



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**NYANDARUA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1997-2001**

**OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF
PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development".

Chapter One: Provides background information on the districts natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two: Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development.

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALISATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The location, topography and climate of an area have an important bearing on its development. This section therefore presents a brief description of these geographical aspects in Nyandarua as well as their effects on development in general and industrialization in particular.

Position and Size

Nyandarua is one of the six districts of Central Province. It lies between latitudes 0° 08" North and 0° 50" South and between longitudes 35° 13" East and 36° 42" East.

The neighbouring districts are Laikipia District to the North, Nyeri and Murang'a Districts to the East, Kiambu District to the South and Nakuru District to the West.

Nyandarua is the largest district in Central Province, with a total land area of 3,528 square kilometres. This constitutes 0.6% of the whole republic and 26.7% of Central Province. It stretches for approximately 110km from North to South and 35km from East to West.

Administratively, the district is divided into five divisions namely Ndaragwa, Ol Joro Orok, Ol Kalou, Kipipiri and Kinangop. Map 2 shows the administrative boundaries of the district.

Table 1.1

District Area by Division

Division	Area(km ²)
Ndaragwa	871
Ol Joro Orok	340
Ol Kalou	672
Kipipiri	713
Kinangop	932
Total	3,528

Source: District Survey Office, Ol Kalou, 1996

Topography and Climate

The altitude of Nyandarua District varies between approximately 3,999 metres above sea level on the Aberdare Hills to the south east of the district, and 1,828 metres towards the floor of the Great Rift Valley. Nyandarua occupies an area of the Aberdare Range where land drops in a series of fault escarpments westwards to the floor of the Rift Valley around Naivasha.

Most of the district is composed of Kinangop Plateau and Ol Kalou Salient. Both of these are situated in the rain shadow of the Aberdare Ranges. This makes the rains decrease rapidly from the west, with the annual average diminishing from more than 1,400mm at the foot of the range to 700mm in the valley of Malewa River.

The major drainage pattern consists of the Malewa River, which flows from the Aberdare Ranges into Lake Naivasha in the south and has a number of swift-running streams that form its tributaries. River Ewaso Narok drains from the Bahati Escarpment through Ol Joro Orok to Nyahururu Falls in Laikipia in the north. River Pesi also flows from the Aberdare Ranges through Ndaragwa towards Laikipia in the north. Lake Ol Bolossat is the only large natural water mass in the district and covers an area of 4 square kilometres.

The district's annual rainfall varies between 750mm and 1,500mm which falls between March and May (long rains) and again between August and November (short rains). Although annual rainfall in the district is above the national average, amount varies from one place to the other and from one part of the year to the next. The rains are not well distributed throughout the year to create long pronounced agro-humid periods. Only the western parts of the plateau furthest from the Aberdare Ranges has some months free of frost which enables some crops to do well as compared to the eastern part.

The district has a climatic problem of either too low or too high temperatures which are influenced by altitude. For example around Bahati Escarpment and Aberdare Range, the temperatures are very low especially at night. The Kinangop Plateau and Ol Kalou Salient have high frosts nearly every month which makes cultivation of various crops such as maize and potatoes to be difficult. On the western part of the plateau further away from the Aberdare Ranges are outlets of cold air which makes some months frost free.

The highest recorded average annual temperature in the district over the last five years is 21.5°C in December and the lowest is 7.1°C in July. January/March are usually the hottest months while July/August have the lowest mean monthly temperatures.

Administrative and Political Units

The administrative set up in Nyandarua District changed slightly during the 1994 - 96 plan period. The district now has 26 locations and 70 sub-locations from 22 and 63 respectively. There are still five divisions as shown in Table 1.2. Map 2 also shows the administrative boundaries of the district.

Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Division

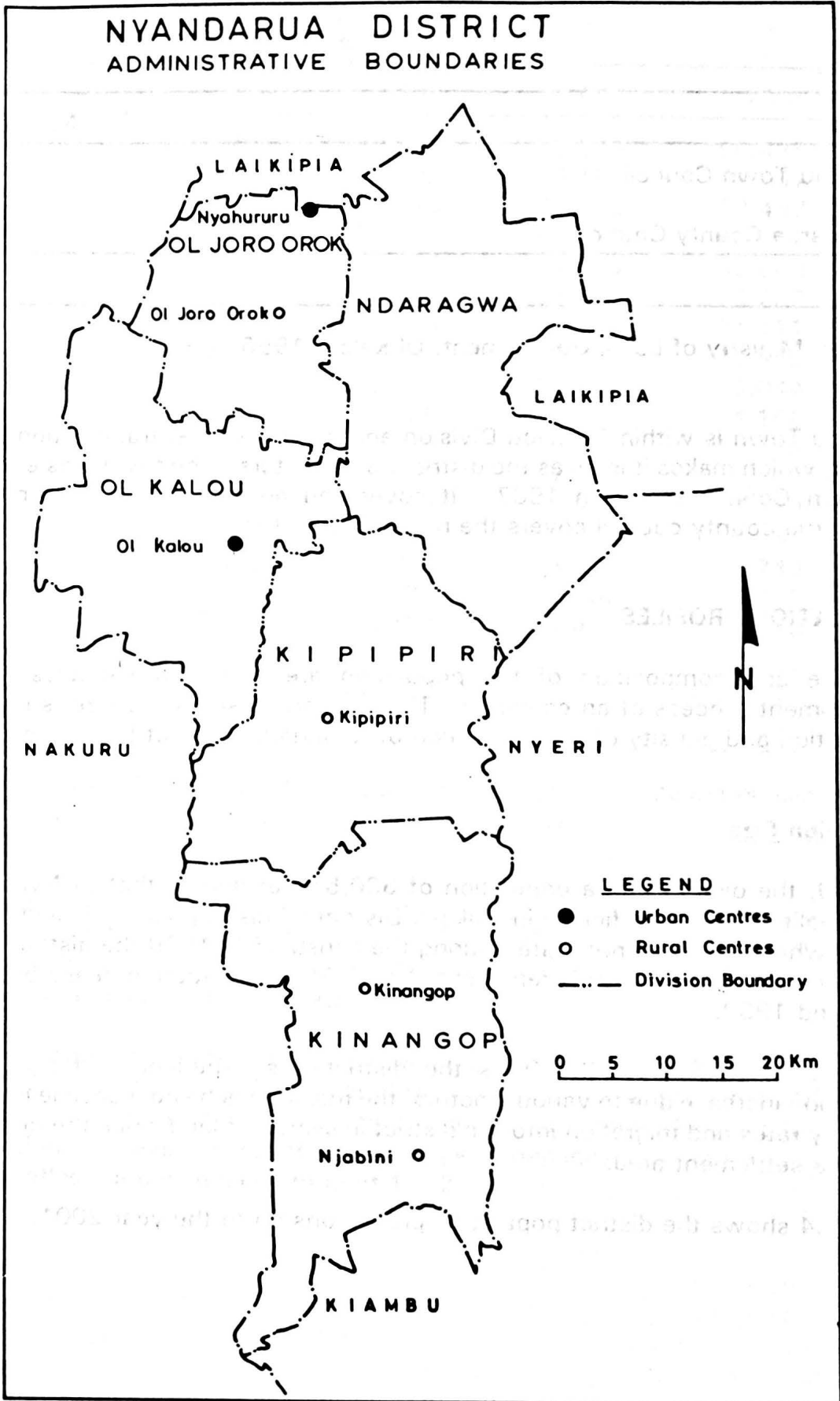
Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Ndaragwa	6	16
OI Joro Orok	4	12
OI Kalou	5	13
Kipipiri	5	13
Kinangop	6	16
Total	26	70

Source: District Commissioner's Office, OIKalou, 1996

The district has four constituencies, namely Ndaragwa Constituency which covers Ndaragwa Division, Kipipiri Constituency which covers Kipipiri Division, Kinangop Constituency covers Kinangop Division, and the newly formed OI Kalou Constituency which covers OIkalou and OI Joro Orok Divisions.

There are two operating Local Authorities, namely the Nyandarua County Council, and OI Kalou Town Council covering 18 and 7 electoral wards respectively as shown in Table 1.3.

NYANDARUA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Prepared by DRSSRS

Table 1.3

Local Authorities

Name	No. of Wards
Oi Kalou Town Council	7
Nyandarua County Council	18
Total	25

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Oi Kalou, 1996

Oi Kalou Town is within Oi Kalou Division and occupies a central position in the district, which makes it ideal as the district headquarters. The town was elevated to Town Council status in 1987. It covers an area of 371 sq. kilometres. Nyandarua county council covers the rest of the district.

POPULATION PROFILES

The size and composition of the population are important variables in the development process of an economy. This section presents the size, structure, distribution and density of the population of Nyandarua District by division.

Population Size

In 1989, the district had a population of 330,515 excluding that of Nyahururu Municipality which is officially in Laikipia District. This population includes 330 people whose age was not stated during the census. In 1979 the district had a population of 222,025. This represented a 48.7% population increase between 1979 and 1989.

During the 1980s through 1990s the district has experienced a significant population increase due to various factors, the major ones being a decline in infant mortality rates and migration into the district in search of land since the district is largely a settlement area.

Table 1.4 shows the district population projections up to the year 2001.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	58,751	80,392	86,949	90,425
5-9	57,538	78,732	85,153	88,557
10-14	50,313	68,845	74,460	77,437
15-19	39,112	53,519	57,883	60,200
20-24	15,577	41,430	44,809	46,600
25-29	22,903	31,339	33,896	35,250
30-34	13,717	18,769	20,299	21,111
35-39	10,994	15,043	16,269	16,920
40-44	9,775	13,375	14,465	15,044
45-49	9,197	12,585	13,611	14,156
50-54	7,174	9,817	10,617	11,042
55-59	5,068	6,935	7,501	7,801
60-64	4,452	6,093	6,889	6,852
65-69	3,416	4,674	5,055	5,258
70-74	2,432	3,328	3,600	3,743
75-79	2,032	2,779	3,006	3,126
80+	3,034	4,151	4,490	4,670
Age not stated	330	452	487	507
Total	330,515	452,258	489,439	508,699

Source: District Statistical Office, Ol Kalou, 1996 (1989 population census adjusted to exclude Nyahururu Municipality).

The population of the district is estimated to grow at an annual growth rate of 3.92% to 452,258 in 1997 and to 489,439 and 508,699 in 1999 and 2001 respectively. This will demand a correspondingly higher economic growth rate in order to sustain the increased population.

In 1989, the population above 59 years was 15,366 representing 4.65% of the total population. This number is projected to rise to 23,649 by the year 2001. Comparing the population of this age group and the children under 15 years to the total population, it is evident that the percentage of dependants in the district is 55%. This reflects a dependency ratio of 1:1.2.

Population Structure

Table 1.5 presents the age/sex structure of the district population in 1989 census and projections to the year 2001.

Table 1.5

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4	28,957	29,794	39,633	40,769	42,855	44,094	44,568	45,857
5-9	28,456	29,082	38,937	39,795	42,113	43,040	43,796	44,761
10-14	24,772	25,541	33,896	34,949	36,661	37,799	38,126	39,311
15-19	19,083	20,029	26,113	27,406	28,242	29,641	29,374	30,826
20-24	16,380	13,897	22,414	19,016	24,242	20,567	25,211	21,389
25-25	12,346	10,557	16,894	14,445	18,272	15,624	19,002	16,248
30-34	7,012	6,705	9,595	9,174	10,377	9,922	10,792	10,319
35-39	5,862	5,132	8,021	7,022	8,675	7,594	9,022	7,898
40-44	5,441	4,334	7,445	5,930	8,052	6,413	8,374	6,670
45-49	5,467	3,730	7,481	5,104	8,091	5,520	8,415	5,741
50-54	3,650	3,524	4,995	4,822	5,402	5,215	5,618	5,424
55-59	2,484	2,584	3,399	3,536	3,676	3,825	3,823	3,978
60-64	2,275	2,177	3,114	2,979	3,368	3,222	3,502	3,350
65-69	1,714	1,702	2,345	2,329	2,536	2,519	2,638	2,620
70-74	1,223	1,209	1,673	1,655	1,810	1,790	1,882	1,861
75-79	985	1,047	1,347	1,432	1,457	1,549	1,515	1,611
80+	1,656	1,878	2,266	1,885	2,451	2,039	2,549	2,121
Age not stated	180	150	231	221	254	233	318	189
Total	167,943	162,572	229,789	222,469	248,534	240,608	258,523	250,174

Source: District Statistical Office, Ol Kalou, 1996 (1989 Population census adjusted to exclude Nyahururu Municipality).

It is observed that below 19 years, the boys outnumber the girls. However, this situation changes from 20 years and above where the female population dominates, except for the age between 55 and 69. The underlying assumption is that between age 20-54 most males, especially those who leave school, tend to

move out of the district in search of gainful employment in other parts of the country.

Between ages 55 and 69 years, the population of males is higher suggesting that this is when men working outside the district finally return to settle in their rural homes on retirement.

Table 1.6 presents population projections on selected age groups. The selected age groups are crucial in that they indicate the population which is at school and the labour force. The presentation will be important in justifying provision of infrastructural facilities in the district as well as the need for job creation to absorb the labour force.

Table 1.6

Population Projection on Selected Age Group

Age group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13 Primary	42,274	43,202	57,845	59,115	62,562	63,936	65,063	66,492
14-17 Secondary	16,703	17,515	22,855	23,967	24,719	25,921	25,707	26,958
15-49 Female	71,591		97,962		105,951		110,187	
15-59 Labour Force	77,726	70,491	106,356	96,456	115,029	104,322	119,628	108,493

Source: District Statistical Office, Olkalou, (1989 population census adjusted to exclude Nyahururu Municipality)

Age 6 - 13 Years: Represents the primary school age children. In 1989, the district had 85,476 children eligible for primary school enrolment. This number is estimated to increase to 131,555 by the year 2001. This rapid increase calls for the improvement and increase of primary education facilities.

Age Groups 14-17 Years: This reflects the secondary school age children. As at 1989, there were 34,218 children in this group. Their population is expected to increase to 52,665 by the year 2001. This increase will require increased secondary education facilities, expansion of the existing technical training institutions and establishment of industrial based facilities. Sites for establishment of Jua Kali industries for trainees from the technical training centres have already been set aside at every trading centre in the district.

Female Population (Age 15 - 49): The population in this age cohort was 71,591 in 1989. The number is expected to rise to 110,187 by 2001. This means that with increasingly declining infant mortality rates, the high increase of the females in this age group will contribute to increased population in the district. This in essence calls for increase in maternal and child health care services as well as measures for reducing the fertility rate.

Labour Force (Age 15 - 59): The district's potential labour force was 148,217 in 1989. This is projected to rise to 228,121 by the year 2001. This indicates that the percentage of the district's potential labour force to total population is approximately 45%. However, the sex ratio of the district labour force as depicted in Table 1.6 is approximately 97 males for every 100 females. For a district whose major development activity is agriculture, the high population of females provide the required labour at farm level while the males may be out of the district in search of off-farm employment. The labour force in the district is more or less a mixture of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. However, the bulk is unskilled.

The population growth of the labour force calls for the district to reallocate its vast agricultural and livestock resources to boost industrialization which will eventually create the necessary jobs.

Distribution and Density

Table 1.7 presents the distribution of the population in Nyandarua District across the five administrative divisions.

Table 1.7

Population Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Ndaragwa	65,730	89,941	97,276	101,165
Oi Joro Orok	42,446	58,081	62,115	65,331
Oi Kalou	66,449	90,925	98,340	102,272
Kipipiri	59,959	82,045	88,736	92,283
Kinangop	95,931	131,267	141,972	147,648
Total	330,515	452,258	489,439	508,699

Source: District Statistical Office, Oi Kalou, 1996
C.B.S. 1989 Population Census

Of the five divisions, Kinangop has the highest population compared to the others. In 1989, the division had 95,931 people and the number is projected to increase to 147,648 by the year 2001. The population in this division is approximately 29% of the total district population.

Kinangop is followed by Ol Kalou, Ndaragwa, Kipipiri and Ol Joro Orok in that order in terms of population distribution. The high population in Kinangop and Ol Kalou is attributed mainly to the existence of many settlement schemes. These divisions also happen to be endowed with rich farming lands which have, over time, attracted farmers from other areas within and outside the district. Ol Joro Orok Division has the lowest population, but this is due to its small size.

Table 1.8 shows the density of the population in each division.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	1989	1997	1999	2001
Ndaragwa	871	76	103	112	116
Ol Joro Orok	340	125	171	185	192
Ol Kalou	672	99	135	146	152
Kipipiri	713	84	115	125	129
Kinangop	932	103	141	152	158
Total	3,528	94	128	139	144

Source: District Statistical Office, Ol Kalou, 1996
CBS 1989 Population Census.

Although Ol Joro Orok Division carries the lowest population in the district, which is approximately 13% of the total, the division has the highest density due to its small size and high settlement. This high population density is also due to the fact that Ol Joro Orok has more fertile land as compared to Kinangop, Ol Kalou and Kipipiri Divisions which, although fairly fertile, have pockets of poor soils. Ndaragwa Division has the lowest population density mainly because the division has a big semi-arid land area which is sparsely populated.

Urban Population

In addition to Ol Kalou Town Council, there are 34 designated small towns and trading centres and about 23 small non-designated local market centres. Most of these centres are located within productive areas where agriculture, dairy farming and co-operative activities are widely practised.

Most of the towns and trading centres are situated in areas with potential for development of industrial activities related to woodcraft, fruit juice processing, vegetable canning, milk processing and cereal milling. Table 1.9 presents the projected population of the major urban and market centres in the district from 1989 to 2001.

Table 1.9

Population Projections for Urban and Major Market Centres

Name of Centre	Actual Population		Projected Population	
	1989	1997	1999	2001
Ol Kalou	2,546	3,484	3,768	4,075
Mairo-Inya	1,473	2,016	1,180	2,358
Njabini	1,265	1,731	1,872	2,025
Ndunyu Njeru	1,141	1,561	1,687	1,826
Miharati	1,058	1,448	1,566	1,693
Wanjohi	825	1,129	1,221	1,321
Murungaru	743	1,017	1,100	1,189
Ol Joro Orok	646	884	956	1,034
Engineer	446	610	660	714

Source: District Statistics Office, Ol Kalou, 1996

The urban and major market centres are generally sparsely populated. However, the centres have high potential for further population growth in view of their status as central points of economic activities within the rural areas. The available and planned development of essential infrastructure in these centres and their catchment is anticipated to generate the desired industrialization pace. The Rural Electrification Programme has already covered 60% of these centres. The main set

back is inaccessibility to the centres as a result of poor roads and insufficient telecommunication facilities. The population of Ol'Kalou Town is expected to be even higher than reflected in the table as a result of the town having been elevated into a district headquarters in 1995.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALISATION

The industrialisation process depends on the availability and the level of exploitation of the resources. This section describes the resources that have the potential for setting up of industries and the extent of their exploitation.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The most important resources that have potential for setting up of industries in Nyandarua District include the land, forests, water resources, commercial minerals and tourist attractions

Land and Soils

The two main types of soils in the district are loams and clays. The loams cover three fifths of the district and are mostly found on the slopes of the Aberdare Mountains and the Bahati Escarpments. The clays, which are dark and poorly drained cover about two fifths of the district occupying the Central Belt, except for a small area in Kinangop Division which is covered by lava and ashes.

The dominant soils on the Aberdare and Bahati plateaus and other elevated plains, especially in the Kinangop area vary from well to poorly drained, deep to moderately deep and are dark-greyish-brown. These soils are of moderate to high fertility and are not conducive to crop cultivation. On slightly lower altitudes, soils are wet and of high fertility suitable for agricultural and livestock production. There is high potential for establishment of agro-based industries.

The land potential can be classified into three zones depending on general fertility and use. These zones are the high potential, medium potential and low potential.

