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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

FIRST EMBU COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-2017

Theme: A PROSPEROUS AND UNITED COUNTY

KENYA

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROMYMS

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FOREWORD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Integrated Development Plan has been prepared in line with Vision 2030 and the County Government Act 2012. The aim of Kenya vision 2030 is to create a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars namely; the economic pillar, the social pillar and the political pillar. The Vision is anchored on a number of foundations such as, macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation (STI); land reform; human resources development; security as well as public sector reforms. The Vision 2030 is being implemented in successive five year Medium Term plans with the first plan covering the period 2008-2012. The Medium term plan articulates medium term policies and objectives to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The County Government Act 2012 on the other hand will ensure that there exists harmony between the Integrated Development Plan, National Plans, other County plans as well as sub-county plans. In accordance with article 106, the plan will provide a mechanism for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary process which should be participatory in nature.

The plan is divided into eight chapters:

Chapter one: This chapter provides a detailed background of the county; population; history; resource endowments; major development constraints; previous development achievements; health; education; etc.

Chapter two: This chapter describes developmental strategies that the county will adopt. In addition, it proposes specific policies that the county government will use to address the challenges and previous shortfalls. It will also include strategies to mitigate the effects of cross-cutting issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, Gender inequality among others.

Chapter three: This chapter describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented.

Chapter four: This chapter describes the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan with the county sector plans, county Spatial plans, sub-county plans, National plans and international commitments made by the government such as the MDGs, and how they apply to the county.

Chapter five: This chapter identifies the institutional framework and organizational flow required for implementing the County Integrated Development plan.

Chapter six: This chapter identifies the resource mobilisation framework that will include strategies for revenue raising, asset management, financial management and capital financing.

Chapter seven: This chapter provides details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the county. This includes details of strategic priorities addressed, measurable indicators of performance, and budgets.

Chapter eight: This chapter outlines how programmes and projects will be monitored and evaluated.

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CHAPTER ONE:
COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to give an in-depth understanding of the county in terms of the existing physical, social, economic, and environmental trends in development. It provides the background information on socio-economic and infrastructural information that affects development of the county. It further describes the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income.

1.1 Location and Size

Embu County is located approximately between latitude 0º 8' and 0º 50' South and longitude 37º 3' and 37º 9' East. It borders Kirinyaga County to the West, Kitui County to the East, Machakos County to the South and Tharaka Nithi County to the North. The county is divided into four constituencies, namely; Runyenjes, Manyatta, Mbeere South and Mbeere North covering a total area of 2,818 sq. km.

Physiographically, Embu County depicts two distinct areas with different agro-climatic and natural characteristics. The upper area around Mount Kenya consists of Runyenjes and Manyatta consituencies, while the lower part consists of Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies.

The county is traversed by road B6 (Makutano -Meru), which is the major transport spine and passes through major urban centres in the county such as Embu and Runyenjes. Parts of its borders are defined by permanent rivers such as the Tana, Rupingazi, Kii and Thuci. The county is one of the five whose borders extend to the top of Mount Kenya, the second highest Mountain in Africa at 5199m ASL (www.wmflabs.org).

The county is relatively centrally located in national context as shown in map 1.

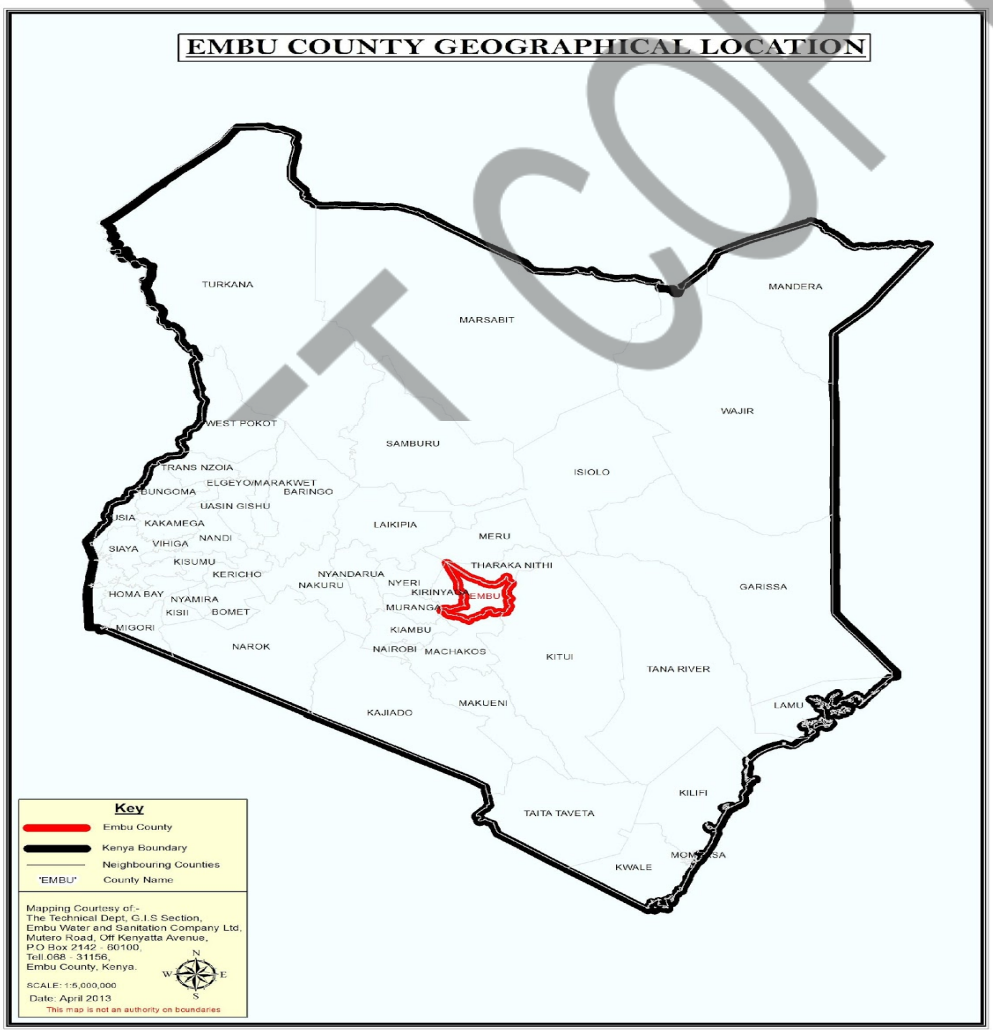

Figure 1: Location of Embu County in Kenya

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1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographical Features

Embu County is characterised by highlands and lowlands and slopes from North-West towards East and South-East with a few isolated hills such as Kiambere and Kiang'ombe. It rises from about 515m above sea level at the River Tana Basin in the East to 5,199m at the top of Mt. Kenya in the North West. The southern part of the county is covered by Mwea plains which rise northwards, culminating in hills and valleys to the northern and eastern parts of the county. There are also steep slopes at the foot of Mt. Kenya.

The County is served by six major rivers which are Thuci, Tana, Kii, Rupingazi, Thiba and Ena. There are also some major dams which generate hydroelectric power for the country that are partly in the county. These include Masinga, Kiambere, Kindaruma and Gitaru dams which are situated along the Tana River.

The most conspicuous physical features in the county are Mt. Kenya, Kiang'ombe hills, Kiambere hills, Mwea game reserve, River Tana, Masinga dam, Kamburu dam, Kindaruma dam, Kiambere dam and Gitaru dam as shown in map 2.

**********A map showing physical and topographic features

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

Embu County shows the typical agro-ecological profile of the windward side of Mt. Kenya, from cold and wet upper zones to hot and dry lower zones in the Tana River Basin. The average annual rainfall reflects this contrast: from more than 2200 mm at 2500 m to less than 600 mm near the Tana River at 700 m (Farm Management Handbook 2006, p.87). The variation is mainly due to the mountain but also to the "water recycling"effect of the forest by evapo-transpiration. Above 2500 m, rainfall decreases due to the lower moisture content of the colder air and the stronger influence of the trade wind system, but nevertheless the area is still very wet.

Agro ecological zones in the county are classified according to thermal, and altitudinal conditions as summarized in table 1:

Table 1: Description of Agro-Ecological Zones in Embu County

Agro-Ecological Zone	Description
UH 0	Forest
LH 1-	Tea Dairy zone
UM 1-	Coffee Tea zone
UM 2-	Main Coffee Zone
UM 3-	Marginal Coffee zone
UM 4 –	Sunflower –Maize Zone
LM 3	Cotton zone
LM 4-	Marginal Cotton Zone
LM5	Lower midland Livestock-millet Zone

(Adapted from (Farm Management Handbook 2006)

The agro-ecological zones in the county are as shown in map 3:

Soils

Drainage

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Map 1: Embu County Agro-Ecological Zones

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1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with two distinct rain seasons. Long rains occur between March and June while the short rains fall between October and December. Rainfall quantity received varies with altitude averaging to about 1,067.5 mm annually and ranging from 640 mm in some areas to as high as 1,495 mm per annum. Temperatures range from a minimum of 12°C in July to a maximum of 30°C in March with a mean of 21°C.

******Generate bar graphs for annual distribution of rainfall and temperature
******Data about wind paths/velocity, solar intensity and daily range

The extensive altitudinal range of the county influences temperatures that range from 20^0C to 30^0C. July is usually the coldest month with an average monthly temperature of 15^0C while September is the warmest month with an average monthly temperature rising to 27.1^0C. There is however localised climate in some parts of the county especially the southern region due to their proximity to the Kiambere, Masinga, Kamburu and Kindaruma dams.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Units

The county is divided into five Sub-counties namely; Embu West, Embu North, Embu East,Mbeere North and Mbeere South.

Table 2: Area of the County by Sub-County

Sub-county	Divisions	Area (Km^2)
Embu West	Central	69.5
	Nembure	87.7
Embu North	Manyatta	111.7
Embu East	Runyenjes	153.4
	Kyeni	100.4
Mbeere South	Gachoka	297.6
	Mwea	172.7
	Makima	342.2
	Kiritiri	508.9
Mbeere North	Evurore	409.8
	Siakago	361.3
Mt. Kenya Forest	-	**202.8**
Total	**Total**	**2818**

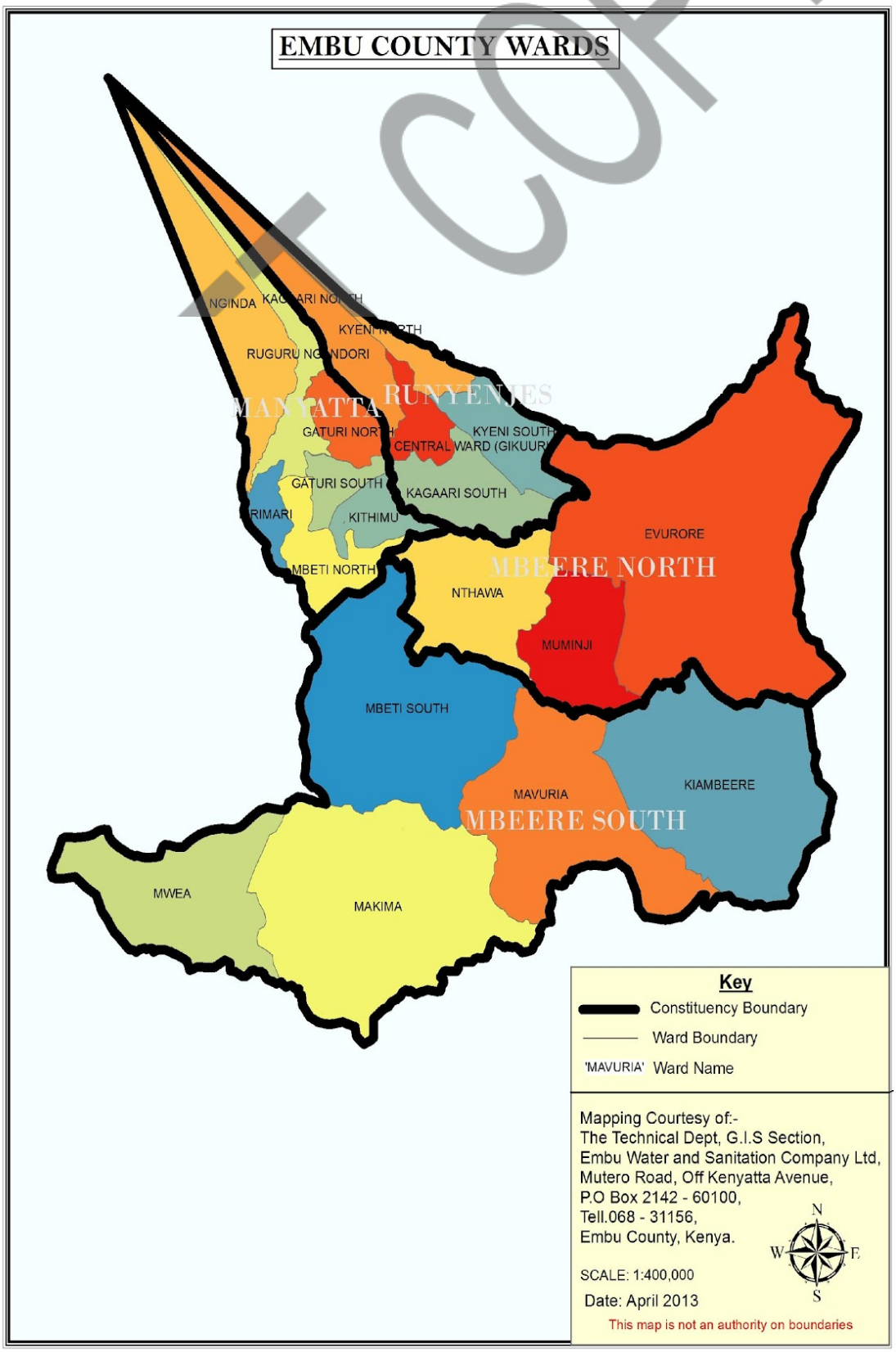
Adapted from KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

1.3.2 Political Units

Embu County has 4 constituencies, namely Runyenjes, Manyatta, Mbeere North and Mbeere South; and 20 wards namely Ruguru-Ngandori, Kithimu, Nginda, Mbeti North, Kirimari, Gaturi South, Gaturi North, Kagaari South, Kagaari North, Central, Kyeni North, Kyeni South, Mwea, Makima, Mbeti South, Mavuria, Kiambere, Muminji, Nthawa and Evurore. Table 3 below shows the distribution of electoral wards by constituency.

Table 3: Embu County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Wards
Runyenjes	Gaturi North Kagaari South Kagaari North Central Kyeni North Kyeni South
Manyatta	Ruguru-Ngandori Kithimu Nginda Mbeti North Kirimari Gaturi South
Mbeere South	Mwea Makima Mbeti South Mavuria Kiambere
Mbeere North	Muminji Nthawa Evurore


EMBU COUNTY WARDS
NGINDA
KAGAARI NORTH
KYENI NORTH
RUGURU NGANDORI
MANYATTA
RUNYENJES
GATURI NORTH
KYENI SOUTH
CENTRAL WARD (GIKUURI)
GATURI SOUTH
KAGAARI SOUTH
RIMARI
KITHIMU
MBETI NORTH
EVURORE
MBEERE NORTH
NTHAWA
MUMINJI
MBETI SOUTH
MAVURIA
KIAMBEERE
MBEERE SOUTH
MWEA
MAKIMA
Key
Constituency Boundary
Ward Boundary
'MAVURIA' Ward Name
Mapping Courtesy of:-
The Technical Dept, G.I.S Section,
Embu Water and Sanitation Company Ltd,
Mutero Road, Off Kenyatta Avenue,
P.O Box 2142 - 60100,
Tell.068 - 31156,
Embu County, Kenya.
SCALE: 1:400,000
Date: April 2013
This map is not an authority on boundaries
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1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

The population of Embu County is estimated to be 543,222 people comprising of 267,609 males and 275,613 females as at 2012. It is projected to rise to 571,645 by 2015 and 591,415 by 2017. **Table 4** below shows the population projection by gender and age Cohorts based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

Table 4: Population Projection by age Cohorts

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2012 (projections)			2015 (projections)			2017 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	33,130	32,579	65,709	34551	33976	68527	36033	35434	71467	37056	36440	73496
5-9	33,344	32,793	66,137	34774	34200	68974	36266	35667	71933	37296	36679	73975
10-14	31,007	30,982	61,989	32337	32311	64648	33724	33697	67421	34682	34654	69336
15-19	27,212	24,988	52,200	28379	26060	54439	29597	27178	56775	30437	27949	58386
20-24	22,206	23,467	45,673	23159	24474	47633	24152	25523	49675	24838	26248	51086
25-29	20,880	22,368	43,248	21776	23327	45103	22710	24328	47038	23355	25019	48374
30-34	18,066	18,822	36,888	18841	19629	38470	19649	20471	40120	20207	21053	41260
35-39	15,132	15,828	30,960	15781	16507	32288	16458	17215	33673	16925	17704	34629
40-44	11,770	12,558	24,328	12275	13097	25372	12801	13658	26459	13165	14046	27211
45-49	10,901	11,844	22,745	11369	12352	23721	11856	12882	24738	12193	13248	25441
50-54	7,539	8,258	15,797	7862	8612	16474	8200	8982	17182	8432	9237	17669
55-59	6,531	6,736	13,267	6811	7025	13836	7103	7326	14429	7305	7534	14839
60-64	4,911	5,548	10,459	5122	5786	10908	5341	6034	11375	5493	6206	11699
65-69	3,186	3,766	6,952	3323	3928	7251	3465	4096	7561	3564	4212	7776
70-74	2,987	3,578	6,565	3115	3731	6846	3249	3892	7141	3341	4002	7343
75-79	2,002	2,318	4,320	2088	2417	4505	2177	2521	4698	2239	2593	4832
80+	3,360	5,362	8,722	3504	5592	9096	3654	5832	9486	3758	5997	9755
Age NS	139	114	253	145	119	264	151	124	275	155	128	283
Total	**254,303**	**261,909**	**516,212**	**265212**	**273143**	**538355**	**276586**	**284860**	**561446**	**284441**	**292949**	**577390**

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

The youth who comprise those between 15 and 34 years represent 34.5 per cent of the total population. The age group distribution shows that the population aged less than 15 years comprises 37.5 per cent of the total population. The sex ratio in the county stands at 1:1 which shows an equal female and male population. The dependant population comprising of those below 15 years and above 64 years of age constitutes 42.6 per cent of the population.

The rising population continues to exert pressure on land and other natural resources. Land sub-division due to rising need for settlement space affects agricultural productivity. Social amenities such as schools and health facilities lack adequate land for expansion. There is need to put more emphasis towards improving the quality and capacity of existing facilities to minimise the pressure from the growing population.

Table 5 below shows the population projections for urban centres based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census. The county has one town and two urban centres of which the town is Embu which is the county headquarter. Runyenjes and Siakago are the two main urban centres

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centre	**2009 (census)**			**2012 (projections)**			**2015 (projections)**			**2017 (projections)**		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Embu	29768	30905	60673	31045	32231	63276	32377	33613	65990	33296	34568	67864
Siakago	1319	1375	2694	1376	1434	2810	1435	1495	2930	1475	1538	3013
Runyenjes	9525	10023	19548	9934	10453	20387	10360	10901	21261	10654	11211	21865
Total	**40612**	**42303**	**82915**	**42355**	**44118**	**86473**	**44172**	**46009**	**90181**	**45425**	**47317**	**92742**

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

The urban based population was 42,619 in 2012 out of which Embu town has a population of 37,606 while that of Siakago and Runyenjes is 2835 and 2178 respectively. The county is likely to witness a more rapid increase in urban population due to the increase in rural – urban migration. The other potential urban centres in the county have not developed fast due to poor physical infrastructure and inadequate social amenities to cater for the rising population.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

a) **Population Distribution by Constituency**

Table 6 below shows the population projections per constituency. The county was projected to have had an average population density of 193 people per square kilometre in 2012. This is projected to be 203 and 210 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The most densely populated constituency as per the 2012 projections was Manyatta with 605 persons per square kilometre in 2009, followed by Runyenjes, Mbeere North and Mbeere South in that order with 590, 122, and 104 respectively. The high density in Manyatta and Runyenjes is because these are the agriculturally productive areas. On the other hand Mbeere North and Mbeere South are largely semi-arid with low population density.

