds		2017	lined % change in fish production	Progress reports	(FD)		
Fishing gears	2.5M	2013-2017	No of gears	Procurement reports Field visits	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Warm water hatchery	5.5M	2013-2017	1 hatchery	Approved designs Progress reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Purchase of vehicles	9.2 M	2013-2017	No. of vehicles and motorcycles purchased	Procurement reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Access road to Kinondoni trout hatchery	2.4M	2013-2017	No. of Kms graveled and graded	Progress reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Fish post harvest management facilities at Kathwana, Maara and Meru South		2013-2017	% change in post- harvest losses % change in farm incomes	Field visits Progress reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Picnic sites for Eco tourism	15M	2013-2017	1 Picnic site No. of fish bandas % change in county revenues	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Fish cooling facilities	60M	2013-2017	No of facilities established	Progress reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New projects
Ornamental fish hatchery	6M	2013-2017	1 Hatchery	Progress reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	New project
Extension support services	25M	2013-2017	% change in production % in farm incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/MoALF (FD)	CGTN	On going

8.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

8.2.2.1 Roads Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Junction C92 Mukuuni –	50M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Grand falls.				reports			
Junction E801 - Usweni Bridge E800.	4M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Mukothima – Gatithine E812	12.983M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Junction C92 Chiakariga – Makomango E789.	9.5M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Gatunga – Grand Falls URP 3.	64.9M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Mutonga – Grand Falls E790	67.5M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained and improved	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	Ongoing
Ena – mati	20M	2013-2017	No of kilometres Tarmacked	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Marimanti – Ura gate	25M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	Ongoing
Gachiongo – Mukothima D587	8M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Chiakariga – Makomango (Marimanti) E789.	20M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Junction E801 – Macheгене R8.	9.497M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Marimanti – Maragwa URP 1.	5.5M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E752 itugururu-kamwimbi – kiaritha	3.36M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Road No. D474 Marima-Iriga	900M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Road E764	500M	2013-	No of kilometres	Measurement	MOT &	GOK/	On going

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Marima - makutano		2017	maintained	Observations Progress reports	INFR/CGTN	CGTN	
D 473 Keria –Magutuni-Kthawana	50M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained and improved	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E762J1 Mitheru-Kaanwa	10M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E762 Kaanwa-Giamapamp o	10M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E761 Kiamachuku –Forest Guard	6M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E765 Pole Pole – Kithitu-chiakanying a-katharaka	190M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E766 Murugi-kanuro	162M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
R15 Nguruki-Kaare	7.5M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
R19 Maara-Thiigaa	10M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Kibugua-Kamaende RD D471	33M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained and improved	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
D472 Chuka-kareni	30M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E1862 Jn D471-Kibugua-Itugururu	70M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E1840 Chuka(B6)-kaanwa(E762)	60M	2013-2017.	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E754 kangoro – Itugururu-Kiruguni-	35M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Kimwakima							
E755 Itugururu-Cheera-Weru	150M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E756 Ikuu-kambandi	30M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E758 Kiereni-Chera-Mutembe-Kirubia-kambandi-weru	110M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E759 Chuka –Kiangondu	350M	2013-2017	No. of Kilometres upgraded to bitumen	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
E760 Itugururu-Mutembe-Weru-Kaanwa	100M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
R16 Meru south (Kirancha-Up forest)	5M	2013-2017	No of kilometres maintained	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
R18 Meru south (Ndagani-kibumbu)	132M	2013-2017.	No. of Kilometres upgraded to bitumen	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Building Bridges Muthandara on Road E766	5M	2013-2017.	No. of bridges completed	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Muthambi/I gangara Bridge	31M	2013-2017.	No. of bridges completed	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Building Bridges of Mwithanga, Upper Maara, Maara Ciiri (Road D474) Maara constituency	30M	2013-2017.	No of bridges constructed	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Thangatha Bridge Tharaka constituency	82M	2013-2017		Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Construction		2013-	No of bridges	Measurement	MOT &	GOK/	On going

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
of three bridges along three roads in Meru South	60M	2017	constructed	Observations Progress reports	INFR/CGTN	CGTN	
Construction of foot bridges	40M	2013-2017	No of foot bridges constructed	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Air Strips rehabilitation at Ndagani and Itugururu	100M	2013-2017	No. of airstrips rehabilitated	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
County H/Q urban road	250M	2013-2017	No. of Kilometres upgraded to bitumen	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	On going
Marimanti - Ura gate E801.	1.5B	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Junction C92 Chiakariga – Makomango E789.	850M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New Project
E788 Mukuuni - Grand falls	2.15B	2013-2017.	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Keria-Magutuni-kathwana – (D473)	1.5B	2013-2017.	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Kiamachuku -Forest road (E761)	360M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Kaanwa – Giampampo (E762)	750M	2013-2017.	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Marima – Makutano (E764)	800M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Kibugua – kamaende (D471)	1.650B	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
Chuka-Kareni (D472)	750M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New projects
Kangoro-		2013-	No kilometres	Measurement	MOT &	GOK/	New projects

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Ituguru (E754)	350M	2017	upgraded to bitumen standards	Observations Progress reports	INFR/CGTN	CGTN	
D474 – Chogoria – Mutindwa-eru	900M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New projects
R19/Uncl – Mutindwa – Gianchunku –Mbogori – Kiangua	840M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New projects
E759/R18 – Chuka – Kiang'onde/ Ndagani – Kibumbu	132M	2013-2017	No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New projects
Open new roads in all sub-counties	360M	2013-2017	Kilometres of new roads opened	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New projects
Mapping and classification of unclassified roads	80M	2013-2017	No of roads classified Kilometres of roads classified	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	New project
The Great Northern Road/Corridor	To be determined		No kilometres upgraded to bitumen standards	Measurement Observations Progress reports	MOT & INFR/CGTN	GOK/CGTN	Flagship project

8.2.2.2 Energy Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation status
Tungu –kabiri Micro Hydro power generation project	50M	2013-2017	No. of Mega Watts generated No. of households connected	Progress reports	KenGen	CGTN/ Development partners	On going
Rural Electrification programme county wide	400M	2013-2017	No of households connected with electricity	Progress reports	REA	REA	On going
County Electrification	200M	2013-2017	No of households	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN	New project

programme county wide			connected with electricity				
Map out county energy potential	5M	2013-2017	No of potential sources of energy identified	Reports	CGTN/Energy department	CGTN	New project
Alternative sources of energy programme	10M	2013-2017	No of households using alternative sources of energy % utilization of alternative sources of energy	Surveys	CGTN	CGTN/Developme nt partners	New project
Electrification of schools	250M	2013-2017	No of schools connected with electricity	Reports; Observations	CGTN	CGTN	New project
Micro-Hydro Electricity Generation at Ruguti/Ngoko	250M	2013-2017	No. of MW of electricity generated	Progress Reports	CGTN	CGTN/Developme nt partners	New project
Wind Energy generation at Kinyueni (Kajuki/Igambang'ombe)	10M	2013-2017	No. of MW of electricity generated	Implementation reports	CGTN	CGTN/Developme nt partners	New project
Bio-mas Energy utilization in schools	40M	2013-2017	No of schools using Bio-mas energy	Implementation reports	CGTN	CGTN/Developme nt partners	New project
High Grand falls Dam	150B		No. of MW of electricity generated	Implementation reports	Ministry of Energy/ KENGEN	GOK/China Governmen t/ Exim bank	Flagship project

8.2.2.3 Housing, Works and Urban development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Roads and Drainage in Chuka, Marimanti, Kathwana and Chogoria	150M	2013-2017	No. of urban centres with drainage system Change in pullution	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/Urban planning department	CGTN	New project
Hawkers sheds in all markets and urban	100M		No of sheds constructed No. of jobs	Implementation reports	CGTN/Urban planning department	CGTN	On going

centres in the county			created				
Construction of Bus Parks - Marimanti, Chogoria, Kathwana and Chuka.	50 M	2013-2017	No of bus parks Area in square metres	Progress report	CGTN	CGTN	On going
Development of urban plans	20M	2013-2017	No of plans prepared	Approved plans	CGTN/Urban/Physical planning department	CGTN/GOK/KMP	New project
Sewerage systems - Marimanti, Chuka, Chogoria & Kathwana	200M	2013-2017	No. of sewerage systems constructed Change in waste management	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN/GOK/KMP	New project
Preparation of spatial plans (whole county)	5M	2012-2017	No of development plans prepared	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN	On going
Waste disposal management system	50M	2013-2017	No. of urban centres with waste disposal system Amount of waste managed	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN/Development partners	On going
Street lighting in main urban areas	200M	2013-2017	No of towns with street lights Amounts allocated	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN	New project
Recreation parks	20M	2013-2017	No of recreational parks established	Implementation reports	CGTN/Urban department	CGTN	New project
Maintenance of roads in urban areas	100M	2013-2017	No. of Kms maintained	Measurement; implementation reports	CGTN/Urban department	CGTN	New project
Construction of offices for housing & public works in Tharaka north sub-county	15M	2013-2017	No of units constructed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Implementation reports	CGTN/Housing department	CGTN/GOK	New project
Renovation of existing government houses	50M	2013-2017	No of houses renovated	Implementation reports	Housing department	CGTN/GOK	New project
Security fencing of government houses	10M	2013-2017	No of units fenced; No. ok Kms of fence erected	Implementation reports	Housing department	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of government residential houses	250M	2013-2017	No of units constructed	Implementation reports	Housing department	CGTN/GOK	New project