High Potential Zone: These areas receive over 1000mm of annual rainfall and are found around Geta, Leshau, Milangine and Ngorika areas. Intensive farming of food crops such as potatoes, maize and vegetables as well as dairy farming is practised in this zone. Pyrethrum is the major cash crop.

Medium Potential Zone: This covers areas receiving between 600-1000mm annual rainfall. It is found around Dundori and the Central Belt. The area is characterized by a long cropping season with good yield potential. Sheep and dairy farming is practised in this zone. Pyrethrum is also grown as a cash crop.

Low Potential Zone: This covers about 18% (64,800ha.) and mainly comprises of rocky and swampy areas, roads, schools and commercial centres.

Others: These include land covered by forest reserves, National Parks, alienated and unalienated lands which total about 1090 square kilometres.

The land use pattern by categories for Nyandarua District are summarized in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10

Land Use Pattern Categories

Land Use	Area (Km ²)
Area under Forests	347
Area under natural lakes (lake Olbolossat)	33
Area under cultivation	1,587
Area under natural pasture	276
Area under rocks, swamps, roads, commercial centres and schools	320
Other areas	817
Total District Area	3,528

Source: District Agriculture Office, Ol Kalou, 1996

The district's potential varies in accordance with ecological zones. The upper Highland zones are suitable for growing of wheat, barley and pyrethrum and for rearing sheep. The lower highland zones covering 980 square kilometres are suitable for growing maize, beans, peas, tropical fruits, horticultural crops and for raising livestock.

There have already been too many sub-divisions of land in most high potential areas which cover a total of 55,500 hectares. The district requires to develop ways and means of intensive crop production through modern farming techniques and to encourage the use of fertilizers and weed killer chemicals.

There is evidently a high potential for development of small-scale industrial activities for the processing or semi-processing of agricultural produce such as fruits, cereals and livestock products like milk, meat, hides and skins.

Water

The main surface water sources in the district are rivers, streams, one lake and dams. The district has a number of rivers and streams, but these sources of surface water are not fully exploited. These sources are quite far from the settled areas and large amounts of funds would be required to harness them. As a result, these sources are only largely accessible to those people who have settled near them.

The other surface water source is Lake Ol Bolossat. This lake is the only one and is threatened by human encroachment through farming, resulting to destruction of vegetation cover. There are proposals to gazette the lake as a National Reserve to protect it from such destruction.

The district has got several dams although most of them are quite old and mostly in poor conditions due to human encroachment and poor maintenance.

Apart from surface water sources, there exists good ground water potential. Numerous boreholes have been dug most of which are located within the central belt where the water level lies at an average depth of between 70 and 150 metres. Most of these boreholes were sunk by colonial settlers and are either partly working or dormant due to their prohibitive high operational costs.

The district has a potential for irrigation as evidenced by the already existing small holder irrigation activities mainly along the rivers. However, due to the absence of large rivers and the high investment cost of irrigation, large scale commercial irrigation is not viable.

Forestry

There is a total gazetted forest area of 34,706.8 hectares which is 9.8% of the total district area. Of this, 29,915.3 ha. is natural (i.e. indigenous) forests exclusively set aside as water catchment areas where exploitation is not allowed. The protected forests are mainly found in Kinangop, Kipipiri and Ndaragwa Divisions.

The plantation forests cover about 8,000 ha, out of which 2,300 ha. are in Kinangop Division, 2,300 ha. in Ol Joro Orok Division and approximately 3,400 ha. in Ndaragwa Division. These forests are a source of revenue for the government through timber harvesting and provision of firewood and building materials to the local people. They are also important water catchment areas. These forests can form a source of raw materials for the paper and furniture industries.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Nyandarua District does not have major commercial mineral deposits. However, traces of diatomite have been found in Dundori and Mawingo areas in the eastern

part of Ol Kalou Division which is believed to be related to that mined at Kariandusi near Gilgil in Nakuru District. Manganese deposits have been reported to the north of the confluence of Malewa and Olo Olondo Rivers on the eastern fringes of Kipipiri Division. However, there are no geological details indicating whether this can be commercially extracted.

Ignimbrite and well bred turfs are extracted as building stones in parts of Ol Joro Orok and Ol Kalou areas. Ballast is made from black phonolite which is found mainly in some parts of Ol Joro Orok and Ndaragwa.

Tourist Attractions

The district is endowed with abundant game for tourist attractions. The district is home to various species of game which, if well managed and exploited, could revolutionize the tourism industry.

Aberdare National Park covers an area of 767 square kilometres. The park contains such games as elephants, hippopotamus, cheetahs, lions, leopards, monkeys, wild pig, baboons, water bucks, Thompson's gazelles, zebras, hyenas, and numerous small wild game. The park borders Ndaragwa, Kipipiri and Kinangop Divisions.

Lake Ol Bolossat, which is located at Ol Kalou Salient within Ol Kalou Division has been proposed for gazettelement as a National Reserve and will cover an area of about 514 hectares most of which is composed of open grass-land and exotic forest. It is bird sanctuary, and the main inhabitants include ducks and geese. The lake has 17 duck species of which 10 are regular and 7 are migratory. Among the 5 geese species, 4 are resident and 1 migratory. When fully operational, the reserve will be an attraction to both local and foreign tourists.

At the southern end of the district, there is the Rift Valley view point which is frequented by many local and foreign tourists. This offers a very good scenery for photography and viewing.

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

This section presents an economic profile of the district, showing the major economic activities in which the people of the district are engaged. It shows the level of exploitation of the resources in the district in terms of agriculture, livestock production, forestry, fishing, industrial activities, commerce, trade and other activities.

Agricultural Activities

Nyandarua is predominantly an agricultural district where the largest proportion of the population are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Both cash and food

crops are grown. There are both small-scale and large-scale farms. However, the small-scale farms are increasingly replacing the large-scale cooperative and company farms.

In the small farm sector both cash and food crops are grown which include maize, potatoes, wheat, beans, vegetable, pyrethrum and various horticultural crops. The crops are grown in the upper and lower highland zones of the district and sub-divisions of the high potential areas, which covers a total of 55,500 hectares. The sub-divisions into small land sizes calls for intensive crop production. Therefore, field-extension services have to be intensified to encourage farmers to adopt modern farming techniques.

Table 1.11 presents the small farm sector in the district's economy.

Table 1.11

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area (Ha)	Rural HH (1995)	HH per Sq Km	No. of Small Holdings	Main Food Crops product	Main Cash Crops grown	% HH with high value of Food crop	% HH with high value cash crop.
Oi Kalou	44,710	13,498	20	12,835	Potatoes, Cabbage, Peas, Maize, Beans, Carrots	Pyrethrum Wheat	97	80
Oi Joro Orok	26,350	8,956	26	3,762	Potatoes, Cabbages, Peas, Maize, Carrots, Beans	Pyrethrum Wheat	95	80
Kinangop	46,160	20,101	22	12,000	Potatoes, Cabbages, Peas, Carrots, Kales	Pyrethrum Wheat Flowers	99	65
Kipipiri	28,390	12,919	16	13,400	Potatoes, Cabbages, Peas, Maize	Pyrethrum, Wheat, Flowers	96	55
Ndaragwa	35,190	14,632	17	12,074	Maize, Beans, Potatoes, Cabbages	Pyrethrum, Wheat	96	75

Source: District Agriculture Office, Oi Kalou, 1996

The main cereal crops grown in the district are maize and wheat, while barley production has been insignificant. Maize is grown for both commercial and subsistence purposes.

OI Joro Orok Division has the highest density of rural households although it is the smallest in size. The division is a settlement area and most of the crops do well. However, Kipipiri and Ndaragwa Divisions, have fewer rural households. Some parts of these divisions are marginal lands where intensive crop production is not very suitable. Most of the households (about 85%) have both high value food crops and high value cash crops.

On the size of farm area, Kinangop is leading with a total of 46,160 hectares. The division is also the largest in land size. It should be noted that although OI Kalou is the second smallest in land size, the area under farming is quite large, ranking second in the district. The divisions with the smallest farm areas are Ndaragwa, Kipipiri and Kinangop as compared to their sizes. The intensive farming in OI Kalou is as a result of fertile soils which attract high settlements. The number of small holdings per division is almost evenly distributed with the exception of OI Joro Orok which has the least.

OI Kalou Division has the largest area under maize. It has been producing over 50% of all the maize produced in the district over the 1994-96 plan period. The crop is also significantly grown in Kipipiri, Ndaragwa and OI Joro Orok Divisions. Kipipiri has, however, the highest yield. Maize production in Kinangop Division is insignificant due to frost and poor soils. Other food crops are produced in all other divisions.

Wheat is wholly grown as a commercial crop. The main producing areas are Ndaragwa and OI Joro Orok Divisions. Barley is grown in Kinangop and Kipipiri Divisions under contract with Kenya Breweries.

Horticultural farming is very important in the district. Notable among these crops are potatoes, carrots and cabbages. The leading areas in output are Kinangop which leads the others in potato yields, while OI Kalou produces the highest output of vegetables in the district.

The main cash crop grown by the small farm sector in the district is pyrethrum which is grown in all the divisions. Cut-flowers (carnations) are grown in South Kinangop although not on a substantial scale.

Table 1.12 shows the production trend (1991-95) of major crops in the district.

Table 1.12

Crop Production Trend 1991-1995

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<u>Food Crops</u>						
Maize	Area (Ha)	18,573	21,620	16,369	17,646	18,144
	Yield(tons)	33,431	34,592	18,006	30,000	32,659
	Av.Yld/Ha	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.8
Beans	Area (Ha)	320	105	5,416	5,947	5,640
	Yield (tons)	192	63	1,083	2,379	1,692
	Av. Yld/Ha	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Potatoes	Area (Ha)	11,879	11,050	11,564	12,821	18,400
	Yield (tons)	154,427	121,550	115,640	192,315	191,737
	Av. Yld/Ha	13	11	10	15	10.4
Vegetables	Area (Ha)	11,127	9,770	4,417	9,317	
	Yield (tons)	81,613	80,790	25,391	78,655	
	Av. Yld/Ha	7.3	8.3	5.8	8.4	
Fruits	Area (Ha)	443	454	466	463	
	Yield (tons)	2,168	2,031	1,880	2,980	
	Av.Yld/Ha	4.9	4.5	4.0	6.4	
<u>Cash Crops</u>						
Pyrethrum	Area (Ha)	3,730	4,335	4,649	4,693	3,537
	Yield (tons)	1,492	1,774	2,218	1,294	1,415
	Av. Yld/Ha	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Wheat	Area (Ha)	3,456	3,760	3,968	3,641	3,549
	Yield (tons)	6,224	8,084	4,364	7,282	7,098
	Av. Yld/Ha	1.8	2.2	1.1	2	2

Source: District Agriculture Office, Ol Kalou, 1996.

Note: 1. Vegetables include cabbages, carrots, peas, kales, tomatoes, onions, shallots and peas.

2. Fruits include apples and plums.

It is quite evident that food production is the main agricultural occupation of the people. Maize and potatoes remain the major food crops in the district. As regards the pulses, beans are the most important. The district is also renowned for its high level of horticultural production. However, the level of annual output of these crops depends on various factors like the weather conditions and the availability of affordable farm inputs. The biggest problems that farmers face is marketing of the crop due to lack of organized marketing and poor roads.

Pyrethrum and wheat are the major cash crops in the district. The area under pyrethrum remained fairly constant between 1992 and 1994, at about 4500 hectares. Due to extensive educational campaign by the pyrethrum Board and agricultural extension personnel, the hectarage and yield have been steadily rising. The decline in yields in 1994 was due to drought. The hectarage under wheat has also been fairly constant, at about 3500 hectares.

Large-scale farm sector is also important in the agricultural production of the district. Table 1.13 presents the large farm sector.

Table 1.13

Large Farm Sector

Division	No. of Farms	Total Area (ha)	Main crops	Number of Employees	
				Permanent	Seasonal
Ndaragwa	132	219	Wheat	267	519
OI Joro Orok	77	901	Wheat	119	441
OI Kalou	400	6,532	Wheat	831	2,805
Kipipiri	148	4,805	Wheat	459	858
Kinangop	225	4,918	Cutflowers	268	621
Total	982	17,375		1,934	5,244

Source: District Agriculture Office, OI Kalou, 1996

The large farms in Nyandarua District occupy an area of approximately 17,400 hectares and have a capacity to employ about 7,200 skilled and non-skilled workers at any one period. The main cash crops grown in these farms are, wheat and cutflower, of which they produce 95% of the district's total output. A big potential exists for the establishment of wheat grain processing industry at OI Kalou.

ing of potatoes for local and international markets at Njambini in South Kinangop. There is potential for development of food processing industries using potatoes, cabbages, carrots, kale, peas, beans, and onions which are the backbone of the district's agricultural activities. The district currently supplies its produce to industries located outside.

Livestock Production Activities

Livestock production is second to agriculture in intensity and importance. Most of the district is suitable for both dairy and beef cattle. The latter is, however, mainly reared within the marginal areas of Ndaragwa and Kipipiri Divisions. Table 1.14 shows livestock production based on the last livestock census carried out in 1989.

Table 1.14

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area sq.km	H.H. No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Land carrying capacity
Ndaragwa	871	14,632	Dairy cattle, wool sheep, goats, Bee-keeping, Poultry keeping	Hides, wool, milk, meat, honey	5 acres, livestock unit
Oi Joro Orok	340	8,956	Dairy cattle, sheep, goats, poultry	Milk, wool, meat	3 acres, livestock unit
Oi Kalou	672	13,498	Dairy cattle, sheep, goats, poultry	Milk, wool, meat, hides, skins	3 acres, livestock unit
Kipipiri	713	12,919	Dairy cattle, poultry, goats, sheep.	Milk, meat, wool, hides, skins	3 acres, livestock unit
Kinangop	932	20,101	Dairy cattle, sheep, goats, poultry	Milk, wool, hides, skins, meat	2 acres, livestock unit

Source: District livestock production office, Oi Kalou, 1996.

Dairy cattle, shoats (sheep/goats) and poultry activities are prevalent in all the divisions of the district. Therefore milk, mutton, wool and eggs are the main products, especially for the small scale farmers who use them both for food and for sale to get incomes.

Wool sheep and dairy goats are kept mainly in the humid areas adjacent to the Aberdare Ranges, while indigenous sheep and goats are mainly found in the marginal areas of Ndaragwa and Kipipiri Divisions. Other livestock activities include poultry, beekeeping and pig rearing.

Kinangop Division is the largest division and has the largest number of households and also leads in milk production. Ol Kalou, Ol Joro Orok, Kipipiri and Ndaragwa Divisions follow Kinangop in milk production in that order. Kipipiri and Ndaragwa Divisions have large tracts of marginal land, hence their low levels in milk production. Table 1.15 shows the livestock production figures between 1991-1995.

Table 1.15

Livestock Production 1991-1995

Type of Livestock	Livestock Numbers				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	265,774	269,313	265,760	267,446	267,685
Sheep	239,403	243,414	234,516	256,147	262,273
Goats	52,376	45,840	45,182	42,284	43,346
Poultry	211,837	230,055	229,945	242,970	256,748
KTBH	5,090	5,521	5,664	5,482	5,542
Pigs	330	381	636	795	940
Rabbits	28,651	22,114	22,463	21,501	18,298

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Ol Kalou, 1996.

The growth rate of cattle population between 1991 and 1995 was insignificant. This is attributed to incidences of drought between 1993-1994, sky rocketing prizes of the animal feeds, breeding problems of long calving intervals and lack of A.I. services. This has been due to the phasing out of financial support by the government.

Beef cattle are relatively few in the district due to cold weather conditions which make rearing of these animals unsuitable. These cattle are predominantly reared in lower parts of Ndaragwa Division, which are warm most of the year. They are kept by small scale farmers, since large scale rearing is not viable. Most of the beef for

the local market is imported from the neighbouring districts of Laikipia and Nakuru. The culled dairy cattle and bull calves supplement the local supply of beef.

Like cattle, the population of sheep/goats did not improve much over 1991-1995 period. This was caused by lack of organized marketing channels for the wool and poor in-breeding. Kinangop Division has substantial number of goats. Wool production ranks second to milk in livestock products in the district.

A few farmers around Ndaragwa, Ol Kalou and Njabini centres keep pigs by using food remains from hotels and schools. Otherwise pig production has not really taken off due to lack of promising market and prohibitive cost of pig feeds. The pigs are slaughtered for local consumption.

The district has a relatively high potential for honey production, but the potential has not been fully exploited. This activity is minimal although extension services efforts are being made to popularize bee-keeping. All the honey produced is for domestic use. Table 1.15 shows the quantities of livestock and livestock products sold between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.15

Livestock Products and Sales, 1991-1995

Year	Livestock (No.)						Livestock Products (kgs)		
	Cattle	Goats	Poultry	Pigs	Hides	Skins	Milk	Honey	Wool
1991	3,374	1,465	84,735	-	12,217	23,414	48,369,822	55,945	441,501
1992	4,809	984	92,022	16	18,422	36,228	44,882,357	56,102	452,295
1993	4,655	1,432	91,978	6	20,099	39,676	37,545,759	60,170	335,843
1994	3,410	1,092	97,188	3	16,995	40,845	40,143,382	66,170	485,419
1995	3,480	1,151	102,700	-	16,895	39,975	48,436,162	167,462	487,694

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Ol Kalou, 1996

Milk production is important to the district's development. The liberalised marketing channels have become a blessing for the district, since a number of private entrepreneurs have come up to establish dairy industries and are becoming popular with farmers. Nyandarua is one of the leading livestock producing areas in the country. There is a great potential for exploitation of livestock products through establishment of large-scale milk processing plants which would also produce butter, cheese, yoghurt, and other milk products. A tanning industry for producing leather and leather products is viable in view of the availability of hides and skins. There is also potential for a wool spinning industry since the district has a lot of wool sheep.

Light industrial development could also be enhanced using hides and skins, honey and wool. A lot of job opportunities and revenue could be generated if these resources were processed locally.

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

Fisheries: The district does not have major natural fish sources such as lakes and large rivers. Therefore, fisheries activities are confined to ponds, dams and the small rivers. Fish stocking is mainly carried out by the Government through the Fisheries Department. The facilities stocked are then handed over to organized self-help groups and individual farmers.

The district has 266 established fish ponds, 60 surveyed dams and 16 potential rivers either already stocked or earmarked for stocking. There are 225 farmers engaged in fish farming at a small scale level. The major species of fish farmed in the district are trout and tilapia. Trout is the most common species and does very well in ponds. Other species mainly grown in dams and rivers together with tilapia are common carp and black bass.

In 1995, approximately 285 kilogrammes of various species were harvested, earning the farmers KShs. 151,800.00. Harvested fish is sold locally and to hotels in Nyeri, Nakuru and Nairobi.

A lot of potential exist for the development of fish farming in the district in view of numerous dams and ponds plus other facilities that are available for stocking. The fisheries department has made advanced arrangements for establishing a fish hatchery at Ndaragwa fish ponds. The hatchery is expected to make the district self-sufficient in fingerlings for supply to self-help fish farming groups and individual fish farmers and therefore increase fish production.

After having ensured that the district has adequate fish output from the local fish sources, the department of fisheries intends to promote industrial activities by encouraging potential investors to set up processing plants for trout and tilapia canning. An industry for processing fish-feeds will also be viable since demand for the commodity will increase with the increased fish stocking level.

Forestry and Agro-Forestry: The district has a forest area covering 37,706 hectares. Of this area, the forest plantations cover 8,000 hectares out of which 1,000 hectares is replanting backlog that has accumulated since 1990. The rest is natural forest.

The major objective of the forest plantation programme is to satisfy local demand as well as contribute to the country's needs for domestic, industrial and construction purposes. Despite the district having a big area under forest cover, exploitation of forest resources by the local community in terms of setting up wood processing industries is not significant. The only notable establishments are small-scale furniture workshops which can be found in virtually all urban and market

centres across the district. There are also timber yards that sell sawn timber to the construction industry.