Table 6: Projected Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

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)
Manyatta	154,632	575	161,265	600	168,182	625	172,958	643
Runyenjes	142,360	561	148,466	585	154,835	610	159,231	627
Mbeere North	89,035	115	92,854	120	96,837	126	99,587	129
Mbeere South	130,185	99	135,769	103	141,593	107	145,614	110
TOTAL	516,212	197	538,355	206	561,447	215	577,390	221

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Population Distribution by Ward

Table 7 below shows the population projections per ward. The most densely populated ward as per the 2009 census results was Kirimari Ward with 1364 persons per square kilometre in 2009, followed by Central Ward, with 752 persons per square kilometre. Mbeere North and Mbeere South in that order with 590, 122, and 104 respectively. The least densely populated wards are Makima and Kiambere with 62 and 52 persons per square kilometre respectively.

Table 7: Population Distribution by Ward

CONSTITUENCY	COUNTY WARD	Male	Female	Total	Households	Area in sq Km.	Density
MANYATTA	RUGURU-NGANDORI	**13,517**	**14,408**	**27,925**	**7,344**	**42.9**	**651**
	KITHIMU	**9,329**	**9,670**	**18,999**	**4,769**	**46.7**	**407**
	NGINDA	**14,163**	**14,348**	**28,511**	**7,176**	**43.7**	**652**
	MBETI NORTH	**16,746**	**16,722**	**33,468**	**9,618**	**52.6**	**636**
	KIRIMARI	**15,599**	**16,586**	**32,185**	**10,344**	**23.6**	**1364**
	GATURI SOUTH	**6,719**	**6,825**	**13,544**	**3,466**	**22.1**	**613**
RUNYENJES	GATURI NORTH	**11,923**	**12,475**	**24398**	**6410**	**37.5**	**651**
	KAGAARI SOUTH	**10,223**	**10,203**	**20,426**	**5,170**	**78.3**	**261**
	CENTRAL	**11,588**	**12,012**	**23,600**	**6,398**	**31.4**	**752**
	KAGAARI NORTH	**12,126**	**12,826**	**24,952**	**6,599**	**43.8**	**570**
	KYENI NORTH	**10,380**	**11,166**	**21,546**	**5,670**	**29.2**	**738**
	KYENI SOUTH	**13,730**	**13,708**	**27,438**	**7,174**	**71.2**	**385**
MBEERE SOUTH	MWEA	**14,904**	**15,213**	**30,117**	**7,334**	**172.7**	**174**
	MAKIMA	**10,841**	**10,450**	**21,291**	**4,896**	**342.3**	**62**
	MBETI SOUTH	**15,269**	**14,310**	**29,579**	**7,308**	**255.2**	**116**
	MAVURIA	**17,242**	**16,897**	**34,139**	**7,637**	**264.4**	**129**
	KIAMBERE	**7268**	**7,791**	**15,059**	**3,406**	**287.0**	**52**
MBEERE NORTH	NTHAWA	**13,467**	**13,258**	**26,725**	**6,755**	**136.4**	**196**
	MUMINJI	**7,942**	**8,786**	**16,728**	**3,892**	**224.8**	**74**

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	EVURORE	**21,327**	**24,255**	**45,582**	**10,317**	**409.9**	**111**
	MT. KENYA FOREST					**202.8**	
	TOTAL	**254,303**	**261,909**	**516,212**	**131,683**	**2818.5**	**183**

1.4.3 Vulnerable groups

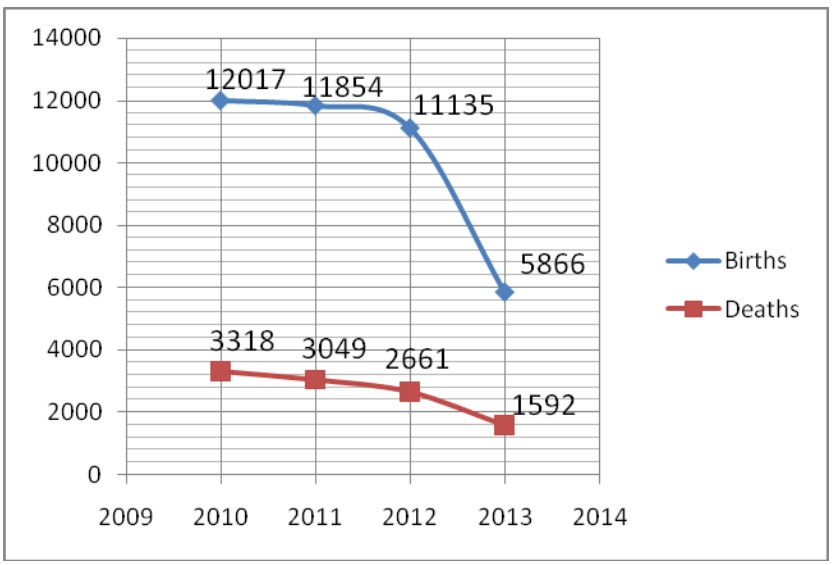
As recorded in the multiple indicator cluster survey (KNBS, 2008), the proportion of orphaned and vulnerable children in Manyatta and Runyejes constituencies is 10 percent while the proportion of orphaned and vulnerable children in Mbeere North and Mbeere South Constituencies is 17 percent.

Vulnerability has a close link with disability. 2.9 percent of the population in Manyatta and Runyenjes constituencies are PLWDs while in Mbeere North and Mbeere South Constituencies, 3.3 percent are PLWDs (Ibid).

DISABILITY TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Visual	1424	1881	**3305**
Hearing	981	1161	**2142**
Speech	919	747	**1666**
Physical/Self care	2338	2566	**4904**
Mental	1429	1044	**2473**
Other	536	632	**1168**
TOTAL	**7627**	**8031**	**15658**

1.4.4 Birth and death rates

Graph .....shows the number of births and deaths registered by the County registrar of persons from the year 2010 to June 2013. From the graph, it is clear that the birth and death rates have been declining over the period.



1.4.5 Migration

There are three clear trends of migration in Embu County namely rural-urban, rural-rural and out-migration. Rural-urban migration is migration from the rural areas to the urban centres mainly Embu, Runyenjes, Kiritiri, Kianjokoma, Manyatta and Siakago in search of economic opportunities. Excessive subdivision of land and landlessness contributes to increased number of urban dwellers.

Rural-rural migration is also evident in the county where people are pushed from certain areas by factors such as excessive land subdivision into uneconomical holdings and high cost of land. These people resettle within the county in areas with large tracts of land at cheaper prices. People from rural areas in surrounding counties such as Machakos, Tharaka-Nithi and Kirinyaga also migrate into the county especially in Mbeere areas where they are mainly involved in Miraa and Sorghum farming.

Recently, population in the county has been increasingly migrating out in search of better economic opportunities and tertiary education. There has been an increase in number of persons acquiring passports in the county, which indicates that in the future, massive intellectual migration may occur.

1.4.6 Child labour

In Mbeere North and Mbeere South Constituencies, 24 percent of the children are involved in child labour while 12 percent are involved in the same in Manyatta and Runyejes constituencies (KNBS, 2008). The children are involved in paid and unpaid work outside their families, family businesses and domestic chores (Ibid).

1.5 Human Development Indicators

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measure a country‘s development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country‘s achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of $40,000 (Kshs 3,400,000) in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports provide a tool for analysis, reflecting people‘s priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis. It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and Gender Development Index (GDI).

The average life expectancy in the county is 62 years; average literacy level is 77.05 per cent while average school enrolment rate is 74.5.
**********Generate a comparative table of county and national HDIs

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Road and Airstrips

The road network in the county consists of 914.3 Km of earthen surface, 120 km of tarmac which includes the Meru-Embu highway and Embu-Kiritiri road, as well as 548 km of gravel surface. The county is also host to two airstrips. One airstrip is located at Don Bosco in Embu town and is currently being refurbished. It is used mainly for security purposes. The other airstrip is in Kiambere and is mainly used by KenGen.

*******A map of county roads

*******Identify airstrips and their details

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

There are two major post offices based in Embu and Runyenjes town and 13 sub-post offices in major trading centres. The county is well covered by the 4 mobile network providers namely; Safaricom, Airtel, Yu and Orange.

The county is covered by Local connectivity of a fixed national digital network, an optic fibre cable passing through Embu and Runyenjes towards Meru and also through Kirirtiri to Masinga, but not connected to buildings and other places in the county. There is also a fixed line connectivity which is provided by Telkom Kenya system. Data services are provided by Jambonet and Kenya Data Networks while satellite services are offered by Vsat.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions:

The county has a number of financial institutions such as Family Bank, Co-operative Bank, Consolidated Bank, Barclays Bank, Equity Bank, KCB, and National Bank. There are major micro-finance institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust, Business Initiatives and Management Assistance Services (BIMAS) and SACCOs such as Nawiri SACCO and Daima SACCO.

******Data on number and location of branches for banks and microfinance institutions.

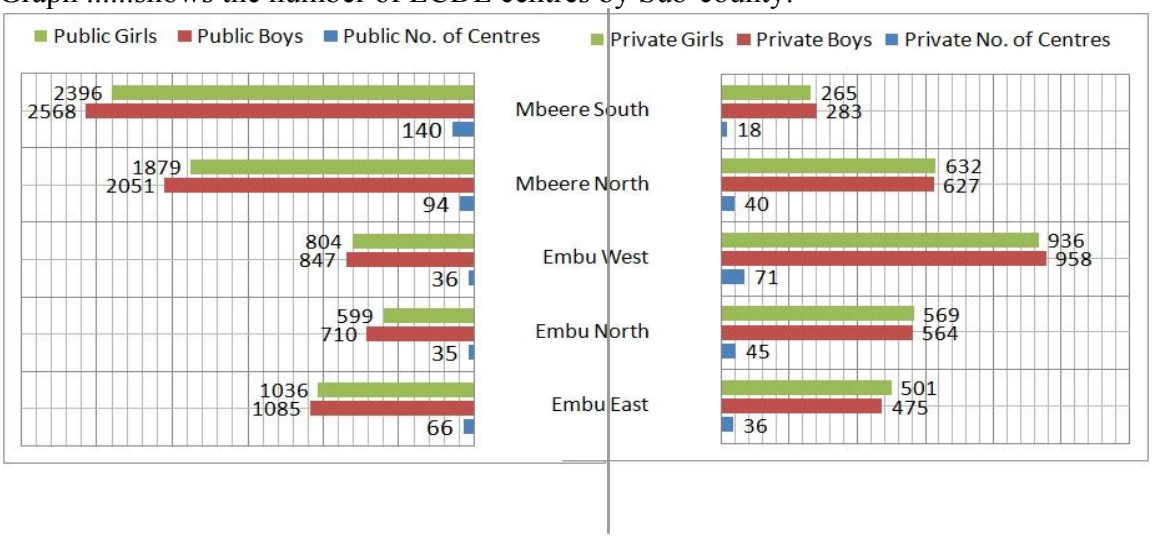
******Data on total savings for customers

1.6.4 Education Institutions

The county has 581 ECD centres, 468 primary schools, 163 secondary schools and 14 tertiary institutions. The conversion of the former EAST College to a constituent college of University of Nairobi has provided a much needed public chartered university in the county.

ECDE Centres

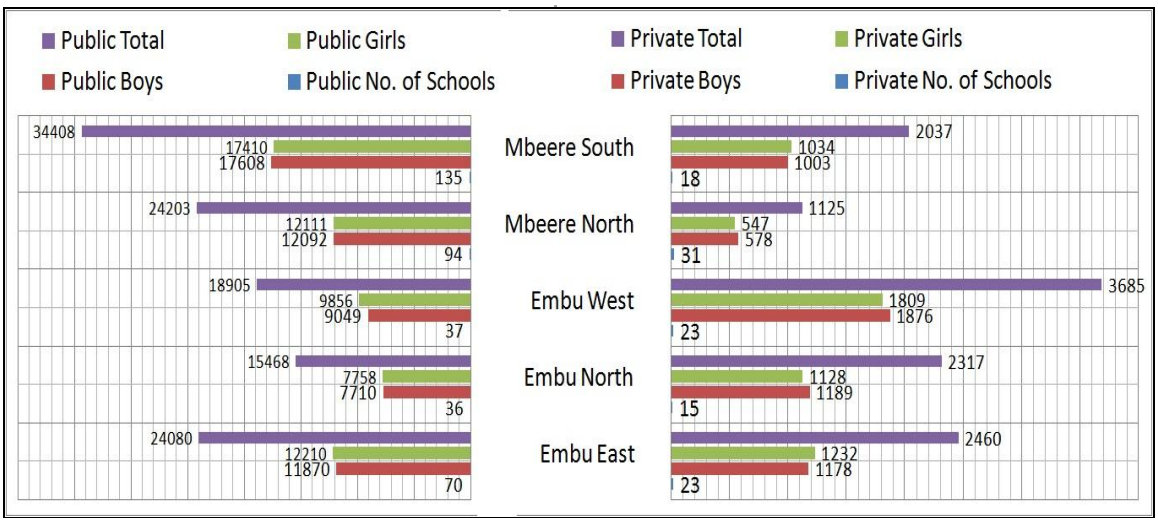
There are total of 371 public and 210 ECDE centres in the county. A total of 13,975 pupils, 7,261 of whom are boys and 6,714 are girls, attend public ECDE centres while a total of 5,810, of whom 2,907 are boys and 2,903 are girls attend private ECDE centres. Graph .....shows the number of ECDE centres by Sub-county.



Source: County Education Office

Primary Schools

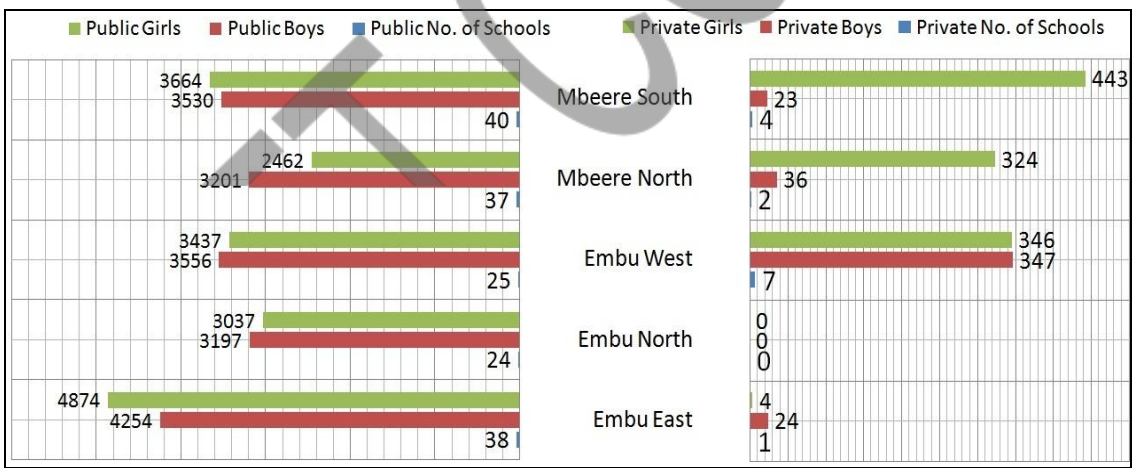
There are a total of 372 public and 110 private primary schools in the county. Graph ..... shows the number of primary schools by Sub-county.



Source: County Education Office

Secondary Schools

There are total of 163 public and 13 secondary schools in the county. A total of 15,494 students, 17,738 of whom are male and 17,474 are female, attend public secondary schools while a total of 1,519, of whom 1,113 are male and 406 are female attend private secondary schools. Graph .....shows the number of secondary schools by Sub-county.



Source: County Education Office

Tertiary Institutions

Institution type	Name	Location
Chartered public universities (constituent colleges and campuses)	Embu university college	Kangaru
	Nairobi university	Embu town
	Kenyatta university	Embu town
Chartered private universities	Kenya Anglican University	Kanyuambora
Private middle level commercial colleges	Embu College	Embu town
	Achievers	Embu town
	Kenya Institute of Management	Embu town
	Interglobal	Embu town
Teacher training colleges	Kigari	Manyatta
	Mary Immaculate	Kawanjara
	St. Augustine	Ishiara
Government Middle Level Training Institutes	Rwika Technical Institute	Rwika
	Kenya School of Government	Kangaru
	Kenya Medical Training College	Embu town

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Youth polytechnics	Kangaru	Kangaru
	Ena	Ena
	Kathunguri	
	Tenri	
	Siakago	

Special institutions

1.6.5 Energy Access

Embu County is a major stakeholder in the energy sector nationally. It is host to the regionally famous seven-folk project which has an installed capacity of 543.2 MW, placing its contribution to the national installed H.E.P capacity at 80.2 percent *(https://energypedia.info/wiki/Hydropower_Stations_in_Kenya)*. The production capacities for the various stations are as given below:

POWER STATION	PRODUCTION
Masinga dam	40 MW
Kamburu	93. MW
Kindaruma	225 MW
Gitaru	72 MW
Kiambere	144 MW

Source: https://energypedia.info/wiki/Hydropower_Stations_in_Kenya

In contrast to this rich energy endowment, only 21.2 per cent of households in Runyenjes and Manyatta constituencies are connected to electricity while a mere 4.9 per cent in Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies are connected to electricity.

The main source of energy is fire wood (80.4 per cent) while electricity coverage is more confined to urban areas as compared to rural areas. Many trading centres have not been connected to the national grid although the rural electrification programme is reversing this scenario. The other major beneficiaries of rural electrification are public institutions such as schools and health facilities. The majority of residents use paraffin as the main source of lighting. The traditional stone fire is the most prevalent cooking appliance used by the county population.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The major urban centres include Embu, Siakago and Runyenjes which host markets for agricultural farm produce. There are also about 33 smaller towns and trading centres which also continue to provide a ready market for some of the agricultural produce.

According to the physical planning department, the existing designated urban centres are as tabulated below:

Principal Town	Embu
Urban centres	Runyenjes Siakago

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Rural Centres

- Manyatta (Kairuri)
- Ishiara
- Kiritiri

Market centres

- Kiamuringa
- Muconoke
- Kanja
- Mukuuri
- Kyeni
- Mufu
- Karingari (nembure)
- Kianjokoma
- Kevote
- Ena (kangethia)
- Kathanjure
- Karurumo
- Mbuvori
- Kanyuambora
- Gachoka
- Karaba
- Kibugu
- Kanja
- Mukuuri
- Kyeni

Local Centres

- Gikuuri
- Kathunjuri
- Kigumo
- Kangunu (Gichiche)
- Ugweri
- Kerie
- Kiambere
- Mavuria
- Ngandure
- Kithimu
- Riakanau
- Makutano
- Kanguru

1.6.7 Housing Types

As recorded in the 2009 census report, 121,230 households in Embu County use corrugated iron sheets for roofing, while 4690 households use grass, Makuti tin and mud for roofing. 50,114 households use building stones, bricks or blocks while 74,614 households use wood, a combination of mud and wood or a combination of mud and cement for walling. 3091 households either use tin, grass and reeds and corrugated iron sheets for walling.

******photographs

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1.6.8 Dams

The County shares Masinga, Kamburu, Gitaru and Kindaruma dams with Machakos County and Kiambere dam with Kitui County. The dams are mainly used for generation of H.E.P. and are therefore managed by KenGen except Masinga Dam which is managed by TARDA. Masinga Dam is minimally used for small scale irrigation. Water sporting is also minimally evident in Masinga Dam. Small scale fishing is practised in the dams.

There are also water pans in the county such as Mugwanjogu, Cieria, Iviuva and Kaaria. Water from these water pans is manly used for domestic purposes.

1.6.9 Health Institutions

The county has 157 health institutions according to the Ministry of Health. Embu West sub – county has the highest number of health institutions at 45, followed by Embu East, Mbeere South, Embu North and Mbeere North at 37, 31, 25, and 19 respectively as shown in table .....below.