8.2.2.4 ICT sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Establishment of ICT incubation centres	120M	2013-2017	No of centres established No of people using facilities	Implementation reports	CGTN/ICT board	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Fibre Optic cable network	70M	2013-2017	No. of Kms of cable laid	Implementation reports	CGTN/ICT department /Kenya ICT Board	CGTN/ GOK/ Private sector	New project
Establishment of technology centres in every sub-county	50M	2013-2017	No. of centres established No. of jobs created % change in household incomes	Implementation reports	CGTN/ICT/ MICT	GOK/ CGTN	Flagship project

8.2.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

8.2.3.1 Trade Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Business Training and Extension services in the county	25 M	2013-2017	No of trainings undertaken No of traders trained % change in trade incomes	Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	On going
Joint Loans Board in the county	100M	2013-2017	No of traders accessing loans Amount of loans disbursed	Reports Field visits.	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Business solutions centre in Maara and	100M	2013-2017	No. of centres established No of Artisans trained.	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN/ GOK	On going

Tharaka South							
Construction of retail markets in each sub-county	400M	2013-2017	No of retail markets constructed % change in trade turnover % change in county revenues	Progress reports Field visits Trade data & statistics Survey reports	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	On going
County and Sub-County service centres (offices)	5M	2013-2017	No of service centres completed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Progress reports Approved designs Contractor reports	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	On going
Chuka /Igambang'om be wholesale hub	200M	2013-2017	No of traders No. of jobs created % change in trade turnover % change in county revenues	Progress reports Approved designs Contractor reports	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	Flagship project
Creation of producer business groups	200M	2013-2017	No of business groups established No of producers joining the groups % growth in trade turnover	Progress reports Approved designs Contractor reports	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	Flagship project
Capacity Building & Mentorship programme	20M	2013-2017	No. of youths & women mentored No. of trainings conducted No. of new enterprises established	Training reports Talent database Progress reports	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	New project
Banana processing & Value addition at Mutindwa	50M	2013-2017	1 plant established % growth in turnover % growth in farm incomes	Approved design & construction reports Production data & statistics Field visits	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN/ Private Sector	New project
Trade fairs	5M	2013-2017	No. of trade fairs No. of traders in exhibitions % growth in trade fair incomes	Trade fair reports Trade fair data & statistics	CGTN/Trade department	CGTN	New project

8.2.3.2 Industry Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Jua kali sheds in each sub-county	120 M	2013-2017	No of sheds constructed No of jobs created % change in county revenues % changes in incomes	Approved design and construction reports Progress reports	CGTN/Department of Industry	CGTN	On going
Industrial potential feasibility study	50M	2013-2017	1 completed study	Study report Implementation report	CGTN/Department of Industry	CGTN	On going
Fruit processing firms in each sub-county	150M	2013-2017	No of firms established No of farmers benefitting % change in household incomes	Approved design & construction reports Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/Department of Industry	CGTN/ Private Sector/ Development partners/ Community	New project
Milk processing industries in Maara & Chuka /Igambang'ombe	400M	2013-2017	No of firms established No of farmers benefitting % change in household incomes	Approved design & construction reports Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/Department of Industry	CGTN/ Private Sector/ Development partners/ Community	New project
Agri-processing industries in each sub-county	400M	2013-2017	No of industries No of beneficiaries No. of jobs created % change in farm incomes	Implementation reports	CGTN/Department of Industry	CGTN/ Private Sector/ Development partners/ Community	New project

8.2.3.3 Tourism Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
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County cultural centre (Chiakariga)	27M	2013-2017	1 cultural centre No. jobs created No. of tourist % change in county revenue % change in business income	Progress reports Field visits Culture & tourism reports	CGTN/Tourism department	CGTN/Private sector	New project
Map out, brand and do destination marketing; tourist attraction sceneries	13M	2013-2017	1 report No of sceneries identified	Complete database	CGTN/Tourism department	CGTN/Private sector	New project
Improvement of Meru Mt. Kenya lodge Kinondoni	28M	2013-2017	No. of units added % in incomes from facility No. jobs created	Approved design & construction reports Progress reports	CGTN/Tourism department	CGTN/Private sector	New project
Destination marketing (promotion of tourism)	20M	2013-2017	No of visitors % change in revenue from tourism	Periodic reports	CGTN/Tourism department	CGTN/Private sector	New project

8.2.3.4 Cooperative Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Coffee Quality and Quantity Improvement and Control County wide	250 M	2013-2017	No. of societies Change in productivity per tree Change in coffee quality No of farmers trained % change in farm incomes	Training reports Quality assessment reports Production reports Progress reports	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN/Cooperatives	Ongoing
Diversification of Co-operatives County wide	10M	2013-2017	No. of new cooperatives No. of farmers/traders trained	Registration reports Assessment reports Progress reports Field visits.	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN/Cooperatives	Ongoing
Continuous Audit; Monitoring and Supervision	1M	2013-2017	No of cooperatives reached % change of members	Progress reports	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN/Cooperatives	Ongoing

Programme County wide			incomes				
Poverty reduction and inequality	180M	2013-2017	% change in farm incomes % change in poverty levels	Household income surveys Poverty level surveys	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN/Cooperatives	New project
Construct county cooperative offices	30M	2013-2017	1 unit completed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Approved design and construction reports Implementation reports Field visits	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN	New project
Coffee value addition in Giampapo	100M	2013-2017	1 factory complete No of farmers benefitting % change in production % change in farm incomes	Production reports Production data & statistics Field visits	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN/Cooperatives	New project
Capacity Building of societies in all sub-counties	10M	2013-2017	No of societies reached No. of farmers/traders trained	Training reports	CGTN/Department of cooperatives	CGTN/Cooperatives	New project
Purchase vehicles	10M	2013-2017	No of vehicles purchased	Procurement report	Department of cooperatives	CGTN	New project

8.2.3.5 Labour Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Labour survey	25 M	2013-2017	Completed survey reports	Report findings	Labour department	CGTN/GOK	Ongoing
Establish a county labour office at Chuka	5M	2013-2017	No. of units completed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Implementation reports	Labour department	CGTN	Ongoing
Establish sub-county offices at Marimanti, Gatunga & Chogoria	15M	2013-2017	No. of units completed % change in customer satisfaction levels	Implementation reports	Labour department	CGTN	New project
Purchase a County vehicle	10M	2013-2017	No of vehicle	Implementation reports	Labour department	CGTN	New project
Establish county industrial court	8M	2013-2017	No of courts No of staffs	Implementation reports	Judiciary and labour department	CGTN/Judiciary	New project
Establish county labour	200M	2013-2017	No of students admitted	Implementation reports	Labour department	CGTN/Judiciary	New project