The district has 36 licensed saw milling plants of which only 55% are actively functional. These plants produced a total of 35,000 cubic metres of timber between 1994 and 1995/96 valued at about KShs. 13.7 million. Of the total timber production, only 5% was actually absorbed within the district. The rest was supplied as raw materials to industries in Nyahururu, Nakuru, Nairobi and other areas.

Agro-Forestry has become an important activity in the district over the past five years through the intensification of "farmer facilitation" approach. The farmers are given seeds and technical advice and limited material inputs with the aim of inducing them into the tree production technology. Through this approach, on-farm tree planting is sustained. A total of 1,150 ha. were planted with 2.3 million tree seedlings between 1994 and 1995/96 using this approach. It is anticipated that agro-forestry activities will be important sources of raw materials for the timber industry during the plan period.

Mining: The district does not have major mineral resources viable for extraction. There are, however, traces of diatomite at Dundori and Mawingo areas in OI Kalou Division. Manganese deposits are said to be existing near the confluence of Malewa and Ole Olondo rivers, but it has not been verified whether the minerals are extractable.

The district produces adequate natural building stones for local construction works and also supplies Nakuru and Kiambu districts. There are over 15 quarry sites in OI Kalou and Kipipiri Divisions producing stones, hardcore and ballast.

Industrial Activities

Nyandarua District has no notable large-scale industrial activities related to manufacturing and processing. This is despite the district's abundant agricultural and livestock products which are essential raw materials for industrial development.

Nevertheless, the district can boast of numerous small-scale industrial activities such as saw-milling, furniture and metal fabrication among others. These are spread all over the district and are concentrated within urban and market centres, especially in designated centres. In centres where electricity has been supplied like OI Kalou, Engineer and Ndunyu Njeru, metal fabrication works and woodcraft works have increased significantly.

Aberdare Dairy Plant is the only medium-scale dairy industry operating in the district. The plant is currently undertaking pasteurizing and packaging of fresh milk and has made advanced operational arrangements to start producing UHT milk for the local market. The plant is not, however, capable of utilizing all the milk

produced within its catchment area. The district has a lot of potential for development of other industries using the vast raw materials available within.

Others: Through jua kali sector, co-operatives and individual investors there has been establishment of handcrafts, cottage and small scale industries which are expected to increase as the infrastructure in urban and market centres improves.

Commerce, Trade and Services

Formal Sector: Commercial enterprises are spread all over the district, with Ol Kalou Town Council, (the districts headquarters), having the largest share of these activities. The major commercial activities are sale of raw milk and horticultural produce which the district produces in abundance. In most cases, these products are sold to middlemen from Nairobi and the neighbouring districts and in trading centres during market days.

Wholesale and distribution of foodstuff, animal feeds, seeds and fertilizer, are other important activities in the district. These are to be found in all trading centres. Kinangop Division has the largest concentration of these activities, which is attributed to the division's proximity to other major urban areas of Nairobi, Naivasha, Kiambu and Murang'a.

Apart from centralized trading enterprises and commercial activities, the district has adequate transport services, vehicle and bicycle garages, hotel and restaurants and dry cleaning activities spread all over.

Informal Sector: The growth of small towns in the district as a result of improved road network and provision of electricity has contributed to a rapid growth in the informal sector. The activities include retail trade in household goods, clothing, animal feeds and fertilizer, watch repair, barber and salon services, shoe repair, radio repair, tailoring and posho milling, among others. This sector is very important especially in creating employment opportunities and as a source of incomes to a big proportion of the population, especially the urban population.

Table 1.17 shows the distribution of various commercial and manufacturing enterprises in the district.

Table 1.17

Commercial, Trade and Manufacturing Enterprises

Type of Business	Ndaragwa	Oi Joro Orok	Oi Kalou	Kipipiri	Kinangop
Wholesale	6	2	15	2	15
Catering	117	75	120	115	275
Garage	1	-	1	-	3
Regulated	560	270	430	590	1,080
Miscellaneous	8	7	14	7	18
Manufacturers	-	-	1	1	7
Distributors	1	-	3	-	-

Source: District Trade Office, Oi Kalou, 1996.

Oi Kalou and Kinangop have a higher concentration of these activities as compared to the other divisions. This is because of better infrastructural facilities in these centres.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Development of socio-economic infrastructure is necessary for the industrialization process. This section outlines the socio-economic infrastructure available in Nyandarua District with emphasis on those facilities that require to be set up or improved in order to promote rapid industrialization. These include communication network, water facilities, health and educational facilities, among others.

Communication Network

Roads: The district has a total of 111 classified roads whose length is 1,276 kilometres. There are also 37 unclassified roads covering a total length of 332Km.

The district has 141 kilometres of bitumenized roads. These include the trans-district road that passes through the district stretching from Gilgil - Oi Kalou - Oi Joro Orok - Nyahururu - Ndaragwa - Nyeri and Magumu - Njabini Road. It should be noted that there has been no extension in length of these roads since 1988.

Table 1.18 shows the distribution of classified road network in the district. Map 4 shows the road network in the district.

Table 1.18

Distribution of Road Network (Km)

Division	Total Classified Roads	Tarmacked Roads
Ndaragua	243.3	27
OI Joro Orok	243.8	28
OI Kalou	284.6	37
Kipipiri	200.8	Nil
Kinangop	303.5	49
Total	1276	141

Source: District Public Works Office, OI Kalou, 1996.

Considering that most of the district is agriculturally productive, the existing road network is over-utilized and requires regular maintenance. Particularly heavy traffic is on the trans-district tarmac road, due to vehicles passing via the district to and from other districts.

The district requires a major road improvement programme especially in Kinangop and Kipipiri divisions to facilitate tapping of the abundant resources available. There are 530 km of gravelled roads and 574 km of earth roads which require a major facelift through re-gravelling to enable the road network support economic activities. The earth roads are under-utilized during the wet season since they become impassable.

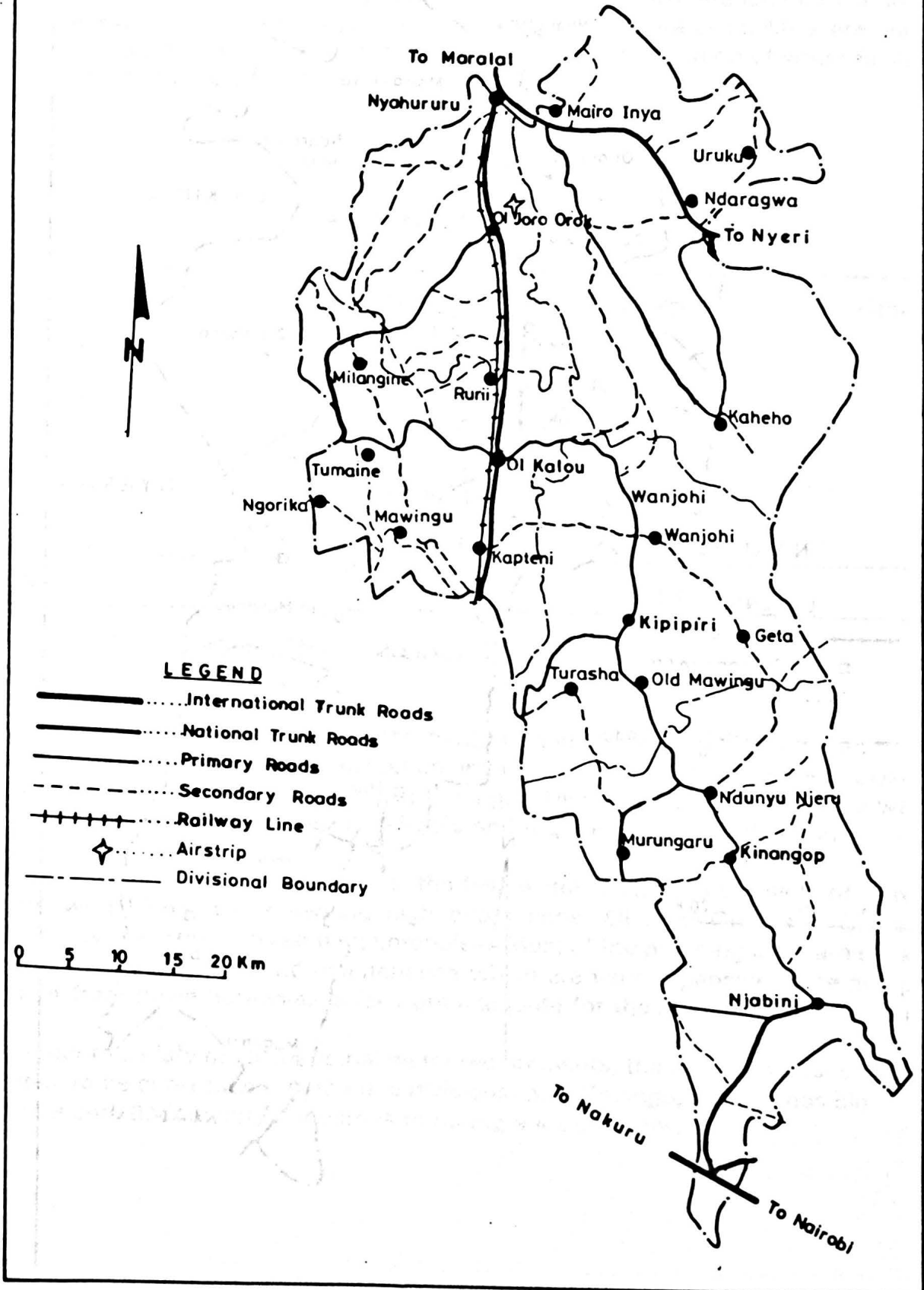
Telecommunications: The district has fairly good postal and telephone services. All divisional headquarters, except Kinangop, are served with STD facilities, while extension lines have been erected in the neighbourhood of these trading centres. However, most other trading centres other than divisional headquarters have no telephone and postal services, hence communication is often difficult, especially during wet season when road transport becomes impossible.

Rail Transport: There is a railway line extending from Gilgil - OI Kalou - OI Joro Orok to Nyahururu. It facilitates transportation of farm products and construction materials in the district. The facility is, however, under-utilized.

Rail Transport: There is a railway line extending from Gilgil - Ol Kalou - Ol Joro Orok to Nyahururu. It facilitates transportation of farm products and construction materials in the district. The facility is, however, under-utilized.

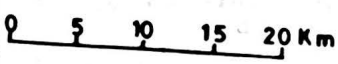
Air Transport: There is one bitumen standard airstrip maintained by the government. The facility is not adequately utilized because air transport is quite expensive as compared to road transport. Also, the district is not far from major urban centres such as Nairobi, Nakuru and Nyeri which are easily accessible by road.

NYANDARUA DISTRICT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



LEGEND

- International Trunk Roads
- National Trunk Roads
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- +++++ Railway Line
- ◆ Airstrip
- - - - - Divisional Boundary

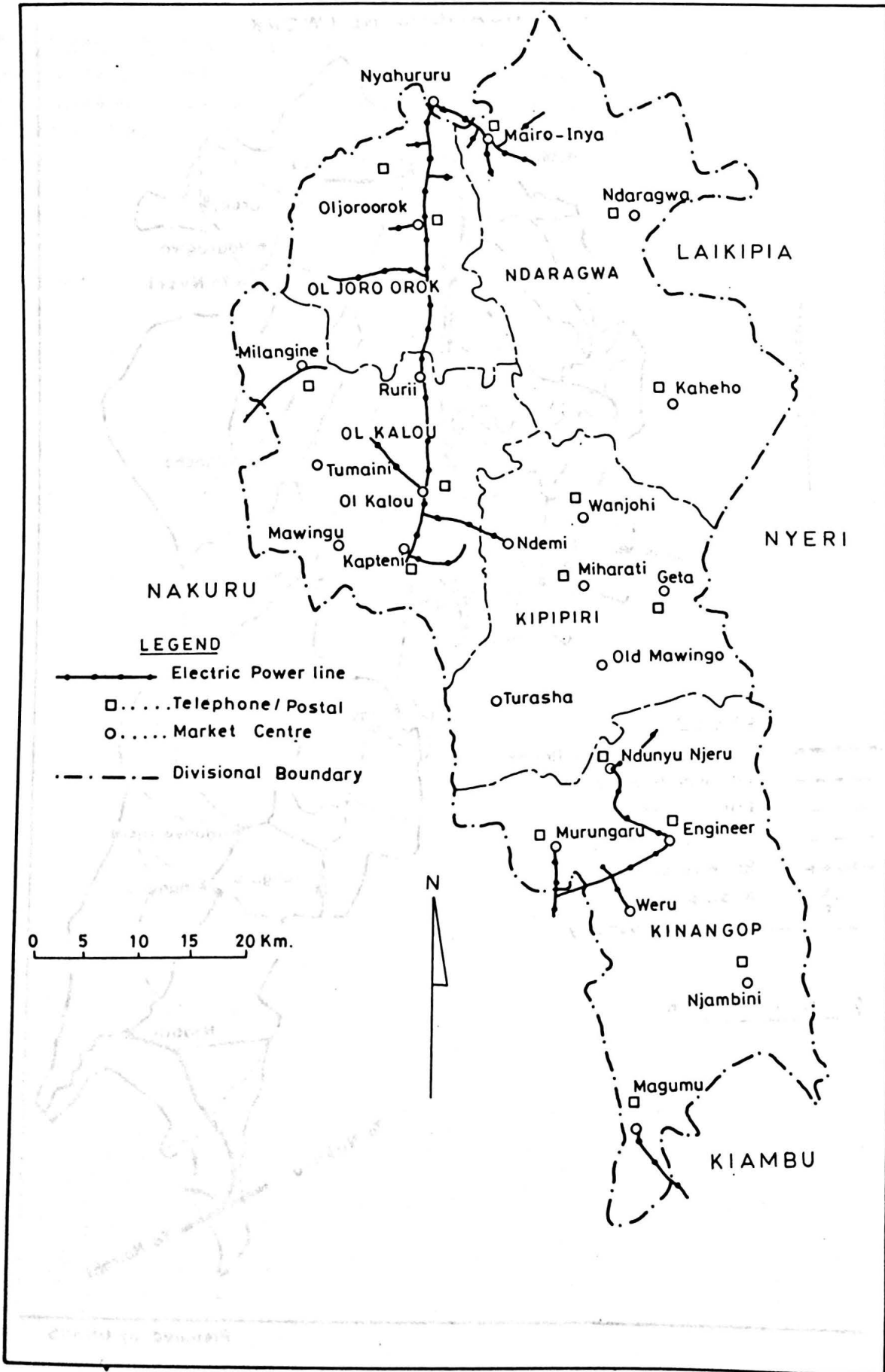


Prepared by DRSSRS

NYANDARUA DISTRICT

TELEPHONE POSTAL SERVICES

Map No.



Prepared by DRSS

Water Facilities

The district has a major water problem due to limited sources of surface water. The majority of water facilities are self-help water projects, most of which are small-scale, serving only a limited number of users. These are located within the rural areas of the district. The government maintained water facilities are mainly within major market centres. Table 1.19 shows the distribution of water facilities in the district by divisions.

Table 1.19

Distribution of Water Facilities

Division	GOK	Self-Help	Others
Ndaragwa	1	2	2
Oi Joro Orok	2	2	-
Oi Kalou	5	5	-
Kipipiri	-	7	-
Kinangop	2	3	2
Total	10	19	4

Source: District Water Office, Oi Kalou, 1996

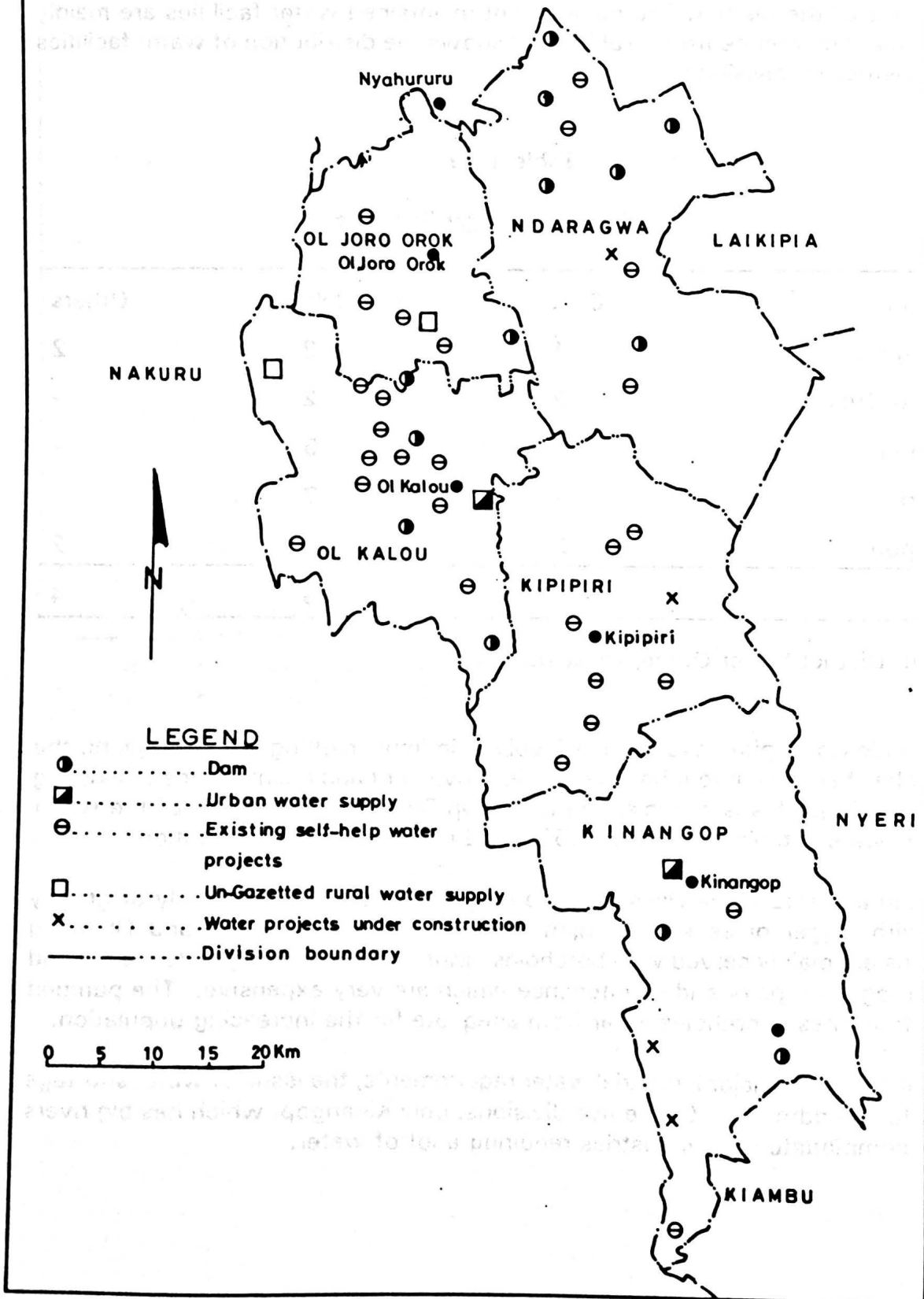
Due to colossal capital investments involved in implementing water projects, the priority has been given to rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance of existing water supplies. This is especially in Kinangop Division where most of the water facilities were established in the 1950's and require major rehabilitation.

In Kipipiri and Ndaragwa Divisions, the few water facilities are mainly of gravity flow with bigger pipes serving high populations. Oi Joro Orok and Oi Kalou Divisions are mainly served with boreholes. Most of the pumping units are old and require regular repairs and maintenance which are very expensive. The pumped water from these boreholes is far from adequate for the increasing population.