SUB COUNTY	PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATE HEALTH INSTITUTIONS					TOTAL INSTNS	BEDS
	D	DH	PGH	HC	BT	SD	OH	MC	NH	MH	VCT		
EMBU EAST	20	1		3		1	1	10	1			37	263
EMBU NORTH	13			3				9				25	51
EMBU WEST	14		1	2	1		3	20	2	1	1	45	727
MBEERE NORTH	13	1		1		1		3				19	113

MBEERE SOUTH	**21**			**4**				**6**				**31**	**30**
TOTALS	**81**	**2**	**1**	**13**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**48**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**157**	**1184**

KEY

D	Dispensary	**OH**	Other Hospital
DH	District Hospital	**MC**	Medical Centre
PGH	Provincial General Hospital	**NH**	Nursing Home
HC	Health Centre	**MH**	Maternity Home
BT	Blood Transfusion Centre	**VCT**	Voluntary Counselling & Testing Centre
SD	Sub-District Hospital		

Source: www.ehealth.or.ke/facilities

Herbal facilities

There a number of herbal facilities in the county. These are run by individual owners at the shopping centers around their homes. They form about 10% of the herbalist population. About 80% of the herbalists are running home clinics. Another 10% operate mobile clinics where they carry their products in briefcases. Products from the herbalists include powder form of ground medicinal roots, barks, leaves, capsules, soaps and creams.

1.7 Land and Land Use

The County is characterised by a predominantly rural settlement pattern. There is a concentration of people along the major permanent water sources such as rivers and dams where irrigation, farming and fishing are carried out. The settlement pattern is also influenced by social economic activities, rain and soil fertility. The lower parts, covering areas which receive less rainfall have a more scattered settlement pattern compared to the upper parts which receive more rainfall.

The county has three major urban centres, namely Embu Siakago and Runyenjes towns. There are also major market centres like Ishiara, Karaba, Kiritiri, Gachoka, and Kianjokoma. These areas have relatively better developed infrastructure and therefore have good potential for business enterprises. The distribution of the main land uses are as shown in figure.....

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Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern in the county is influenced by socio-economic activities, soil fertility and rainfall distribution and reliability. The lower parts covering areas which receive less rainfall have a more sparse settlement pattern compared to the upper parts which receives more rainfall. The majority of rural population is found in the high potential areas of Manyatta and Runyenjes. Existing urban settlements continue to expand as new ones also emerge especially along major roads such as the Embu-Meru highway, Kiritiri - Embu road, Embu - Siakago – Kiritiri road and Embu – Ishiara road. There has been recent rise in people living in slums especially in Embu town. Challenges in urban settlements include poor housing, deteriorating environment, unemployment, insecurity and poor infrastructure and services.

Status of planning of urban settlements

Name of Centre	**Type of Plan**	**Status**	**Remarks**
Embu town	Structure plan	Not approved	Long approval processes delayed the approval
Ishiara centre	Local Physical Development Plan	Not approved	Long approval processes delayed the approval
Rwika Centre	Zoning Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements

Muchonoke	Zoning Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements
Runyenjes	Zoning Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements
Kanja	Zoning plan	Not approved	To meet PPA requirements
Kianjokoma	Local Physical Development Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements
Kathanjuri	Local Physical Development Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements
Kamumu	Local Physical Development Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements
Karurumo	Local Physical Development Plan	Awaiting approval	To meet PPA requirements

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The county is characterised by a predominantly rural settlement pattern. The average farm size for small scale farming is 0.8 ha. The rising population in the county especially in the high agricultural productive areas has continued to exert pressure on land and other natural resources which will lead to smaller acreages in the near future. The settlement pattern in the county is influenced by social economic activities, rainfall and soil fertility. Table ----- shows the mean land holding size by Sub-county.

Sub-County /District	Population (2009 census)	Farm Families (No.)	Avg. Farm Size (Ha)	Large Scale Farmers (no.)	Small Scale Farmers (no.)	(MOA) Staff: Farmer Ratio
Embu West	105,189	17238	0.53	12	17226	1:600
Embu North	73,841	17218	0.8	0	17218	1:861
Embu East	117,962	30,000	1.2	2	30,000	1:670
Mbeere North	86,186	15,680	4	25	17,225	1:650
Mbeere South	130,185	25,251	2.6	0	25,251	1:600
Total	**513,363**	**105,387**	**-**	**39**	**106,920**	**-**

1.7.2 Percentage of Land Owners with Title Deeds

According to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (2005/06), 46.4% of the poor population in Manyatta and Runyenjes consituencies have title deeds for their land while 20.8% of the poor population are not in possession of title deeds. The remaining 32.8 % of the poor population do not own land. In Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies, 10.2% of the poor population have title deeds for their parcels of land while 47.6% of the poor population do not have title deeds for their land. The remaining 42.2% do not own land.

The same survey indicates that 35.9 % of the non-poor in Manyatta and Runyenjes constituencies have title deeds for their land while 31.2 % do not have title deeds for their parcels of land. The remaining 33.0% of the non-poor population do not have land. In Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies, 22.3% of the non-poor population have title deeds while 33.6% of the non-poor do not have title deeds. The remaining 44.1% of the non-poor do not own land as shown in table.....

	POOR				**NON-POOR**			
CONSITUENCIES	Owners With Title	Owners With no Title	Neither Owner nor Title Owner	No. Of Parcels	Owners With Title	Owners With no Title	Neither Owner nor Title Owner	Owners With Title
Manyatta & Runyenjes	46.4%	20.8%	32.8%	27,734	35.9%	31.1%	33.0%	58,599
Mbeere North & Mbeere South	10.2%	47.6 %	42.2%	21,240	22.3%	33.6%	44.1%	28,117

Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (2008)

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

According to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (2005/06), 32.8% of the poor population in Runyenjes and Manyatta constituencies do not own land, while 42.2% of the poor population in Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies do not own land.

Among the non-poor, 33.0% in Runyenjes and Manyatta constituencies do not have land, while 44.1% of the non-poor in Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies do not own land.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

The cooperative movement is strong in the upper parts of the county especially in Manyatta and Runyenjes constituencies. Most of the active co-operative societies are involved in the management and marketing of tea and coffee. On the lower parts of the

county there are no marketing cooperative societies but there are a number of savings and credit societies.

********list of cooperative societies and SACCOs and their areas of specialization and membership

1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

A number of NGOs operate in the county especially in Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies. They include Redcross, Care International, ActionAid, Catholic Dioceses of Embu (DOE) and APHIA Plus. The driving force for the NGOs operating in the lower parts of the county is the high poverty levels experienced in these areas.

*******list of NGO, areas they have programs and their activities

*******tabulate NGOs by target sectors

1.8.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

The emergence of credit facilities targeting groups has seen an upsurge in self-help group registration in the county since there is no collateral required to acquire loans. Youth groups have enabled youths in the county to access the Youth Enterprise Funds while women groups have enabled women to access Women Enterprise Fund.

********list and tabulate self-help, women and youth groups and their activities by target sectors

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

Majority of the population in the county derive their livelihood from crop farming and livestock keeping, which accounts for approximately 83 per cent of the County population.

1.9.1 Main Crops Produced

The major crops produced in Embu County are shown in table....and.... According to the Department of Agriculture In the short rains 2012/2013 the major food crops recorded an increase in acreage and yields due to favourable weather. The amount of maize produced is enough to feed the county for the next six months.

Food Crop	HA	Production (Tons)	Value (Ksh)	HA	Production (Tons)	Value (Ksh)

	Previous Yr (2011/12)	Previous Yr (2011/12) in '000'	Previous (2011/12) in '000'	Current 2012/13	Current 2012/13 in '000'	Current Yr(2012/13) in '000'
Maize	28,310	25,228	756840	30,920	33,393	1,001,799
Sorghum	1423	1285.5	51420	1,535	1,381	27,620
Pearl millet	1,230	1014	35499	1,295	1,058	35,622
Beans	20,190	14542	872520	22,105	15,473	928,380
Cow peas	2,590	1399	69950	2,620	1,572	34,320
Green grams	860	464	32480	875	473	37,840
Sweet potatoes	540	800	28,000	620	870	30,450
Cassava	960	1,428	34,618	1,225	1,776	42,624
Irish potatoes	2560	5114	102,280	2,565	5,294	104,310
Total	**71,740**	**51,274.5**	**1,983,607**	**63,760**	**61,290**	**2,242,965**

Source: County Agriculture Office

Major Industrial Crops Production

Industrial Crop	**Ha**	**Production (Tons)**	**Value (Ksh) 2011/12**	**HA**	**Productin (Tons)**	**Value (Ksh000)**
	Previous Yr (2011/12)	Previous Yr (2011/12)	Previous Yr (2011/12)	Current 2012/13	Current 2012/13	Current 2012/13
Cotton	840	668.5	23397.5	720	576	20,160
Coffee	1,720	16772	1,090,180	1,723	16,804	1,260,094
Tea	3,820	30,573	1,681,515	3,825	33,630	1,849,650
Macadamia	721	2311	2,332,000	726	2660	1,446,501
TOTAL	**7101**	**50324.5**	**5127092.5**	**6994**	**53670**	**4,576,405**

Source: County Agriculture Office

Cotton registered a decline in production due to reduced prices while coffee and tea have recorded in increase in production due to improved weather. Earnings from macadamia were lower than the previous year due to lower prices.

Major Horticultural Crops

Horticultural Crop	Ha Previous yr 2011/12	Production (Tons) 2011/12	Value(Ksh) in 000 2011/12	Ha 2012/13	Production (Tons) 2012/13	Value (Ksh) in 000 2012/13
Grafted mango	3,120	24,396	14,637	3,144	32,535	85,692
Local mangoes	116	1,624	4,220	116	1,615	4,106
Bananas	4,198	13,210	954	4379	11,294	833
Passion fruits	110	1,307	9,751	121	2,247.5	7,585

Avocadoes	372	3130	38.55	421	7,463	59.29
Kales	150	665.2	15.64	514	1,787	31.68
Tomatoes	1681.5	1534	51.455	2236	3974	100.84
Carrots	91	125	1.87	192	147.7	2.54
Butternuts	89.5	211.5	2.78	118	423	5.72
Watermelons	126	1522	13.175	163.5	1972	37.088
Irish Potatoes	498	4625	69.375	571	5139	73.25
Total	10,552	52,349.7	29,755	11,975	68,597	98,526

Source: County Agriculture Office

Avocadoes, kales, passion, watermelons and tomatoes recorded a significant increase in production while others showed a slight fluctuation.

1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total acreage under food crops is about 63,760Ha while the total acreage under cash crops of 18,869 Ha. The county heavily relies on agriculture as the source of livelihood for its people and also as the main economic activity.

1.9.3 Main Storage Facilities

Most of the households use the traditional cribs, improved granary and stores to store their cereals. This rudimentary method of food storage has led to several cases of aflatoxin reported in the county. This has led to post-harvest losses of farm produce. There are National Cereals and Produce Board stores at Majimbo in Embu town, Ishiara market and Siakago town (Under-construction).

*******capacities of existing storage facilities

*******capture proposed/upcoming storage facilities

1.9.4 Main Livestock Breeds

Livestock farming is gaining popularity with the revival of milk cooperatives and investment by private sector on milk processing plants. Dairy farming is concentrated in the upper parts of the county while in the lower parts indigenous breeds are reared. The main types of animals reared include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Rabbit rearing has also become an attractive venture to the farmers.

The main types of livestock kept as shown in table..... include zebu cattle, the East African Goat, red Maasai sheep, indigeneous chicken, donkeys, dairy cattle, dairy goats, chicken (layers and broilers), pigs and rabbits.

Livestock Type	Manyatta and Runyenjes consituencies	Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies

Cattle	67,052	83,648
Sheep	20, 716	26,834
Goats	54,116	166,679
Camels	2	11
Donkeys	579	7,234
Pigs	5,021	1,347
Indigenous chicken	234,489	202,410
Commercial chicken	53,217	14,675
Beehives	26,972	74,004

Source: KNBS 2009 Population and Housing Census

1.9.6 Main Fishing Activities

The main types of fish in the county include; trout, tilapia, mud fish and cat fish which are available mostly in the hydroelectric dams. The government through the Economic Stimulus Programme has constructed 200 fish ponds in each of the four constituencies and the fish harvest is usually sold locally. The Ministry of Fisheries Development has not only undertaken farmer training and supervised the construction of fish ponds but also supplied 200kg of fish feed and 1000 fish fingerlings per pond to the farmers.

1.9.7. Bee keeping

Most bee keeping activities are practised in Mbeere North and Mbeere South constituencies where there are 74,004 beehives while in Manyatta and Runyenjes constituencies, there are 26,972 beehives. Most bee keepers in Mbeere North and Mbeere South areas use traditional methods while most in Manyatta and Runyenjes constituencies apply modern methods of bee farming.

1.10 Forestry and Agro Forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The county has gazetted and non-gazetted forests. Mt. Kenya forest is the only gazetted forest in the county. It is an expansive mountainous forest that traverses a number of counties. The county has only one gazetted and four non gazetted forests which are Kiang'ombe, Kirimiri, Kianjiru and Kiambere with a total of 3,751ha.

******list of gazzeted and non-gazetted forests and their areas
******map all the gazetted and non-gazetted forests in the county
*******obtain data on number of trees planted in the forests

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1.10.2 Main Forest Products

The main forest products include timber, poles, firewood, carvings, charcoal, posts, seedlings and honey. The high dependency on firewood and charcoal may result to depletion of forest cover in the county which is also aggravated by increased land subdivision.

******obtain data of number of trees harvested in the forests

1.10.3. Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Agro-forestry increases soil organic matter and available nutrients thus increasing farm productivity levels. The incorporation of fertilizer trees in the farms by planting fast growing leguminous trees, using leaf biomass as green manure and using nitrogen fixing trees has provided necessary nutrients to food crops in the county. The *calliandra* tree is being planted on steep eroded slopes to provide stability and prevent landslides. The tree also builds soil fertility as it fixes nitrogen. The tree is also being used as stake for climbing beans and tomatoes.

*****Areas where the tree is being planted

*****figures on agroforestry indicating areas of agroforestry projects, types of trees, and their use

The increase in the number of trees planted has greatly influenced a number of farmers to engage in beekeeping activities to obtain the much valued honey products. Farmers have been trained on improved farming practices through farmer field extensions, seed bulking of drought tolerant crops and soil fertility improvement practices. The promotion of kitchen garden establishments and promotion of tree crops continue to provide an extra income for households.

A total of 24.98 km of river banks have been protected to control siltation into the rivers. Hilltops have also been rehabilitated through tree planting. Communities as custodians of water resources have formed Water Resources Users Associations (WRUA's) which have been actively involved in planning, management and decision-making in the conservation of riverbanks.

The conservation of water catchment areas has increased the development of irrigation schemes which have increased food production for consumption and for sale outside the county. Integration of tree planting in farms has decreased the number of farmers who are dependent on a single staple crop. This diversity of plants has provided multiple harvests at different times of the year. The demand for tree seedlings has continued to increase and has benefited a number of individuals and groups as a result of sale of tree seedlings from their tree nurseries.

Trees planted in the county have helped to control soil erosion, improved water infiltration, provided land cover and acted as windbreaks. Environmental conservation and rehabilitation in the areas adjacent to rivers has greatly controlled siltation into the rivers. The rivers that flow through the county emanate from Mt. Kenya forest which is a huge water catchment area. There are a number of dams on the lower side of the county for hydroelectric generation which serves 70 per cent of the country with electricity.

The production of timber, poles, and fuel wood for both home consumption and sale has greatly increased. The tea factories that use fuel wood for tea processing have also planted more trees to cater for the cut trees. A number of fruit trees do very well in the county. The growing of trees such as mangoes, avocados, passion fruits and watermelons has improved the nutrition of the people in the county. This needs to be stepped up by providing water for irrigation to increase production.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The main contributors to environmental degradation in the county include deforestation especially in farming areas, logging in Mount Kenya forest and wet land encroachment especially near major waterways in the county. In addition, the practice of farming on hilly areas has also resulted to soil erosion which adversely affects the environment. Sand harvesting and extraction of other building materials also continues to degrade the environment.

******list major quarries and sand harvesting sites in the county

******capture settlement as a source of degradation

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The major effects of environmental degradation include soil erosion which also contributes to loss of soil fertility, drying of rivers due to encroachment on river banks and wet land areas and wildlife migration to other areas due to deforestation. The areas where quarrying activities are being undertaken are also more prone to soil erosion.

******capture biodiversity loss

******identify potential areas of landslide threats

******identify specific hotspots/areas

******capture food security

1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County.

Climate change is felt all over the world and continues to affect weather patterns in different regions. The county experiences its share of climatic change through increased periods of drought, erratic weather patterns and increased temperatures especially on the lower sides of the county.

****** change and reduction in rainfall patterns and temperatures

******table/graph showing the variation of rainfall

******list major droughts that have hit the county
****** drought and total crop failure

1.11.4 Existing Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

The major measures being undertaken towards climate change mitigation include; afforestation, improved farming methods, soil conservation and reclamation of wet lands through conservation of both riparian and water catchment areas. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development empowers local communities to take charge of their development according to their felt needs through strengthening the capacity of Community Based Organizations (CBOs). These activities include; formation of Focal Development Area (FDA) committees, formation of River Users and Water Users Associations (RUA'S and WUA'S), support and implementation of innovative community initiatives and organizing tailor made training/short courses for key stakeholders.

******data on climatechange mitigation activities (UTaNRMP/NGOs)
******data on areas where RUAs and WUAs are active
******capture physical location of all climate change mitigation activities

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

According to the County Mines and Geological Department, no detailed Mineral Exploration has been conducted in the county, but there are quite a number of small scale mining activities going on.

Key minerals in the county are shown in table .....

KEY MINERALS	LOCATION
Beryl Aquamarine	Mbeere, Irira, Kiambeere and Tharawa
Corundum Sapphire	Mbeere, Kiambeere and Tharawa
Blue Sapphire	Mwea National park
Corundum Garnet	Mbeere and Ishiara
Topaz	Mbeere

Source: County Mines and Geological Department

Industrial minerals in small deposits have also been recorded in the county as shown in table .....

INDUSTRIAL MINERAL	LOCATION
Granite (Dimension Stone)	Musonoke
Iron Ore Deposits	Kianjiru hill
Cobalt Tantalite	Kiambeere and Kirii
Copper Ore	Ngirii
Felspar	Kiangobe, Kianjiru and Kiambeere

Galena	Kiritiei Kamangu hill
Graphite	Thabo hill Ishiara
Quartz	Kiambeere
Micas	Kiang'ombe, Kianjiru and Kiambeere

Source: County Mines and Geological Department

Common minerals are also evident in the county as shown in table.....

COMMON MINERAL	LOCATION
Sand (weathering of metamorphic rocks)	All rivers in Mbeere and Ishiara
Building stones (grey and pink tuff)	Ngaduri, Munyori and Siakago
Ballast rocks (Phonolite and basalts)	Embu(Karurina) and along Embu to Kathageri road

Source: County Mines and Geological Department

1.12.2 Mining Potentials

The county borders Tharaka-Nithi which has deposits of iron ore and Kitui County which has deposits of coal. By the position of the county it is clear that the Mui basin cuts the Kitui County and the iron ore belt of Tharaka-Nithi could be spreading through Mbeere part of the county. Adequate geological exploration should be undertaken to establish the existence of minerals. Furthermore, the stone quarrying and gravel crashing activities undertaken in small scale can be up-scaled given the large amount of rocks in the country.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions

Tourism is a key sub-sector that has a high potential in the county for both local and international tourists. Some of the available sites include caves, waterfalls and rocky hills for rock climbers. Tourists visiting Embu County will also be able to engage in rock climbing at the Karue hill that towers along the Embu-Meru highway.

The county is also a gateway to Mt. Kenya which, if aggressively marketed can bring huge incomes to the county. The county is also a host to a number of hydro-electric power dams which are a source of tourist attraction for both local and international tourists. Wildlife is also a significant source of attraction for tourists.