college at Chuka							
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8.2.4 Health Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Malaria control programme. County wide	160M	2013-2017	No. of LLITNS distributed; No. of ANC mothers receiving IPT; No. of households sprayed with IRS; No. Of malaria campaigns carried out; No. Of trainings conducted on malaria; No. Of community action days on malaria conducted; No. of institutions sprayed with IRS % reduction in malaria incidence	LLITN register; ANC register; OPD register; Malaria out break reports; HH IRS register Reports; Technical reports; Reports Institutions IRS register.	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Mobile Outreaches-Immunization	30M	2013-2017	No of. children reached; No. of monthly outreach conducted; No. of outreach sites; No. of monthly reports % change in outreach	Mobile registers; Monthly summary reports; Monthly outreach schedule.	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
TB/Leprosy Control District	15M	2013-2017	No. of TB cases detected; No. TB cases on treatment; No. of TB defaulters traced; No. of TB cases smear negative after treatment % change in incidence	TB register; List of defaulters.	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Equip maternity wards in all dispensaries	100M	2013-2017	No of maternity wards No of beneficiaries No. of dispensaries .	Public health inspection reports; Quarterly report; Completion certificate.	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
HSSF	250M	2013-2017	No of health facilities funded No of Health committees funded % change in access	Financial reports .	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Expansion of Tharaka District Hospital	50M	2013-2017	No of wards No of theatre No of mortuary No of kitchen No of x-ray units No of laundry house No of laundry machine No of staff houses	Monthly reports.	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ UNFPA / EU	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Renovate and improve 30 facilities	750M	2013-2017	No. of facilities completed No. of functional dispensaries.	Certificate of completion; Monthly report; Annual report.	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Quality nutritional support for under fives	20M	2013-2017	No of mothers trained on good nutrition for their children No of Under 5s receiving support.	Clinical reports; Reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Chuka level 4 hospital construction of one more paediatric wards	3M	2013-2017	No of paediatric wards	Reports Observation	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	Proposal
Magutuni level 4 hospital operating theatre	4M	2013-2017	1 theatre	Reports	CGTN/MOM S	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Purchase and distribution of medical supplies	320M	2013-2017	Quantities of medical supplies and commodities	Delivery reports Consumption reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
Upgrading of Chuka Sub county hospital(level 4) to a referral (level 5) hospital	250M	2013-2017	No of facilities upgraded	Progress and completion reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	New project
Medical Training College at Chuka County (Level 4) hospital	500M	2013-2017	No of classrooms No of hostels No of students admitted	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	New project
Expansion of Magutuni sub-county hospital	140M	2013-2017	No. of wards No. of 160 beds 1 kitchen 1 X-ray unit 1 Laundry house Laundry Machine No. of staff houses/units 1 Generator Incinerator	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	New project
Upgrade Mpukoni, Muthambi, Chiakariga, Kajuki & Gatunga H/C to level 4	200M	2013-2017	No of facilities upgraded	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	New project
Upgrade Tunyai, Nkodi & Kathangachini	40M	2013-2017	No of facilities upgraded	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
dispensaries to H/C							
Purchase of Ambulances	160M	2013-2017	No of ambulances purchased	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	New project
Establish a new HC in every sub-county	150M	2013-2017	No of health facilities established	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	New project
Construction of Drug store at Marimanti level 4 hospital	10M	2013-2017	No of facilities No of equipment installed	Implementation stage	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	New project
Identification and construction of designated waste disposal sites in all urban centres	80M	2013-2017	No. of urban centres with designated waste disposal system Reduction in pollution Improvement in waste management	Implementation stage	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	New project
General Health and sanitation project -GLTS	50M	2013-2017	No of households covered No of people reached % change in coverage	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	On going
Expansion of Igamatundu dispensary at Igambang'o mbe ward	10M	2013-2017	No of facilities constructed	Completion reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	On going
Establish new dispensary at Thiiti, Gatithini and Kambandi	90M	2013-2017	No of facilities established	Completion and progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	New project
Upgrade Kibugua HC to a sub Sucounty hospital	10M	2013-2017	No of wards constructed No of people benefiting No of staffs posted	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/MOH	New project
Establish a sub county hospital at Kathwana	30M	2013-2017	Nom of wards constructed No of staffs posted	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/MOH	New project
Revitalize and integrate community health Units (CHC) in all sub-counties	80M		No. of CHCs established/revitalized	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	Flagship project
Employment of more health care workers in the county	1.2B		No. of health workers employed	Progress reports	CGTN/MOH	CGTN/GOK/Donors	Ongoing/Flagship project

8.2.5 Education Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	ime Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Improvement of facilities in 36 secondary schools and 3 non-formal secondary classes (in the whole county)	500M	2013-2017.	No. of classrooms constructed No. of labs constructed No. of computer lab constructed & equipped No. of non formal classes constructed	Progress reports	School Management Committee.	CGTN/ GOK/ OPEC/ PTAs	On going
Primary School Action on Better Health (in the whole county)	50M	2013-2017	No. of VIP latrines constructed No of children de-wormed No of pupils given vitamin A supplement	Activity reports	School Management Committee MOH Donors	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	On going
School Empowerment Programme for Head Teachers. (in the whole county)	100M	2013-2017	No of school mangers trained	Training reports	CGTN/MOE	GOK/ Donors	On going
School Infrastructure Improvement Programme in primary schools and adult education centres (in the whole county)	150M	2013-2017	No. of class rooms constructed	Progress reports	CGTN/ School Management Committees	GOK/ PTAs/ Develop ment partners	On going
Construction of classrooms by GOK/OPEC (in Tharaka North & South sub-counties)	30M	2013-2017	No of classrooms constructed	Progress reports	CGTN/ School Management Committees	GOK/ OPEC	On going
Hiring of more teachers (In the whole county)	100M	2013-2017	No of teachers hired	Progress reports	CGTN/TSC	GOK	On going
School Feeding Programme (Tharaka North & South and	150M	2013-2017	No. of schools under programme No of pupils under	Progress reports	CGTN/MOE	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	ime Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Chuka Igambang'ombe sub-counties)			programme				
Constituency and county Bursary funds (CBF) (In the whole county)	150M	2013-2017	No. of student accessing bursary % change in drop out rate	Progress reports	CHTN/ BOG/ MOE	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Upgrading of four secondary schools to national status All the sub-counties)	500M	2013-2017	No. of schools upgraded No of facilities constructed	Progress reports	CGTN/MOE	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Strengthening of ECDE (in the whole county)	40M	2013-2017	No of EDCE teachers employed No. of ECDE centres established % change in enrolment	Progress reports	CGTN/TSC	CGTN	On going
Free Primary education (in the whole county)	700M	2013-2017.	No of pupils enrolled No of schools in the program	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOE	GOK/ Donors	On going
Subsidized secondary education (in the whole county)	200M	2013-2017	No of students enrolled No of schools in the program	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOE	GOK/ Donors	Ongoing
Technical training institute – Tharaka South sub-county	40M	2013-2017	1 training institute No of students enrolled % change in semi and skilled labour	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOE	GOK/ CGTN/ Donors	Ongoing
Chuka University	500M	2013-2017	No of students enrolled No of facilities available	Implementation reports	MOE	GOK	Ongoing
Community Learning Resource Centres in every Ward	30M	2013-2017	No of centres	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOE	CGTN	Ongoing
Purchase of Motor – cycles and vehicle County wide	70M	2013-2017.	No of motor cycle & vehicles purchased	Progress reports	MOE	CGTN	Ongoing
Employ ECDE teachers	200M	2013-2017	No of teachers employed	Progress reports	CGTN/TSC	CGTN	New project
Construction of ECD classes in all schools with shortage	20M	2013-2017	No of classes constructed	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	ime Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Support needy children in pre-primary schools	10M	2013-2017	No of needy children sponsored	Implementation reports	CGTN/MOE	CGTN/GOK	New project
Expand special education schools	15M	2013-2017	No of school expanded No of students enrolled	Progress reports	CGTN/MOE	CGTN/GOK	Ongoing
ECDE and adult teacher training centre	10M	2013-2017.	No of students trained No for centres established	Progress reports	CGTN/MOE	CGTN	New project
Construction of new youth polytechnics in every sub-county	200M	2013-2017	No of youth polytechnic established No of students enrolled	Progress reports	CGTN	CGTN/Donors	New project
Expansion of Youth Polytechnics	100M	2013-2017	No of youth polytechnics expanded	Implementation reports	CGTN	CGTN/Donors	New project
Class one laptop project	To be determined	2013-2017	No of laptops issued No of schools reached No of students benefitting No of teachers trained	Progress reports	MOE	GOK	Ongoing
Public library	40M	2013-2017	No of people served No of public libraries established	Progress reports	CGTN/KNLS	CGTN/GOK/KNLS	New project
Build and fully equip six new secondary schools (In all sub-counties)	250M	2013-2017	No of facilities constricted No of schools established	Progress reports	CGTN/MOE	CGTN/GOK	New project
Computer supply program to schools (In all sub-counties)	To be determined	2013-2017	No of computers provided No of students and schools	Implementation reports	MOE	GOK	Flagship project
Build and equip 3 adult non formal classes	12M	2013-2017	No centres No of students enrolled	Implementation reports	MOE	GOK	New project

8.2.6 Public Administration and international Relations Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Co- ordination and Monitoring of all Development Projects Activities	25M	2013-2017	No of field visits undertaken; No of participatory Monitoring and evaluation undertaken No of DMEC meetings held.	Quarterly and annual reports	CGTN/MoDP	CGTN/ GOK /DANIDA/ SIDA	On going
District Development Offices Block (DIDC) in maara and Tharaka north	17M	2013-2017	No of units completed; Operational DIDC and conference hall.	Progress reports	CGTN/MoDP	ADB/GOK	On going
Construction of treasury offices in Tharaka North (Gatunga) and Maara	16M	2013-2017	No of units completed	Reports to DDC/DEC.	CGTN/MoDP	GOK (National Treasury)	On going
Poverty Eradication programme	10M	2013-2017	No of groups funded Amounts loaned % change in income levels	Progress report	CGTN/PEC	GOK	On going
Community Empowerment & Institutional support project	40M	2013-2017	No of DIDC constructed No of trainings held No of people trained	Progress reports Observation	CGTN/MoDP	GOK/ADB	Ongoing
CDTF funded projects	50M	2013-2017	No of projects funded No of beneficiaries	Progress reports	CGTN/PMCs	GOK/EU	Ongoing
Enhance Revenue collection	50M	2013-2017	Amount of revenue collected % change of non compliance rates	Returns	County treasury	CGTN	Ongoing
County strategic projects	500M	2013-2017	No of projects funded No of beneficiaries	Implementation reports	CGTN/Finance department Line departments	CGTN/GOK/ Development partners	Ongoing
County Equalization fund	300M	2013-2017	Amount allocated No of projects funded	Implementation reports	CGTN/Finance department Line departments	CGTN	Ongoing
County	300M	2013-	Amount	Implementation	CGTN/Finance	CGTN	Ongoing