In order to satisfy major industrial water requirements, the issue of water shortage needs to be addressed. Of the five divisions, only Kinangop, which has big rivers can accommodate large industries requiring a lot of water.

NYANDARUA DISTRICT

WATER FACILITIES



Prepared by DRIRS

Energy Supply

Energy, in its various forms including wood, petroleum, electricity, biogas and solar is essential for social and economic development. The facility is particularly a critical input in the development of the industrial activities that the district desires to undertake. It is for this reason that adequate and assured supply of all forms of energy is a requisite if the district has to undergo industrial transformation.

Despite high production of agricultural and dairy products, Nyandarua District is poorly served with electricity. Of the five divisions, only Ol Joro Orok and Ol Kalou Divisions, and to a less extent Kinangop Division, have benefitted from the rural electrification programme. The facility is virtually non-existent in Ndaragwa and Kipipiri Divisions.

Electricity in the district is under-utilized since only a few activities are being undertaken within the supplied areas. The most common commercial use is metal fabrication and other related small-scale activities.

Apart from Ol Kalou Town which is well covered by electricity, Ol Joro Orok, Engineer and other small market centres happen to fall along the main Electricity grid. Such market centres as Kasuku in Ol Joro Orok Division, Rurii and Kapten in Ol Kalou Division, Magumu, Murungaru and Ndunyu Njeru in Kinangop Division, Mairo-inya in Ndaragwa Division and Ndemi in Kipipiri Division have also been supplied with electricity.

On petroleum fuels, the district has four (4) petroleum distribution points; two (2) in Ol Kalou, one in Engineer and one in Njabini. In addition, there is an average of one shop in every market centre selling paraffin. These sources of petroleum products are grossly inadequate to effectively serve the population. As a result, the consumers of these commodities mainly get their supplies from Nyahururu, Naivasha and Gilgil Towns which are on the borders with other districts.

Fuel wood is the most common source of energy used in the rural homesteads, particularly for cooking and warming. However, because of the increasing population and the rate at which forests are being transformed into farming areas, it is inevitable that supply of wood-fuel is fast diminishing and a deficit will be felt in the next five years. Extension services are being undertaken to encourage the population on the use of fuel-saving "jikos" (stoves).

Solar energy has yet to be popular in the district. This is perhaps because of the high cost involved in installing it. Only a handful of individual farmers have managed to acquire the facility, mainly for lighting residential houses. Various Government and NGOs institutions have also installed solar systems. This source of energy will also be encouraged during the plan period.

Education Facilities

Since 1991, there has been a marked increase in education facilities at all levels - pre-primary, primary and secondary as a result of the increasing population and therefore rise in demand for enrolment. Table 1.20 shows the distribution of education facilities in the district.

Table 1.20

Distribution of Education Facilities by Type and Division

Division	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Youth Polytechnics	AHITI	Farmers, T.C.	Rehab. Centre
Ndaragwa	103	61	16	5	-	-	-
OI Joro Orok	81	51	11	2	1	1	1
OI Kalou	91	67	15	4	-	-	1
Kipipiri	82	48	10	3	-	1	-
Kinangop	144	67	22	3	-	-	1
Total	501	294	74	17	1	2	2

Source: District Education Office, OI Kalou, 1996

In table 1.20, it is shown that distribution of pre-school, primary and secondary schools is fairly even in all the five divisions. Kipipiri Division, despite being one of the largest and populous divisions, has lagged behind in provision of the facilities. OI Joro Orok Division, though being the smallest, has been able to put up as many facilities as the big divisions and therefore has the highest facility ratio.

Generally, Provision of the primary school facilities is relatively high compared to secondary school facilities, indicating that secondary schools are inadequate to service the big number of primary schools in the district.

The district is underserved in terms of youth polytechnics. These facilities have been run down by poor management and new ones rarely come up. Otherwise, the available polytechnics, even if well managed, will be too inadequate to absorb primary and secondary school leavers.

The farmers training centres are used for training of local farmers as part of government extension services. Their utilization is normal.

The Animal Health Industrial and Training Institute (AHITI) and the Rehabilitation Centre cater for students from all over the country. The latter is predominantly for

training the disabled. The facilities are actually over-utilized in view of the high demand for admission. Table 1.21 presents the enrolment trend for both primary and secondary schools for the various divisions between 1991 and 1996.

Table 1.21

School Enrolment by Division

Primary Schools	Ndaragwa		Ol Joro Orok		Ol Kalou		Kipipiri		Kinangop	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1991	10158	10150	8487	8485	9121	9121	7720	7700	14439	14420
1992	10600	10678	9310	9328	10050	10063	7286	7280	16036	16036
1993	11018	11024	9210	9213	10098	10090	8176	8160	16976	16577
1994	11085	10981	10279	10112	11238	11037	8656	8276	17278	17503
1995	11823	11091	10307	10292	11569	11376	8429	8260	18087	18277
1996	11892	11632	8378	8050	11701	11259	9857	9788	16169	18357
Secondary Schools										
1991	1161	1162	1486	733	1080	1080	630	638	1937	1938
1992	1199	1200	1532	761	1115	1116	654	655	1901	2101
1993	1202	1121	1606	856	1055	1341	681	728	1325	2299
1994	1344	1386	1561	874	1178	1366	685	810	1289	2298
1995	1342	1413	1699	950	1240	1315	638	831	1374	2363
1996	1284	1678	1701	1101	1276	1479	724	838	2409	2725

Source: District Education Office, Nyahururu, 1996

Enrolment in both primary and secondary schools is highest in Kinangop Division mainly because the division is the largest in size, has the highest population, and has more educational facilities than the other four divisions.

Ol Joro Orok Division despite being the smallest in size with fewer facilities, has a better enrolment record than Kipipiri Division and competes well with Ol Kalou Division in Secondary school enrolment.

Generally, the district has had a low increase in education facilities in relation to the high enrolment rate in both primary and secondary schools. In primary schools total district enrolment increased from 99,801 in 1991 to 117,083 pupils in 1996, an increase of 17.3%. In secondary schools, enrolment rose from 11,845 to 15,210 students (i.e. 28.4% increase) during the same period. There were 260

primary schools in 1991 as compared to 294 in 1996, which is 13% increase. Secondary schools increased only by 5.7% from 70 in 1991 to 74 in 1996.

From the observation on the rate of increase in both school enrolment and provision of educational facilities, it is evident that enrolment rate far exceeds the rate at which schools have been established, meaning that the existing schools are over-utilized. This scenario is more felt in secondary schools.

There is insignificant difference in the number of boys and that of girls enrolling in primary schools. This indicates that the community does not discriminate against children on sex basis when it comes to education. However, there is a marked difference at secondary school level where enrolment of boys is higher than that of girls. This is attributed to the girls dropping out at primary level either due to pregnancies, early marriages, or employment as house helps.

The enrolment, relative to staffing, is fair at both primary and secondary school levels. The pupil/teacher ratio in primary schools is 33:1 while in secondary schools it is 15:1. This is an indication that the district is well staffed.

School drop-out rate is not significant in the district. The common known cases are those related to girls as a result of pregnancies or early marriages. There are also isolated cases of pupils having discontinued education due to lack of school fees. Generally, the rate of drop-out is estimated to be 2% - 3% each year.

Health Facilities

The district is fairly well provided with health facilities. There are two (2) fully operational hospitals, one of which is run by the Catholic Mission and the other by the Government. There are eight health centres, thirty-one dispensaries, and 19 privately run clinics. The distribution of the health facilities is as indicated in Table 1.22.

Table 1.22

Distribution of Health Facilities by Type and Division

Division	Hospital		Health Centres		Dispensaries		Clinics	
	GOK	NGO	GOK	NGO	GOK	NGO	GOK	NGO/PRIVATE
Ndaragwa	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	5
OI Joro Orok	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2
OI Kalou	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1
Kipipiri	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	4
Kinangop	-	1	3	-	8	1	-	7
Total	1	1	7	1	28	3	-	19

Source: Ministry of Health Office, OI Kalou, 1996

It is observed that health facilities are fairly evenly distributed, with the expansive and populous Kinangop and OI Kalou Divisions having 45%. The average distance between one facility to the other is about 11 kilometres. The growth of the health sector in terms of the number of facilities since 1991 has been insignificant. The priority over this period has been to improve the existing facilities by renovation, expansion, equipping and staffing. So far about 50% of the dispensaries and health centres have been improved and most equipment has been provided under Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (K.E.P.I) programme.

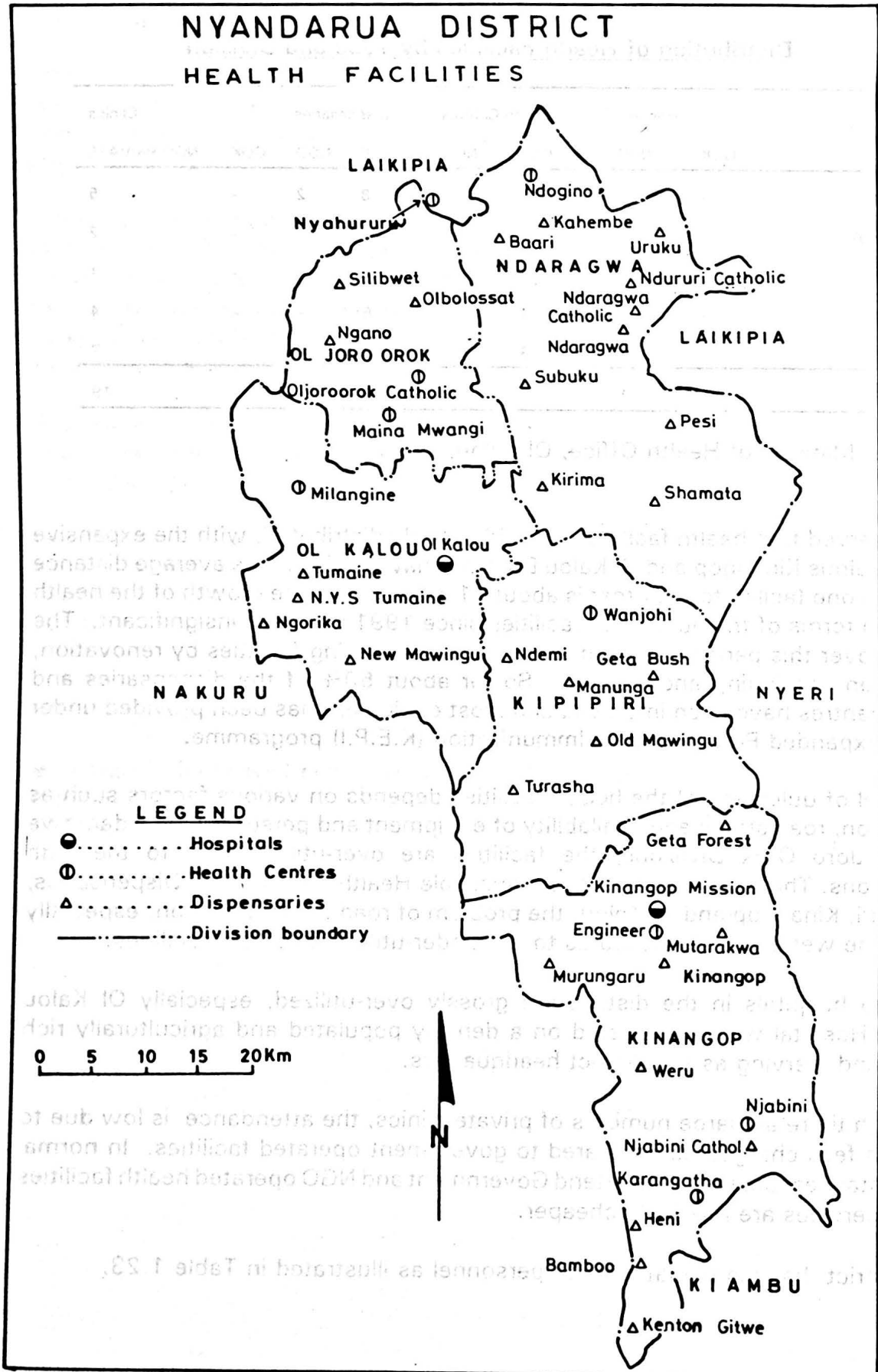
The level of utilization of the health facilities depends on various factors such as population, road status and availability of equipment and personnel. In Ndaragwa and OI Joro Orok Divisions, the facilities are over-utilized due to the high populations. The divisions have a few available Health Centres and Dispensaries. In Kipipiri, Kinangop and OI Kalou, the problem of road communication, especially during the wet season contributes to the under-utilization of the facilities.

The two hospitals in the district are grossly over-utilized, especially OI Kalou District Hospital which is located on a densely populated and agriculturally rich region and serving as the district headquarters.

Although there are large numbers of private clinics, the attendance is low due to the high fees charged as compared to government operated facilities. In normal circumstances, people opt to attend Government and NGO operated health facilities where services are relatively cheaper.

The district has inadequate health personnel as illustrated in Table 1.23.

NYANDARUA DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



Prepared by DR SRS

Distribution of Technical Health Personnel by Type and Division

Division	Type of Personnel		
	Doctors	Clinical Officers	Nurses
Ndaragwa	-	-	29
Oi Joro Orok	-	-	19
Oi Kalou	2	6	160
Kipipiri	-	1	27
Kinangop	-	1	35
Total	2	18	270

Source: Ministry of Health, Oi Kalou, 1996

There are only two doctors, 18 clinical officers and 270 nurses based in the Government owned hospital at Oi Kalou. Considering that the estimated population of the district (1996) is 387,000 people, the doctor/population ratio in the district is very low. As a result, a large number of the district's population seek medical services from neighbouring hospitals at Nyahururu, Naivasha and Nakuru.

WELFARE INDICATORS

This section describes the major welfare indicators which determine the standards of living of the population. These include employment levels, income levels, income sources and distribution, infant mortality rate; disease incidence; nutrition and food availability.

Employment Levels

The district's labour is estimated to be 201,812 which is about 45% of the total population. In order to serve the rest of the population, this labour force must be gainfully employed. This therefore calls for serious efforts aimed at job creation in the district especially in the industrial sector without ignoring agriculture/Livestock sector which will play a key role in provision of food, raw materials for industries as well as incomes.

The distribution of the district's labour force will largely be dictated by economic activities. Currently, about 15% of the estimated labour force is engaged in wage employment, with a big portion of this being in the public sector. The main employers in the private sector are in the rural areas where small and large scale farms, quarrying and saw-milling are situated. The commercial business and the informal sectors in urban areas absorb around 7% of the labour force. However, the bulk of the labour force is absorbed in the agricultural/livestock sector.

The labour force in Nyandarua District is not highly skilled for the desired industrial development activities. Over 60% are unskilled and semi-skilled cadre, only suitable for farming, mining, saw-milling and retail trading activities which are common in the district.

Incomes

The district is essentially suitable for agricultural and livestock activities. Therefore the value of the crops and livestock produced in the district largely determine the level of incomes for the population.

Agriculture/Livestock Production: Most of the population in the district derive their livelihood either directly or indirectly from agricultural and livestock production activities. Table 1.24 shows the values of agricultural crops for the period 1991 to 1995.

The trend of crop production values between 1991 and 1995 indicates a general rise in incomes up to 1994. However, due to unfavourable weather conditions in 1994/95 production values fell sharply for almost all crops. The most affected crops were maize, potatoes and cabbages whose production is normally above average in the district. Any change in production on these products affect the whole district's income level and hence the welfare of the population.

Table 1.24

Crop Production Estimated Value Trend (K£m) 1991-1995

Crop	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	5.6	11.5	10.0	10.0	9.10
Wheat	2.0	2.7	3.9	3.64	3.9
Potatoes	15.4	16.4	23.9	38.5	19.2
Cabbages	4.3	5.0	2.5	8.5	3.7
Carrots	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.6
Onions	0.7	0.2	0.13	0.07	0.12
Fruit	0.8	0.7	0.75	0.5	0.19
Peas	3.1	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.5
Beans	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.9
Pyrethrum	3.2	3.7	4.8	3.20	3.6
Total Income	36.6	42.2	47.99	71.41	43.27

Source: District Agriculture Office, Ol Kalou, 1996

Table 1.25 shows the trend of livestock and livestock products estimated values between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.25

Livestock and Livestock-products Estimated Values 1991-1995(Kf'm)

Product	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Dairy cattle	0.90	2.46	3.39	1.40	2.69
Milk	34.26	0.47	16.20	20.07	27.98
Beef(cattle)	1.40	2.50	1.45	2.77	4.77
Sheep(mutton)	0.62	1.21	0.77	0.87	1.91
Wool	0.28	0.02	0.50	0.84	0.85
Poultry	0.70	0.11	0.25	0.25	0.41
Rabbits	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02
Honey	0.12	0.02	0.18	0.20	0.25
Total Income (Kf'm)	37.66	6.83	22.75	26.41	38.88

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Ol Kalou, 1996

Incomes from Livestock activities rose from 1991 to 1995 except in 1994 when they gradually fell due to an acute spell of drought. There is potential for higher incomes from Livestock Industry if the right incentives for production and processing of the produce are promoted.

Wage Earnings: The public Service Sector contributes the largest proportion of formal wage earnings in the district. These include wages earned from the Central Government, Parastatal Institutions and Local Authorities. Other wage earnings are from the large farm employment. There are about 982 large farms (i.e. those above 15 hectares) mainly in Ol Kalou and Kinangop Divisions which employ an average of 8 labourers, each earning an average of Kshs.800 per month. These farms therefore are the second major absorbers of labour in the district and contribute significantly to the total wage earnings.

Other sources of wage earnings include private sector employment which is mainly concentrated in urban areas and market centres. This include those undertaking retail and wholesale, and hotel and restaurants related businesses and those employed in financial institutions.

The Informal Sector: The informal sector in Nyandarua District is underdeveloped, absorbing only about 6% of the estimated labour force. There is however no existing accurate data on income earned from this sector.

Nevertheless, the sector plays an increasingly important role in the contribution of incomes in the district. Its activities are concentrated in urban and market centres. Its activities are such as motor vehicle and bicycle repairs, hairdressing and cloth vending among others.

Distribution of Income

The distribution of income mainly depends on the degree of intensity of agriculture and livestock production activities. In this respect, Kinangop Division has the highest income in view of the fact that it has the highest record of high value cash

crops. The division also derives high earnings from dairy farming and sheep rearing. Ol Kalou and Kipipiri Divisions are also well-off in agricultural and livestock activities, although to a less extent. The general implication here is that in the three divisions of Kinangop, Ol Kalou and Kipipiri, household income levels are fairly high compared to the two other divisions of Ol Joro Orok and Ndaragwa where agricultural and commercial activities are not well developed. The three divisions also happen to be inhabited by the largest population.

Nyandarua District has about four categories of income groups. The first group comprises squatters and peasant farmers who own two acres of land and below. The other group is made of farmers who own between 5 and 10 acres of land, most of whom are plot owners in the schemes with low capital. The third are the farmers owning between 15 and 100 acres of land, most of whom are either members of Co-operative Societies or companies with well managed farms. The fourth group consists of very few wealthy farmers who have financial and managerial capacities required for successful development of large farms. These usually have large farms and ranches (over 100 acres) and have the highest income from agricultural and livestock activities.

Infant Mortality Rates (IMR)

During the 1989 - 93 Plan Period, the district's infant mortality rate averaged 34 deaths for every 1,000 live births which was a remarkable improvement compared to the average of 103 deaths for every 1,000 live births recorded during the preceding Plan Period (1983 - 1988). Between 1992 and 1994 the IMR increased to an average of 37.6 deaths per 1,000 live births rising, further in 1995 to 52 per 1000.

However, compared to the national average of 74 deaths per 1,000 infants, the general position of IMR in the district is still impressive. There is however need for the district to address itself to the factors that led to the increase between 1992 and 1995. The main causes of the IMR in the district are pneumonia and malaria. The district will need to address itself to prevention of these diseases.