Two national parks namely; Mwea and Mt Kenya that are managed by KWS have great potential for the tourism industry in the county. Mwea game reserve is home to species such as the Elephant, lesser kudu, Nile crocodile, hippo, giraffe, Burchell's zebra, buffalo, leopard, grey duiker, black-backed jackal, bushbuck, waterbuck, olive baboon, sykes' monkey, serval cat, spotted hyena, warthog, rock hyrax, bush pig, impala and hartebeest. Rare animals like; Stripped ground squirrel, Genet cat and Black backed

jackal yellow baboons. Over 200 species of birds are also to be found in the reserve which is renowned for its water birds and waders. Mwea game reserve is the only protected area in which the globally threatened and Kenya-endemic Hinde's babbler is known to occur. The reserve also shelters two other rare species; Pel's fishing owl and the white-backed night heron.

In Mt. Kenya National Park, wildlife species include Elephants, tree hyrax, white tailed mongoose, suni, black fronted duiker, mole rat, bushbucks, water buck and Elands. Animas rarely seen include leopard, bongo, giant forest hog and rhino. Over 130 bird species are also available in the National park.

Other potential tourist attractions include the Nthenge Njeru waterfalls near Kirimiri. A trip to Mwenendega and the Mbui Njeru waterfalls can be an exciting experience. There are caves near these waterfalls and others inside Kirimiri forest hill which are historically significant as they served as the hideouts for Mau Mau freedom fighters.

The Mwea National Reserve which is located within the lower parts of Embu County at a distance of about 200km from Nairobi. It is a major attraction site for wild game viewing boat rides at Kamburu dam, hippo point, rare birds watching and a walking circuit. Its ecosystem comprises of small hills with bushy vegetation and scattered bushes of acacia and baobab. It is also the meeting point of rivers Tana and Thiba, Kamburu and Masinga hydro-electric dams, which harbor variety of biodiversity.

Photos

1.13.2 Heritage Sites/ Monuments

Table ……shows the heritage sites in the county by constituency.

NAME OF SITE/ MONUMENT	CONSTITUENCY	IMPORTANCE
Nthengenjeru, Nthungu falls/caves	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism electricity generation
Gaturumbari 3 in 1 at 50m interim	Manyatta	Eco-tourism
Ngunguri falls	Manyatta	Eco-Tourism
Itiriri falls	Manyatta	Eco-Tourism
Ndunda	Manyatta	Eco-Tourism
Kanja Ena River	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism
Ngirimari	Runyenjes	Eco- Tourism
Gitwa (Kwaandu a Karuu)	Runyenjes	Eco- Tourism
Thuci falls	Runyenjes	Eco- Tourism

Thatha water POPI	Runyenjes	Agro- Tourism Eco- Tourism

Source: County Cultural Office

1.13.3 Mountain /hills/sacred places/ shrines

The county is host to a number of shrines, sacred places, hills and mountains that are culturally reverenced by the Aembu and Ambeere people.

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	IMPORTANCE
MT. Kenya	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism
Karue hills	Runyenjes/Manyatta	Eco-tourism Sacred place
Kianamu Gititu kia Namu shrine		Sacred place Eco-Tourism cultural tourism
Muuri wa Ngure shrine	Runyenjes	Cultural Tourism Eco-Tourism
Gakwegori shrine	Runyenjes	Cultural tourism Eco-Tourism
Kairungu shrine	Manyatta	Cultural tourism Eco-Tourism
Kianjiru hills	Mbeere South	Eco-Tourism
Kiang'ombe hills	Mbeere North	Eco-Tourism Cultural /Tourism
Maranga hills shrine	Runyenjes	Eco-tourism Cultural tourism
Mwenendega shrine	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism Cultural tourism
Gitare Iiri shrine	Runyenjes	Cultural Tourism Eco-tourism
ga-jata shrine	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism Cultural tourism
Kirimiri hill/ shrine	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism Cultural tourism
thiga ria Kaguma shrine	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism
Rock –Riethiga Kithimu	Manyatta	Eco-tourism
Rocks Gitare/Kirwara road	Runyenjes	Eco-tourism
Rock Mukuuri Kathanda feeder oad		Eco-tourism Cultural tourism

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Urumanthi Rupingazi river	Manyatta	Eco-Tourism
Ena river Urumanthi Gitare KanJa oad	Runyenjes	Ecotourism
Rukuriri/Irirari road Thuci ributary	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism

Source: County Cultural Office

1.13.4 Caves

There are a number of culturally important caves in the county as indicated in table …..

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	IMPORTANCE
Irangi cave	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism Cultural tourism
Kirimiri (4) caves	Runyenjes	Eco-Tourism Cultural tourism
Maranga cave	Runyenjes	Eco-tourism Cultural tourism
Ngurunga ya Karue	Runyenjes	Eco-tourism
Kivunguro cave	Manyatta	Eco-tourism

Source: County Cultural Office

1.13.5 Cultural diversity

The county is endowed with rich and diverse cultures that can attract tourists, the famous authentic drummers (ngutha) dance unique are to the county and can attract tourists into the county. Other cultural resources such as art works, crafts, culinary offer a tourist attraction in the county.

1.13.6 Main Wildlife

There are a variety of wildlife species such as elephants, buffalos, lions, bush bulks, baboons, columbus monkeys and numerous species of birds. Hippos and crocodiles can also be found on the dams and rivers that traverse the national reserve.

1.13.7 Tourist Class Hotels

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The Embu town has many hotels offering a range of accommodation from luxurious to budget bed and breakfast. Hotels in Embu such as Izaak Walton, Country View hotel, Panesic Hotel and the Kryptonite Hotel have modern conferencing facilities.

1.14 Industry

There are no major manufacturing or processing industries in the county. However there are small industries for value addition such as for yoghurt, maize four and animal feeds. The *Jua Kali* industry is relatively vibrant although a lot of resources are required to develop it.

*******List of industries and their location
*******List of jua kali associations, their location and activities

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.15.1 Wage Earners

The number of wage earners in the county is very low, standing at 60,840 people. This represents 11.2 per cent of the total number of people employed in the county. In order to increase the number and bring more income the county needs to direct investment in establishment of industries/manufacturing firms/companies. The county has high potential for Agro industries which can go a long way in increasing employment opportunities.

*****Obtain data on wage earners employment rates

*****recast the paragraph as per correct figures

1.15.2 Self-employed

Self-employment is relatively low. The self-employment rate in the urban setting is 7.5 per cent of the total population while it stands at 10.2 in the rural areas. Those in urban areas engage in small businesses as well as retail and wholesale businesses. The *jua kali* sector also contributes significantly to self-employment in urban and market centres. In rural areas the engagement is mainly in cash crop farming including tea, coffee, *miraa* and dairy farming.
*****Obtain data on self employment rates (statistics office)

*****recast the paragraph as per correct figures

1.15.3 Labour Force

The majority of the labour force is engaged directly or indirectly in farming. There is need to identify development strategies that will lead to establishment of small-scale industries and other income-generating activities. This will absorb the labour force and

enhance household incomes by offering diversity in the households' source of income composition.
********compute labour force from population data
********compute literate and semi-literate working population

1.15.4 Unemployment Levels

The unemployment rate measures the number of people actively searching for jobs as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployment rate in the county increased from 12.70 per cent in 2006 to 40 per cent in 2011.(source) It is estimated that 64 percent of the unemployed in the county are the youth. The major causes of unemployment in the county are rural to urban migration, school dropout cases, low economic growth, and high expectations from employers and lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth. This can be addressed through promoting the Juakali centres, cottage industries development and increasing youth friendly credit facilities.

*****Obtain data on unemployment rates (statistics office)

*****Recast the paragraph to reflect correct information from statistics office

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

Provision of clean and safe water for domestic use and irrigation is important in the county. The county is served by six major rivers; Thuci, Tana, Kii, Rupingazi, Thiba and Ena. The county also shares some major dams, which generate hydroelectric power for the country. These dams include Kiambere, Gitaru, Kindaruma and Masinga all of which are situated along the Tana River. The quality of water in the county is good in the upper region where all the rivers originate.
****obtain data on water quality (Ministry of water, EWASCO, , WARMA and NEMA)
****recast statement to conform to correct data
****capture underground water

1.16.2 Water Service Providers

There is a number of water service providers in the county which include; EWASCO, Itabua-Muthatari, Kithimu-Kithegi and Ngandori-Nginda. These water supply schemes supply water to large areas in the County, especially Embu town, Runyenjes area and the larger Mbeere area.
*******List of all water providers in the county (water engineer, TWSB)
*******design capacity of infrastructure
*******number of household covered
*******maps of various water reticulation infrastructure

*******list of providers of water for irrigation

1.16.3 Water Sources

The main sources of drinking water in the county include rivers, piped water, wells and boreholes. The County is served by six major rivers; Thuci, Tana, Kii, Rupingazi, Thiba and Ena. All these major rivers originate from Mt. Kenya forest. In the upper part, 30.1 per cent of the population get water from rivers, 35.7 per cent from piped water and 21 per cent from dug well. In the lower parts 40.4 per cent get water from rivers, 8.2 per cent from piped water, 23.7 per cent from dug wells and 10.9 per cent from boreholes.

*****verify the statistics and recast accordingly (KNBS, Ministry of water)

1.16.4 Sanitation

Majority of the people in the county have safe sanitation because they use flush toilets and pit latrines. On average, 2.8 per cent in the county use flush toilets, 14.2 per cent use VIP pit latrines and 77.2 per cent use normal pit latrines. The flush toilets are mostly used by the urban dwellers while majority of the rural population use pit latrines.
*******obtain data on sanitation (KDHS)
*******capture sewerage treatment plants

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access

The county has a health infrastructure comprising of both public and private facilities. It is the host to Embu Provincial General Hospital and three district hospitals; Runyenjes, Siakago and Ishiara. There are also a large number of smaller health facilities across the county.

****Bed capacity
****Doctor:patient ratio
****Incinerators
****obtain classification of health facilities (ministry of health)

1.17.2 Morbidity

Malaria is the most prevalent disease in the county. However, diagnosed cases are on the decline especially with the continued fight against the disease through distribution of ITNs, environment management programmes and the spraying in mosquito prone areas. Other common diseases in the county include upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, skin infections, typhoid, amoeba and pneumonia.
*****clarify the above information (public health)

*****Recast the patagraph to reflect information gathered

1.17.3 Nutritional Status

Poor nutrition in the county has been reported in the form of under-weight children. Malnutrition cases are not many since the county is agriculturally productive except in the lower areas. In the health centres there is need for nutritionists to advise nursing mothers on the best diet from what is at their disposal.
*****clarify the above information (public health)
*****Recast the paragraph to reflect information gathered

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

More than 90 per cent of children below two years receive full vaccination (BCG, three doses of polio and measles) before reaching the age of 12 months. Tetanus toxoid injection is usually administered to mothers who have just given birth.
*****clarify the above information (ministry of health)
*****Recast the patagraph to reflect information gathered

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services

In the county, 57 per cent of contraceptives are provided by public health facilities while 36 per cent are supplied by private medical facilities, six per cent through other private sources (e.g. shops) and less than one per cent through the community based distribution systems.
*****clarify the above information (KNBS, Family planning Association, Provincial hospital, National council for population and development)
*****Recast the patagraph to reflect information gathered

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

Pre-school education in the county is not doing well. There are about 282 ECD centres with an enrolment of approximately 9,560 pupils. This represents 33.5 per cent of pre-school population in the county meaning that 66.5 per cent are out of school. The ECD classes are offered mostly in private schools which the majority of the people cannot afford due to poverty. ECD classes need to be introduced in all public primary schools and the fees should be subsidised.
*****where is the 66.5%? (ECDE officer)
*****map the ECDE centres

1.18.2 Primary Education

The county has 468 primary schools with an enrolment of 128,022 pupils while the teacher/pupil ratio is 1:34. The net primary school enrolment rate is 94 per cent. Of this, boys are 49.8 per cent while girls are 50.2 per cent of the total enrolment. The total population of primary school going age is 107,939 indicating that more children are

either enrolled earlier or later than the school going age. This is attributed to free primary schooling in the country or other children from other counties are enrolling in this county.

*******obtain teacher-student ratio figures for the various districts in the county (segregate private and public schools)

1.18.3 Secondary Education

There are 163 secondary schools in the county with a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:23. The total student population is 35,165 while that of teachers is 1,511. The net secondary school enrolment rate stands at 33 per cent.

******clarify the statistics and recast accordingly

*******obtain teacher-student ratio figures for the various districts in the county (segregate private and public schools)

1.18.4 Tertiary Education

There are two leading satellite public universities in the county namely, University of Nairobi and Kenyatta University. There are also privately owned colleges that are located in major towns. They include Kenya Institute of Management, Embu College and Achievers College that offers business and information technology courses. There are 11 youth polytechnics and 22 private non accredited colleges.

*********List of all tertiary institutions in the county, their capacity and enrolment)

********Obtain up to date information on tertiary institutions (MCE, PDE)

1.18.5 Net enrolment ratio

******capture enrolment ratio (boys to girls) for the county

1.18.6 Primary to secondary school transition

***** obtain data of primary to secondary transition ratio (boys to girls) from ministry of education

1.19 Irrigation and irrigation schemes

*****list and extent of all irrigation schemes and projects
*****design capacity of schemes/projects
*****map out irrigation schemes and projects
*****crops under irrigation

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CHAPTER TWO:
COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the County integrated development analysis. The chapter analyses the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

The County is highly endowed with abundant resources such as human capital and business opportunities. There are a number of efforts put in place to assist in poverty reduction in the County. A number of challenges continue hindering development:

i) Low Community Participation

The participation of the community at various stages of projects implementation has remained low which can be attributed to negative attitude and lack of information on the projects. This greatly affects implementation and ownership especially where community contribution is needed.

ii) Inadequate Resources

A number of sectors are inadequately funded and in some cases there is late disbursement of funds. Projects that receive little funding or are funded in multiple phases also experience delays in completion.

iii) Lack of Disaster Management Systems

The major disasters that frequently occur in the county are drought and famine. Drought in the county is persistent as rainfall is often either uncertain or inadequate to support agricultural and livestock development activities.

*****specify where rainfall is unreliable

iv) Poor Coordination

Lack of proper coordination between several devolved funds like LATF, CDF and Roads Levy fund continue to present difficulties due to duplication and overlaps of the project. Funds such as LATF have developed their own needs identification process i.e. LASDAP different from CDF and other funds. This has continued to impact negatively on effective resource utilisation and therefore low implementation levels of programmes and projects.

*****LATF no longer operational

*****coordination should capture other sources of funding

*****coordination to capture implementation

Infrastructure and Services
****electricity
****Water
*****roads
*****Cemeteries
*****Stadia/Recreation – embu sports club
****Waste disposal – solid and liquid
*****Health facilities

Lack of readily available land for development
Environmental degradation
****encroachment on riparian areas
****Excessive subdivision of land in environmentally sensitive areas
****poor agricultural practices
**** Loss of forest cover

Haphazard, unplanned and uncoordinated urban development

2.2 Cross Cutting Issues

There exist a number of cross-cutting issues affecting the rate of development in the county. These issues cut across all the sectors and therefore need concerted and focused efforts towards addressing them. There is need therefore to mainstream them into the respective county interventions while addressing the development needs. These issues include;

i) High Poverty Levels:

Poverty is a national issue cutting across age, gender, urban and rural populations. The Poverty levels in the County as per the 2005/2006 KIHBS are 41.8 per cent. Rising levels of poverty is the main cause of the increasing cases of child neglect, child labour, increasing school drop-out and crime rates. Poverty is the single most factor affecting development in a number of ways. The level of farm productivity depends on the investment in farm inputs. The poor are forced to use low technologies and low quality inputs. The exploitation of natural resources such as forests in search of wood fuel and eventual degradation of the environment mostly affects the poor.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Agriculturally productive soils Adequate water for irrigation due presence of rivers Tana, Thuci, Ena, Rupigazi, Kii and Thiba.	Poor road network to connect farm produce to markets.

Expansive land in Mbeere North and Mbeere South areas for mechanized agriculture. Presence of high value crops such as macadamia, tea and coffee in Manyatta and Runyenjes areas. Availability of tourist attraction sites such as Mwea game reserve, Mt. Kenya, Kiang'ombe hill, Karue hill, waterfalls as well as a rich and diverse cultural heritage A vibrant financial sector with institutions which avail credit to the population (example) Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty (example)	Lack of value addition industries for agricultural produce. Inadequate collateral to secure credit facilities; Lack of proper markets for agricultural produce. Inadequate water distribution infrastructure. Subsistence agriculture practiced by most farmers.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Kenya Vision 2030 projects and programs Increased development partner interest in the county development activities e.g. APHIA Kamili, Care Kenya, Action Aid. County revenue collection from rates, cess, levies and permits. Devolution of coordination, decision-making and management of resources as per the Constitution 2010. Devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF etc. Women Enterprise Fund; Youth Enterprise Fund;	HIV/AIDS pandemic; Overdependence on donor assistance; Insecurity Rising youth unemployment levels Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, and quarrying.

ii) High Unemployment levels

The county experiences high unemployment levels due to lack of local employment opportunities. Under-employment and low wages in the agricultural sector, which accounts for over 80 per cent of household incomes, renders a high percentage of the population unable to provide for their needs. Unemployment is greater among the youth who comprise a large percentage of the population. The absorption of the youth in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is minimal since most of them have formal education that places much emphasis on white-collar jobs thus compromising on the level of productivity in the sector.

******Recast the highlighted area to reflected true data

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Skilled manpower, Presence of Optic Fiber cable Agriculturally productive soils Presence of high value crops such as macadamia, tea and coffee in Manyatta and Runyenjes areas.	Inadequate collateral to secure credit facilities; Inadequate water resources; Inadequate training on technical jobs; Unavailability of value addition industries; Unsteady power supply.

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Availability of tourist attraction sites such as Mwea game reserve, Mt. Kenya, Kiang'ombe hill, Karue hill, waterfalls as well as a rich and diverse cultural heritage	
Opportunities	**Threats**
Kenya Vision 2030 projects and programs implementation; Increased government and development partner interest in the County development activities e.g. Care Kenya; Youth and Enterprise Fund;	HIV/AIDS pandemic; Overdependence on donor assistance; Drug abuse e.g. use of Miraa and illicit brews

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iii) HIV AND AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a challenge to all sectors. In the county, HIV/AIDS awareness is above 90 per cent. The most affected are the youth between 15 to 25 years hence, the strategy of addressing the pandemic should focus on this age group. The development process in the county has continued to suffer adversely due to the HIV and AIDS pandemic. The county has continued to receive support from many stakeholders with enormous resources devoted to the fight against the pandemic. Major players such as the Government of Kenya through NACC, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs have continued to play critical role in sustaining the war against the pandemic. This has contributed to tremendous gains in the reduction of the prevalence rate declining from 4.1 per cent in 2002 to 4.0 per cent in 2008 as per the KDHS 2008 which is lower than the national average of 5.6 per cent. This is mostly due to the high levels of awareness and high level of use of condom use as a means for preventing infections.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	**Weaknesses**
Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against the pandemic; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres.	Inadequate health facilities; High levels of HIV related stigma; Inadequate health personnel; Poor road network and means of communication. Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers;
Opportunities	**Threat**
Availability of a Global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Training of health personnel on management skills;	Inadequate resource allocation; Multi-drug resistance of certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; High rate of denial; Rising poverty levels.