Emergency fund		2017	allocated	reports	department Line departments		
County H/Qs	150M	2013-2017	1 multipurpose office block	Implementation reports	CGTN/TA	CGTN/TA/GOK	Ongoing
County planning	15M	2013-2017	No of plans	Prepared Plans	CGTN/Planning department	CGTN	Ongoing
County budgeting	50M	2013-2017	No of budgets	Prepared county budgets	CGTN/Finance and planning	CGTN	Ongoing
Financial management	30M	2013-2017	1 functional integrated system Financial reports	Returns	CGTN/Finance department	CGTN/GOK	Ongoing
MDG projects	25M	2013-2017	No. of groups funded No. of beneficiaries No. of successful bids	Progress reports Approved proposals	CGTN/MDGs Unit	Development partners	Ongoing
County statistics/baseline survey	200M	2013-2017	No of surveys and studies undertaken	Reports	CGTN/Statistics dept	CGTN/GOK	New project

8.2.6.1 County public service

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
County Training Needs Assessment (TNA)	10M	2013-2017	1 TNA report	Progress report	CGTN/County Public Service	CGTN	New project
Recruitment & deployment for county	20M	2013-2017	No. recruited & deployed	Progress report	CGTN/County Public Service	CGTN	New project
Capacity Building	30M	2013-2017	No. trained No. of training	Training reports	CGTN/County Public Service	CGTN	New project

8.2.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

8.2.7.1 Children's Sub- Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Cash Transfer	4.5M	2013-2017	No of children under programme No of Household receiving monthly cash	Monthly reports;	CGTN/Children's Department.	GOK/ Development partners	On going
Protection of children's rights	20M	2013-2017	% change of case reported	Monthly report	CGTN/Children's Department.	GOK/ Development partners	On going
Office construction	12M	2013-2017	No of units complete	Progress reports	CGTN/Children's Department.	CGTN	On going
Children rescue centres	20M	2013-2017	No of children accommodated No of centres	Progress reports	CGTN/Children's Department.	CGTN/ GOK/NGOs	Ne project
Children remand & facilities in police stations	5M	2013-2017	No of facilities	Progress reports	CGTN/Police department	CGTN/GOK	New project
Children's protection centre		2013-2017	1 stop shop centre	Progress reports	CGTN/Children's Department.	CGTN/ GOK/NGOs	Ne project

8.2.7.2 Drought and disaster management sub- Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Tree nursery establishment in Tharaka North & south sub counties	3M	2013-2017	No. of tree nurseries established No. of trees planted	Progress reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK	On going
Langstroth beehive project for Arimi men group (kamanyaki)	689,095	2013-2017	No. of bee hives procured and issued to farmers % change in household incomes	Progress reports Filed visit reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK/ Community	On going
Tunyai/Nthaara Rock catchment	10M	2013-2017	No of households accessing	Progress reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK/ Community	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
water project (tunyai)			irrigation water No. of acres put under irrigation % change in household incomes				
Kiaaga irrigation scheme	3,088,500	2013-2017	No. of farmers assessing irrigation water No. of acres under irrigation % change in household incomes	Progress reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Piping of Turima Tweru Irrigation Project Main Line	3,425,100	2013-2017	No. of Kms of pipes laid No of farmers benefiting % change in household incomes	Progress reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Disaster preparedness project for the county	40M	2013-2017	1 strategic plan Level of preparedness	Assessment reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/NDMA	Ongoing
Fire fighting system in every sub-county	100M	2013-2017	No of fire operational engines No of firemen/women recruited & trained	Progress reports	CGTN/Fire department	CGTN/GOK	Ongoing
Construction of multipurpose dam in the county	150B	2013-2017	Capacity of the dam No of people getting water No of HA irrigated % change in household incomes	Implementation reports	CGTN/TARDA	GOK/China Government/EXIM bank	Ongoing
Intensify tree planting	50M	2013-2017	No of trees planted No of trees surviving No of HA planted	Implementation reports	CGTN/NDMA Forest department Line ministries Community Civil society	CGTN/GOK/Donors	New project
Development of early warning system in the county	20M	2013-2017	1 system established No of bulletins produced No. of people reached	Bulletins Reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK/WFP	Ongoing
Stakeholder linkage strategy and coordination	30M	2013-2017	No of stakeholders in CSG No of meetings	Minutes of meetings Reports	CGTN/NDMA	CGTN/GOK/WFP	On-going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
			held				
County Emergency Services	30M	2013-2017	No of emergency services Amounts allocated	Monthly report	CGTN/Disaster department	CGTN	New project

8.2.7.3 Youth Affairs and Sports Sub- Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
County Youth fund	200M	2013-2017	No of youth benefitting Amount per person Amount allocated % change in incomes	Funding reports	CGTN/Youth affairs department	CGTN	Ongoing
Youth enterprise fund	15M	2013-2017	No of groups funded No of groups repaying loans % change in incomes	Progress reports	CGTN/Youth affairs department	GOK	On going
Construction of youth empowerment centres and social halls at Karungaru, Kiangondu and Maara	72M	2013-2017	No of Completed centres	% completion reports	CGTN/Youth affairs department	CGTN/GOK	On going
Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics in county	180M	2013-2017	No of rehabilitated polys	Progress reports	CGTN/Youth affairs department	CGTN/GOK	On going
Tree planting programme(Kazi kwa Vijana)	20M	2013-2017	No of trees planted No of youth employed	Implementation reports	CGTN/Youth affairs department	CGTN/GOK	On going
Talent spotting in county	25M	2013-2017	No of youths identified No. of talent shows	Progress reports	CGTN/Youth affairs department	CGTN	Ongoing
Sensitization on careers, drugs/substance abuse, culture, health, life skills, & family in county	30M	2013-2017	No of seminars and training held No of youths reached	Implementation reports	CGTN/Youth department Civil society Religious groups	CGTN/ Donors	Ongoing
Sports Stadiums in	60M	2013-	No of	Implementation	CGTN/Sports	CGTN/	Ongoing

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
every sub-county		2017	stadiums established and improved	reports	department	GOK/ Donors	
Talent Academy for county	30M	2013- 2017	No of academy established No of youths admitted	Progress reports Observation	CGTN/Sports and youth department	CGTN/ GOK/Private sector/ Donors	New project
County youth Offices	16M	2013- 2017	No of units complete	Observation Progress reports	CGTN/Youth department	CGTN	New project
Vehicles	15M	2013- 2017	No of vehicles purchased	Progress reports	Youth department	CGTN	New project

8.2.7.4 Social Services Sub- Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
Community mobilization in the county	10M	2013- 2017	No of groups Targeted No. of chiefs barazas	Progress report	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Community capacity building	15M	2013- 2017	No of groups trained No. of workshops	Progress report	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Provision of Grant to Self Help community Group in the county	15M	2013- 2017	No of help group	Monthly report	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Provision of women Enterprise Revolving Loan Fund	15M	2013- 2017	No of groups funds; No of groups repaying loans % change in incomes	Progress reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Guiding and counselling /referral of Vulnerable groups seeking assistance in county	5M	2013- 2017	No of vulnerable persons	Reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going
upgrading of NGO/CBO data bank in the county	2M	2013- 2017	1 database	Progress reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Provision of kits to people with disabilities	30M	2012- 2017	No of kits distributed No of person	Implementation reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	On going

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
			benefiting				
Older persons cash transfer the county	300M	2013- 2017	No of persons benefitting Amount per person	Implementation reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/ GOK	Ongoing
Persons with severe disability cash transfer	20M	2013- 2017	No of persons benefitting Amount per person	Implementation reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/GOK	Ongoing
Provide sunscreen to person with albinism (PWA)	5M	2013- 2017	No of persons benefitting	Implementation reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/GOK	Ongoing
Social protection programmes to be scaled up	300M	2013- 2017	No of persons benefitting Additional Amount allocated	Implementation reports	CGTN/ Social services	CGTN/ GOK	Ongoing
Affirmative action to promote women participation in development	10M	2013- 2017	No of employed women in various sectors	Progress Reports	CGTN/Social services All department	CGTN/ GOK/ Donors	New project
Office space each sub-county	20M	2013- 2017	No of units completed	Progress Reports	CGTN/Socials services	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Establishment of consolidated social protection fund	50M	2013- 2017	Amount disbursed No of elders received cash	Monthly report	Social services	GOK/ CGTN	Flagship project
County Women Enterprise Fund	200M	2013- 2017	Amount released No of women funded	reports	CGTN/Social service	CGTN	New project
Disability fund	5M	2013- 2017	Amount disbursed No of disabled received cash	Reports	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/GOK	On going
Gender mainstreaming	5M	2013- 2017	No of women in every sector	Progress report	CGTN/Social services	CGTN/GOK	New project