Disease Incidence

The major diseases in the district include upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), skin diseases, malaria, intestinal worms diarrhoea and pneumonia. Table 1.26 shows the major diseases and the out-patient attendance trend between 1992 and 1995, in Nyandarua District.

Table 1.26
Major Top Ten Diseases and Out-Patient Attendance 1992- 1995

Disease	1992	1993	1994	1995
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI)	179,259	111,459	73,558	151,692
Malaria	50,593	37,890	43,777	50,400
Skin Diseases including Ulcers	58,135	29,142	28,998	34,964
Accident related including Fractures and Burns	17,303	17,250	12,581	16,268
Diarrhoeal Diseases	21,329	14,955	11,462	12,414
Dental Disorders	10,465	7,782	8,331	12,204
Eye Infections	16,728	12,936	5,484	10,460
Rheumatism Joint Pains	10,463	14,451	5,226	8,908
Intestinal Worms	25,713	13,350	12,661	18,410
Pneumonia	10,384	7,164	2,112	8,714

Source: M.O.H., OI Kalou, 1996.

It is shown in table 1.26 that there has been a general decline in the reported cases of the major ten diseases in the district. This could be attributed to the intensification of control measures undertaken through Primary Health Care Programmes and reduction of illiteracy levels.

The table further illustrates that URTI, Malaria, and skin diseases including ulcers are the diseases with the highest incidence level in the district. These diseases account for over 50% of the incidences of reported diseases. Water borne diseases such as diarrhoeal and eye infections average 15,000 cases annually and are more prevalent in areas with poor water supply such as Ndaragwa, Kipipiri and Kinangop Divisions.

Nutrition

Cases of acute malnutrition are not quite common. Occurrence of malnutrition cases differs from one year to another depending on the seasonal food crop yields. The most vulnerable groups to malnutrition are the squatters and the landless who are frequently faced with food deficiencies. Kwashiorkor and marasmus are the main results of malnutrition as shown in Table 1.27.

Table 1.27

Trend of Malnutrition Cases: 1992 - 1995

Year	Kwashiorkor	Marasmus
1992	315	427
1993	365	338
1994	463	409
1995	357	471

Source: M.O.H. OI Kalou, 1996.

From table 1.27, it is noted that there were no significant changes in the trend of malnutrition in the district. This situation indicates that the desired action intended to reduce malnutrition levels during the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period were not put in place and will need to be addressed during this plan period.

Food Availability

Food availability is critical especially for feeding the population as well as a source of raw materials for agro-based industries. Table 1.28 shows quantities of crop production and the surplus/ deficits of major food stuffs in 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.28

Food Situation 1991 and 1995

Food stuff	Production (tones)		Quantities for Self-sufficiency (tones)		Balance (Surplus/Deficit (tones))	
	1991	1995	1991	1995	1991	1995
Maize	33,431	32,659	42,000	12,080	-8,569	-8,165
Beans	2,012	1,692	40,824	5,145	-3,238	-2,707
Potatoes	154,427	191,737	5,250	3,106	144,672	179,657
Veg./Fruits	88,341	53,560	4,399	18,200	83,196	50,454
Milk	126,828	117,810	9,800	16,965	108,628	100,845

Source: District Agriculture Office, Ol Kalou, 1996.

The district had a deficit in cereal food crops while it was self sufficient in horticultural and milk produce where it recorded surplus. This implies that increase in maize and beans production in the district is wanting while the trend for horticultural and milk should continue if nutritional levels are to be improved.

The occurrence of deficit for maize and beans means that the district had to get food from other sources. The bulk of these imports comes from the neighbouring Laikipia and Nakuru Districts. As such, the inter-district trade plays a significant role in the district's food availability. The same happens to horticultural and milk produce where the district is a major supplier to the neighbouring districts and beyond.

Social Dimensions of Development

The introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programmes have, in the short run, resulted in reduced provision of basic needs and services through the institution of cost-sharing in services such as health and education. The structural reforms have also led to loss of jobs; erosion of purchasing power; and removal/reduction of government subsidies in many important areas. It is for this reason that the Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) Programme has been introduced to ensure that while the economy is being put back on a firm growth path, there is need to put

in place programmes targeted at those marginalized by market forces as well as vulnerable groups who have been hardest hit by the SAPs.

In particular, the groups targeted in the SDD programmes in the district are the landless; women, especially some female-headed households; children; school leavers; the elderly; small scale farmers; the handicapped and the unemployed.

Appropriate projects, which will heavily rely upon local community participation, have been identified for implementation in order to cushion these vulnerable groups. The projects so far identified relate to:

Welfare and Basic Services: These will target the women and children and the very poor in both urban and rural areas. This will be done through Immunization Programmes; Nutrition Support Programmes; School Feeding Programme and Urban Upgrading Programme.

Skills Development: To enhance skills development among the poor through provision of primary school text books and Secondary Schools Bursary Scheme.

Employment and Job Creation: Support development of Jua Kali Sector via the expansion of Informal Sector Programme; Technical Training in Jua Kali Sector and Revolving Loan Scheme for Informal Sector.

Rural Development: To identify and implement projects which improve the living standards of small scale farmers especially in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), emphasis will be in the rehabilitation of dams, pans and other water resources; Settlement schemes for landless and Rural Access Roads Programme.

Environment: Environmental degradation, which is a function of poverty will be addressed through development of "Kuni-Saving Jikos" to conserve the environment; Agro-Forestry activities including on-farm tree planting; Soil erosion prevention programmes and improvement of agriculture and Pollution and solid waste management.

Security and Public Administration: On the notion that no development can be achieved under insecurity, certain activities have been identified under SDD: i.e. improvement in public security facilities and strengthening Extra-Mural penal employment.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

Institutional support is very critical for the development process. This section describes the major institutions that support development in Nyandarua District. These include the District Development Committee and its sub-committees; Local Authorities; Voluntary Agencies; Regional Authorities and other parastatals; Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions and the Cooperatives.

The District Development Committee (DDC) and its Sub-Committees

The District Development Committee, as the overall decision making body on development matters, will be expected to play a leading role in supporting the provision of an environment which will be conducive to the setting up of industries in the district. The DDC will assume much responsibility in promoting public and private investments in activities related to industrial development, especially agro-based industries.

The DDC has been very active in ensuring adequate utilization of public facilities by effecting control measures aimed at regulating the quantity and encouraging the quality of the facilities. The objective here is to ensure that the existing facilities are fully utilized before new ones are introduced, so as to minimize under-utilization of available facilities.

In an effort geared towards promoting investment in industrial related projects, the DDC has been keen in granting the requests by prospective entrepreneurs for establishing industries when found viable and fitting in the district's interests. On many occasions, some of the investors have even requested for land to set up the industries and the DDC has been positive where the required land is available. In the existing and upcoming urban and market centres, the DDC has ensured that an industrial zone is set aside in every centre during the preparation of physical plans.

The DDC works in collaboration with its sub-committees. These include the Divisional Development Committees (DVDC), the Locational Development Committees and the Sub-locational Development committees. The community input and participation in development is through these committees which start at grassroots level. These committees will therefore be expected to continue playing a key role in the development of the district.

The DDC also works together with special purpose sub-committees. These are committees dealing with specific areas. They include District Executive Committee; the District Water Board; D.E.B.; Children's Advisory Committee; District Agricultural Committee; District Land Control Board; District Food Security Committee and the newly established Social Dimensions of Development Committee, among others.

District Executive Committee (D.E.C): This Committee is the technical arm of the DDC. In addition to fulfilling its role of advising the DDC on various development issues, the committee has been monitoring, evaluating and supervising development activities undertaken by various development agencies in the district.

District Planning Unit (DPU): The major role of the DPU is to serve as a secretariat to the District Executive Committee for the day-to-day coordination of planning and implementation of all development activities in the district. The unit is responsible for the overview and updating of the district development strategies and objectives. The unit is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a District

Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) which acts as an information source for the district.

District Agricultural Committee (DAC): This committee is responsible for interpretation, advise and implementation of policies related to agriculture. Nyandarua being a predominantly agricultural district, the committee has been very active. It has been responsible for promotion of all aspects related to food and animal production including organizing agricultural shows every year. The regularity of meetings varied from four to six times per year. This committee will be expected to play a vital role in promoting activities of agriculture and livestock sectors as sources of raw materials for industries as well as source of food for the population.

District Health Management Team: This committee ensures that promotion of health care is enhanced in the district. One of the tasks undertaken by the committee is to implement and regulate the cost-sharing policy in health centres. Other responsibilities include all aspects of improving health standards in the district.

District Education Board: This committee is responsible for all matters pertaining to the improvement of education standards in the district. The committee has been very active in overseeing establishment of new education facilities and supervising improvement of the existing institutions. Education is vital for industrialization and as such this committee will be expected to improve on its activities during this plan period.

District Land Control Board: This committee has been decentralized to the divisional level to facilitate better decision making on matters related to land. The Board has been operating on regular basis. The Board meets once every month. The board will be expected to play a crucial role in industrial development of the district.

District Joint Loan Board: Availability of funds is very crucial for industrial development. The activities of this committee have often been curtailed by unavailability of adequate funds for disbursement to traders as loans. Nevertheless, the board has been discharging its duties whenever this facility is available.

District Water Management Committee: This committee is responsible for implementing policies related to water, and particularly regulating and advising on the management and utilization of water resources. The committee has been very active since it was inaugurated. The committee is also responsible for enforcing policies on preservation of environment and water catchment areas. It has been undertaking measures to protect the existing dams, rivers and other water resources through public education on management of these facilities. This committee will be required to

improve its activities to ensure adequate and accessible water for industrial activities in the district.

District Food Security Committee: The major role of this committee is to monitor and assess food production, and to supervise the supply, storage, marketing and distribution within the district. This committee has been active especially during the dry seasons when a few parts of the district experience shortages of food. Due to its strategic role, the committee will be expected to boost its activities during the plan period.

District Tender Board: The committee is responsible for enforcing procedures for procuring goods and services by government in the district. The committee meets regularly to deliberate on matters related to tenders and disposal of government stores.

Local Authorities

The district has two Local Government Authorities. These are:-

Oi Kalou Town Council: The Oi Kalou Town is now the district headquarters. It is situated at, approximately the centre of the district in Oi Kalou Division off the Gilgil-Nyahururu road. It occupies a total area of 371 square kilometres and has seven council wards.

Among the major development services that the council has undertaken are slaughter slabs, housing, conservancy, maintenance of access roads, and Nursery school facilities. The council has designated specific areas for siting of industries. Some of the plots have already been allocated to prospective investors through the DDC.

Nyandarua County Council: The County Council covers the rest of the district excluding Oi Kalou Town Council. It has 18 council wards.

The Council has undertaken various development activities in conjunction with various government departments. These activities include maintenance of rural access roads, provision of sewerage and sanitary facilities in trading centres, establishment of site and service markets, rehabilitation of public dams, establishment of rental housing schemes and provision of Nursery school facilities.

In each of the market centres, across the district, the council has made appropriate physical development plans in which specific areas have been reserved for industrial activities. Allocation of plots within these areas is considered through the DDC.

Voluntary Agencies

A part from the government departments, local authorities and parastatals operating within the district, there are a few development oriented voluntary agencies that contribute immensely to the development of the district. These agencies supplement the government's and self-help development initiatives.

The continued involvement of NGOs in the district during the 1997 - 2001 Plan Period will be an added advantage in the industrialization process. Their participation in provision of water and health facilities, technical skills, food production and education, among others, will be an important input in the endeavours of the district to promote industrial growth. Some of the voluntary agencies are:

Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF): The major broad objective of the foundation is to assist organized groups that are involved in rural development by focusing on food production, water supply, security, and to help the communities served by these facilities to achieve self-reliance. The CHF has participated in the development of the district by assisting self-help water societies with both technical skills and facilities.

Kenya Red Cross Society: The society's main areas of operation are those related to primary health care, immunization and spring protection works, mainly in Ol Joro Orok Division.

Pride International: This concentrates on the Promotion of Rural Initiatives and Development Enterprises (PRIDE). The operations of this organization involve identification and advancement of credit facilities to people carrying out income generating activities at very low interest rates. This aspect of the programme is very crucial in promoting industrial activities in the district.

Plan International Kenya: The main areas of operation of this organization include food production, health care, provision of water and education facilities. It has already identified Ndaragwa Division for its development activities.

U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer Service: The activities of the U.S. Peace Corps in the district include small water projects like roof harvesting, water tanks and springs protection, tree nurseries and technical education in Youth Polytechnics. These activities have contributed a lot to the general development of the district.

Child Welfare Society of Kenya: This society has been participating in the promotion of education in the district by sponsoring children from poor families to schools.

Women in Development: Its activities involve training of women leaders and women groups in leadership, identification, planning and management skills of business activities undertaken by women.

Churches: The churches have made substantial contributions in the development of the district through their participation in various activities. Notable among the churches is the Catholic Mission which has established and operates a number of health facilities and education institutions within the district. One of the major institutions is Engineer Hospital in Kinangop Division which is one of the two hospitals in the district. Other major churches include the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK), the African Inland Church (AIC), Seventh Day Adventist (SDA), Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, and Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA). These have also participated in the promotion of social welfare and provision of social service facilities.

Harambee Movement

The Harambee movement has contributed substantially to the development of the district, especially in provision of social and economic infrastructure such as schools, health and Youth Polytechnics which have been successfully constructed through harambee activities.

Over the years, the impact of harambee movement on the development of the district has become more recognized. For example the 8:4:4 System of Education required a lot of capital development in terms of workshops and tools which would not have been successfully achieved without contributions through harambee. Many health facilities had been planned and could not be implemented solely from government financing without organizing people to contribute cash and materials. Other facilities like cattle dips, community halls, water projects and women group projects (e.g. posho mills, housing projects and commercial houses) were also realized through harambee.

The harambee spirit will be relied upon during 1997-2001 plan period to facilitate realization of industrial development. There is however need to improve on the management of harambee contributions to ensure that implementation of the intended projects is not hindered by misappropriation of the funds.

Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

The only regional Authority in the district is the Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority.

Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority: The Authority undertakes overall planning, co-ordination and implementing development projects and programmes within entire catchment area of all the rivers draining into Ewaso Ngiro South River in Narok District, and all the other catchment areas situated within Narok, Kajiado, most of the Nakuru District and parts of Nyandarua District.

The Authority's priorities will revolve around provision of the necessary development impetus to enable the communities within the area to improve their

general standards of living and to increase their production capacity in both crop and livestock. This will also increase employment opportunities and be able to exploit the vast potential of the available resources in the area.

Kenya Power and Lighting Company: The district is covered under the Rural Electrification Programme. The programme has so far covered some parts of Ol Joro Orok, Ol Kalou, Kinangop and Ndaragwa Divisions. Ndaragwa and Kipipiri Divisional headquarters and most of the hinterland are yet to be covered. Increased coverage will boost industrial activities.

Kenya Railways: Nyandarua is served by Gilgil - Nyahururu railway line. This facility supplements the road communication and is particularly convenient for transportation of bulky goods to and from the district to other parts of the country that are served by rail. The line will play a key role especially in transportation of industrial inputs and outputs.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunication: All divisional headquarters are accessible by telephone except Kinangop which is not served by STD Systems. A number of rural trading centres have also been installed with this communication facility. However improvement in coverage and quality will be required over the plan period to boost industrial development.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: The board is responsible for promotion and marketing of pyrethrum production in the district. The district has a lot of potential for pyrethrum growing but it requires to intensify extension services to farmers in order to encourage them to increase acreage as well as improve the quality. Establishment of suitable industries will also be encouraged.

Agricultural Financial Corporation (AFC): The corporation plays an important role of extending loans to farmers, enabling them to increase agricultural and livestock production. This facility can contribute significantly to the increase in farm outputs which will increase raw materials for industries.

Banks and non-Bank Financial Institutions

There are various types of sources of finance that exist in the district which would promote industrial investment by making financial resources accessible to prospective investors.

Commercial Banks are the most common sources of finance in the district. They are particularly popular with investors in commercial activities and small scale industrial establishments. These include the Kenya Commercial Bank; Co-operative Bank of Kenya and Standard Bank.

Non-Bank Financial Institutions serve a small number of people in the district since they are not well known. They are however potential sources of finance for commercial and industrial activities. They include Industrial and Commercial

Development Corporation (ICDC); Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE); Revolving Loan Scheme (of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

Co-operative Movement

There are different types of Co-operative Societies that operate in the district. Farm buying co-operatives are involved in purchase of large farms on behalf of their members. The farms are then sub-divided and members are allocated land according to the number of shares they have each bought. The enterprising members use the title deeds for their plots as collateral to acquire financial resources for commercial and industrial ventures.

Marketing Co-operatives related to produce marketing of crops and dairy produce are the most dominant in the district. Their activities are essentially to market crop and dairy produce on behalf of their members.

The well managed co-operatives often get loans from the District Co-operative Union (Banking Section) to finance operational facilities, purchase of farm inputs and provide credit/loan facilities to their members. In effect, these co-operatives have capability to mobilize finances to invest in industrial development. Their members have also access to the sources of finance which they can use in commercial and industrial ventures.

Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCO) are mainly formed by salaried personnel in both public and private sector. Their role is to collect money from their members and save on their behalf. They then give loans from the savings to their members on request.

SACCO societies have a high capability of mobilizing adequate finances for the establishment of industries. They are also a good source of finances for their members who borrow from them to venture into commercial and small scale industrial activities.

CHAPTER TWO
CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

INTRODUCTION

Chapter one gives a picture of the district's geographical background, resources and potential for industrialization as well as the institutions that are expected to support sustainable industrialization in the district. This chapter will identify the major constraints that hold back the district's industrial growth and accordingly propose realistic strategies that will be pursued to remove these constraints.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The major constraints to development are inadequate infrastructure, underdeveloped human resources, underdeveloped and inadequate local raw materials, poor marketing and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Roads: Well maintained road network is the most urgently needed infrastructure in the district if the industrial and general development will be achieved. Roads in the district become impassable especially during the rainy seasons making them unmotorable. This adversely affects transportation of farm inputs and produce, especially fertilizers, seeds, milk, and horticultural produce which are expected to be the major raw materials for industrialization. The divisions with worst roads are Kinangop and Kipipiri.

Energy Supply: At present, only about 30 per cent of the district is served with electricity through Rural Electrification Programme. Despite the district has numerous growing urban centres, only a few of these in Ol Joro Orok, Ol Kal Ndaragwa and Kinangop Divisions are supplied with electricity. This, therefore, holds back the growth of industries in most trading centres, especially the Jua Kali Sector.

Water: The district lacks adequate and easily accessible sources of water, especially rivers and natural dams. Where these occur, the terrain makes it extremely difficult to harness the water for supply to urban areas where industrial development is viable. The major sources of water are boreholes and man-made dams which are too expensive to maintain.

Posts and Telecommunication: The postal and telephone network in the district is not adequate. All the division headquarters are served with telephone facilities, but most of the smaller trading centres have no telephone services. Kinangop divisional headquarters does not have STD facility. Postal services are also lacking in most small market centres.

Underdeveloped Human Resources

The district has an inadequately developed human resources. Although the district has adequate formal primary and secondary education facilities, it lacks technical institutions which are necessary for imparting relevant skills for industrialization.

In view of inadequate training institutions, and lack of the necessary learning tools and equipments, the capacity to adopt and apply appropriate technology relevant to industrial development is lacking. Although the district has adequate health facilities the human resource is adversely affected by inadequate medical personnel, equipment and proper maintenance of the existing facilities. Therefore, the labour force is faced with high disease incidences that hamper the productivity of labour.

Inadequate and Poorly Development Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

The district is primarily agricultural and is famous for its high production of horticultural produce. If properly exploited, the district is even capable of increasing the existing production base and contribute towards industrial development. If exploited, such investment will create employment opportunities, generate higher incomes and consequently lead to improvement of the standards of living for the local people.