Publicities/campaigns against the pandemic by the media.	

iv) **Disasters Management:**

There is a Disaster Management Committee which is the main body that is charged with the mandate to control, prevent and respond to events threatening the stability and sustainability of human and natural environment in the county. There is also Drought Management Office with active District Steering Groups in Mbeere North and Mbeere South areas. The Drought Management Office stays alert on issues of food security and disaster occurrence and takes precautionary measures to mitigate the effects. There is need to strengthen the capacity of the District Steering Groups and improve the existing disaster response systems to cope with emerging challenges especially in urban areas and lower parts of the county.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	**Weaknesses**
A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to disaster ; Availability of emergency kitty in CDF; Presence of active DSG; Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies e.g. Red Cross and St Johns Ambulance; Presence of District Disaster Management Committees; Presence of fire engines from Kenya power and Municipal Council of Embu.	Poor planning of urban settlements; Bad/impassable roads during rainy season; Depletion of forests through de-forestation; Inadequate emergency response units; Inadequate capacity of existing response units. Lack of a disaster preparedness system.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region; Increased development partner interest in ASAL development ; Value addition from livestock products.	Unpredictable natural disasters; High poverty levels and rising population; Low participation from private sector investment; Low Corporate Social Responsibility.

v) **Gender Inequality**

Gender imbalance poses a great challenge in the county. Few women own land and other resources that are crucial for production. Access to factors of production and credit is curtailed since majority of men in the county are the ones who own land which is the main factor of production and a requirement for collateral for accessing credit. In addition, participation of women in non-farm activities is low due to lack of capital to enable them start businesses. However, women continue to dominate the agriculture sector and are also involved in household chores. Nevertheless, participation and involvement of women in the development process has continued though at a slow pace. The establishment of Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) is changing women's lives by

providing accessible and affordable credit to support women start and expand their businesses. The fund is significant in addressing one of the challenges facing women in entrepreneurship development.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	**Weaknesses**
Increasing levels of awareness on importance of social sectors in development; Presence of more women in managerial positions; Improved access to education by the girl child; Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues; Presence of NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.	High dependence on donor assistance; Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums; Continued neglect of the boy-child; Non-participation of women in project cycle.
Opportunities	**Threat**
Women Enterprise Fund; Youth Enterprise Fund; Affirmative action (2/3 gender rule)	Entrenched negative cultural practices.

vi) **Environmental Management:**

Effective management of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources is fundamental to attaining Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals in the county. The achievement of MDG 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, MDG 4 on reducing child mortality, MDG 5 on combating major diseases, and MDG 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability are pegged on proper environmental management. The increased environmental management efforts by various stakeholders in the county have continued to ensure the environment is safeguarded. This has ensured that the living standards of the people in the area continue to improve in a clean and sustainable environment where natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.

Measures should be put in place to check on excessive sand harvesting and refilling of the quarry sites.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Sectors collaboration and partnerships; Presence of active District Environment Committees; Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues e.g. EMCA, 1999; *****info on county environment action plans - NEMA Conservation of the forest reserves and gazetted forest;	Limited staff ; Inadequate financial resources, facilities and equipment ; Low community responsiveness due to inadequate capacity; Destruction of water catchment areas; Low adherence to EIA requirements. Unclear description of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters;

Presence of stakeholders addressing environmental issues e.g. Climate Pal Ltd and UTaNRMP Cooperation from local leaders.	
Opportunities	**Threats**
Willingness for partnership and collaboration among stakeholders; Indigenous knowledge; Political goodwill;	High pollution of the environment; Global warming; Deforestation.

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Social challenges

i) Miraa farming

The emergence of *miraa* as a major farming activity in the recent years in the county is a blessing but a curse at the same time. It has no doubt improved the levels of income in the county especially in areas such as Ena and Gikuuri in Runyenjes, Kivwe in Manyatta, Muraru and Kanyariri in Mbeere South and Muchonoke, Cianyi, Kambaru, Gitiburi and Siakago in Mbeere North.

However, it poses a number of associated challenges such as family strife and breakages, high school dropout rate due to child labour, low education standards, early marriages, drug abuse and irresponsible sex behaviour in these and adjacent areas particularly among the youth. Transition rate from primary to secondary is low as school leavers opt to work in the *miraa* farms as opposed to joining secondary school. According to the National Council for Children Services (NCCS) report, 2013, 24 per cent of the children aged between 5 and 14 are involved in child labour in *miraa* growing parts of Embu County.

Illicit/Local brews

******obtain info on local brews from county commissioner's office

2.3 Analysis of Issues and Causes

The table below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding County functions.

County Issues, Causes, Development Objectives, and Strategies

MTEF Sector	Sub-sector	Link to national/ county functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agriculture	Crop husbandry;	Low Agriculture Productivity	Abandonment of traditional crops;	Increase agricultural productivity;	Increase total acreage under food crops by 10 % through	Improve on bulking to ensure quality seeds;

		Plant disease control;		Inadequate irrigation systems and Unreliable rainfall; High cost of input; Poor farming methods; Poor quality inputs; Rural-urban migration; Low prices for farm produce; Poor infrastructural development; Reduced effectiveness of extension services;	Ensure that the county attains food security status.	irrigation by 2017 ; Increase total acreage under cash crops by 10 % by the year 2017; ***Acreage of land already irrigated ***percentage of irrigatable land in the county ***check if there exists irrigation policy Promote farming and consumption of traditional food crops; Promote proper farming methods, crop management and increase acreage under irrigation farming;	Enhance value addition and processing industries; Revitalise extension services; Enhance collaboration with stakeholders; Encourage use of alternative inputs; Improve infrastructure and market access.
	Livestock development	Animal husbandry; Animal disease control;	Low livestock productivity	Poor infrastructural development; Reduced effectiveness of extension services; Lack of AI extension services; Unreliable rainfall; High cost of supplements; Inadequate market opportunities.	Increase livestock productivity;	Increase acreage under pasture by 33.3% by 2015; Re-introduce AI services to cover at least 40% of the County; Improve on livestock population by 5 % by 2015.	Promote livestock farming as a business; Encourage formation of CIGs; Improve infrastructure and market access; Revitalise extension services.
	Forestry and wildlife	Implementation of policies on natural resources and environmental	High rates of Environment Degradation	Poor farming methods; Poverty hence overdependence on wood fuel	To promote sustainable environment management and	Increase land under farm forestry by 15% by the year 2015.	Promote adoption of proper farming methods;

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		conservation, including soil and water conservation, and forestry.		Forest cover depletion;	reduce degradation.		Encourage agro-forestry to increase land under trees cover.
	Co-operative development and marketing	Trade development and regulation in markets and co-operative societies	High rates of Unemployment	Poor management of cooperatives; Inadequate skills; Inadequate self-employment opportunities and initiatives; Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills. Inadequate market; Middlemen exploitation;	Reduce unemployment levels.	Introduce Community empowerment programs to cover at least 70% of the county by 2015.	Promote agricultural enterprises, business initiatives and value addition; Empower the youth through skills and capacity transfer; Encourage local initiatives; Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management.
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	Tourism	Trade development and regulation of local tourism	Low Tourism exploitation	Unexploited tourism sites; Poor road network; Low tourism marketing; Inadequate tourism facilities.	Promote the county as the most preferred tourist destination.	Increase the number of tourists visiting the county by 30% by the year 2015	Improve infrastructure; Vigorous awareness campaign; Public - Private Partnership in exploitation of potential tourist destinations; Increase tourist facilities.
	Labour	Trade development and regulation	High rates of Unemployment	Inadequate skills; Low capacity of local industries and factories; Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills.	Reduce unemployment levels.	Introduce Community empowerment programs to cover at least 70% of the County; Improve the infrastructure of polytechnics.	Promote agricultural enterprises, business initiatives and value addition; Empower the youth through skills and capacity transfer; Encourage local initiatives; Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship

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							, leadership and management.
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Roads	County transport, including county roads and public land transport	Poor Road Network	Poor planning and road reserves encroachment; Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system; High levels of soil erosion; Hilly terrain.	Improve the County road network through maintenance to efficient and reliable levels.	Increase funding for development of road infrastructure by 40% by 2015; Increase capacity of available staff.	Create community awareness on drainage systems; Upgrading, maintenance and repair of roads and construction of bridges; Resurveying rural access roads; Grading and murraming of access roads; Enforce regulation to ensure non-encroachment; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance.
	Information and communication	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level	Poor ICT Infrastructure	Lack of modern ICT technologies;	Increase ICT coverage in the county	Ensure 40% ICT coverage in the county by 2015; Increase trained manpower in ICT by 30%.	Set up ICT training centres and colleges; Installation of Fibre Optic Cable connecting Centres within the County.
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	Environment and Mineral Resources	Implementation of policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation;	High rates of Environmental degradation	Poor farming methods; Poor liquid and solid waste-management; Unprotected water catchments, river banks and high rate of pollution.	To promote sustainable environment management and reduce degradation.	Increase the total acreage under soil conservation by 27.7percent in the County by 2015; Improve forest and vegetation cover in the county by 10%.	Promote adoption of proper farming methods; Improve on the waste management; Protect catchments areas and river banks.
	Water and Irrigation	Provision of water and sanitation	Poor Water and Sanitation Standards	Inadequate sewage systems and sanitary	Provision of adequate and reliable water	Increase the No. of HHs with access to	Improve sanitation and drainage

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		services; Refuse removal, and solid waste disposal.		facilities coupled with low garbage collection and high levels of pollution; High demand for domestic water; Inadequate water treatment plants; Seasonal streams drying-up; Unprotected water sources; Inadequate boreholes; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of water systems.		clean piped water to 57.2% from the current 40.7% by 2015.	systems; and improve solid waste disposal; Construction of treatment plant to provide safe, clean drinking water; Drilling of boreholes; Protection of water sources; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water.
	Housing	County planning and development of housing sub-sector	Mushrooming of Slums in Urban Centres	High rate of family break-ups; Poor urban planning; High population growth; High rate of rural-urban migration.	To reduce informal settlement in the County	To reduce the number of people living in informal settlements by 2015 by 30percent.	Improve planning and adherence to plans; Curb rural-urban migration; Sensitise people on family planning; Counselling of families to reduce break-ups.
Health	Medical Services	Health services in health facilities and pharmacies	Poor Health Standards	Inadequate facilities & equipment; Inadequate land for expansion; Shortage of personnel and drugs; High poverty levels; Poor road network; Inadequate health education and Poor feeding habits;	Increase access to quality health care	Reduce the average distance to health facility to 5KM by 2015;	Rehabilitate, upgrade health facilities and provision of adequate facilities, equipment, personnel, and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Create public awareness and Integrated community based health care;

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							Provision of ITNS;
	Public Health	Promotion of primary health care; Water and sanitation services	Poor health and sanitation	High Pollution levels and poor quality of water; High Human disease incidences such as malaria; Poor hygiene and sanitation systems.	Increase access to quality health care	Increasing the number of community health workers by 40% by 2015	Improve toilet facilities using locally available materials; Increase training for community health workers.
Education	Education	Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities.	Low Standards of Education	Inadequate education facilities; Land for expansion and shortage of teachers; Under developed education infrastructure; High incidences of child labour; Poor supervision and low motivation among staff; Low transition rate and high drop-out rates; Poor reading culture. High poverty levels and rising No. of OVC Drug abuse e.g. *miraa*.	Improve the quality and standards of education offered in the County.	Increase the completion rate to 93percent in primary schools by 2015; Increase retention rates to 90percent in primary schools by 2015; Improve the Teacher: Pupil ratio to 1:30 by 2015.	Construction of storey facilities and purchase of equipment; Recruitment of new teachers; Increase funding to education programmes; Sensitization of community and awareness campaigns against drugs and enforce the policy for prohibition of selling drugs to students; Improve and upgrade existing tertiary institutions; Improved coordination of bursary programmes; Increased Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs; Enhance supervision and management.
Governance, Justice, Law & Order	State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security	Control of drugs	Insecurity	High levels of poverty and unemployment; High levels of drug abuse, idleness and school dropout; Lenient punishment and ignorance of law;	To enhance the security status in the County	Reduce crime rate by 40 percent by 2015	Drug abuse awareness campaign; Hire more security personnel; Construct more security facilities; Intensify community

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				Inadequate security facilities and personnel.			policing programs and patrols; Security Infrastructure development.
Public Administration and International Relations	State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level	Poor information uptake among the community	Low awareness levels among the community; Lack of an information management system;	Provide development information at County level	Increase public sensitization to cover at least 60% of the County by 2015; Improve capacity of at least 50% of the staff by 2015	Establish a Resource Centre in the County; Establish 4 digital villages in the County by 2015 for the 4 Constituencies; Set up an information management system. Establishment of one County Statistics Bureau for information sharing by 2015;
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Social Development	Control of drugs and pornography	Drug Abuse	High rate of unemployment, and idleness; High school drop-out rate; High family break-up rate; Moral decay; Negative cultural beliefs. Availability of easy money from sale of *Miraa*	To reduce drug abuse among the youth	Reduce the school drop outs by 50% Reduce the no. of youth abusing drug by 60%.	Organising youth events; Promote formation of youth groups and initiatives; Counselling of youths on dangers of drug abuse; Promote positive culture.
	Special Programme	Control of pornography	High Prevalence Rate of HIV and AIDS	High level of stigma; Inadequate guidance and counselling personnel; High number of OVCs; High poverty level; Moral decay.	Reduce prevalence in the county.	Reduce HIV prevalence rates to 3.6% by 2015; Hold two awareness campaigns per sub location. Establish two VCTs; Provide home based care for 50% of patients; Increase the contraceptive acceptance levels to 80% by 2015.	Intensify behaviour change communication, awareness creation and establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase resources to the county; Rapid response initiative for disease outbreaks; Strengthen coordination among the county players;

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							Capacity build community organizations fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service.

Intensification of agricultural extension services with a view to improving farm management so as to avoid over dependence on relief food. Promotion of drought crops would also help to curb adverse effects of drought and famine in the county.

CHAPTER THREE:

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a spatial depiction of social and economic projects and programmes in the county. The chapter sets out objectives of the county in a spatial form indicating the land use patterns, outlining the spatial reconstruction and gives guidance to the location of projects. It also sets out basic guidelines for land use, assessment of environmental impact of projects, indicates where public and private land should take place, alienates edges of municipalities and urban areas within its jurisdiction and sets out a capital investment guideline.

***Land use patterns
***Location of projects
***Environmental impacts of projects
***Land use guidelines
***Municipalities/ urban areas edges
*** Capital investment guideline

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CHAPTER FOUR:

LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

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4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the linkage of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also provides the linkage with sectoral and urban plans within the County

4.1 Implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan at the County

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 cent 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 cognisance of the recent 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 realisation 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 to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The 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 cognisance 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; reducing 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 including development of LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

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 of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation 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, counties will need to identify specific projects and

programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals. The Embu County Integrated Development Plan form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

4.2 Implementation of the Kenya Constitution 2010 at the County

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 prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes. The County Integrated Development Plan seeks to provide the baseline information which will guide the execution of the foregoing functions.

4.3 Implementation of the MDGs at the county Level

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. 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.

4.3.1 Status of Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level

MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

According to the 2005/2006 Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey (KIBHS) 43.5 per cent of the county population is living in abject poverty. The MDG targets are unlikely to be met by 2015 if current trends are not reversed. The county has intensively invested in poverty reduction measures especially in reduction of food poverty which stands at 39 per cent. This is being done through use of irrigation and diversification of crops. The trend is in harmony with the national levels which reduced from 52.6 per cent in 1997 to 45.9 per cent in 2005/06. There is need to focus on the efforts that will increase food production and provide employment to majority of the population in the county.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The county gross enrolment rate for primary school stands at 99.76 per cent which is way above the national level of 95.7 per cent while the county net enrolment rate is 94 per cent. This is an indication that MDG target is likely to be met by 2015. Nationally, primary school net enrolment rates increased from 73.7 per cent in 2000 to 92.9 in 2009.

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Gross Enrolments Rates increased from 88.7 per cent in 2000 to 110.7 per cent in 2009. The primary to secondary transition rate in the county is 87 per cent which is higher than the national one at 66.9 per cent in 2009. This was aided by the government's decision to waive tuition fees in public secondary schools. There is however need to provide adequate necessary facilities such as classrooms and laboratories to facilitate provision of quality education.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

The boy to girl ratio in primary schools and secondary schools are 1:1 and 1:0.9 respectively indicating that gender parity in primary and secondary education is doing well in the county. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 calls for increase of the proportion of women in the public appointments. However measures need to be enhanced to protect the boy child who is becoming endangered due to child labour and drug abuse in the *Miraa* growing areas of the county. This MDG goal is likely to be achieved by 2015. At the national level the boy to girl ratio in primary schools was 1:0.958 in 2009, indicating that gender parity in county is at par with the national performance. Gender parity in schools is likely to be achieved by 2015. Civic education is necessary to educate the people the need to take care of both boys and girls and provide them with education without discrimination.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

The county had infant mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 live births against the national rate of 54 per 1,000 live births in the year 2012. Full immunization coverage is now at 98 per cent with child mortality 11.4 per 1,000 while the Under 5 mortality rate 49 per 1000 against the 79 per 1,000 nationally. The goal is highly likely to be met by 2015 with increased efforts. Increased immunization and drugs for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV are available in almost all Government health facilities.

MDG 5: Improve maternal Health

The proportion of delivery at health facility in 2012 stood at 83.1 per cent far above the national performance of 43 per cent. There are low incidences of maternal mortality due to the improvement and construction of new health facilities which reduced the distance to the nearest health facility to 6.8Km. This means that more expectant mothers are able to access skilled health personnel. This goal is likely to be met by 2015, while 43 per cent of deliveries took place in health facilities. Maternal mortality rate decreased from 488 in 2008/09 to 338 per 100,000 in 2012. This indicates that the county is fairing on well compared to the national rate of 495 per 100,000. There was an increase in contraceptive use by married women from 39.3 to 69 per cent in 2003 and 2012 respectively. However, the progress towards achievement of this goal is rather slow. The health facilities need to be increased and equipped adequately to take care of mothers.

MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

The county has HIV prevalence rate at 4.0 per cent which is below the 5.6 per cent of national level. Children under 5 sleeping under treated bed net stood at 21.6 per cent. There is increased access to HIV and AIDS management services in the county. There is increased use of condoms and ARVs in the meaning that the goal is likely to be met by 2015. The targets are unlikely to be met by 2015 if current trends prevail. More and more campaigns are needed on use of condoms, being faithful and living positively if infected.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Access to clean drinking water remains a big challenge in the lower parts of the county. The average distance to the nearest water point being 1.5Km. The proportion of households with pit latrine was 87 per cent. Afforestation is being promoted and more people are planting trees. Access to clean drinking water increased to 63.4 per cent in 2008/09 from 57 per cent in 2005/06 and 49.4 per cent in 2003. The proportion of urban and rural households obtaining their water from clean sources in 2008/9 is 90.8 per cent and 53.8 per cent respectively. The proportion of households with access to improved sanitation was at 22.6 per cent in 2008/09 having increased from 19.4 per cent in 2003. The targets are unlikely to be met by 2015 if current trends prevail.

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CHAPTER FIVE:

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

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CHAPTER SIX:

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

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CHAPTER SEVEN:

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJETCS

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7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations and other development consultations at other devolved levels. The chapter presents the projects and programmes as follows; On-going projects, (flagship and others), stalled projects, outstanding proposed projects and new proposals.

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA); Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation.

7.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of the people of Embu County. The sector employs 70.1 per cent of the population and 87.9 per cent of the households are engaged in agricultural activities. The sector comprises of the following eight sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development and Marketing; Lands; Fisheries Development; Forestry and Wildlife; National Land Commission and Agricultural Research & Development (ARD).

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

The agriculture sub-sector has promoted the use of improved seed of the traditional food crops/drought resistant crop varieties which address the issue of food security better in

the semi-arid areas by providing them at the farm level. There is continuous farmer training on ecologically sustainable land use methods and farming systems. These coupled with the harnessing of water for irrigation has improved the food situation in the county. This is expected to further improve the livelihoods and social wellbeing of the people. The farmers are also learning to practice farming as a business in future.

The livestock sub sector has introduced better livestock species, which have adapted to the climatic condition of the county. This has been achieved through continuous upgrading of the local species through cross breeding. This has improved the production under livestock.

The forestry sub sector has continuously preserved the environment through collaborative means and enforcement of forestry laws. Farmers have been trained on environmental friendly farming methods, which enhance forestry cover, and conservation. Self-reliability through introduction of commercial forestry in the farms has preserved indigenous forestry.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture	To promote the use of farm inputs i.e. fertilizer and hybrid seed; Capacity building for both the staff and farmers; It's the driving engine in extension provision through focal area approach: Support offices with ICT; Promote income generation activities.
Department of Livestock Development	To increase production of milk, meat, eggs, honey, hides and skins, and other animal products.
Development partners	Promotes tree production, farm mechanization, improved seed use; Provision of start-up materials for demonstrations and trainings; Enhancing dissemination of livestock market prices through bill boards for bulletins; Capacity building for both the staff and farmers.
Non-Governmental Organization	Promoting the micro-finance issues within the community; Financial support to carry out trainings in soil conservation and tree planting.
Faith Based Organization (FBOs)	Promote Agricultural programmes that complement the work like soil and water conservation, agro-processing, organic farming promotion and promote group activities as well.
Arid Lands Resource Management Project	Facilitates water harvesting and conservation ventures by the community and capacity building on environmental conservation; Funding of proposals; Provision of funds to respond to emergencies like disease outbreaks; Collaborate in provision of extension services.
Land Adjudication and Settlement	Registering of land rights and interest over trust land.