8.2.7.5 Culture and arts

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Registration of cultural groups practitioners	3M	2013- 2017	No. of groups registered	Progress reports	CGTN/cultural services & arts	CGTN	On going
Provision of public entertainment and public amenities	30M	2013- 2017	No of amenities No. of performance % in incomes	Progress reports	CGTN/cultural services & arts	CGTN	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Capacity building	10M	2013-2017	No. members trained	Reports	CGTN/ All departments	CGTN/	On going
County cultural centre in a tourist centre	40M	2013-2017	1 cultural centre	Progress reports	CGTN/cultural services & arts	CGTN/ Development partners	New project
Annual exhibitions	10M	2013-2017	No of exhibitions annually	Progress report	CGTN/ all departments	CGTN	New project
Promotion of cultural tourism (village & rural homes)	5M	2013-2017	No of cultural activities No. of households under programme % change in household incomes	Reports	CGTN/cultural services & arts	CGTN	New project
Home craft centre in Luthambi, Chuka town & Gatunga	5M	2013-2017	No of craft centres completed	Annual report	CGTN/cultural services & arts	CGTN	New projects

8.2.8 Governance, justice, law and order

8.2.8.1 Provincial Administration and Internal security Sub- Sector

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Kathangachini AP house Tharaka constituency.	2M	2013-2017	No of units completed No. of officers accommodated Improvement in working condition	Progress reports Progress inspection reports	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Assistant County Commissioner Residence Igambang'ombe Ward	2.5M	2013-2017	No of units completed	Progress reports ; % completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Construction of Maara office complex	30M	2013-2017	No of units completed No. of officer with office space	Annual reports Site visits	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Construction of Gatunga Police division HQ	4.8M	2013-2017	No of units completed.	Reports Annual Site visits.	CGTN/Police Departments	GOK	On going

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
				% completion			
Construction of Gatunga office block	30M	2013-2017	No of units completed	% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	GOK	On going
Refurbishment of existing AP camps and police posts	5M	2013-2017	No of AP camps refurbished	% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Demarcation of Tharaka Nithi/Meru county border	1M	2013-2017	Boundary demarcated % change in conflicts	% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Purchase of surveillance vehicle	4M	2013-2017	No of vehicle purchased % change in crime rate	Procurement report	CGTN/Police Departments	CGTN/GOK	New project
Upgrading grading of Ciakariga AP camp in Tharaka South	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100 % completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of commandant AP office at Kathwana	3M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Establishment of police station at Kiamiramba	8M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Police Departments	CGTN/GOK	New project
Establishment of an AP camp at Kathwana	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Establish police post at Gakimwe/Kibuuka in Tharaka South	2M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Police Departments	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of AP camp at Mutino	2M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of AP houses at Gatunga AP Hqs	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of AP houses at Gatunga AP Hqs	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of AP post at Nkondi in Tharaka South	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of AP houses at Magutuni in Maara	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of AP houses at	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Implementation Status
Magumoni in Meru South			% change in crime rate				
Construction of AP houses at Kibunga in Tharaka South	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Additional AP houses at Kieganguru in Maara	4M	2013-2017	No of units completed % change in crime rate	100% completion	CGTN/Office of the president.	CGTN/GOK	New project

8.2.8.2 Probations and prisons Sub- Sector

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of Kathwana GK prison	20M	2013-2017	No. of units completed Capacity of prison	Progress reports & completion	CGTN/Prisons department	CGTN/GOK	On going
Management of non-custodial sentences	6M	2013-2017	No of offenders integrated to back to society % change in crime rate	Progress reports	CGTN/Prisons department	CGTN/GOK	On going
Correctional rehabilitation of offenders	300M	2013-2017	No of offenders integrated to back to society % change in crime rate	Reports	CGTN/Prisons department	CGTN/GOK	On going
Construction of probation office at Meru South	3M	2013-2017	No of units completed No. of offender rehabilitated	100% completed	CGTN/Prisons department	CGTN/GOK	New project
Opening up the road from probation office to sub county office		2013-2017	No. of Kms under gravel	Measurements Progress report	CGTN/Prisons department	CGTN/GOK	New project
Construction of probation hostels at Kathwana	3M	2013-2017	No of units completed No. of offender accommodated	100% completed	CGTN/Prisons department	CGTN/GOK	New project

8.2.8.3 Judicial sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (KSH.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources Of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of law courts at Marimanti	15M	2013-2017	1 law court No. of people accessing justice	Design & construction report % of completion report	CGTN/The Judiciary	CGTN/ Judiciary/ GOK	On going
Establish a High Court at Kathwana	50M	2013-2017	1 law court No. of people accessing justice	Design & construction report % of completion report	CGTN/The Judiciary	CGTN/ Judiciary/ GOK	New project

8.2.9 Water, Environment and natural resources

8.2.9.1 Water and sanitation sub- Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
KK Mwenda water project Karingani location , Chuka/Ingamba Ngombe	20M	2013-2017	Length Piping done No of tanks build No of households reached	Progress reports	CGTN/ MEWNR	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Mugirika water project	20M	2013-2017	Length Piping done No of tanks build No of households reached	Progress reports	CGTN/ MEWNR	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Mitunguu-Chiakariga water supply	6.05M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No kilometres water pipelines lay; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed.	Performance Reports to TWSB.	CGTN/ MEWNR	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Construction of small dams and pans in the semi arid zones – Nkarini, kathangachini and Maragwa	9M	2013-2017	No of earth dams constructed; No of surface dams constructed No. of people connected	Performance reports to TWSB; Reports to NWCP;	CGTN/NWCP C & TWSB.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Drilling and equipping boreholes	50M	2013-2017	No of boreholes drilled; No of boreholes equipped at the identified sites No. of households reached	Reports to NWCP.	CGTN/NWCP C & TWSB.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Gatua karimba water project	10M	2013-2017	No of tanks erected No of people benefiting	Monthly progress reports; Quarterly reports; Site inspection reports; M&E reports.	CGTN/MWI TWSB.	KIDDP	On going
Manyaga water project	16.05M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Performance Reports.	CGTN/ MW & I	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Construction of Mutonga-Gituma water project	16.05M	2013-2017	No. of Intake constructed No of trenches excavated No. of kilometres of pipe laid No. of water tanks constructed No of masonry tanks constructed No. of people connected	Monthly progress reports; Quarterly reports to TWSB; Reports to DDC; M&E reports; Substantial and final completion reports.	CGTN/ MEWNR.	KIDDP	On going
Kamacabi water project	7.5M	2013-2017	No. of Intake constructed; No of trenches excavated; No. of kilometres of piped laid; No. of water tanks constructed; No of masonry tanks constructed No. of people connected	Progress reports	CGTN/Project PMC	CDTF	On going
Tumbura water project	7.5M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Progress reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Thigaa-Kithitu domestic water project		2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Progress report	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Kamwene water project		2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Progress	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Mutonga – Gituma water supply		2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	New project
Kibung’ a Kakimiki water supply project	12M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	New project
Construction of sewerage systems in all urban centres- Marimanti, Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana	200M	2013-2017	No. of sewerage systems completed No of people served No of treatment works	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	New project
Mwonge Range water supply	24M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	New project
Tharaka Nithi bulk water supply	6M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	New project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.				
Chogoria water supply	34M	2013-2017	No of households supplied Km of pipes laid	Progress reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Ndigia water project at C/Igambangombe	30M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Nkuthika water supply at C/Igambangombe	30M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Report	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Iriga –Nthawa water project in C/Igambangombe	30M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Kirege water project at C/Igambangombe	30M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going
Gatie – Marangwa water project in Tharaka North	20M	2013-2017	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected; No of new valve chambers constructed etc.	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	New project
Kanyuuru water project	20M	2013-2014	No of water kiosks constructed; No of kilometres of water pipelines laid; No .of consumers connected;	Reports	CGTN/ MEWNR.	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	On going

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			No of new valve chambers constructed etc.				
Chuka water supply	99M	2013-2017	No of households supplied	Progress reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	Ongoing
Dumpsite in Chuka and Chogoria towns	10M	2013-2017	Acreage of dumpsite Km of fence	Implementation reports	CGTN/Town committee	CGTN	On going
Sewerage system- Chuka and Chogoria	200M	2013-2017	Length of sewerage constructed No and volume Septic tanks erected	Progress reports	CGTN/Town committee	CGTN	On going
Supply of water tanks to schools	10M	2013-2017	No of tanks supplied No of schools benefiting	Progress reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Kathitha Gatunga water project	11M	2013-2017	No of households supplied No of KM connected	Progress reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Kiumbe Earth dam (Domestic/irrigation)	9M	2013-2017	Capacity of dam excavated Volume of water harvested	Progress reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Muthambi 4K water project	15M	2013-2017	KM of pipes connected No of households supplied	Implementation reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Murugi mugumsngo water project	44M	2013-2017	No of tanks constructed Length of pipes connected	Implementation reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
Mwithanga water project	55M	2013-2017	No of tanks constructed No of households supplied	Progress reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	On going
The Tana Catchment Initiative	100M	2013-2017	% change in degradation	Implementation reports	CGTN/Tana Athi Board	CGTN/GOK/Community	Flagship project
High Grand falls dam	150B	2013-2017	1 dam completed No. of households connected No. Ha under irrigation	Implementation reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	GOK/China Government /China Exim Bank	Flagship project
Water supply and sanitation project in Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana, Marimanti, town and its environs	200M	2013-2017	No. of people connected % change of population with access to clean and safe water	Implementation reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	Flagship project
Construction of new offices	20M	2013-2017	No. of units completed	Approved design & construction reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK	New project
Renovation and de-silting of dams	50M	2013-2017	No. of dams renovated & de-silted	Progress reports	CGTN/MEWNR.	CGTN/GOK/Community	New project