The district is one of the highest milk producing areas in the country. Most of the milk is sold to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries for industrial processing. Two individual entrepreneurs have recently established small scale plants but their levels of processing is too low that the industry remains largely unexploited.

The district has potential for wood related industries. It has big area under forest which is a good source of raw materials for the manufacture of say furniture, pencils and construction products. However the problem is management and regulation of forests as sources of raw materials.

Poor Marketing System

Higher production of agriculture and livestock products, which are the major activities of the district are often inhibited by lack of a properly organized marketing system, poor marketing skills, lack of sufficient marketing information and unorganized transportation system. The co-operative movement which mostly handles these products is poorly managed and lacks sufficient capacity to market the products.

Currently, most agricultural and livestock products are sold to middlemen at farm gate prices. In most cases these prices are far less than prevailing market prices. Farmers lack exposure on prices outside their homesteads. The middlemen are mainly from Nairobi and neighbouring districts.

Inaccessibility to Credit

Lack of credit in the district is mainly attributed to lack of know how on the part of the farmers and traders on how to obtain credit from lending institutions. This is despite the fact that there are many institutions operating within the district.

This situation has affected the general development of the district since the potential investors have no capital which they would inject to contribute to industrial development. The aspect of lack of collateral also has an effect on low credit especially to traders and small scale industrialists.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The identified constraints that hamper industrialization in the district will be the main basis upon which the next five-year development strategy will be based. The strategy will, as much as possible, address itself to major priority constraints to development and lay ways in which they will be tackled during the plan period.

Improvement of the Infrastructural Facilities

Roads: The problem of poor roads in the district will require utmost attention during the next five years if any meaningful industrial and general development will be achieved. The existing classified roads will require major facelift while a more lasting solution will be sought to improve access roads.

Grading programme on the classified roads is a regular exercise. Despite the regularity in which this activity is carried out, these roads remain in pathetic conditions and become impassable during the rainy seasons. In an effort to make these roads all weather, the District Development Committee (DDC) will petition Public Works Department to gravel all the roads in the district and relevant prioritization has been drawn. The gravelling exercise is already under way and has been programmed through the plan period.

For access roads which lead to the interior of the rural areas, and which are commonly referred to as "milk roads" within the district, major rehabilitation and improvement will be required to make them passable during wet periods. This activity has been going on under minor roads improvement programme and is expected to continue in the next five years. These roads are being improved jointly by both public works department and the county council.

Energy: Energy will be one of the most needed provisions during the next five years to promote industrial and general development of the district. The District Development Committee (DDC) has already put in place the priorities for rural electrification which have been given to the Kenya Power and Lighting for

implementation during the plan period. Once supply of electricity is effected as prioritized by the DDC, prospects for improved and rapid industrial growth will be high over the next five years.

Water: During the plan period, a major capital input will be required to develop an effective water supply system for industrialization and other development needs. Priority will be to provide piped water to Ol Kalou District Headquarters and other established urban centres where industrial development is expected to take place.

A plan of action for provision of water to support industrial growth has been printed. The plan calls for intensification of the on-going water programmes, protection and good management of dams and rehabilitation of the numerous boreholes that are expected to serve as supplementary water sources.

Telecommunications: In an effort to ensure all trading and market centres are sufficiently supplied with postal and telephone services, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has developed an elaborate plan of action for implementation during the plan period. The plan includes both improving telephone services to S.T.D. systems in these centres and the establishment of postal offices. Provision of these services will significantly contribute to improvement of communication conducive to industrialization process.

Development of Human Resources

In view of lack of developed human resources in the district, the district has laid elaborate plan of action which addresses itself to this constraint. Adequate arrangements have been finalized to establish a technical institution which should be fully operational and effectively producing the needed human resources within the plan period. A programme has been made to revamp the existing youth polytechnics through provision of equipment relevant to the training needs required for the industrialization process.

Priority will be given to building the necessary capacity in Human Resource Development, to adapt to the desired industrialization and application of the appropriate technologies for industrial development. Priority in the district will be inclined more towards agro-based, livestock related industrialization and small scale industrial growth especially the jua kali sector.

Quality health services are an important component of industrial development. The industrialization process in the district will, therefore, require a higher degree of provision of such services particularly within industrial centres to ensure that workers have good health. Plans have been made to improve the existing health facilities through provision of the necessary staff, medicines and equipments.

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

The district has a comparative advantage in the production of agricultural and livestock products that can be used as inputs in the agro-based industries and for tanning of leather. There are also raw materials for building and construction industries.

In the next five years, much emphasis will be laid on increased production of agricultural and livestock outputs to satisfy the demand for local industries. Preservation facilities for milk and horticultural produce will be established to ensure constant supply of raw materials to locally developed industries.

Improvement of Marketing Systems

There will be need to improve marketing systems for the locally produced raw materials and also industrial products. This will call for identification of market channels and market information on pricing and quality. Major restructuring and overhaul of the marketing co-operative societies and improvement of transportation systems will be emphasized. There will also be need to expand market to other districts as well as promote exportation of cut-flower and other horticultural produce.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit

Development of industrial sector in the district will heavily depend on the availability of the required capital. There will, therefore, be need to educate and inform potential local investors on how to obtain loans from lending institutions. Workshops and seminars will be conducted through the Department of Commerce and Industry for the local business community, jua kali artisans and farmers. Issuance of letters of allotment and title deeds which are used as collateral will need to be speeded up.

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC

PROJECTS PROJECTIONS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

Having laid down the district's setting for industrial transformation in chapter one and identified the major constraints and desired strategies for industrialization in chapter two, it now becomes necessary to provide the plan of action on how the district will achieve this industrial transformation.

It is worthwhile to note that industrial transformation calls for an overall growth in all sectors particularly a dynamic agriculture and livestock sector to provide raw materials and market for the industrial products.

The government, donors, local communities and the non-governmental organizations will continue to provide the necessary infrastructures such as roads, water, health, education and creating an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in industrial transformation of the district. Through the Social Dimensions of Development Programme, issues of poverty are addressed so that all members of the community are allowed to actively participate in development.

In selecting and prioritising projects and programmes for implementation during the 1997 - 2001 plan period, and the DDC has ensured that only those projects and programmes which are consistent with the national policy and sectoral objectives and are generally relevant to the district potentials and needs are included in this plan. This has, accordingly, been done with reference to the priorities contained in Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth and the Public Investment Programme which will continue to determine the overall allocation of public expenditures during the next five years.

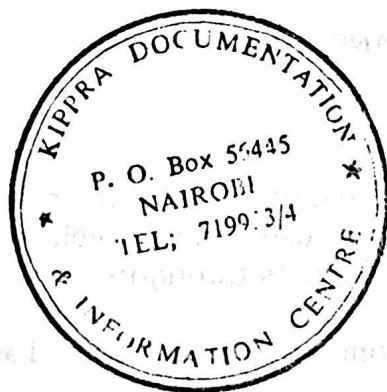
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are meant to enhance agricultural and livestock production, marketing and processing, land use and development, soil conservation, as well as survey and control of locusts through:-

- The formulation and implementation of appropriate livestock and agricultural policies and services;
- The provision, to the farming community of education and extension messages that promote crop and livestock production, soil and water conservation as well as efficient land use.
- The co-ordination and provision of agricultural credit, and agro-chemicals such as fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides;

- The control of crop pests at both pre-harvest and post harvest stages as well as providing grain storage facilities
- The formulation and implementation of projects that contribute to overall agricultural and livestock development;
- The development of rangelands and range resources;
- Livestock disease surveillance, control and treatment;
- Production and marketing of a wide range of food crops and livestock products to feed the nation;
- Production for export to earn the foreign exchange needed for payment of imports;
- Provision of raw materials for local industries;
- Ensuring that food stuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.
- Ensuring efficient and effective management of food



Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Department of Agriculture

The major achievements realised over the period under review are summaries in Table 3.1

Table 3.1

Achievements Under Extension Activities

Activities	Ndaragwa	Oi Joro Orok	Oi'Kalou	Kipipiri	Kinangop
No. of farm visits	12,693	14,880	51,159	9,000	29,595
No. of group visits (W/Groups) 4K Clubs, Young Farmers etc	501	1,290	2,925	156	1,503
No. of Division Supervisions	162	111	159	30	146
No. of monthly Training Sessions for TAS	18	18	18	18	36
No. of Residential courses for Ext. staff	6	4	4	4	8
Farmers	7	7	7	5	10
No. of Education tours for Ext. staff	3	4	3	3	6
Farmers	-	5	-	-	1
No. of field days and demonstrations	69	54	912	173	306

Source: District Agriculture Office, Oi Kalou, 1996

Transport remained a major limiting factor at both district and divisional levels, as it constrained the implementation of some of the planned activities.

Under soil and water conservation Programme the level of achievements realised during the previous plan period are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Achievements in Soil and Water Conservation Activities

Activities	Ndaragwa	Oi Joro Orok	Oi'Kalou	Kipipiri	Kinangop
Cut off drains (m)	1,100	15,430	1,000	170	100
Fanya Juu (m)	-	28,250	14,130	1,118	14,861
Grass strips (m)	32,170	50,502	31,969	100,836	94,459
Unploughed strips (m) Sessions for TAS	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Residential courses for Ext. staff	6	4	4	4	8
Farmers	7	7	7	5	10
No. of Education tours for Ext. staff	3	4	3	3	6
Farmers	-	5	-	-	1
No. of field days and demonstrations	69	54	912	173	306

Source: District Agriculture Office, Oi Kalou, 1996

Other achievements were:-

- Construction of dams, water holes and terraces; surveying and land preparation by the Agricultural Mechanization Station.
- Training activities for both staff and farmers, at the Njambini and Oi Joro Orok Farmers Training Centres.
- Advancement of loan facilities amounting to Kshs. 8,240,700 to 122 farmers throughout the district as development loans by the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC). It also gave Kshs. 3,498,000 to 36 farmers under the seasonal crop credit loans.

Livestock Production

Table 3.3 summarizes the achievements realized during the period under review.

Table 3.3

Achievements in Livestock Production Activities

Activity	Ndaragwa	Oi Joro Orok	Oi'Kalou	Kipipiri	Kinangop
Improved Pasture (Ha)	32,302	7,596	34,302	8,377	29,183
Established Fodder (Ha)	800	221	1,154	258	1,528
KCC Milk Intake (1994 - 95) (Lts)	11,972,305	9,515,168	21,234,683	9,828,899	23,557,739
No. of farmers Trainings conducted	2	2	2	2	2
No. of farmers visited	18,304	14,550	19,712	8,448	14,080
No. of contact farmers recruited	27,456	21,824	29,568	12,672	21,120

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Oi Kalou, 1996

The total amount of Loans given to farmers in the district to improve livestock production between 1994 - 1995 was as follows:-

Agricultural Finance Co-operation Kshs. 10,214,500.00

Co-operative Bank of Kenya Kshs. 25,527,203.00

Veterinary Department

The achievements realized over the period under review include:-

Artificial Insemination (A.I) Services: 22 Self-Help A.I groups were started and became operational and 15,711 animals were inseminated. The department encountered financial problems to facilitate establishment of the A.I. Self-Help groups and movement of staff.

Tick Control: 1,100,566 dippings were carried out and 16 dips were emptied. Due to poor dip management and escalation of prices of acaricide operational dips decreased to below 50% of the district total of about 280 dips.

Disease Control: 33,083 animals were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease, 4,000 animals were vaccinated against Anthrax and; black quarter; 162 dogs were baited and 240 vaccinated against rabies; 4,250 animals were vaccinated against L.S.D; 8,060 animals were vaccinated against CBPP and 10,396 animals were vaccinated against Rinderpest.

Hides and Skins Improvement Services: 50,000 hides were handled; 115,195 skins were enumerated; 111 bandas and stores for hides and skins were licensed and Kshs. 6,008,825.00 was earned from sale of hides and skins.

Veterinary Clinical Services Programme: 49,378 Veterinary Clinical cases were attended to and 31,937 farm visits were undertaken. Transport was a major problem during the 1994 - 1996 period. It constrained the planned veterinary services and visits to farmers.

Meat Inspectorate Services: 72,177 cases of inspection for both livestock and poultry were carried out and Kshs. 1,911,383.00 was collected as revenue from inspectorate activities.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Agriculture

Objective: Increase productivity levels among the major crops grown in the district through intensified extension services on crop husbandry and improved farming methods and cultivation of idle land.

Targets: Increase yields per hectare by 12% for all crops.

Increase agricultural extension services as follows:-

Demonstrations per division from 450 to 600 Farm trials to 8 per year;

Field days from 460 to 500 per year;

Education Barazas from 120 to 160 per year;

Field Education Tours from 4 to 6 per year;

Farm visits from 12,345 to 17,952 per year;

Supervision by District Subject Matters Specialists. from 72 to 80 per division per year and at the divisional level from 554 to 600 per year.

Farmers Training Sessions at FTC from 15 to 20.

Objectives: To improve the quality of agricultural land by draining off excessive water from waterlogged areas and irrigate areas with insufficient rainfall

Targets: Increase soil and water conservation activities in the district as follows:-

Cut off drains from 11,140 metres to 20,000 metres per year

Grass strips from 231,851 metres to 400,000 metres per year

Fanya Juu tarring from 231,851 metres to 400,000 metres per year

Infiltration ditches from 12,958 to 25,000 metres per year

Riverbanks protection from 28.3 kilometres to 52kms per year

Agro-forestry Tree Nurseries, from 16 to 20 per year

Gully control from 2 to 6 per year

Farm coverage (No. of farms) from 2000 to 4000 per year

Objectives: To increase the reliability of crop marketing infrastructure

Target: Promote locally based processing facilities for high value crops by encouraging individuals and co-operative societies to undertake rural based agricultural processing industries.

Establish cold storage facilities for horticultural products

Objectives: To increase farming capacities

Target: Educate and encourage farmers to utilize animal plough methods as alternatives to tractor plough in view of the high costs of the latter.

Promote, through extension services, the increased use of manure in view of the high cost-of-fertilizers.

Objectives: To improve the living standard of families by using the appropriate technologies and utilizing locally available resources.

Target: Increase cookery demonstrations from 455 to 500 per year. Educate on Food preservation and storage.

Encourage establishment of 50 kitchen gardens per year

Educate farmers on energy saving technologies.

Objectives: Control crop pests at both pre-harvest and post harvest stages.

Target: Train field staff on identification of crop pests and diseases, assessment of crop damage by pests and on appropriate control measures. Hold two training sessions per division per year.

Train at least 720 farmers per division per year on efficient, safe and cost effective crop protection practices.

To reduce post harvest losses by 5% thereby providing farmers with more food security.

Improve existing storage structures by ensuring that at least 63 stores are improved every year.

Train at least 2500 farmers every year on identification and control of Post-Harvest pests.

Livestock Production Department

Objective: To enhance farmers Education and coverage through farm visits, workshops, demonstrations and tours.

Target: To undertake one monthly training session per division throughout 1997 - 2001.

To carry out two (2) demonstrations per sub-location per year.

To conduct four (4) workshops for subject matter specialists per year.

Make 3,360 visits to farmers per division per year.

Objective: Increase milk production through technical advice to farmers on improved dairy management.

Target: Increase hectareage under pasture and fodder to 122,598 Ha and 3,795 Ha respectively by the year 2001.

Improve calf rearing by reducing mortality rate from 20% to 10%

Increase milk production by raising individual cows milk production capacity from 6 to 10 litres/cow/day

Improve quality of milk produced in order to reduce the amount of milk rejected by KCC by 40% (from 5 million to 3 million litres per year)

Objective: To diversify livestock production by integrating the small stock in the farms.

Target: Increase number of KTBH to 7,342 by year 2001.

Improve milk yield of local goats through increase in the number of dairy goats from the current 555 to 971 goats (15% increase per year).

Improve weights of local rabbits from the current average of 3kg to 4.5 kgs by crossing with improved breeds.

Improve egg production of indigenous poultry from 90 eggs/bird/year through cockerel exchange programme.

Objective: Encourage pig production as a source of income and also encourage pork consumption as a supplement for beef, mutton and chicken.

Targets: Increase the population of pigs from the current 920 to 2,820 pigs (40% increase/year).

Improve growth rate through proper feeding and housing in order to reduce the feeding period from 14 months to 8 months.

Popularize pork consumption by holding one demonstration pork preparation per location per year.

Objective: To establish efficient and organized livestock marketing channels

Targets: Establish six (6) holding and auction yards (one per division) to prevent spread of diseases, reduce stock theft and improve revenue collection.

Veterinary Department

Objective: Enhance farmers Education on better livestock Management and production

Targets: Carry out 2,400 farm visits per division/year

Conduct 800 demonstrations per division/year

Participation in both district and Provincial Agricultural shows every year

Arrange for one tour per year for both extension staff and farmers

Objective: Improve of dipping activities and dip facilities

Targets: Achieve 80% operation of dips by the end of the plan period

Achieve dipping level of 400,000 per year

Objective: Improve quality of animals through A.I. services

Targets: Increase A.I. Self-Help groups from the current 22 to 60

Achieve 10,000 inseminations per year

Objective: Undertake effective Veterinary Clinical Services for improved livestock production

Targets: Make 12,000 farm visits per year

Attend to 10,000 veterinary Clinical Cases

Objective: Improve hides and skins handling and promote the leather industry

Targets: Handle 20,000 hides and 30,000 skins per year

Licence 50% more bandas

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Agriculture Department

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Programme (NEP II) District-Wide	Training of both staff and farmers Field Supervision Farm Visits Demonstration and Field days Agricultural Shows Staff and farmers education tours <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank/GOK
2. Soil and Water Conservation District Wide	Construction of soil conservation structures like CODS, Fanya Juu, Grass strips, stonelines, rehabilitation of gullies, establishment of fruit tree nurseries. Training of staff and farmers, field supervision, farm visits, demonstrations and field days, educational tours <u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA
3. Crop Production Programme District-Wide	Improve crop yield in terms of quality and quantity <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K
4. Farm Management Support Programme Ndaragwa Division	Streamlining farm management messages to the farmers <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
5. Demonstration Farms Fund Ol Joro Orok & Njambini FTCs	Training of farmers through demonstrations and field days. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K

6. Expansion of Njambini FTC Njabini Location Construction of the dormitories and dining hall
Funding Source: G.O.K
7. Small Holder Mechanization District Wide Fabrication of farm tools and implements, training, field visits, field days and demonstration
Funding Source: GOK
8. Agricultural Mechanization Services District-Wide Construction of dams, waterholes, terraces, bush clearing, surveying and land preparation
Funding Source: G.O.K
9. Irrigation Schemes Munyu, Gathanji, Kirimara, Ngamini, Wihote Ndaragwa Division Provision of water for irrigation crops and domestic use
Drainage of excessive water for optimal land productivity
Funding Source: N.G.O/Self-Help
- Chebutwa phase II, Gitei, Mahigaini in Kipipiri
Gatumbiro Drainage Project

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters Offices Ol'Kalou Town Council	1	Provision of offices for staff at District Headquarters. Justification: Ol'Kalou Town has been made the Nyandarua District Headquarters and it is therefore important that construction of offices be given priority. Funding Source: G.O.K.

Establishment of
Irrigation Schemes
Ndaragwa and Kinangop
Divisions

2

Construction of farrows and canals.

Justification: The areas have unreliable rainfall which need supplementing through irrigation activities. The projects would offer employment and generate income as well as provide food to the people.

Funding Source: G.O.K/Self-Help/NGOs

Establishment of
Drainage Schemes at
Kapteni
Ol'Kalou Division

3

Provision of Drainage Infrastructure.

Justification: The area is productive but has very poor drainage. Crop production will be improved and incidents of livestock diseases will be minimized when proper drainage facilities are provided.