1.4 Project and Programme Priorities

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. **Flagship projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP)	County wide	Increase fish production; Improve quality of fish products; Stock more ponds, dams and Water pans with fish fingerlings	Construction of 100 fish ponds per year per constituency	Improve fishing methods; Conduct trainings.

b. **Other projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme (SHOHMAP)	County wide	Improve sales and returns through improved access to markets and building business approach among producers.	2 markets. 300 Kms of Rural Access Roads. 30 farmers marketing groups.	Farmer and staff trainings. Availing market information for horticultural produce. Improving on market infrastructure.
Fodder bulking or Pasture/ fodder production	County wide	Establish small fodder bulking plots.	3 groups per location	Identify plots for planting high quality fodder supported by ALRMPII.
ASAL based livestock and rural livelihood project with DLPO	County wide	To contribute to poverty reduction at nationally and at house hold levels; Ensure animal health improvement; To enhance drought management and food security initiatives.	Improvement of a population of over 78,000 on livestock/Agricultural sectors out of the total population of 419,045; Increased marketing levels to be reflective of income generated to livestock farmers/traders.	Livestock productivity; Animal health improvement by: Disease control/surveillance activities; Livestock marketing improvement by linking producers to markets; Identify and train groups in value addition (4 groups per year) FY; Train hides/skins producers selectors and flayers; Drought management and food security industry by training.

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GOK Programmes	County wide	Promote dry land and farm forestry	Peasant farmers	Use the Extension Officers' to implement as per the annual work plan and budget.
Tree seedlings production	County wide	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry; Enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Tree nursery production (150,000)	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support.
Issuance of titles	County wide	To ensure accuracy of the records	Clear all the cases in the 5 sections; Cover 70% of each section area.	Hearing land objections; Handle filed queries; Check the adjudication registers; Demarcation and survey.
Mount Kenya East Pilot Project (MKEPP)	County wide	Increase food security and reduce poverty at household level; Better water management for equitable use; Improved water quality in rivers; A reduction in silt load in rivers;	30 farmers field schools; 500 km of river banks protected; 2000 farmers trained;	Establishment of farmer field schools; Establishment of demonstrations on fruit crop, kitchen gardens, soil fertility, food processing & preservations; River bank protection, soil conservation
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	County wide	Offer small grants/ seed money to groups to support income generating projects.	40 groups	Organize field days and funding groups to start income generating activities.
Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA)	County wide	Enable small and medium size farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs in selected value chains to participate more actively in the market	30 groups.	Improving delivery of services in selected value chains; Improving organizational development services for private sector organizations;

ii. **Stalled projects/programmes**

There are no stalled projects.

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iii. Outstanding project proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Emerging crops (Sun flower, Jatropha, Mushrooms)	County wide	To encourage farmers to diversify to non-alternative crops for increase incomes.	Groups per year 8 Sites per year	Set up demonstration sites Train Farmers Link farmers to markets
Food processing plant (Industries)	County wide	Create employment; Improve income.	Train 100 farmers groups on value addition and preservation.	Trainings on value addition for farm produce.
Livestock products processing and value addition	County wide	Increase value of livestock products.	Conduct 3 demonstrations per division per year.	Demonstrate methods of adding value to livestock products.
Land Adjudication in Mwea region	County wide	To settle the landless; To register the Land parcels	Complete 80% of the pending cases	Sensitization and collection of Settlement Fund Trustees S.F.T. revenue; Checking and solving map versus ground queries.

iv. New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Agriculture Productivity/ Food Security	Upper region food secure but lower region consistently relying on food relief	Grow orphan crops; Subsidised farm inputs	Using modern technology in crop production; Improved water harvesting technologies	Increased farm yields; Food security.	Improved nutritional status; Low prices of food stuff		
	Lack of enough markets for fish; Lack of fish storage facilities-refrigeration.	Support the farmers to construct modern storage facilities	Formation of a fish co-operative society	No. of farmers engaged in fishing; No. of fish storage facilities set-up	Improved nutritional status; Increased number of farmers engaged in fish farming		

7.1.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Increased agricultural productivity will ensure access to food in sufficient quantity and quality as well as surplus for sale. This will mean greater supply of farm produce in the market which will translate to higher volumes of various foodstuffs at household level. The Agricultural and Rural Development sector has been embarking on programmes which promote planting of drought resistant crops due to the prevailing harsh climatic conditions in the county. In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the *Njaa Marufuku Kenya* (NMK) programme has been at the forefront aimed at reducing extreme poverty and hunger in the county. Community groups are given direct grants to implement projects which address food insecurity. These programmes will put the county on course to achieve MDG number 1 which aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

The sector recognizes the critical role played by women and youth in development and in this regard proposes to offer training programme on cross-cutting issues that affect the youth and women groups in the County. This will go a long way in reducing the gender inequality and at the same time address the unique needs of women and youth and consequently, enable the county towards achieving MDG number 3 which aims at promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

Environment plays a special role in development. It is contributes to enabling the sourcing of raw materials for production, provides shelter against adverse natural conditions, regulates climatic patterns, and acts as a sink for disposal of wastes emanating from production and consumption processes. Within the county, there are linkages between rural livelihoods and the environment. Rural populations in the county depend on natural resources to meet their food, energy, building and income needs.

Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations in the county are affected by limited water and sanitation and waste management facilities. In this regard, re-afforestation programmes, community forest conservation programmes and range management and improvement programmes have been enhanced with the aim of tackling issues of environmental degradation. This has speeded up the achievement of MDG number 7 on environmental sustainability.

7.2 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

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).

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision
A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development

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

7.2.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Vision

The County will contribute towards the achievement of the vision and mission by provision of credit facilities to the small scale traders, providing training on management skills to the already existing and potential traders. The county will ensure that there is availability of land for industrial investment.

7.2.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government departments.	To provide clearance for an industry to start its operations.
Devolved Funds	Provisions of soft loans to women and youth groups in business; Provisions of funds to protect tourist attraction sites;
Local Authority	Proper maintenance of roads; Promotion of markets and markets development; Policy enforcement in relations to environment.
Education institutions	Manpower development
Banks and other financial institutions	Providing finance and technical support.
NGOs, FBO and CBOS	Support groups in protecting indigenous sites which have cultural attachments. Development of micro-finance culture in the community.

7.2.4 Project and Programme Priorities

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. **Flagship projects**

Name of the Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of a Fresh produce markets in each constituency under ESP	All Constituencies	To provide stalls for vendors	To construct 8 fresh produce markets	Construction of sheds
Jua kali sheds in each constituency under ESP	All Constituencies	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites	To construct and equip Jua Kali sheds	Construction and equipping the sheds

b. **Other projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and sub-contracting linkages.	County wide	To provide entrepreneurship development skills, training and linkages between MSMEs and large enterprises.	Existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Hold workshops and seminars; Sub-contracting linkages; Workshops and meetings.
Joint Loans Board	County wide	To avail credit to entrepreneurs.	100 entrepreneurs per year.	To link business community with MFIs and other sources of credit.

ii. Stalled projects/programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Industrial development centres	Embu town	To enhance growth of industries in the county through provision of site/sheds to potential investors and entrepreneurs.	Increase the number of industries	Identification and construction of industrial sites and sheds
Ministry of Trade offices	Embu Town	To facilitate implementation of trade activities in the County	Construction of a fully functional two storey building.	Construction of a two storey building. Offices for the Ministry of Trade, Embu

iii. Outstanding project proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk processing plant		Value addition of the dairy products.	1 processing plant.	Construction of milk processing plant by 2014.
Fruits and vegetable processing plant		Value addition of agricultural products.	2 plants industries.	Construction and operationalisation of the processing plant.
Advisory and consulting services.		Provide advisory and consultancy services to existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Industrial entrepreneurs ; MSMEs and large entreprises.	Field visits and in-office consultancy services.

iv. New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

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Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Employment Creation	Lack of proper entrepreneurial and educational skills; Inadequate value addition technologies; A weak Microfinance sector	Initiate programmes aimed at: Skills development; Youth Empowerment Programmes; Reduce interest rates; Remove collaterals to youth and women	Expertise training to access international job markets; Setup and develop the cottage industry;	No. of youths trained; Amount in KES. repatriated back into the country	Increased employment rate; Increased amount of money repatriated back; Increased value added products; No. of well established microfinance institutions; No. of loans taken and fully serviced		
Saving, Investment and Export	Low levels of savings and investment	Linkage of farmers to micro finance institutions; Develop financial packages that are user friendly	Formation of co-operatives/ SACCOs; Formation of farmers' associations	Enhanced savings and investments;	Volume and values for exports; No. of financial institutions established; No. of co-operatives formed	7 M	10 M

7.2.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The number of microfinance institutions in the County has been increasing. This has in turn resulted into an increased pool of funds available for lending purposes. The Youth and Women Enterprise Funds have also boosted access to credit by women and the youth. These have indeed accelerated the achievement of MDG 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. The accessibility of affordable credit to women and the youth has enabled them to expand their businesses as well as gaining knowledge on how to manage a business properly.

The achievement of MDG 3 on gender equality and women empowerment has also been enhanced by the availability of cheap loans for women and women groups. The presence of the Chamber of Commerce Embu County Chapter continues to provide information on available investment opportunities as well as creating links with both local and international markets. If fully harnessed, the Chamber of Commerce will contribute

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towards the county's achievement of MDG 8 on developing a global partnership for development.

7.3 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

The Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; Local Government; Nairobi Metropolitan Development and Information and Communications Technology Subsectors.

A modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management and poverty reduction, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the already existing infrastructure.

Information and Communication Technology on the other side has continued to evolve especially with the laying of fibre optic cable. Efficient communication systems will reduce the cost of operations and have the potential to open the county for opportunities. ICT will also play a significant role in accessing markets for the local produce by availing the requisite information. There is therefore need to increase the pool of skilled manpower in ICT by setting up more ICT centres.

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".

7.3.2 County Response to sector Vision and Mission

Physical infrastructure is very vital for sustained development, since it opens up the county to the wider nation, as well as boosting performance of other sectors. The County will therefore initiate appropriate measures to ensure the infrastructure is generally improved to reliable levels for efficiency to be realised in the development activities. Each sub-sector will contribute towards the overall goal of improving quality of services offered by the sector by applying specific strategies.

The roads infrastructure will be accorded very high priority. Currently two major roads, Ena- Ishiara and Mutunduri- Kianjokoma are under construction. These are expected to greatly enhance transport and ease access to market and thus marketing of farm produce from these areas.

Priority will be given to routine maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing road network through Roads 2000 Programme. Currently several roads have been improved through the programme and already a participatory forum has been convened where roads that transverse the county were identified and prioritised. Through the Roads

Department, prioritised roads will be gravelled within the classified road network. To improve transport network, selected bridges will be constructed.

The task of maintaining the road network will be a joint effort between the Central Government and the County Government and the devolved funds such as CDF, as well as other stakeholders.

The housing sub-sector will prioritise maintenance of government pool houses and local authority housing estates with main focus being to provide quality houses. The county will further promote the low cost housing. Technologies will also be promoted through demonstrations, training and support. This will target provision of affordable housing to poor members of the society especially those living in Dallas and Shauri slums. KENSUP has already been approached and it is expected to support the programme to enable the upgrading of the slums. Similarly the UN HABITAT will be involved in upgrading of slums in Dallas and this is expected to alleviate the housing as well as sanitation problem. This will be a joint effort between the central government and local authorities.

The sub-sector will ensure newly constructed units are registered and strategic houses are safeguarded through issuance of title deeds. The sector will endeavour to ensure effective and efficient estate management in public sector

The current government policy of rural electrification has greatly enhanced the supply of electricity to the rural areas. The main target has been institutions such as schools, and the markets. The next phase should aim to provide household with electricity which highly rely on wood fuel. The provision of electricity in the rural areas is expected to ease pressure on rural urban migration and further spur development through starting of rural enterprises which are currently not possible due to lack of electricity.

7.3.3 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction work in the District.
Kenya Power	Maintaining of existing power lines and implementation of rural electrification programme.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provides postal services.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services.

7.3.4 Projects and Programmes

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. **Flagship projects**

Name of the Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rural electrification programme	County Wide	To raise electricity connectivity to a level where majority of the people especially in the rural areas have access to electricity.	To raise County connectivity to 90 per cent by 2017.	Connecting electricity to trading centers, secondary schools, health centers and village polytechnics.

b. **Other projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine maintenance of roads	county wide	To maintain the road network to a motorable standard	Grade 336.0 Km of DRC roads,	a)Bush clearing b)Culvert installation c)Grading
Upgrading of roads to bitumen standard	Blue Valley	To upgrade Blue Valley – Kamiu roads to Bitumen	Upgrade road to bitumen	Construction of road to bitumen standard, including drainage structures and road furniture
Embu Air strip	Embu	To enhance the use and security of the airstrip; Rehabilitation of the airstrip	Air strip perimeter	Fencing of the airstrip and maintenance of the runway
Solid and liquid waste management	County wide	To improve the solid and liquid waste management and the sewerage system	Reduce garbage and sewer outbursts	Constructing of sanitary landfills and intensity garbage collection; Overhaul and construction of sewer lines; Expand existing sewerage treatment plant.
Routine maintenance and improvement of roads	County wide	To ensure easy access to markets for farm produce	All feeder roads	Grade and graveling of the roads
Rural Electrification Programme	County wide	To promote electricity provision in the rural areas	Provide electricity to all the markets and institutions in the County.	Installation of electricity infrastructure.

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ii. **Stalled projects/programmes**

There is no stalled project/programme under this sector in the county.

iii. **Outstanding project proposals**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Open and maintain roads in Siakago and Gachoka constituencies	Siakago and Gachoka	Open and maintain both classified and unclassified roads to motorable condition	79 roads	Bush clearing Grading Spot gravelling Culvert installation
Tarmacking EPGH-Kibugu-Kathangariri-Mbuvori-Kiriari-Kianjokoma-Kanja-Runyenjes-Ugweri-Siakago-Muthatari road	County wide	Improvement of the road to bitumen standard to enhance transport system and improve market accessibility.	120Km	Construction of the road to bitumen standard
Community leaders Training on IT.	County wide	Training community leaders on ICT potential and to embrace government digital villages projects.	Train 20 community leaders from every county ward.	Hold workshops for leaders to capacity build and sensitise them on uses and importance of ICT.
County Website	County wide	Generate county development	1 county website	Provide county information
Construct an ICT centre.	County wide	Equip people with modern ICT skills and establish digital villages in the county.	Establish and operationalise digital villages centres in every division by 2014.	Identify suitable centres in partnership with community; Purchase ICT equipment Trainings of staff.
Kiriari and kathangariri open air markets	Kiriari and kathangariri	Offer stable Market place for commerce and farm produce outlets	Two markets by 2014.	Fencing Structures constructions

iv. **New projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electricity generation	County wide	Promote local electricity generation	Provide affordable electricity to	Installation of electricity infrastructure.

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		initiatives using solar energy, wind and water	households, institutions and factories	

New projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

Priorities for MTP	Key Issue	Proposed Intervention		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
County Economy	Unexploited tourist sites; Failure to marketing existing game reserves such as Mwea National Reserve	Development and utilization of unexploited tourist sites such as Nthenge Njeru and Mbui Njeru in Runyenjes, Karue Hill and Rock catchment area in Mbeere	Marketing Mwea National reserve to both local and international tourists.	No. of tourist sites developed; No. of tourists visiting the County	Increased number of tourists visiting the County		
	Poor workmanship on road construction;	Proper Monitoring and Evaluation of roads constructed	Tarmacking or murraming of existing feeder roads.	No. of km murramed/tarmacked	Increased Kms of road tarmacked / murramed		

7.3.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The county aims at adopting labour based roads maintenance which will offer employment to the youth. This will address the social evils such as drug abuse; and unemployment as more youth will be engaged in productive activities and further reduce poverty. Provision of electricity in rural areas will offer employment opportunities through rural based industries especially in value addition. This will increase house hold income and hence reduce poverty incidences in the County. This will in turn address MDG 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in the County.

Good access roads will ensure access to markets and social amenities such as health and education facilities. The easier access to health facilities will ensure sick persons and especially mothers to access health services all the time. This is in tandem with MDG 4 and MDG 5 on reducing child mortality and improving maternal health respectively.

7.4 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

The sectors comprises of the following sub-sectors; Water and Irrigation, Housing, and Environment and Mineral Resources.

7.4.1 Sector 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.

7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Water and Irrigation sub-sector addresses the water supply services and provision of irrigation water for farming. The priority areas will be to ensure access to safe and portable water to the household. Currently major water works are in progress and majority of the household are able to access water. The county has many irrigation schemes which are expected to contribute significantly to food production and hence reliance on the rain fed farming will be minimised.

Runyenjes town water supply does not have treatment works. This should be considered as a high priority since safe drinking water is critical. Devolved funds are playing significant role in the augmentation of the water plants and it's expected that the objective of ensuring every household has access to clean water will be realised.

7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers and Community	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation and management; Adoption of skills and new technologies.
CSOs (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, CDE)	Capacity building in participatory development; Provision of extension services; Environmental conservation.
GoK, Line Ministries, RDA, KEPHIS, NCPB, KARI, CAIS, KDB, KCC	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework and formulation of policies; Formulation of policies e.g. environmental management, agricultural extension, cooperative development, etc.; Funding of development projects; Provision of qualified staff and support to operations; Carry out research and surveys; Law enforcement in wildlife related issue; Provide a link to the community through the area chiefs.