8.2.9.2 Environment, forestry and natural resources

Project Name	Cost Estimate (KSh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Conservation and Protection of Chogoria Forest, Mt. Kenya Forest, Chuka Forest Stations	15M	2013-2017	No. of Ha rehabilitated No. of patrols conducted % change in logging % change of forest cover	Surveillance reports Progress reports Field visit	CGTN/KFS/ Community	CGTN/ KFS/ Community	On going
Rural Forest Extension County wide	30M	2013-2017	No. of people participating No. of trees planted No. of groups established % change in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS/ Community	CGTN/ KFS/ Community	On going
Environmental Conservation Awareness County wide	25M	2013-2017	1 environmental mapping No. of people sensitized No. of inspections conducted Appraisal reports	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/MWE &NR/NEMA	CGTN/ GOK/ NEMA/ Community	On going
Farm and dryland forest management programme	30M	2013-2017	No of farms reached % change in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS	CGTN/ GOK/ Development partners	On going
Industrial forest plantation establishment and management	10M		No. of Ha under forest No. of trees planted % change in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS	CGTN/ GOK/ Development partners	On going
ISFP Tharaka North and Tharaka South sub-counties	3M	2013-2017	No of community based training undertaken; No of seedling nurseries established.	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS	CGTN/ GOK/ Development partners	On going
Natural forest conservation, management and protection programme	10M	2013-2017	No of hectares conserved % change in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS/ NEMA	CGTN/ GOK/ Development partners	On going
Protection of gazetted forests	5M	2013-2017	No. of forests well protected % change in forest cover	Trends in logging reduction Progress reports Surveillance reports	CGTN/KFS/ NEMA/ Community	CGTN/ GOK/ Development partners	On going
Fencing of all forests	10M	2013-2017	Km of fence erected	Progress reports	CGTN/KFS	GOK/JICA	On going
Enforcement of	25M	2013-	No of EIAs and EAs	Progress	CGTN/MWE	CGTN/	On going

existing legislation		2017	carried out; % change in solid waste	reports	&NR/NEMA	GOK	
Establishment of waste management facility in all major urban centres	150M	2013-2017	No. of EIA carried out No. of urban centres with dumpsites % change of solid waste	EIA reports Progress reports Survey reports	CGTN	CGTN	On going
Mapping and conservation of wetlands and water catchment areas	10M	2013-2017	No of wetlands and rivers conserved; absence of suspended particles in water; clear water	Spatial Maps Progress report Assessment reports Test report on water contamination	CGTN/MWE &NR/NEMA	CGTN/GOK	On going
Control littering of waste county wide	20M	2013-2017	No of standard litter bins installed at household level % change of solid waste	Progress report Survey reports Observations Field visits	CGTN	CGTN	On going
Mapping of mineral resource survey	10M	2013-2017	1 survey report No of mineral resources identified	Survey report Progress report	CGTN/County natural resource sector	CGTN	On going
Value addition for mineral resources (building stone cutting machine and Gemstone finishing	42 M	2013-2017	3 building stone machines 1 GEM finishing machine	Receipt Tender documents quotation	CGTN/County natural resource sector	CGTN/PPP	New project
Construction of New offices	15M	2013-2017	No of units completed	Implementation reports	CGTN	CGTN	On going
Environmental education	10M	2013-2017	No. of institutions training No. of people reached	Implementation reports	CGTN/ Department of environment	CGTN/GOK/ Donors	On going
Environmentally friendly car-wash- eco-carwash	5M	2013-2017	No of cash wash established	Implementation reports	CGTN/GOK/ Community	CGTN/Community/ Private Sector	On going
Rehabilitation of Nithi valley through tree planting and agroforestry interventions at Maara sub county	5M	2013-2017	No. of trees planted % change in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS/ Community	CGTN/GOK/Community	New project
Rapid re-afforestation and protection of 3 hill top forests to enhance their water conservation capacity at Chuka/Igambang'ombe and	6M	2013-2017	No. of hill tops re-afforested No. of trees planted % change in water levels % change in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS	CGTN/GOK/ Development partners/ Community	New project

Tharaka North and South sub-counties							
Assist 3 forest adjacent farmer communities to supplement their incomes by developing and participating in ecotourism activities within 3 forest reserves at Maara and Meru South sub-counties	8M	2013-2017	No. of trees planted No. of people reached % change in forest cover % change in household incomes	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS	CGTN/ Development Partners/ Community	New project
Implement Charcoal rules, 2009	2M	2013-2017	% change on incidence of logging % in forest cover	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS/ NEMA	CGTN/ GOK	New project
Land use cover and land use mapping		2013-2017	1 land use strategy	Progress reports	CGTN/GOK	CGTN/ GOK	Ongoing
Forest conservation and protection	15M	2013-2017	No of Ha rehabilitated No of patrols carried out	Work plan reports	CGTN/KFS	CGTN/ GOK	On going
Promotion of farm forestry	4M	2013-2017	No of seedlings planted No of Ha under tree No farmers reached	Progress reports Field visits	CGTN/KFS/ Community	CGTN/ GOK/ Community / Development partners	On going

ANNEXURE A: STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS ON CIDP (To be Completed by CEC)

ANNEXURE B: DATA AND STATISTICS

APPENDIX B1: COUNTY FACT SHEET

The Fact sheet provides vital information on the area of the county, physical condition, population, cross-cutting issues and welfare indicators, which provide key guidance on formulation of strategies to address development challenges. More data and information per sector is also provided.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
County Area	
Total area in (Km ²)	2,662.1
Water mass(Km ²)	Not determined
Arable land in (Km ²)	1,449.63
Non arable in (Km ²)	941.62
Area coverage of parks (Km ²)	360
No. of gazetted forests	8
Total urban areas (km ²)	56
No. of towns	2
Topography and Climate	
Altitude Lowest (A.S.L)	500m
Highest (H.S.L)	5,200m
Temperature Range (°C)	
Highest (°C)	36
Lowest (°C)	14
Rainfall	
Highest (mm)	2,200
Lowest (mm)	500
Average relative humidity (%)	21.3
Wind speed (km/hr)	31.9
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Total populations size(2012)	399,735
Total male populations(2012)	195,256

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Total female populations(2012)		204,479
Sex ratio		96 : 100
Projected Population		
Mid-Plan Period (2015)		437,379
End Plan Period (2017)		478,570
Infantile population (2012)	Male Female Total	5593 5425 11018
Under five population(2012) 0-4	Male Female Total	27660 27061 54721
Pre- school population(2012) 0-3	Male Female Total	22437 22028 44465
Primary school age –group (2012) 6-13	Female Male Total	40667 40405 81072
Secondary school age group(14- 18yrs) (2012)	Male Female Total	17413 17428 34841
Youthful population (2012)	Male Female Total	51083 55504 106587
Labour Force(2012)	Male Female Total	106916 115078 221994
Reproductive age (female Aged 15- 49)	Female	98403
Aged population (65 and above)	Male Female Total	9604 11686 21289
Eligible voting population	Tharaka constituency Female Male Total	Not determined Not determined 60652
	Chuka/ Igambang'ombe constituency Female Male Total	Not determined Nor determined 59723
	Maara constituency Female Male Total	Not determined Not determined 49942
	Total eligible voters	170317
Total registered voters	Female male total	Not determined Not determined 155823

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Urban population	Chuka	
	Female	24295
	Male	23269
	Total	47564
	Chogoria	
	Female	17258
	Male	17343
	Total	34601
	Marimanti	
	Female	4748
	Male	4591
	Total	9339
Rural population	County	
	Female	46301
	Male	45203
Total	91504	
Rural population	Female	158178
	Male	150053
	Total	308231
Population density	Highest (Maara)	230
	Lowest (Tharaka)	83
	County	137
Crude birth rate		44.8
Crude death rate		14.6
Infant mortality rate (IMR)		70
Neo-natal mortality rate (NNMR)		43/1000
Post-neo natal mortality rate (PNNMR)		45/1000
Child mortality rate (CMR)		45/1000
Under 5 mortality rate(U5MR)		154/1000
Life expectancy	Male	54
	Female	57
Total number of households		88,805
Average household size		5
Female headed household		9004
Children in need of special protection		3350
Orphaned children that need protection		1500
Number of disabled		14,662
Distribution of population by Disability Type (%)		
Missing Hand		Not determined
Missing Foot		Not determined
Lame		28.2%
Blind		24.3%
Deaf		20.4%