Funding Source: GOK/Self-Help/NGOs

Livestock Production Department

A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.National Extension Programme II District Wide	Training of staff and farmers Field supervision Farm visits Demonstration activities Agricultural shows Education tours for staff and farmers

Funding Source: GOK/World Bank

B. New Projects Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters Offices	1	<p>Construction of offices at the district headquarters to accommodate district staff.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The headquarters for the district have been officially transferred to Ol'Kalou Town Council and office accommodation is urgently required.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Dairy Development Project District Wide	2	<p>Improved pasture and fodder production Construction of stall feeding units Clean milk production Fodder conservation and utilization Supplementary feeding Farmers and staff training through demonstrations Field days Residential trainings in TFC Educational tours</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is need to offer technical advice to farmers on improved dairy management in order to increase milk production.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

Integrated Small
Livestock Project (I.S.L.P)
District Wide

3

Improve livestock production.

Justification: Exploit the untapped potentials in terms of honey production. Increase egg production, milk from dairy goats plus wool and mutton production from sheep.

Funding Source: GOK/Private

Pig Pilot Project

4

Increase pork production.

Justification: Increase pork production through training of farmers on pig housing, feeding, breeding and popularize pork consumption through demonstrations.

Funding Source: GOK

Livestock Marketing

5

Construct livestock holdings and auction yards.

Justification: Currently there is no organized livestock marketing system in the district due to lack of these facilities. This has resulted in exploitation of farmers/producers by middle men and increase stock thefts in the district and erratic prices.

Uncontrolled livestock movements also lead to spread of diseases.

Auction facilities will solve the above problems by bringing potential buyers and sellers together in a common buying/selling venue during specific auction/market days hence ensuring price consistency.

Funding Source: GOK

Veterinary Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Programme II District-Wide	Training of both staff and farmers Field Supervision Farm visits Demonstrations Agricultural Shows Staff and farmers Education tours <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank
2. Disease Control District Wide	Vaccination of animals against notifiable diseases <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Tick Control	Tick control against tick-borne diseases <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community
4. A.I. Services District-Wide	Inseminate Animals <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-Help
5. Clinical Services District-Wide	Treat sick animals <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Private
6. Hides and Skins, Leather Industry District-Wide	To improve hides and skins <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

7. Meat Inspectorate
District-Wide

Inspect meat to ensure high quality meat
Train meat inspectors

Funding Source: G.O.K

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters Offices OI Kalou Town	1	Provision of offices for district headquarters staff Justification: The district headquarters have been moved to OI Kalou and it is, therefore, important to build these offices to facilitate movement from Nyahururu to OI Kalou Funding Source: GOK
Construction of an office OI Joro Orok Divisional Headquarters	2	Build the office for divisional staff Justification: The department has no office and is using a crowded livestock production office. Funding Source: GOK

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector include:-

- Completion of forest inventories and forest cover monitoring on departmental basis;
- Intensification of rural afforestation, especially in the ASAL areas;
- Increasing manpower training in forestry, especially to cope with the increasing demand in extension services; and
- Establishing more forest estates, farm forestry and protection forestry
- Assessment and evaluation of the impact of the development activities on the environment.
- Sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through silvicultural sound forest management of natural and industrial forest component.
- Reclamation and regeneration of forest cover in arid and semi arid lands through appropriate techniques.
- Coordinate environment impact assessment on all programmes/projects in order to integrate environmental considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

Forestry Department

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The achievements realized included:

- A total of 975 hectares were planted with tree covering Ndaragwa, Ol Boldersat, Geta and Kinangop regions.
- A total of 2.25 million seedlings were raised in the same regions.

The development of the Forest resource in the district remained slow due to inadequate means of transport, labour shortage and poor state of roads within the forest estates. This situation was further worsened by inadequate funding which made the implementation of scheduled activities in the development plan difficult.

Forestry extension services were constrained by lack of sufficiently trained technical staff at locational level. Informal forestry practices training packages for individual farmers, self-help groups and schools were also limited due to inadequate funding.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To satisfy the local needs for industrial and construction wood as well as to supply the surplus to other parts of the country

Target: Undertake plantation replanting programme at the rate of 300 Ha. per year and to produce 600,000 seedlings per year comprising 40% cypress, 35% pine, 10.5 eucalyptus and 15% other species such as juniperus and acacia among others.

Objectives: Undertake forest protection measures to enhance the quality and yield of the existing.

Targets: Protect the district's forest estate of about 47,000 ha. by carrying out fire management and control, management of pests and diseases and exploitation.

Objectives: Promote active involvement and proper management of forestry resources among the communities in order to achieve the desired environmental and social economic benefits.

Target: To raise 50,000 tree seedlings per year in the established central nurseries for demonstration and publicity activities

To promote 5 contact farms per division per year

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Industrial Forestry Plantation Development District Wide	Replanting Silvicultural treatments of plantations. Funding Source GOK
2. Forest protection District Wide	Marking of forest boundaries Patrols to detect and stop illegal activities. Funding Source GOK
3. Forestry Extension services District Wide	Informal Forestry Training Logistical support for farm forestry. Funding Source: GOK
4. Miti Mingi Mashambani Phase II District Wide	Development of sustainable seed supply capacity. Development of cost effective and appropriate interactive extension methodologies. Field trials on marketing extension. Development and dissemination of extension packages. Funding Source: FINIDA

B: New Project Proposal

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ndaragwa Afforestation Programme	1	<p>Tree plantation in Ndaragwa Location.</p> <p>Justification: Farms are small and the area has semi-aridity climatical conditions. Afforestation could turn the area into a rain catchment zone.</p> <p>Funding Source GOK/Community</p>

LANDS ANND SETTLEMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objective of this sector are to ensure that;

- The landless are settled and that the problem of squatters in urban areas is sorted out;
- Plot owners are issued with title deeds or leases to promote guaranteed and permanent development; and
- There are properly prepared physical development plans to curtail haphazard development particularly in commercial centres.

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

Nyandarua District has a total of 49 settlement schemes. Of these, 48 schemes have been title mapped.

The following was achieved during the 1994-96 Plan Period:

- Completed title mapping of four (4) settlement schemes (i.e. Mutonyora, Ol Bollosat, Mikaro and Geta);
- Prepared and issued 7,579 title deeds;
- Attended to 40 registered boundary disputes;
- Made 250 Cadastral surveys for urban plots and
- Surveyed and demarcated the newly created Kaimbaga (extension) Settlement Scheme which benefitted 380 landless people.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To settle the landless to enable them participate in the development of the district and to improve their living conditions.

Target: Settle 500 landless people on the new settlement schemes.

Objective: Issue title deeds to plot owners to make them eligible for credit facilities and therefore promote farming, commerce and industrial development.

Target: Increase title issuance by 50 per cent in the next five years.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Title Mapping District Wide	Undertake and complete title mapping of Kaimbaga (extension) Settlement Scheme. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
2. Transfer and Discharge District Wide	Computation of paid loan and execution of land ownership documents. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
3. Cadastral Surveys District Wide	Carry out cadastral surveys in trading and market centres to facilitate easier processing of leases. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
4. Physical Development Plans District Wide	Prepare P.D.P.s for trading and market centres and sub-divide of private plots to facilitate proper development planning. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
5. Maintenance of settlement roads. District Wide	Complete opening-up of roads in the new schemes of Mutonyora, Ol Bollosat, Geta Mikaro and Kaimbaga. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
6. Water reticulation District Wide	Initiate and implement water supply projects in the new schemes. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters offices Ol'Kalou Division	1	<p>Construction of offices for the entire ministry staff</p> <p>Justification Now that Ol'Kalou Town has been made the district headquarters, offices should be provided for the ministry.</p> <p>Funding Source GOK</p>

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Water Development

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the water sector include development of the arid and semi arid lands, regional development and exploitation as well as conservation of water resources in the country. More specifically, the objectives of the sector are:-

- To develop national capacity for exploiting the substantial production potential of arid and semi arid lands (ASAL) thereby contributing significantly to National goal of income generation, employment creation and the attainment of food security.
- To reclaim, where damaged and produce unscathed the diverse, valuable and yet frequently fertile ecologies located in the ASAL areas.
- To create a productive environment with opportunities for improving the quality of life for the present and future generations of ASAL inhabitants on sustainable basis.
- To develop and distribute water to all rural and urban areas for domestic, agriculture and industrial usage.
- To conserve water resources and control pollution.
- To raise revenue through cost sharing by charging user-fees to consumers.
- To increase food production and generate foreign exchange earnings.
- To develop the skills of technical and professional staff through training programme.
- To obtain maximum economic multiplier effects from ministry's programmes and projects especially through rural small town linkages and of check rural urban migration.

Department of Water Development

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

The department continued to operate and maintain five major water supplies in the district. It managed to complete 3 water supply projects initiated before 1994. There were 8 water supply projects under construction but initiated before 1994. There are 9 projects initiated in the 1994-96 plan period and still under construction.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Enhance rehabilitation of old supply system to increase efficiency by reducing water loses.

Targets: To rehabilitate one water scheme per year per division.

Objective: Facilitate industrialization process through provision of adequate water supply.

Target: Designing and implementing urban water supplies in the district and divisional headquarters as well as other major trading centres.

Objective: To supplement supply of water to the community by sinking boreholes where river and dam sources are non-existent.

Target: Sink two boreholes per year per division.

Objective: To continue implementing construction of water supplies already under construction either by GOK, self help or donors to improve provision of water for both human and livestock consumption.

Target: To construct to completion one water scheme per year per division.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Oi Kalou Water Project Oi Kalou Division	Equipping of Boreholes, extension of supply <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
2.	Kipipiri Water Project Kipipiri	Gravity main intake, 1 No. tank Rising main, pump house, pumping unit, distribution lines. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK/Self-help
3.	Nyakarianga/Kanguo Oi Joro Oroko	Rising main, pump house, pumping unit, distribution lines.
4.	Leshau/Karagoini Ndaragwa	Intake, pumping units, rising main storage: tank 3 No. distribution lines. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK/Self help
5.	Njabini, Water Project Kinangop	Intake, gravity main, 1No. tank, distribution pipes. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
6.	Muhonia/Turasha Kinangop	Intake, gravity main, distribution lines <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
7.	Mukungi/Mumui Kinangop	Intake, gravity main, distribution lines. <u>Funding Source</u> Red Cross
8.	Rurii/Ngwatanuro Oi Kalou	Rising main, 1 No. tank <u>Funding Source</u> GOK

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 9. | Rehabilitation Programme
District Wide | Rehabilitation of water supplies

<u>Funding Source</u> GOK |
| 10. | Huhiro Water Project
Ndaragwa | Intake, gravity main, 1No. tank,
distribution line

<u>Funding Source</u> Red Cross |
| 11. | Kagaa, Water project
Ol Kalou | Pumping set, rising main, 1 No. tank,
distribution line

<u>Funding Source</u> GOK/Self-help |
| 12. | Kirima Water Project
Ndaragwa | Intake chamber/dam, and distribution
lines

<u>Funding Source</u> GOK/Self-help |
-

A: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol'Kalou	1	<p>Construction of office facilities for district headquarters staff.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The ministry should provide office accommodation for the staff at Ol'Kalou Town which has been made the district headquarters. A plot for the ministry has already been set aside.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

Greater Ol Kalou Water Project
Ol Kalou Division 2

Construction of gravity water supply from the Abedares to Ol'Kalou District Headquarters.

Justification Ol Kalou Township was made the district headquarters for Nyandarua and therefore require a major water project to supply adequate water for the expected high population and industrial growth.

Funding Source GOK

Githai Water Project
Kinangop 3

Intake gravity main, tank and distribution system.

Justification Kinangop Ring main water supply is not adequate to serve the growing population within the area.

Funding Source GOK/Self-Help

Mubao Water Project
Kipipiri 4

Construct a water supply system

Justification The community travels long distances for clean water

Funding Source GOK/Community

Kiriogo Water Project
Ndaragwa 5

Construct a water supply system.

Justification There is need for clean water since the community fetches water from dams.

Funding Source GOK/Community

Kieni Water Project Ol Kalou	6	Construction a water supply system
		Justification There is need for clean water since the community fetches polluted water from dams.
		Funding Source GOK/Community
Gathanji Water Project Ol Joro Orok	7	Construct a water supply system
		Justification There is need to supply Gathinji Health Centre with clean water.
		Funding Source: GOK/Community
Wambuku Water Project Ndaragwa	8	Construct a water supply system
		Justification: The community travels long distances for clean water.
		Funding Source: GOK/Community

ENERGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main policy objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy;
- Develop domestic hydro and geothermal electricity generation;
- Increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and promote efficiency in wood fuel utilization;
- Encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible;
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the national energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy;
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for industrial energy in rural areas; and
- Work with the District Development Committees to co-ordinate the planning and implementation of energy projects and programmes in the district.

Review of the 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The achievements made in the district in energy sector were mainly those related to Rural Electrification Programme. Implementation of the plan was constrained by the absence of a District Energy Development Officer who would have co-ordinated planning and implementation of energy sector projects.

The following was achieved on divisional basis:

Ndaragwa: Constructed power supply line to the intake of Leshau/Karagoini Water Supply for running the pumping set.

Oi Joro Orok: Constructed supply lines to Gatimu area.

Oi Kalou: Constructed supply lines to;

- Oi Kalou Town Water Supply borehole
- Mugumo Water Project borehole
- Kapteni Market Centre
- Milangine area

District Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To supply adequate and reliable electric power to all parts of the district with priority to trading and market centres in order to accelerate commercial and industrial growth.

Target: Construct power supply lines to the headquarters of the two divisions (Ndaragwa and Kipipiri) not currently served with electricity and the market centres along the grid.

Extend power supply to one market centre which is off the electricity grid per year. The programme will cover all the five divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Rural Electrification Programme District Wide	<p data-bbox="813 379 1410 487">Ndaragwa Division: Construct power lines to Ndaragwa Trading Centre and market centres that fall along the grid.</p> <p data-bbox="813 530 1410 595">Extend power lines to Ndogino market centre.</p> <p data-bbox="813 638 1410 702">Carry out survey and design for the line to Shamata Market centre.</p> <p data-bbox="813 745 1410 886">OI Joro Orok Division: Construct power supply line to Kangui water treatment plant and market centre and other facilities en-route.</p> <p data-bbox="813 929 1410 993">Undertake survey for supply to Silibwet and Ngano Areas.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1037 1410 1101">OI'Kalou Division: Construct power line to Kaimbaga Market centre.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1144 1410 1252">Carry out survey for supply of power to two major market centres in the division.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1284 1410 1392">Kipipiri Division: Construct power supply line to Miharati Trading Centre and market centres en-route the grid.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1435 1410 1500">Carry out survey for supply of power to Geta area.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1532 1410 1597"><u>Kinangop Division:</u> Construct power supply line to Weru Market Centre.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1651 1410 1716">Carry out survey for power supply to Muruaki and Kahuru areas.</p> <p data-bbox="813 1759 1410 1802"><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/KPL company</p>

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Alternative Sources of Energy District Wide	1	<p>Establish and promote projects for alternative sources of energy e.g. biogas, solar, wind and fuelwood.</p> <p>Justification: Electricity is an expensive source of energy especially to the rural population. There is, therefore, need to initiate affordable sources.</p> <p>Funding Source GOK</p>

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major policy objectives of this sector are:

- To provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network.
- To ensure effective use of the road infrastructure.
- To preserve the investments already made in the development of road infrastructure.
- To intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation.
- To provide decent and affordable shelter.
- To coordinate programmes and activities aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements.
- To coordinate all activities in the building sector.
- To collect data for housing industry management.

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

Roads Department

The major achievements were made in the following areas:-

Routine Maintenance: 141.1 kilometres of paved roads and 6,272 kilometres of unpaved roads.

Gravelling and Regravelling: Mairo-Inya-Salama Road (E459) in Ndaragwa Division, OI Kalou-Silanga Road (C69) in OI Kalou Division, Armstrong-Kanjui-Ngorika road in OI Kalou Division and Geta-Ndiara Road in Kipipiri Division.

Bridges, Drifts and Culverts: Mawingu Bridge in OI Kalou Division, Ndunyu Njeru drift in Kinangop Division and Gieterero - Pesi road culverting.

Building Department

During 1994-1996, the building section of the ministry of public works was able to accomplish the following:-

- Designed and supervised construction of:-
- Ndogino Health Centre, and Miharati and Baari Dispensaries.
- Kimuri Secondary School Dormitories and Dinning Hall.
- Njambini Farmers Training Centre hostel.
- Offices for the Registration of Persons at Ol Kalou.
- Constructed offices for the M.O.P.W. camp at Ol Kalou.
- Carried out routine maintenance of Government buildings. These comprised 18 minor and 11 major repair cases.
- Constructed a self contained portable presidential dias for use in the district during presidential functions.

The main problem encountered was shortage of funds for projects, lack of funds for supervision, routine maintenance, transport and shortage of technical manpower as a result of retrenchment of staff.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Roads Department

Objective: Provide all weather road network throughout the district to facilitate easy transportation of agricultural and livestock produce.

Target: Undertake routine maintenance of the existing all weather roads. Improve earth roads by gravelling an average of 20 km per division per year to make them all weather.

Buildings Department

Objectives: Ensure that the existing government houses are well kept through routine maintenance to avoid wear and tear.

Target: Provide the required drawings and bills of quantities for the government funded building projects to the user departments.

Open divisional offices at all the five divisional headquarters so that the services can be accessible at these levels.

Renovate and maintain 50 government buildings within the district.

Roads Department**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Routine maintenance District Wide	Routine maintenance of all classified roads consisting of 141.1 km of bitumen, 529.9km of gravel and 5,743 Km of earth. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
2. Rehabilitation of Ol Kalou-Nyahururu Road (C77) Ol Kalou & Ol Joro Orok	Reconstruction and resealing of Ol Kalou-Nyahururu Road. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK
3. Karangatha-Haraka Road Kinangop	Regravelling of 20 km of the road. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ol Joro Orok Dundori Road (D83) Ol Joro Orok	1	Gravel 20 km of the road. <u>Justification</u> The road connects the district with Nakuru District and serves a very productive area. <u>Funding Source</u> GOK

Njambini-Ol Kalou Road
(C69)
Kinangop

2

Regravelling 82 km of the road.

Justification The road traverses across the district through a rich area and will be most convenient for both administrative and economic activities.

Funding Source GOK

Engineer-Naivasha Road
(D393)
Kinangop

3

Gravelling 11.3 km of road

Justification The road connects Kinangop Division with Naivasha and is very important for transportation of agricultural products from Kinangop.

Funding Source GOK

Mairo-Inya-Shamata
Road (D 388)
Ndaragwa

4

Gravel 20 km of road

Justification The road serves an important farming area.

Funding Source GOK

Bridging Programme
Kinangop &
Ndaragwa

5

Construction of bridges on Kinja River, Mukungi River, Turasha River and Kaheho River

Justification: The bridges will ease travel across the rivers.

Funding Source: GOK

A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Maintenance of Buildings District Wide	Carry out maintenance and renovation works on Government buildings. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Supervision of construction works District Wide	Provide drawings and Bill of quantities and supervise construction of buildings as and when required by user departments. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol Kalou	1	Construction of offices, workshops for all the departments of the ministry. <u>Justification:</u> The District Headquarters have been moved to Ol Kalou Town. The ministry should, therefore, provide all the necessary facilities and infrastructure. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:-

- Conserve and manage the district's game reserves and national parks as both are national and international heritage and as an attraction for tourists.
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and earning revenue by promoting and developing tourist attractions, infrastructure and facilities.
- Promote increased fish production through restocking of dams, rivers and establishment of fish ponds.
- Stimulate commercial and industrial fish production in high water bodies such as dams, improve efficiency of fishing technology and marketing and promote domestic consumption for fish

Review of the 1994 Plan Period

Kenya Wildlife Services

The main achievements included:

- Electric fence line for Aberdare national park was surveyed from Rhino Gate to Shamata Gate, covering 30km;
- Bush clearing on the fence line was completed from Ndaragwa to Shamata;
- Preliminary visits to the community bordering the national park were made to create awareness and the importance of the electric fence;
- Held two (2) seminars for the community leaders and organized a tour to Nyeri;
- Construction of classrooms for Melita Primary School as part of K.W.S community support programme and purchase of building materials for Kangocho Primary School.