7.4.4 Projects and Programmes

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. **Flagship projects**

There is no flagship project/programme in this sector within the county.

b. **Other projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Pollution/ Waste management	County wide	To reduce the levels of pollution and minimize volumes of wastes; To encourage waste recycling.	Visit all industries and local authorities; Prepare environment management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; Implement standards on air, water and land.
Protection of invasive species	County wide	To reclaim and rehabilitate encroached land by species.	Improve indigenous vegetation cover.	Planting of indigenous vegetation; Trainings and public awareness campaigns.
Rehabilitation of quarries and sand harvesting sites	County wide	To improve sand and quarrying techniques and rehabilitate the abandoned sites.	Rehabilitate the sites in the County.	Trainings and public sensitisations. Planting of trees. Refilling of abandoned sites.
WATER				
Kigaa		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 1,000 people	laying of gravity main 225 mm diameter PN 10 to cover 5 Km
Kyeni		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 1,000 people	laying of UPVC 90mm & 63mm diameter distribution and service lines to cover 10 Km
Ndamunge		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 51,000 people	Construction of water storage tanks 225 M^3

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Ngagaka		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 1,000 people	Construction of 100M^3 sedimentation / chlorination tank
Kithunguthia		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 1,000 people	laying of UPVC 110mm , 90mm and 63Mm diameter service lines to cover about 4 Km
Kararitiri		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 600 people	laying of gravity main UPVC 160mm diameter PN 10 and 12.5 to cover 10 Km
Runyenjes Township Sewerage Treatment works		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 4,000 people	Construction of maturation ponds and fencing of the acquired land
Boreholes / shallow wells		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 1,000 people	Rehabilitation of 4 No. bore hole and 6 No. shallow wells
Springs		Provision of safe water & Sanitation	To benefit 800 people	Protection of 3 No. springs
Ngandori- Nginda Water Association		Provision of safe, clean water and sanitation	To benefit 4,000 persons	- Purchase of water meters . - Extension and rehabilitation of distribution lines
Kithimu- Kithegi Water Supply		Provision of safe, clean water and sanitation	To benefit 3,000 persons	- Extension and rehabilitation of distribution network
Embu Sewerage Works		Upgrade sewerage network	To benefit 2,000 persons	- Laying of sewer pipes
Embu Water & Sanitation Company (EWASCO)		Provision of safe ,clean water & sanitation	To benefit 20,000 persons	- Extension and rehabilitation of distribution network - Purchase of water meters
Itabua – Muthatari Water Supply		Provision of safe, clean water & sanitation	To benefit 6,000 persons	- Rehabilitation of distribution network

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Karimari/Rutune water project		Access to safe water and sanitation	Population 8,000 people Area coverage 11 Sq Km	- Laying 315 mm UPVC pipe for 1 Km (upgrading). - Construct 225M^3 storage tank at Rutune. - Install water meters in project area (No.1600).
Ngandori Nginda Water Consumers Association		Access to safe water and sanitation	Population 83,00 people Area coverage 120 Sq Km	- Laying 400 mm UPVC diameter pipe from intake to treatment works for 1.5 Km (upgrading). - Laying 315 mm UPVC from Karuriri to Kirigi for a distance of 1.5 Kms for extension. - Laying 110mm UPVC diameter pipes form Manyatta to Makengi for 3 Kms for extension. - Laying 110mm UPVC pipes from Karuriri to Gaikiro for a distance of 3 Kms. - Construct a sedimentation tank at Muthigi treatments works. - Install water meters to 2,400 connections.
Kararitiri joint Water project		Access to safe water and sanitation	Population 6,000 people Area coverage 10 Sq Km	- Upgrade the water system from 160mm to 135 mm UPVC for 8 Kms. - Laying 5 No 315 mm galvanized pipes for a distance of 30 meters. - Construct a storage tank at Kithunguriri of 100 M^3 - Install 1,200 water meters.
Ngagaka Water and Sanittaion Company		Access to safe water and sanitation	Population 8,000 people	- Upgrade the water system from 110mm diameter

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			Area coverage 16 Sq Km	pipe to 160mm for a distance of 3 Kms - Construct a storage tank of 100 M^3 at Kiriari market. - Construct a storage tank of 100 M^3 at Makengi market
Muchonoke – Kanothi		Provision of safe water and sanitation	40,000 households	Laying of gravity main 200mm diameter PN 16 to cover11.5 Km
Makima water project		Provision of safe water and sanitation	2,000 households	Installation of 2 No UPVC 10M^3 tanks for water kiosk establishment
Gachoka / Gachuriri		Provision of safe water and sanitation	1,000 households	Laying of lateral line 90mm PN 16 to cover 2.4 Km to be connected to the JICA project
Makutano village B/H		Provision of safe water and sanitation	1,500 households	Installation of submersible pump and connection to the grid system for power supply
Karuriri dam		Provision of water access	2,000 households	De-silting the dam to provide storage and ease of access
Kiambi pipeline		Provision of safe water and sanitation	1,000 households	Laying of lateral line 50mm PN 16 to cover 3 Km
Riandu-Ciambugu-Kathitu-Mwondu		Access to safe water and sanitation	Population 4,000 people Area coverage 26 Sq Km	- Laying 90-63 mm diameter UPVC pipe for 6.5 Km (rehibilitation). - Construct 2No 50M^3 &1No storage tank at Kathitu,Kwa Mbiro & Ciambugu .
Ndaiyu Water project Consumers Association		Access to reliable safe water and	Population 1,500 people	- Laying 63 mm diameter uPVC diameter 1.5Km

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		sanitation facilities	Area coverage 15 Sq Km	secondary distribution lateral mains (upgrading).
Kageere Water project		Access to safe water and improved sanitation	Population 2,000 people Area coverage 6 Sq Km	- Rehabilitation of existing distribution mains. 63mm uPVC and GI 1.5 KM
Improvement of Siakago Town ship water supply		Access to reliable safe water and sanitation facilities	Population 10,000 people Area coverage 10 Sq Km	- Augmentation the water reticulation system from Riandu main reservoir diameter pipe to 280mm diameter uPVC 0.3Km &63mm diameter uPVC for a distance of 15 Kms - Construct a storage tank of 150& 225 M^3 storage tanks at Riandu & Siakago market respectively. market. - Construct a storage tank of 2No water kiosk at Mlachake & Kamugu (Undu ti umwe) market centres
Muthatari-Muchonoke-Kathanje (Muminji)		Access to reliable safe water and sanitation facilities	-Population 10,000 people -Area 10 Sq Km	- Completion of 315mm diameter Kiamuringa-Muchonoke 8 Km pipeline
IRRIGATION				
Kanthitu Irrigation Project		Provision of water for agricultural production	50 Hectares to be covered	- Surveying - Construction of intake wand laying water pipes
Iriari Irrigation Project		Provision of water for agricultural production	200 Hectares of land to be covered	- Surveying - Construction of intake wand laying water pipes
Gaturi Kagaari & Kyeni		Provision of water for agricultural production	1000 Hectares of land to be covered	- Surveying - Construction of intake wand laying water pipes

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Kibugu Nguviu		To increase land utilization through irrigation	100 Ha , 500 beneficiaries	- Construction of intake works - Installation of pipes, fittings and accessories
Runga		To increase land utilization through irrigation	200 Ha , 1000 beneficiaries	- Installation of pipe, fittings and accessories
Itabua Muthatari		To increase land utilization through irrigation	200 ha,1000 beneficiaries	- Installation of pipes, fittings and accessories
Gichangai		To increase land utilization through irrigation	100 Ha, 500 households	- Installation of pipes, fittings and accessories
Kithiiria		To increase land utilization through irrigation	100 ha, 500 households	- Installation of pipes, fittings and accessories
Karura Irrigation Project	- Gachoka - Mutuavari	Improve the living standards of member farm families through irrigated agriculture	50 farm families targeting 20 Ha	It's a pump feed irrigation project that uses drip system and requires completion of infield drip system
Mashamba / Makima pump fed	- Gachoka - Makima	- do-	100 farm families to irrigate 25 ha	Pump fed irrigation project that it to pump

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				water to a storage tank and then distribute the water through gravity
Mikui drip irrigation project	- Gachoka - Mikui	-do-	50 farm families	It's a pump fed irrigation project that pumps water to a storage tank and irrigate through a drip system. Its implementation is incomplete but partially done
Kiambindu irrigation scheme	- Siakago constituency - Evurori division	Uplift the living standard of member families and through food sufficiency and increased income	200 farm families targeting 100 ha	Completion of laying of sub mainline laterals and infield system
Kathiga Gacheru irrigation project	- Siakago constituency - Kamumu location	Uplift the living standard of member families and through food sufficiency and increased income	160 farm families targeting 70 ha	Completion of laying of the remaining lateral lines and infield system
Murachake irrigation project	- Siakago constituency -Evorori	Uplift the living standard of member families and through food sufficiency and increased income	160 farm families targeting 80 Ha	Development of infrastructure system
Nthawa Irrigation project	- Siakago constituency	Uplift the living standard of member	500 farm families targeting 250 Ha	Project complete and irrigation ongoing

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		families and through food sufficiency and increased income		

ii. **Stalled projects/programmes**

There are no stalled projects/programmes under this MTEF sector.

iii. **Outstanding project proposals**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities.	County wide	Promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources	Prepare environment management plans for 2 sand harvesting societies; 2 quarrying societies and 1 mining society per year.	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act Justification: The activities are adversely affecting environment.
Construction of new water projects	County wide	Reduce distance to water points; Improve economy; Improve sanitation; Improve health; Reduce water conflicts.	5 water projects	Lay 12 inch water pipes; Construct 4 storage tanks; Construct treatment works; Survey & design.
Construction of new water boreholes	County wide	Decrease walking distance; Improve economy; Improve health; Improve sanitation.	50 water boreholes	Borehole drilling; Borehole equipping; Training of PMC and caretaker committee.

iv. **New projects (MTP 2 Consultations)**

Priorities for MTP	Key Issue	Proposed Intervention		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term

Environmental Management	Environmental degradation through soil erosion and deforestation	Environmental Law enforcement; Conservation of riparian land; Use of Bio-gas-towards fuel conservation	Solid waste management	No. Of Households using alternative sources of energy; Area of forest land in sq. Km recovered	Reduced deforestation; Reduced charcoal burning		

7.4.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Environmental degradation will be mainstreamed through appropriate farming methods and management of farms. This will be done through capacity transfer and trainings aimed at sustainable farming methods, agro farming and livestock management. Mining sites, sand harvesting and quarries management techniques will be enhanced to ensure that abandoned land is rehabilitated and trees are planted. Land owners in the county are being advised to put up at least 10% of land acreage under tree cover to reverse the rate of deforestation thus enabling the achievement of MDG 7 on environmental sustainability.

To mainstream cross-cutting issues, the sector will ensures that there is access to safe drinking water at reasonable distance. In addition, sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town so as to ensure a clean environment. This will accelerate the attainment of MDG 6 which seeks to combat malaria and other diseases such as waterborne diseases. Boreholes will be sunk while springs along the hills will be protected. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities.

7.5 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 Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development sub-Sectors.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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 preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

7.5.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To fulfil the vision and mission, the sector at the county level has adhered to the Ministry of Health policy by providing subsidized services, which are affordable to the community. There exists a waiver/exemption system for those who cannot afford minimized user fees.

To improve access and utilization of health services, the county has opened more dispensaries and health centres as a way of rolling out more services to the community. Upgrading the existing facilities to offer expanded services has been in the forefront to meet community needs. Collaborating with other partners to offer more and affordable health services has been inevitable.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Departments	Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programs; Maintenance of roads to enhance accessibility to facilities; Availing of water resources to facilities and enhancement of sanitation;
Development Partners	Establishment of facilities in areas where health services are rare; Support of services offered in health facilities; Financial assistance.
Non-Governmental Organisation	Financial assistance in implementation of health programs captures Health plans. Social education on the use of health services;
Faith-Based Organisation, Community Based Organisation	Supporting anti FGM programs.

7.5.4 Projects and Programmes

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. **Flagship projects**

Name of the Project	Location	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Model Health centres 1 per constituency under ESP	Constituencies	Improved healthcare	Construct 4 model health centres by 2017	Construction

b. **Other projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Family planning programs	County wide	To improve access to family planning	To reach all the women of child bearing age;	To provide family planning services;

		services in the community	To offer family planning services to men in the community	Community health education.
Malaria control programme: County	County wide	To create awareness to community on: New malaria policy Treatment Prevention/control.	Leaders; Women groups; CBO`s; Community Stakeholders.	Free malaria treatment for under 5s and expectant women; Affordable ITN`s.
Mobile outreaches	County wide	To allow community access/utilize Immunization, Curative and Rehabilitative Health services.	Under 5s; Expectant woman; People with special needs.	Free of charge immunizations; Free curative services; De-worming; Vitamin A supplementation.
TB/LEPROSY Control	County wide	To create accessible TB services; To provide information to the community on tertiary treatment of TB/Leprosy; To ensure capacity building of Health Workers.	Health workers; CHWS; Teachers; Leaders; Community members.	Allow free access to TB diagnosis, treatments which are free; Follow up on defaulters.
Anti-HIV and AIDS campaigns	County wide	To reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence through community level support interventions.	Reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence from 4.1% to 3.6% by 2015; Hold two awareness campaigns per sub location; Establish two VCTs; Provide home based care for 50% of patients;	Awareness campaigns; Establish VCTs; Home based care; Condom distribution at village level; Train all health workers on ART.
Food Hygiene and Nutrition Programme	County wide	To reduce incidence of food borne diseases and other diseases associated with poor nutrition.	Provide supplementary feeding to 20% of the malnourished children.	Provide food supplements to malnourished children; Training and sensitisation forums in the health facilities.
Reproductive Health Programme	County wide	To provide the community with information on	To reduce reproductive related problems by 30%;	Organize community education in the location; Train health workers on

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		reproductive health; To reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.	Attain 100% immunization coverage.	reproductive health issues; Undertake routine anti-natal and family Planning services; Equip health facilities with reproductive health equipment.
Embu Provincial General Hospital Embu – Casualty	Embu town	To provide facilities which will cater for accident victims and patients; Make hospital self-reliant with oxygen and water.	Complete and equip the casualty, I.C.U. with oxygen and water; Sink one borehole; Complete and equip wards.	Construct a casualty, I.C.U oxygen generation centre; Sink and equip borehole; Provide a modern Out Patient Department block, lab and X-Ray centre and an emergency response centre.
Drug and substance abuse control programme	County wide	To reduce the number of youth abusing drugs and rehabilitate the ones abusing drugs.	Reduce the school drop-out rate by 50% and increase school enrolment; Reduce the number of youth abusing drug by 60%.	Anti-drugs abuse campaigns; Placing them in rehabilitation centres; Reuniting them with their families.
Health Facilities Improvement	Kariru, Mukuria, Kathanjuri, Kigumo, Kathari, Rukuriri.	To improve the health facilities through expansion and equipping to enhance the health services.	Complete the improvement.	Construction of more facilities; Expansion; Upgrading; Supply of the equipment and drugs.

ii. Stalled projects/programmes

There are no stalled projects/programmes under this sector in the county.

iii. Outstanding project proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a HIV Care Centre	Embu town	To care for HIV and AIDS victims and offer support to OVCs	To take care of 1,200 PLWHAs and OVCs	Construction, equipping and operationalisation of Care Centre.
Construction of Cancer treatment unit	Embu town	To care for Cancer patients	To take care of existing pool of cancer patients.	Construction, equipping and operationalisation of Care Centre.

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iv. New projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

Priorities for MTP	Key Issue	Proposed Intervention		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Health	Lack of equipment of in health service provision; Poor quality of health service; Low staffing levels.	Provide adequate staffing; Provide adequate equipment; Ensure balanced distribution of health personnel especially the experts	Develop one referral hospital in the County	Increased staffing; Adequate equipment	Increased no. of facilities and staffing.		

7.5.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The County will strive to improve access and affordability of health services for all. Provision of maternity services will reduce mortality rate among mothers and children. Reduction of the distance travelled to access the health services will also be addressed to ensure accessibility to health facilities.

The reduction of HIV/aids prevalence remains a priority issue in the County. The current prevalence rate of 4.1 per cent needs to be reduced further if the war against the pandemic has to be won. The county targets reduction of the pandemic to 3.6 per cent by the year 2015. This will require concerted effort from all players to fight the pandemic. The county will apply multi-sectoral approaches to ensure that the gains are sustained through partnering with stakeholders and the community. Further, this will enhance the ARVs programme and supplements to the infected.

The sector through various programmes and assistance from stakeholders will sensitise the community on the dangers of drug abuse especially *miraa* which is locally produced. The sector engages other stakeholders such as the FBOs to advocate against drug abuse especially among the youth.

The *"Malezi Bora"* Strategy continues to provide a comprehensive package of services that includes child immunization, Vitamin A supplementation, de-worming of under-fives and pregnant women, treatment of childhood illnesses, HIV Counseling & Testing, ITNs use in Malaria prevention and improved ANC and FP Services. This initiative will thus accelerate the achievement of MDG 4 on reducing child mortality rates and MDG 5 on improving maternal health.

7.6 Education

The education sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resources through education and training. The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Education and Higher Education, Science and Technology and Teachers Service Commission and their affiliated Institutions.

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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 innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The performance of the education sector has improved significantly in the recent past. All the sub sectors of education and training recorded increased enrolments and improvements in completion and transition rates.

The county will therefore endeavour to enhance the consultative participation and mobilization of stakeholders with an overall aim of improving efficiency in investments and delivery of services. The target is to achieve access, retention, equity and relevance in quality education and realize improved transition rates at both the primary, secondary and post-secondary levels.

The Free Secondary Education (FSE) tuition and CDF bursary schemes among other key programmes in the county will boost the transition and retention rates at the secondary level. In addition, the CDF bursary will help increase access to tertiary education in the county. The county has three functional rural polytechnics and enrolment in technical areas is expected to increase owing to the need for skills that are becoming increasingly sought after.

The need to increase the capacity of the primary and day secondary schools is very important especially due to the FPE and the FSE schemes. In response to the need for more additional facilities for primary and secondary school, the county will mobilize all the stakeholders to ensure that progress is made. Physical facilities especially classrooms, laboratories and the secondary school halls are expected to be on the rise owing to the importance attached to the sector by key players especially CDF. Other financiers for the facilities are DOE, CDTF, ALRMP, LATF and NGOs.

The County will therefore aim to boost the literacy levels especially for the rural female to ensure equity. The youth will be equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes through science and technology training to meet challenges of industrialisation and globalisation and sustainable development. The goals in the sector will be geared towards achieving the national policy aspirations as stipulated in the Vision 2030

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK, NACC, CSOs, NGOs, FBOs (Plan International, IFAD)	Provision of policy framework guidelines; Provision of Bursaries; Support for FPE and FSE; Provision of trained personnel; Formulation of policies; School inspections; Support to physical facility development; Grading; Research on education development; Recruitment and payment of self-help teachers; Construction of classrooms, latrines, laboratories, dining halls; Child protection; Provision of bursaries; Providing infrastructure development.
Devolved funds (CDF & LATF)	Funding and construction; Equipping schools; Provision of physical facilities; Support for Education Initiatives.
Community School Sponsors	Seeking services, reporting cases, contributing for construction of facilities, participate in identification of programmes and projects; Spiritual guidance and leadership; Provision of physical facilities.
Local Authorities	Construction of education and training facilities; Provision of bursaries to needy students.

7.6.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

Name of the Project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities

Centres of excellence in each constituency ESP	Constituencies	Increase the education facilities i.e. classrooms, laboratories and others facilities.	20 schools 2015.	Construction and renovations in schools

b. **Other projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education III	County wide	Improve learning facilities in secondary schools.	Disburse funds for the procurement of laboratory equipment in secondary schools.	Procurement of basic laboratory equipment; Supplement GOK assistance by mobilizing parents to contribute towards improvement of learning facilities.
Bursary disbursement in the four constituencies	County wide	Increase retention in secondary schools	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds
School infrastructure development through CDF,EU,ADB World Bank	County wide	Improvement of physical facilities; Improve quality of education.	Schools with inadequate facilities; Centres of excellence.	Disbursement of funds; Construction; Monitoring.
Provision of laboratory equipment funds through SMASSE	County wide	Improved performance in science subjects in secondary schools	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/equipment.	Identification by D.E.O.; Disbursement; Monitoring.
OPEC/GOK	County wide	Improve quality of education through developed infrastructure.	Construction of classrooms for 6 schools – one secondary school, five primary schools (3 schools per constituency).	Training of school managers (SMC and BOG) on resources utilization; Construction of classrooms; Monitoring and evaluation of the on-going phase II.

ii. **Stalled projects/programmes**

There are no stalled projects/programmes under education sector.

iii. **Outstanding project proposals**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
KESSP – Primary (FPE)	County wide	Improving educational quality by boosting access	Strengthening the FPE and especially	Training of teachers and education managers.

		and sustain satisfactory transition.	quality performance.	
Most vulnerable children (MVC)	County wide	To ensure improved access and retention of OVCs in school.	13 schools	Uniform, desks, shoes and sanitary towels to OVCs
Runyenjes Institute of science and Technology	Runyenjes	Absorb school leavers and enhance transition and skills building.	One institute	Acquisition of land & construction; Capacity building & value addition.

iv. New projects (MTP2 Consultations)

Priorities for MTP	Key Issue	Proposed Intervention		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Education	Low transition rates; Poor facilities for persons with disabilities; Inadequate ECD staff and facilities; Poor infrastructure in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions	Improve transition rate; Provision of ECD facilities Employment of ECD teachers;	Improve school infrastructure; Construction of special schools;	% of boy child attending school; Transition rates; No. of special schools constructed; No. of operational educational facilities No. of ECD teachers employed No. of primary, secondary and tertiary institutions improved	High transition rates		

7.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will continue to integrate the use of ICT in processing and dissemination of information. The education sector addresses key cross-cutting issues due to its role in the society. By imparting knowledge to the youth, it ensures they become competitive and have the necessary skills for both formal and informal employment. An educated society is able to respond to the trends and adopt as well as initiate solutions to the problems facing it. The FPE and FSE have thus ensured that the youth do not drop out of school

due to financial needs. This has contributed towards the achievement of MDG 2 on universal access to primary education in the county.

The Education sector plays a big role in dissemination of information to pupils and students. The attainment of MDG 6 on Combating Malaria and other diseases has been enhanced through the use of ICT in dissemination of information.

MDG 8 on developing a global partnership will be accelerated through the use of internet to effectively relay information all over the world. The search for available markets for the local produce is being made more efficient through the use of the internet. E-commerce will be a major driving force behind future economic growth especially in regard to the export of surplus agricultural produce.