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Dumb		8%
Mental		13.4%
Paralyzed		Not determined
Other		5.7%
Child headed households		Not determined
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty	Percentage	35
	Number	139,907
Contribution to National Poverty (%)		0.6
Rural Absolute Poverty ;	Percentage	40
	Numbers	123,292
Food Poverty;	Percentage	27.7
	Numbers	73,369
Absolute Food Poverty;	Percentage	48.9
	Numbers	100,140
Income per capita (Average annual household income)		70,000
Sectoral Contribution to Household Income		
% Agriculture		
% Rural self employment		80
% Wage employment		11
% Urban self employment		15
Number Employed Per Sector		
Agriculture		150,850
Rural self-employment		26,797
Wage employment		9,188
Urban self-employment		6,948
Crop Farming		
Average farm size (large scale) in Ha		6.7
Average farm size (small scale) in Ha		2.9
% Number of farmers having title deeds		61.7
Total hecterage under food crops		17,519.8
Total hecterage under cash crops		5935.6
Total hectares under soil/land conservation		3139
Total hectares under farm forestry		Not determined
Total hecterage under organic farming		314
Main storage facilities		Granaries, farmers houses, market stalls

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Livestock Farming		
number of ranches		Not determined
Average size of ranches		Not determined
Main livestock reared		Goats, zebu, sheep, poultry-indigenous black donkeys, bees, cattle
Land carrying capacity (livestock unit per ha)		1
No of bee apiaries		9
No. of beehives		53,634
Milk production – dairy Local	Quantity in Lts	1,300,000
	Value in Kshs	32,500,000
Beef production Dairy	Quantity in Kgs	3,532,500
	Value in Kshs	88,312,500
Mutton production	Quantity in Kgs	1,978,200
	Value in ksh	316, 512,000
Poultry meat – chicken Others	Quantity in Kgs	314,666
	Value in Kshs	75,519,840
Egg production Layers	Quantity in trays	50,400
	Value in Kshs	5,040,000
Honey production Milk production – dairy	Quantity in Kgs	1,071,900
	Value in Kshs	192,942,000
Pork production	Quantity kgs	11,000
	Value in ksh	60,000,000
Fisheries Production		
Fishermen (No.)		500
Fish farm families (No.)		400
Fish ponds		300
Area of fish ponds (M ²)		10,000
Main species of fish catch: Fish catch types		5
Crabs (ton)		35
Catfish (ton)		8
Fishing Effort(time in minutes spending fishing)		30
Landing beaches (No.)		Nil
Fishing nets		150
Hooks		500

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Traps	110
Motor Boats	Nil
Dhows	Nil
Canoes	Nil
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Kgs)	1,110
Value (Kgs)	200,000
Wildlife resources	
Elephants	500
Buffalos	300
Leopards	200
Monkeys	700
Hyenas	100
National parks/reserves (Mt. Kenya)	1
Forestry	
No. of gazetted forests	8
No of non gazetted forests	12
Size of gazetted forests(ha)	44,617
Size of non gazetted forests (ha)	3344
Main forest products and quantities – Timber	Timber, posts, fuel wood, poles
No. of people engaged in forestry seedlings production	2,154
Farms engaged in farm forestry	17,364
Annual seedling production	1,302,320
Average number of trees per farm	80
No. Of community Forest Associations	10
Non- timber forest products harvested	Honey, beeswax, herbs, fodder, charcoal
Quantity of timber (M ³)	24,600
Environment	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	44
Environment audits conducted:	9
Solid waste management sites:	2
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	17
Rivers protected:	6
Cooperatives	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
No. of active cooperatives by types	
SACCOs	11
Coffee	30
Dairy	4
Unions	2
Housing	2
Active cooperatives	48
Dormant cooperatives	4
Collapsed cooperatives	1
Total registered members	114,202
Total turnover	300,000,000
Health	
level 5 hospitals	None
County hospital	None
Sub-county hospitals	3
Mission/ NGO hospitals	3
Private hospitals	1
Nursing homes	1
Public health centres	10
Private health centres	3
Public dispensaries	30
Mission/NGO dispensaries	25
Private clinics	5
Bed capacity	
Public: Sub-county hospitals	3
Total public facilities	20
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	5
Health centres	0
Dispensaries	20
Clinics	10
Total mission/NGO facilities	35
Doctor/population ratio	1:21,000

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Nurse /population ratio	1:1,800
HIV prevalence (%)	5.4
Children vaccination(% under 5 fully immunized)	53.3
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	48
Antenatal care(% of pregnant mothers attending ANC)	75
Place of Delivery (%)	
Hospital	20.8
Health centres	4.3
Dispensary/ clinic	4.7
Maternity home	0
At home	64.8
Delivery Assistant (%)	
Doctor	3.2
Midwife/nurse	36.6
TBA	28.7
Trained TBA	28.7
Self	9.5
Other	21.7
Morbidity rates (%)	
Males	19.8
Females	23.8
Total	22.1
Malaria Control	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%)	41.3
Untreated net	57.7
Treated net	42.1
Five Most Prevalent Diseases (%)	
Diarrhoea	4.9
Disease of respiratory system	9.5
Stomach ache	4.9
Malaria	33.8
Headache	13.1
Community Distribution by Distance to the Nearest Health	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Facility (%)		
0 – 1km		0
1.1-4.9		42.5
5 km and more (%)		57.5
Average distance to the nearest health facility(Km)		7
Education		
Pre-primary		
Early Childhood Education (ECD)	Number of Centres	451
	Number of Teachers	561
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:26
Total enrolment rate by sex:	Boys	5,836
	Girls	7,359
Total dropout rate by sex:	Boys	21.6
	Girls	19.7
Gross enrolment rate		13,195
Net enrolment rate		5,127
Average years of attendance		2
Completion rate		90
Retention rate		80
Transition rate		85
Primary School		
No. of primary schools		470
Total enrolment		89,651
Number of teachers		2,548
Gross enrolment rate		85
Net enrolment rate		70
Dropout rate by %		20
Teacher pupil ratio		1:30
Average years of schools attendance		8
Retention rate		89
Transition rate		70
Communities' distribution by distance to the nearest public primary school (%)		
0-1km		5
1.1-4.9km		35
5km and more		60

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Secondary Schools		
No. of secondary schools		111
Secondary schools enrolment		24,437
Number of teachers		976
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:25
Gross enrolment rate		80
Net enrolment rate		61
Total dropout rate (%)		20
Average years of school attendance		4
Completion rate		65
Retention rate		67
Communities' distribution by distance to the nearest public primary school (%)		
0-1km		13.7
1.1-4.9km		19.0
5km and more		67.4
Tertiary Institutions		
Public universities		1
Private universities		0
University Campuses/colleges		1
No. of other training institutions		5
Polytechnics		5
Science & Technology Institutes		Not determined
Private Accredited colleges		1
Private Non accredited college by type		Not determined
Literacy: Fifteen Years and Above		
Ability to read		
Can read (%)		83.0
Cannot read (%)		17.0
Ability to write		
Can Write (%)		86.8
Cannot Write (%)		13.2
Ability to read and Write		
Can read and write (%)		83.1
Cannot read and write (%)		16.9
Water and Sanitation		
Household with access to piped water		10,668

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Households with access to portable water	6,963
Number of permanent rivers	9
No. of shallow wells	27
No. of protected springs	16
No. of unprotected springs	2
No. of water pans	10
No. of rock catchment's systems	7
No. of concrete dams	2
No. of earth dams	4
No. of sand storage dam	1
Rock catchments dam	1
No. of boreholes	336
Households with roof catchments systems	Not determined
HH distribution by Time Taken (in minutes one way) to Fetch Drinking Water (%)	
0	3.4
1-4	6.2
5-14	26.2
15-29	19.0
30-59	22.2
60-+	23
No. of water resource users associations(WRUA) established	6
Community Distribution by Type of Main Toilet Facility (%)	
Flush toilet	1.7
VIP latrine	7.0
Pit latrine	87.7
Uncovered PIT latrine	49.9
Covered PIT latrine	37.8
Bucket	None
Other	3.6
Community Distribution by Type of Waste /Garbage Disposal (%)	
Collected by local authority	0.7
Collected by private firms	None

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Garbage pit	7.8
Burning	3.9
Public garbage heap	2.7
Farm garden	83.2
Neighbourhood community group	Not determined
Other	1.7
Energy Sector	
No. of trading centres with electricity	15
No. of trading centres without electricity	20
Health facilities with electricity	7
No. of health facilities without electricity	30
Secondary schools with electricity	40
Secondary schools without electricity	60
HH Distribution by Main Cooking Fuel (%)	
Firewood	90.5
Grass	None
Paraffin	2.0
Electricity	Not determined
Gas (LPG)	1.5
Charcoal	4.3
Biomass Residue	Not determined
Biogas	Not determined
Other	1.7
HH Distribution by Main Lighting Fuel (%)	
Firewood	4.3
Grass	Not determined
Paraffin	83.9
Electricity	2.2
Solar	5.5
Gas (LPG)	Not determined
Dry cell (torch)	2.6
Candles	1.5
Households' Distribution by Cooking Appliance Type (%)	
Traditional stone fire	82.5

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Improved traditional stone fire	9.5
Ordinary Jiko	2.7
Improved Jiko	1.0
Kerosene Stove	2.1
Gas Cooker	0.8
Others	1.4
Transport and Communication	
Bitumen Surface (Km)	51.5
Gravel Surface (Km)	70
Earth Surface (Km)	695.7
Communication	
No of Telephone connections	657
Number of cyber café	13
Mobile network coverage (%)	83.6
No. of private courier services	5
No. of posts offices	5
No. Sub-post offices	5
No. of licensed stamp vendors	24
Community distribution by distance nearest to post office (%)	
0-1km	8.4
1.1-4.9km	15.4
5km and more	76.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
No. of trading centres	88
No. of registered retail traders	928
No .of registered wholesale traders	47
Tourism	
Hotels by category	
Five star	0
Four star	0
Three star	1
Two star	3
One star	5
Unclassified hotels	7
Bars and Restaurants	80
Hotel bed capacity	
Five star	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Four star	0
Three star	50
Two star	100
One star	150
Unclassified hotels	200
Bars and Restaurants	300
Tourist class hotels	1
Industry	
No. of "Juakali" Artisan	655
No .of Jua kali association	5
No. of manufacturing industry	4
Total number of informal sector enterprise	800
Housing	
HH Distribution by Main Wall Materials (%)	
Stones	5.6
Brick / Block	5.7
Mud/ Wood	53.3
Mud / Cement	0.9
Wood only	23.8
Corrugated Iron Sheet	0.3
Grass Straw	0.5
Tin	0.2
Other	11.0
HH Distribution by Main Floor Materials (%)	
Cement	10.4
Tiles	0.3
Wood	1.0
Earth	87.7
Other	0.6
HH Distribution by Main Roofing Materials (%)	
Corrugated Iron Sheets	83.8
Tiles	0.3
Concrete	0.1
Asbestos	0.2
Grass	14.6

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Makuti	0.2
Tin	0.1
Other	0.7
Financial services	
Number of banks including mobile banks	11
Micro-finance	14
Building societies	2
Village banks	Not determined
Insurance companies/branches	Nil
Community Development And Social Welfare Sector	
Active women groups	80
Community based groups	150
Youth groups	100
Adult literacy classes	10
Orphan and vulnerable children (OVC)	-

APPENDIX B1: INDICATIVE MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	2012 (Base Year)	2015 (Midterm Projections)	2017 (End of plan Projections)
Agriculture	No. of irrigation schemes	10	15	20
Roads	Bitumen	51.5	100km	200km
	Murram/gravelled roads	70	150km	300km
	Earth	695.7km	800km	1000km
Energy	Households with electricity connections	1.1%	5%	10%
	Households using solar power	5.5%	12%	16%
	Households using firewood/charcoal	90.5%	85%	80%
	Households using kerosene/ gas (cooking)	3.5%	6%	10%
Water	Number of protected springs	16	20	25
	Piped water	12%	18%	24%
	Access to potable water	35%	40%	45%
	Distance to nearest water point	6km	5km	4km
Health	No. of health posts	81	90	100
	Infant mortality rate	97.7/1000	90/1000	82/1000
	Under five mortality	154/1000	140/1000	135/1000
	Immunization coverage	53.3%	65%	75%
	Doctor /patient ratio	1:121,379	1:90,000	1:60,000
	HIV/AIDS incidence	2.7%	2.2%	1.8%
Education	Primary school enrolment rate	85%	90%	95%
	Completion rates	90%	93%	95%
	Retention Rates	89%	94%	96%
	Primary school dropout rates	20%	17%	14%
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30	1:28	1:28
	Secondary school enrolment rate	80%	85%	90%
	Secondary school dropout rates	20%	15%	10%

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	2012 (Base Year)	2015 (Midterm Projections)	2017 (End of plan Projections)
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25	1:25	1:25
	District literacy level	71%	77%	85%
Telecommunication Network	No. of households with telephone connections	1%	5%	5%
	Mobile service coverage	70%	80%	90%
	Number of cyber cafes	13	25	50
	Number of post/sub post offices	3	5	7
Banks and Financial Institutions	No. of banks	13	16	20
	No. of Micro-finance institutions	14	20	25

APPENDIX B2: STATUS OF MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE COUNTY

Status of Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) At the County

	<u>County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators</u>	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day					
	<i>1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day</i>	64.3%	45.9%	60	
	<i>1.2 Poverty gap ratio</i>		16.2%		
	<i>1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</i>		4.6%		
Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people					
	<i>1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed</i>				
	<i>1.5 Employment-to-population ratio</i>	0.52	1.36		
	<i>1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day</i>	0.44			
	<i>1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment</i>				
Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger					
	<i>1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age</i>	31.1%	29.6%	26%	
	<i>1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</i>		51%		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
Target 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling					
	<i>2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education</i>	45.5%	92.9%		
	<i>2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary</i>		83.2%		

	<u>County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators</u>	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
	<i>2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men</i>	77.6%	82.7%	84%	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015					
	<i>3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</i>		0.958	1.0	
	<i>3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</i>		31.2%		
	<i>3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</i>	0	9.9%	0.3	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five					
	<i>4.1 Under-five mortality rate</i>	56	74/1000	45	
	<i>4.2 Infant mortality rate</i>	45	52/1000	37	
	<i>4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles</i>	78.9%	77.4%	85%	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio					
	<i>5.1 Maternal mortality rate</i>		488/100000		
	<i>5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</i>	28%	43%	40%	
Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health					
	<i>5.3 Contraceptive acceptance rate</i>	30.75%	45.5%	0.88	
	<i>5.4 Adolescent birth rate</i>				
	<i>5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)</i>	63.96%	91.5%	75%	
	<i>5.6 Unmet need for family planning</i>		26%		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases					
Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS					
	<i>6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years</i>		3%		
	<i>6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex</i>				

	<u>County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators</u>	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
	<i>6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</i>		51.9%		
	<i>6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years</i>				
Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it					
	<i>6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs</i>		40.5%		
Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases					
	<i>6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria</i>				
	<i>6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets</i>	65%	46.7%	80%	
	<i>6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs</i>		48.6%		
	<i>6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</i>		4%		
	<i>6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course</i>		88%		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources					
Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss					
	<i>7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest</i>	2%	1.7%	4%	
	<i>7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)</i>		42 micrograms/cm ³		
	<i>7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances</i>		131.2 tonnes		
	<i>7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe</i>		86.25%		

	<u>County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators</u>	County status	National status	2015 Target	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
	<i>biological limits</i>				
	<i>7.5 Proportion of total water resources used</i>				
	<i>7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected</i>		0.005%		
	<i>7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction</i>		2.49%		
Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation					
	<i>7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source</i>	17.5%	72.05%	20%	
	<i>7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility</i>	94.3%	22.6%	98%	
Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020					
	<i>7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums</i>	0.00	71%	0.00	
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
Target 8e: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries					
	<i>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</i>				
Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications					
	<i>8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population</i>		1.4		
	<i>8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population</i>	85	1.4	90%	
	<i>8.16 Internet users per 100 population</i>	31	10%%	50	
Color code guide for Guide for column F					
	Target Likely to be Met				
	Target Already Met				
	Target Unlikely to be met given current trend				

ANNEXURE C: THE CIDP PROCESS PLAN FOR THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

Activity	Responsibility	Submitted to	Deadlines
Inception meeting with CEC members	KSG/Tharaka Nithi County	KSG/Tharaka Nithi County	Wednesday, August 21, 2013
Data collation – Statistics & County historical facts	CEC members /Secretariat	KSG Consultants	Thursday, August 29, 2013
County Reps Engagement	Deputy Governor	KSG Consultants	Friday, August 30, 2013
Organization of Public participation events	Deputy Governor & CEC	KSG Consultants	Monday, September 2, 2013
Data Collection on County Profile	KSG Consultants & County Secretary	KSG Consultants	Thursday, August 29 – Saturday, September 10, 2013
Public Hearings	Deputy Governor, County Secretary CEC & KSG Consultants	KSG Consultants	Tuesday, September 3 & Wednesday 4, 2013
Preparation of first CIDP draft Report	KSG & County Secretariat	KSG & County Secretariat	Sunday, September 8 – Monday, September 7, 2013
County Directors and Sub-county heads of Departments	KSG, Deputy Governor/County Secretary	KSG & County Secretariat	Monday, September 09, 2013
Presentation of Second draft to CEC members	KSG & County Secretary, CEC Members	KSG & County Secretariat	Wednesday, September 11, 2013
Editing & documentation of final draft with CEC feedback	KSG	KSG & County Secretariat	Thursday, September 12, 2013
Proof Reading,	KSG	Deputy Governor &	Friday, September 12,

Documentation and Submission of Final CIDP		KSG Director, Consultants	2013
End of Task Evaluation & Exit Report	KSG	Deputy Governor & KSG Director	Tuesday , 15 September, 2013

KSG-Kenya School of Government CEC- County Executive Committee CA-County Assembly