7.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)

The Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector comprises of 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. This is an important sector that plays a crucial role in the county through maintenance of law and order, rehabilitation of offenders, timely provision of services and general coordination of government policy.

7.7.1 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 secure environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

7.7.2 County Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The county will strive to achieve good governance, transparency and accountability in both public and private organizations. The fight against corruption will be a priority in this sector. The institutions involved in administration of legal, justice and security will be encouraged to step up their operation to achieve the sector vision.

Actors at the county level will endeavour to improve the capacity of human resources through prudent administration and management and close supervision of the people on

the ground, organize *barazas* to discuss public policies. Participatory administration will be encouraged so that the community will feel part of government system.

3.7.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration Judiciary Registration of Persons Prisons Departments Community	Enforcement of law and order; Administration of justice; Registration of all Kenyans who have attained 18 years of age; Custody of convicts and remand prisoners; Participate in community policing;

7.7.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

There is no flagship project/programme under this sector in the county.

b. Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards	County wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards by 3000 per year	Issuing and processing of registration forms
Train all Rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	County wide	Improve RAs capacity to create awareness; Improve quality of returns from RAs; Increase the use of the department's partnership with MCH clinics as a point of registration and information by rural RAs.	All RAs in both rural and health institutions	Actual training of RAs.

Computerization project in registration of persons department	County wide	To ensure efficiency of records storage and retrieval.	100% computerization of registration information.	Computerization; Networking; Training.
OVC-CT	County wide	Retain OVCs in the normal family set up; Ensure OVCs get access to Education medical care, Birth registration, food and other basic needs.	Care givers of OVCs	Cash transfer of Kshs. 2,000 per month paid monthly to the care givers.
Improve offenders' compliance to CSOs order.	County wide	Improve offenders' compliance and integrate them.	Integrate 90% of offenders; Reduce crime by 45%; Decongest prisons by 30%.	Community mobilisation and sensitisation.
Embu GOK Prison Staff Houses.	Embu prisons	To provide modern and decent staff houses to the prison workforce.	150 permanent two bed roomed houses.	Construction of houses, water and electricity installation
Prisoners' accommodation wards.	County wide	To decongest the current prison population.	5 prisoners' accommodation wards.	Construction of the wards
Prison perimeter wall.	County wide	To improve security systems within the prison.	Construct 20 feet high wall, length 8,500 feet.	Construction of the perimeter wall
Premises electrification.	County wide	To enhance security and rehabilitation programme.	Do wiring of the prison and workshop.	Installation of electricity
Modernisation and expansion of industry section and the show room.	County wide	To broaden the training programme and introduce modern technology.	Construction of a new workshop and showroom.	Construction of the showroom and equipping the industrial section
High court building Phase II.	Embu town	Create more space for high court offices and files to ease congestion.	Building of the premises	Building of library, registries, lobbing rooms for advocates; Construction of perimeter wall.

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ii. **Stalled projects/programmes**

There are no stalled projects/programmes in the county under this sector.

iii. **Outstanding project proposals**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of Ishiara AP lines	Ishiara	Provide proper lighting and improve security	Divisional offices and AP lines	Connection to the power line
Construction of V.I.P toilets	Divisional headquarters	Provide suitable adequate toilets for use by officers and customers	All Divisional headquarters and Chief's offices, AP lines	Digging and construction of pit latrines.
Computerization of offices	County wide	Improve record management and improve efficiency in service delivery.	County and divisional headquarters.	Purchase and installation of computers.
Modernisation and expansion of industry section and the show room.	Embu town	To broaden the training programme and introduce modern technology.	Construction of a new workshop and showroom.	Construction of the showroom and equipping the industrial section
Dispensary expansion.	County wide	To cater for both inpatient and outpatient and reduce transport cost to the general hospitals.	Additional facilities and equipping	Construction of more facilities and purchase of equipment.
Farm enterprise improvement	County wide	Improve revenue base and broaden training programs for prisoners.	Increase farm productivity by 50%.	Adoption of improved farming methods and modern farm inputs; Improved use of irrigation system.
Prison ICT programme	County wide	To train and equip prisoners with computer skills; To modernise operations within the prison.	Train 40% of prisoners on ICT skills annually	Training of trainers; Acquiring the ICT equipment.

iv) New projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

Priorities for MTP	Key Issue	Proposed Intervention		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term

Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship	Lack of community involvement in implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects	Formation of committees to involve people at the grassroots in development planning	Fast track implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects	No. Of active committees	Increasing County involvement in implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects		

7.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations in rural areas. This will enhance security in the rural areas and curb rural urban migration while making investment possible.

The sector will address drug abuse and HIV and AIDs issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are in school and that cases of child abuse and child labour are eliminated. Provincial Administration (PA) through *barazas* have been disseminating information on HIV and AIDS which is a huge incentive in addressing MDG 6 on combating HIV and AIDS malaria and other diseases.

Environmental degradation remains a key concern in the county and nation at large. To address this concern, the sector has been working closely with the forestry department and NEMA to ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. The District Environment Committee (DEC) has been putting in place mitigation measures that continue to address environmental degradation. This in a nutshell will assist in achieving MDG 7 on environmental sustainability.

The sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with a view to making the county an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to drug and substance abuse and other illicit activities.

7.8 Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

This sector comprises of the Presidency and Cabinet Affairs Office, State House, Office of the Prime Minister, National Assembly, Foreign Affairs, and Public Service, Finance, Planning and National Development, Controller of Budget, Commission on Administrative Justice, Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kenya National Audit Office, Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A leading sector in legislation, public policy formulation, 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.

7.8.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The success of the government policies depends to a large extent on the level of coordination and the dissemination of information to avoid overlaps and duplication. The sector will continue to play a critical role in ensuring that government policies are disseminated through the DIDC and other forums.

The sector will continue to provide appropriate techniques and skills to the staff to ensure they are able to respond adequately to the emerging development needs. To achieve this, the sector will undertake capacity building on M&E and project management. This will ensure that the various stakeholders share best practises, especially in public resources utilization. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

The sector will emphasise the involvement of the community at all levels to ensure their needs are reflected in the projects and programmes and their input is taken into consideration. This is to ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning.

To achieve this objective, the sector will collaborate closely with other departments especially the PA and the CSOs to achieve meaningful outcome. The sector will further seek ways to enhance the operations of the DDC to ensure it plays a more effective role. Thus the DMEC will be strengthened to ensure that the implementers are able to give reports that are credible and factual.

7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholders	Role
Government Ministries: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030; Finance; Local Government; Public Service.	Formulate policies to coordinate projects and programmes; Monitoring & Evaluation;

	Provision of information on the projects status at a central point-DIDC; Provide planning data and participating in Planning Process; Provide technical services; Dissemination of government policies funding.
Local Government.	Partner in M&E funding; Provide planning feedback.
Community	Partner in M&E; Participate in CAPs development; Provide planning and development feedback.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations.	Collaboration with line ministries in implementation of projects funding; Compliment government efforts in training and capacity building.

7.8.4 Projects and Programme Priorities

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects/programmes under PAIR sector in the county.

b. Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-ordination of Development Activities.	County wide	Ensure that all development activities are carried out in a coordinated manner and are harmonised.	Participate in all development meetings and ensure that development process is enhanced.	Participate in planning meetings; Attend participatory sessions.
Monitoring of Development Projects and programmes.	County wide	To ensure county activities are reported and avoid overlaps and duplication in funding.	Visit projects and programmes that are on-going in the county and compile a report on progress.	Conduct regular visits to all project sites; Ensure timely reporting of projects and programmes.
DIDC computerisation.	All sub-county headquarters	To provide the DIDC clients with modern facilities to access information and enhance the	Equip the DIDC with computers, internet connectivity, and other modern equipment.	Purchase computers; Provide internet connectivity.

		services of the facility.		

ii. **Stalled projects/programmes**

There are no stalled projects/programmes in the county under this sector.

iii. **Outstanding project proposals**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Transport	Sub-county headquarters.	To ensure mobility of the DDOs office to enhance M&E.	One service vehicle.	Provision of a vehicle.

iv. New Projects (MTP 2Consultations)

Priorities for MTP	Key Issue	Proposed Intervention		Indicators	Outcome	Estimated Cost	
		Short Term	Medium Term			Short Term	Medium Term
Security	High levels of insecurity	Community policing initiative; Increased police patrols	Develop a county surveillance system giving a detailed community based targeting; Deploy more officers in the County	Implementation of a complex and modernized surveillance system; % reduction in crime incidences	Reduction in crime		
National Values and Ethics	Lack of unity among communities	Encourage interaction between people; Equitable distribution of resources;	Using the national language. Invest on local tourism through celebrations such as Embu cultural day.	Improved unity and cohesion	No. of inter-county forums through community structures		
Kenya Constitution 2010 (Implementation of the constitution including devolution)	Low levels of implementation of devolved system	Improvement of the already existing capacity.	Outsource expertise to capacity build our labour	Fast tracked implementation of the Kenya Constitution 2010	Increased No. of trained personnel; No. of M&E report; Reports from various sectors;		

7.8.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Integrating cross cutting issues in the development initiatives will be spearheaded by the sector through provision of data for planning to the project implementers. The sector will therefore work closely with other sectors to ensure issues of the youth, women, poverty, rural-urban migration and HIV/AIDs are fully integrated in development projects. The ability to respond to social economic needs of the county will be determined largely by the information collected and disseminated. The DIDC will continuously store and disseminate up to date information of all sectors of the economy. Appropriate programmes targeting HIV/AIDS will be started. This will enhance the achievement of MDG 6 on combating malaria and other diseases.

7.9 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.

7.9.1 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 Country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups and areas.

7.9.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector implements strategies that spur economic growth and addresses the social economic needs to the community. The foremost task will be to mobilise community resources to promote participatory projects and programmes.

The social services department will continue to promote equal participation of both men and women in development issues through capacity development. Mobilisation of local resources through promotion of projects in agriculture and small-scale trade will be enhanced. This is also likely to create jobs in these sectors. The sector will also continue to sensitise the community on the need for self-reliance.

The children department through the cash transfer programme will address some of the main issues that face the OVCs in the society by targeting the most vulnerable in the society. This department will also ensure that all children of school going age are able to

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access education and other rights provided to them through the law. Child labour which is prevalent in the upper and lower parts of the county will be addressed through community sensitisation.

The high levels of youth unemployment, drug and substance abuse provide a major challenge to the county. The county will encourage the youth to engage in sports activities for recreation and as an economic venture. The sub-sector will offer a good opportunity for dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS especially to the youth. Sports activities will therefore be promoted for social integration and cohesion.

Development of youth and nurturing of skills is important if the county has to progress. The county will provide adequate facilities in the polytechnics and expand their capacity to train more students to respond to the need of better equipped youth. Further, the sector through the youth fund and the *vijana* boost project will aim to capacity build the youth and avail resources for them to venture into business. The sector will work closely with other sectors to ensure that youth issues are adequately addressed and a strategic plan for the youth is developed. The sector will further continue to promote initiatives by the youth that promote good behaviour and ensure the youth are engaged constructively.

7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stakeholder	Role
CSOs, NGOs, FBOs (Plan International, IFAD)	Participating in programmes and projects; Provide technical and financial support; Community empowerment and Support through capacity building and direct funding to group initiatives; Support community initiatives; Capacity building of staff and stakeholders; Support research/surveys on social issues; Advocating for gender rights; Recruitment and payment to self-help teachers; Provision of Public buildings for establishment of CLRCs.
Government Ministries	Provide regulatory policy guidelines and framework; Create an enabling environment; Allocation of resources for projects; Provision of qualified human resource; Provision of grants to groups and the economically distressed; Formulation and dissemination of policies; Community mobilisation.
Community, Local leaders	Support development activities through active participation and contribution; Provide good leadership in project management; Mobilization of the community; Monitoring and Evaluation; Advisory services.

Micro-finance Institutions	Provision of credit to groups and individuals; Partners in Capacity building with GoK departments.

7.9.4 Projects and Programmes Priorities

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

Name of the Project	Location	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth empowerment centres	Constituencies	Enhanced youth skills	To construct four youth empwerment centres by 2015	Construction of youth empowerment centres
Cash transfer funds for OVC's	County Wide	Empowerment of OVCs	Finacial supportb to 2,000 OVCs per year	Financial support to OVCs
Youth Enterprise Fund	County Wide	Credit provision to community self help groups	200 groups to be loaned each year	Disbursement of YEDF

b. Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading youth polytechnics	County wide	To enhance skills for the youth in order to produce competitive and marketable/employable graduates.	8 Youth polytechnics.	Implementation of new curriculum; Staffing with highly trained personnel; Provision of tools and equipment.
Credit facility for youths	County wide	Provision of loans to young people with minimal conditions.	To establish a youth cooperative run by youths by 2015.	Source for finance from donors.
Establishment of youth resource centres in each constituency	All constituencies	Increase youth access to information.	To establish a one stop youth centre by 2014.	Liaise with stakeholders to source for a site, finances and physical facilities for the centre.
Nembure rehabilitation centre/vocational	Nembure	Correct the behavioural pattern.	Construct one centre by 2015.	Construction, equipping and staffing.
Support to self-help groups	County wide	Support community initiatives for sustainable development through IGAs and revolving loan scheme.	50 self-help groups annually	Access credit to groups C-WES; Grants to groups to support their initiatives.

Support persons with disabilities (PWDs)	County wide	To mainstream persons with disabilities concerns in national development.	500 PWDs to be assisted through capacity development	Training in various skills at the Embu Vocational Rehab; Rehabilitation and refurbishment of the EVRC.
Training and capacity development for Group Leaders	County wide	Empower capacities of communities to identify, plan and implement sustainable socio economic activities.	Train and capacity build 1,000 local leaders on leadership and community mobilisation	Workshops, seminars; Referral to other GOK departments and NGOs.
Community grants to support community group initiatives	County wide	Increase awareness/sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the county.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division per FY.	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY; Incorporate other stakeholders in sensitization campaigns via Chiefs, Civil Society, other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups (Women Enterprise Fund)	County wide	Increase awareness/sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the county.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY; Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns via Chiefs, Civil Society, and other government departments.
Provision of water tanks to 8 primary schools	County wide	Provision of clean water trough roof water harvesting	8 schools	Provision of 4 plastic tanks and gutters and inaction of stands
Extension of Kyeniri water pipeline	Kyeniri	Increase water output on Kyeniri line for both human and livestock consumption	1 community	Digging of trenches and laying of pipes.
Rehabilitation of boreholes	County wide	Provision of water for domestic.	30 communities	Replacement of hand pumps and repair
Establishment of Kathiga Gaceru micro irrigation scheme location	Kathiga Gaceru	Provision of water for irrigation purposes	1 community	Digging of trenches and laying of pipes
Beekeeping promotion	County wide	Training of artisan on constructing of modern beehives	30 participants	Purchase of training equipment and training.

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Modern beekeeping	County wide	To introduce modern hives which are yielding	6 communities	Provision of modern hives and training.
Excavation of earth dams	County wide	Provision of water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes	6 communities	Excavation of dam and installation of drip irrigation systems.
Tissue culture banana promotion.	County wide	Improve banana production	14 communities	Provision of tissue culture banana stems
Repair of strategic boreholes.	County wide	To ensure optimum water availability and accessibility	40 communities	Replacement and repair of hand pumps
Run off harvesting.	County wide	To enhance run off harvesting which will facilitate small scale irrigation activities	6 groups	Procurement of dam sheets and drip irrigation kits
Promotion of environmental friendly bricks mounding	County wide	To provide brick making machines which are sufficient and less hazardous to the environment	6 communities	Provision of brick making machines and community training on brick making know how.
Promotion of conservation agriculture technology	County wide	To promote dry planting, increase soil fertility and enhance timely land preparation	24 communities	Provision of ripens, sub soilers and ox plough.

ii. Stalled projects/programmes

No project/programme under this sector is stalled.

iii. Outstanding project proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Credit facility for youths	County wide	Provision of loans to young people with minimal conditions.	To establish a youth cooperative run by youths	Source for finance from donors.
Construction of model village polytechnics	County wide	Absorb school leavers and enhance transition and skills building.	Complete a model facility per constituency	Construction of facilities, equipping and staffing
Creation of a database of beneficiaries of the various revolving funds	County wide	To enable decision makers determine the groups to be funded	Establish one county revolving funds beneficiaries database	Data collection; Data entry; Data analysis; Database creation.
Embu Cultural centre.	Embu town	Preservation and development of culture;	Establishment and operationalization	Construction, establishment and operationalisation of

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		Establish a research centre on cultural aspects of the county.	of the cultural centre.	cultural centre; Office block, a typical Muembu homestead, a canteen, a curio shop, a model shamba, kitchen and dining hall, art gallery, workshop, library, multipurpose hall, and Amphitheatre.
Construction of SIAKAGO stadium	Siakago	Promote sports and recreation	All County inhabitants	Levelling of the grounds.
Sports and Recreation centres	County wide	To tap talent from the grassroots and engage youth in useful activities.	Establishment of recreation centres in every division.	Establish and equip centres where youths can be trained in sports.
Youth Skills Enhancement	County wide	To enhance competence and management of sports in the	Train officials of all represented organisations.	Training of coaches, referees and sports administrators.
Sports and Recreation centres	County wide	To tap talent from the grassroots and engage youth in useful activities; Train youth to participate in provincial and national sporting events	Establishment of recreation centres in every constituency.	Establish and equip centres where youths can be trained in sports
Youth Skills Enhancement	County wide	To enhance competence and management of sports in the County.	Train officials of all represented organisations in the County.	Training of coaches, referees and sports administrators.
Modern beekeeping	County wide	To introduce modern hives which are highly yielding	6 communities	Provision of modern hives and training
Establishment of fruit tree nurseries	County wide	Promotion graft mangoes and agro-forestry	24 communities	Preparation of seed bed, provision of planting materials and capacity building
Improvement of local goats	County wide	To increase both milk and mutton production	32 communities	Provision of both dairy and ngala goats does and bucks
Promotion of environmental	County wide	To provide brick making machines which are	6 communities	Provision of brick making machines and

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friendly bricks moulding		sufficient and less hazardous to the environment		community training on brick making know how
Value addition on farm produce	County wide	Value addition on local farm produce. This will promote their utility and market value, initially increasing farmer's income		Provision of grain polishing machines, mango drinks, wet mills cassava chippens, oil extraction machines and daily feeds processing machines
Promotion of conservation agriculture technology	County wide	To promote dry planting, increase soil fertility and enhance timely land preparation	24 communities	Provision of ripens, sub soilers and ox plough

7.9.5 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The Youth fund will empower the youth economically and assist in bridging the capital gap. The department of youth affairs will build capacity of the youth and train them to ensure they become innovative and able to initiate activities that make them economically productive. The sector will equip the youth polytechnics and at the same time built youth friendly centres where youths can acquire skills and become more marketable hence reduce the unemployment level. Poverty is an issue that needs concerted effort if any meaningful gain is to be realised. The sector plays a big role in equipping people with skills and exposing them to opportunities aimed at giving them access to factors of production especially capital. Reduction of unemployment levels will go a long way to accelerate the achievement of MDG 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in the County.

Other areas of great concern are drug abuse, which continue to afflict the youth. The sector has been offering necessary interventions in collaboration with stakeholders including establishment of youth friendly VCTs and trainings targeting the youth. The sector in liaison with the sports department has initiated sports programmes that act as avenues for disseminating and drug abuse information bringing the youth together to address issues that affect them.

The Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) is changing the lives of women who can now access affordable credit to start and expand their businesses. This fund has thus been addressing the problem of gender inequality regarding access to credit by women as compared to men who have collateral when seeking for loans. Social protection funds have also been availed to the County so as to enhance the capacity and opportunities of the most vulnerable in the society. The establishment of the Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer fund continue to provide persons with disabilities the

opportunity to engage in entrepreneurship. The Older Persons Cash Transfer fund seeks to strengthen the capacities of older persons and improve their livelihood while alleviating poverty. This in essence has impacted positively on increased gains geared towards achievement of MDG 3 on gender equality and women empowerment.

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CHAPTER EIGHT:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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