Fisheries Department

The following were the major achievement:-

- 14 No. Fish farming self-help groups were established, 32,630 trout fingerlings 10,200 Tilapia fingerlings and 930 common carp fingerlings were stocked.
- Harvested 1,850kgs of Trout valued at Kshs. 385,500.00 and 525kgs of Tilapia valued at KShs. 51,090.00.

Problems Encountered during the Period

- Fish ponds being neglected during crop planting and harvesting seasons since most fish farmers carry out fish farming as a part-time activity;
- Due to lack of funds and shortage of fingerlings within the district, restocking of rivers and dams declined. Also, the encroachment of fish farms (Rivers, dams and ponds) through farming and livestock watering has resulted in high level of siltation of these facilities affecting aquatic life necessary for growth of fish.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Kenya Wildlife Services

Objective: Protection of damage to crops, other property and human life.

Targets: Construction to completion of the already surveyed electric fence from Rhino Gate to Shamata Gate.

Intensify game control patrols along the boundary between the park and the settlements

Objective: Sensitize the community on the importance of wildlife to the general development of the district

Target: Carry out two - one day education barazas every year for the community bordering the national park

Assist one community based project per year under K.W.S. Community support programme

Fisheries Department

Objective: Encourage farmers to take fish farming as a full time venture and to promote fish consumption as a diet

Target: Carry-out two training sessions per year for fish farmers and self-help groups

Conduct one demonstration per division per year on the use of fish as a diet

Objective: Protect fisheries water resources from farming and livestock encroachment

Target: Fencing and planting of trees at two facilities per year per division

Objective: Increase fish farming awareness in the district and enhance fish stocking and increased harvesting

Target: Establishment of a hatchery in the district for production of fingerlings which will be easily accessible to farmers and available for re-stocking of rivers and dams

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Kenya Wildlife Services

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Aberdare National Park Electric Fence Ndaragwa	Erection of electric fence along the Park boundary from Rhino Gate to Shamata (30km) Funding Source: GOK
2. Aberdare National Park Community Support Programme Ndaragwa	Assist in implementation of community based projects along the park boundary by provision of building materials Funding Source: GOK/Self-Help

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol Kalou	1	Construction of offices and staff houses Justification: There is need to provide offices and house accommodation for district staff at Ol Kalou where the district headquarters have been moved to. Funding Source: GOK

Fisheries Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Trout Development District-Wide	Renovation of ponds, stocking, fencing and carrying out regular patrols at stocked facilities to prevent poaching. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Fish Demonstration Ponds Ndaragwa	Construction, protection and stocking <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol Kalou	1	Construction of offices <u>Justification:</u> The district headquarters have been moved to Ol Kalou Town and there is therefore need to establish offices for the district staff. <u>Funding Source:</u>GOK
Rehabilitation and Protection of Dams	2	Desilting fencing and planting of trees <u>Justification:</u> The dams are shallow due to siltation. They require major rehabilitation and protection to facilitate fish stocking since they are the major fish resources <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community

Fishing Camps 3
District-Wide

Justification: Establishment of fishing camps in areas most suitable for sport fishing.

Funding Source: GOK

Training/Workshops 4
District-Wide

Hold seminars and workshops for fish farmers

Justification: There is need to train fish farmers on fish management and marketing to promote the fish industry

Funding Source: GOK

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major policy objectives of the cooperative sector are to:-

- Ensure that Co-operatives are well organized to protect the interest of the members with a view to meeting the challenges of a Liberalized Economy
- Continue with Education and Training programmes in the Cooperative movement to improve their management
- Promote rapid industrialization for sustainable development through encouraging the contribution by Cooperatives in the production, processing, preserving and marketing of major agricultural crops such as dairy, pyrethrum, wool and horticulture
- Encourage dairy cooperatives to undertake artificial insemination, put up animal feed plants to improve on breeds, and quality of the dairy sector
- Encourage the Housing Cooperative Societies to embark on low cost Housing schemes
- Encourage thrift among the Rural and Urban Population through promotion of Rural and Urban Sacco Societies

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The following was achieved during 1994-96 plan period:

- Share capital increased from KShs. 120 million to Kshs. 130 million; milk payment rate to farmers rose from Kshs. 11.00 to Kshs. 12.20 (per kg); income earned from milk increased from Kshs. 167 million in 1994 to Kshs. 185 million in 1995; 64 training courses were carried out in the following fields:-
- Staff training programme, committee training programme, members education programme.

Four Cooperative societies started undertaking Artificial Insemination services for their members; two societies started stores for re-sale.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To undertake education and training activities for the management committees and staff in order to improve management of cooperative societies.

Target: Carry out 40 courses per year for the co-operative movement.

Conduct 29 training courses for the committee members per year.

Conduct 66 members education sessions per year

Carry out 12 courses per year for the district cooperative committee members

Objective: Encourage co-operative societies to undertake Agro-Based industrial activities and therefore creating more income generating sources

Target: Establishment of milk cooling plants in Ol Kalou and Kinangop Divisions

Establishment of small scale animal feeds and milk processing plants in Kinangop, Ol Kalou and Ndaragwa Divisions.

Horticultural processing plant at Ol Kalou and Kinangop Divisions.

Objective: Encouraging cooperatives to invest in low cost housing schemes to provide affordable and decent houses

Target: One co-operative society in every division will be encouraged to construct low cost houses at the divisional headquarters

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Staff Training Programme District-Wide	Residential seminars/Workshops for employees of cooperative movement <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK donors/Societies
2. Committee Member Training District-Wide	Residential Seminars for Management Committee Members and Sub-Committee Members <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Societies/Donors
3. Member Education Programme District-Wide	Hold one day educational Baraza for members of Co-operative Societies. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Societies
4. District Co-operative Development Committee District-Wide	Holding monthly meetings to review and assess Co-operative performance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5. Merchandise Stores District-Wide	Start Merchandise stores in primary Co-operative Societies <u>Funding Source:</u> Societies/Donors
6. Artificial Insemination District-Wide	Provision of Equipments and Man Power to provide A.I. services improve animal production <u>Funding Source:</u> Societies/GOK/Donors

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rural Sacco Ndaragwa Division	1	<p>Start a rural Sacco for all marketing societies in the Division</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Encourage thrift among the rural and urban societies hence create employment and credit facilities</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Societies</p>
Animal Feeds Plant Oikalou, Kinangop and Ndaragwa	2	<p>Construct animal feeds plant</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To improve on animal husbandry hence increase production and also create employment</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Societies/Donor</p>
Milk Processing Plant Cooling Plants	3	<p>Construct milk processing plant and cooling plant</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Farmers in these areas are taking milk to KCC which is very far</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Societies/Donor</p>
Horticultural Processing Plant Oikalou	4	<p>Construct a Horticultural Processing Plant</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is need for such a plant because most of the harvest on horticulture goes to waste during bumper harvest</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Societies/donors</p>

**Construction of District 5
Headquarters Offices
Ol Kalou Town**

**Provision of offices for the district
Headquarters staff**

Justification: There is an urgent need to provide office accommodation for the district headquarters staff in view of the fact that the District headquarters have been moved to Ol Kalou

Funding Source: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:-

- To ensure the orderly development of trade
- Implement policy and institutional reforms that allow trade and commerce to play a dynamic role in the generation of economic growth and social development
- Generate employment opportunities by way of providing business finance, training and other support services
- Promote and diversify export products and markets

Review of the 1994 - 96 Plan Period

Department of Internal Trade

The department achieved the following during the 1994 - 96 Plan Period

- The rate of repayment of traders Loan programme improved by 17% over the period; 92 traders benefitted from the traders loan scheme and two (2) seminar were conducted for the traders on business skills. 41 participants attended both seminars.

Department of Industry

The District Industrial Office was opened in September 1995. Since then, most of the activities undertaken have been in relation to familiarization visits with the purpose of gathering data for planning and formulation of departmental responsibilities.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To promote small scale business entrepreneurs through financing and training in order to generate economic growth, employment opportunities and export trade

Targets: Give Trade loans to 5 traders per division per year for expansion/improvement of their scope of business.

Objective: Promotion of industrialization awareness among the potential investors based on the locally available raw material base

Targets: Formulation of a District Industrial Committee which would co-ordinate industrial development activities

Collect and disseminate data on the locally available raw materials and potentials for industrial setting

Identify potential organizations and individual investors who would successfully set up industries

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Trade

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Trade Development Joint Loan Board District-Wide	Giving development loans to small scale traders and industrialists and follow-up of the repayment Funding Source: GOK/Revolving Fund
2. Training of Traders District-Wide	Organizing Seminars and Workshops for traders Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol Kalou	1	Construction of offices for the district headquarters staff. Justification: Ol Kalou is the new district headquarters Funding Source: GOK

Export Promotion Programme District-Wide 2

Promotion of exportation of products especially industrial outputs

Justification: Many small entrepreneurs wish to undertake export business but do not have relevant technical knowledge on the activity. They therefore require assistance (both financial and training) to motivate them

Funding Source: GOK/NGOs

Department of Industry

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Small Scale Industrial Loan Scheme District-Wide	1	Give loans to small scale investors Justification: The facility will motivate small scale investors to undertake industrial activities Funding Source: GOK
Promotion of Small-Scale Industries District-Wide	2	Encourage investors within the district to establish industries that will use hides and skins, wool, etc which are readily available in the district as raw materials Justification: There is high potential for initiating viable industries with the locally available products. Funding Source: GOK

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:-

- Set priorities for research in physical and biological sciences that will benefit agricultural and livestock and other sectors
- Study the district capacity to undertake research activities and develop findings that benefit the economy of the country and social welfare
- Establish and strengthen mechanisms that facilitate the transfer of technical research findings to the public and private sectors
- Promote training programmes that are responsive and relevant to the country's agricultural, industrial and commercial development
- Ensure development of enterprise and technology
- Train artisans, technicians and craftsmen for effective and dynamic self-employment
- Oversee the establishment and effective operation of technical training institutions that train school leavers to be self-reliant

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)

During the plan period, KARI was able to accomplish the following:-

- Made available 450kgs of high altitude composite (H.A.C) maize seed to farmers;
- Sold to farmers 18 Ayshire bull calves for breeding;
- Sold to farmers 30 Hampshire Corriedale cross rams for breeding;
- Sold 1,000 bales of oats hay to dairy farmers;
- Sold 15 bags of Irish potatoes to farmers for planting;
- Gave free seeds of fodder sorghum, lucerne, vetch, radish and oats to 3 farmers per division in the five divisions of the district for demonstration plots and completed research on bean varieties suitable for the district and
- Collected data is being analyzed by the University of Nairobi.

Department of Technical Training and Technology

The following was achieved:

- 5 Jua Kali Associations with a total of 253 members were registered in the district;
- Two (2) of the existing (16) Youth Polytechnics were expanded through self-help/GOK and
- Enrolment in Youth Polytechnics rose from 315 to 400 students between 1994 and 1996.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

Objective: Conduct research on food and fodder crops suitable for the high altitude areas of the district which have occasional frost and poorly drained soils.

Targets: Grain crops - (maize, wheat, barley, peas and beans)
Horticultural crops (Irish potatoes, carrots and kales
Pyrethrum
Temperate fruits (Plums, Pears and Apples)

Objective: Conduct research on livestock suitable for the district with emphasis on Dairy Management techniques (feeding, health, and housing) in extensive and semi-intensive grazing systems.

Targets: Make the following available to farmers in the district:
15 Ayshire bull calves per year (5 per division)
20 breeding rams per year
3,000 bales of hay per year
5 grass varieties, 4 root tubers and 3 legumes

Department of Technical Training

Objective: Develop and intensify Technical Training and Jua Kali sector with the aim of integrating them in the process of industrial development

Targets: Promote and register one Jua Kali Association per division per year and request the District Development Committee to allocate them plots on which to construct sheds

Encourage and assist Jua Kali Associations based on the five Divisional Headquarters to construct sheds for their member artisans

Improve technical training in the sixteen (16) polytechnics in the district by recruitment of additional tutors and provision of teaching equipments and materials

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

KARI

B: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Crop Research District-Wide	Carry out research and select breeding material of the high altitude maize and Irish potatoes varieties <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Livestock Research District-Wide	Carry out research on suitable livestock fodder for high milk production and wool sheep for increased wool production <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Technical Training

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nyandarua Institute of Science and Technology Ol Joro Orok	1	Construction of Infrastructure and provision of teaching and boarding facilities <u>Justification:</u> the district has no institute of science and technology for promoting technical training <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-Help

District Headquarters Offices Ol Kalou	2	<p>Construction of offices for the ministry staff</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The staff will require office accommodation at the new District Headquarters at Ol Kalou Town</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Jua Kali Sheds District-Wide	3	<p>Construction of Jua Kali sheds at the five Divisional Headquarters</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is dire need to intensify promotion of Jua Kali Industry by motivating artisans through provision of sheds and working equipments</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-Help</p>
Youth Polytechnic Development Programme District-Wide	4	<p>Construction of additional teaching facilities and renovation of existing facilities</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The existing facilities in Youth Polytechnics are over utilized</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-Help</p>

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:-

- Enhance and improve the relevance of education at all levels
- Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary school levels
- Provide facilities for maintained post-school institutions, special institutions and universities while parents and sponsors provide physical facilities in all other training institutions
- Provide specialized equipment to public institutions, while parents provide books and supplementary readers, stationery and consumable materials

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The following was achieved during the plan period.

- Disbursement of Kshs. 1,114,000.00 Board of Governors Grants to 10 Government assisted secondary schools for construction of various school projects e.g dormitories, laboratories, water supply and libraries;
- 30 new primary and 3 secondary schools were registered and started operating and
- Enrolment increased by 5,978 pupils in primary schools and 759 in secondary schools.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve standards of Education through provision of the requisite learning and teaching facilities, housing for teachers and the necessary infrastructure and teaching manpower.

Targets: Construct and equip one (1) laboratory and two (2) classrooms per year in the existing secondary schools.

Construct four (4) classrooms for primary school per division every year.

Provide workshop tools and equipment to one secondary school per year

Construct to completion and equip one dormitory block in one secondary school per year

Provide library books to two secondary schools with existing library facility

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A. On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Board of Governors Grants (BOG) District-Wide	Grants to Government assisted secondary schools for construction projects, such as laboratories, equipments, water supplies etc. Funding Source: GOK/BOGs
2.	School Milk Programme District-Wide	Supply of milk to primary schools Funding Source: GOK
3.	Special Education Programme District-Wide	Development of Special Education Materials and Extension services Funding Source: DANIDA

B. New Project Proposal

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarter Offices OI Kalou	1	Construction of offices for the District Headquarter staff and Resource Centre. Justification: OI Kalou Town is now the District Headquarters, but has no adequate office accommodation. Funding Source: GOK

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The Ministry's policy objective aims at establishing and sustaining high quality health services through improvement of the management and efficiency of preventive, promotive and curative health activities, giving emphasis to the Primary Health Care approach.

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The following were the achievements of the last plan period:-

- Construction of out-patient department block and staff houses for Ndogino Health Centre
- Implementation of Miharati and Baari dispensaries which were funded under Rural Development Fund
- 117,540 immunizations throughout the district
- 1,117,762 family planning attendants were recorded
- 43 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) were trained
- Construction of 100 square feet and 350 square feet of anti-malaria drains in Ndaragwa and Ol Kalou Centres respectively.
- Undertook protection of small water supplies activities in Ndaragwa by protecting one spring and four (4) wells in Kiriita locations. Carried out routine Chemical Control of Vectors (e.g. mosquitoes).
- Construction of seven (7) demonstration V.I.P. latrines in various points in the district.
- Construction of a demonstration roof catchment ferro-cement tank at Kiandage Primary School in Ndaragwa Division.

The following was achieved in Health Education:-

- Training of 210 Community Health Workers
- Health Education for 200 Health Workers
- Under the AIDS Programme 40 leaders, 200 health workers, 200 youth groups, 100 women groups and 300 civil servants were trained.

The problems incurred included inadequate\lack of funds to effectively carry primary health care programmes and also delays in releasing of earmarked development funds.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promote community health through prevention of communicable diseases

Targets: Carry out regular disease surveillance activities on the communities

Conduct two (2) preventive promotive health education sessions per division per year for the communities

Protect two small water supply sources per year (i.e. wells, springs etc)

Construct two demonstration V.I.P. latrines per year

Complete two on-going anti-malaria and storm water drains and construct a new one per year

Objective: Increase immunization coverage from the present 92.7% to 100%

Targets: Supply cold chain equipment and vaccines to all new service delivery points across the district

Upgrade one dispensary per division to Health Centre Status.

Promote construction of two dispensaries per division.

Sensitize the community on health issues using intersectoral approach especially public barazas, seminars, workshops, organized groups and informal meetings.

Carry out two training courses per year for community health workers.

Objective: Increase provision and acceptance rate of maternal child health and family planning acceptance.

Targets: Conduct two workshops per year for Community Health Workers and women leaders.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Primary Health Care Activities District-Wide	Immunization Programme Training of Community Health Workers Protection of small water supplies Health Education Sanitation Demonstration facilities construction Vector Control Control of a communicable diseases
	<u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
2. Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI) District-Wide	Immunization Family Planning Activities Provision of equipments to service delivery points
	<u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA
3. Ndogino Health Centre Ndaragwa	Construction of staff quarters and equipping of the centre
	<u>Funding source:</u> G.O.K
4. Engineer Sub-District Hospital Kinangop	Provision of equipments Construction of two wards and staff houses
	<u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
5. Kasuku Dispensary Ol Joro Orok	Construction of buildings
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self-Help

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ol Kalou Hospital Staff Houses Ol Kalou	1	Construction of staff houses Justification: Staff working in Ol Kalou Hospital stay in privately rented premises in Ol Kalou Town, which is far from the hospital. There is need for government quarters Funding Source: G.O.K.
Ngano Health Ol Joro Orok	2	Construction of health centre facilities Justification: The area is underserved with health facilities. The community has to travel long distance for health services. Funding Source: GOK
Lereshwa Dispensary Kipipiri	3	Construction of a dispensary Justification: The area is inadequately served with health services. There are no health facilities nearby Funding Source: G.O.K.
Nyonjoro Dispensary Ndaragwa	4	Construction of a dispensary. Justification: Area poorly served with health facilities Funding Source: GOK

LABOUR AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The principal objectives of the sector are to:-

- Arbitrate industrial disputes through industrial court, investigations and awards
- Enforce labour laws through inspection of work places
- Promote and design appropriate training and manpower development programmes that will support economic development
- Consult with employers in both public and private sectors, as well as with their employees so as to improve the efficient use of existing manpower

The Ministry will, with these objectives in place, provide guidance necessary for their effective planning, development and utilization of human resources in the district through:-

- Taking stock of existing manpower resources in the district at all sectoral levels with the aim of building base-line information on which to create a data base of skills in various occupations.
- Formulating manpower development programmes to satisfy existing and anticipated manpower demand; and
- Updating manpower information necessary for execution of training and other manpower planning programmes.

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The following was achieved during the plan period:

- The district employment bureau registered 1,850 persons looking for employment opportunities. 400 of these were referred to employers and absorbed into employment.
- The department continued playing its role of counselling of job-seekers through advising them on the employment opportunities within the district. It also offered guidance to the unemployed on the type of technical skills they require based on the industrial and trade development in the district.

Some of the problems that were encountered were lack of employers' interest to recruit new employees through the department and instead engaged their own job-seekers.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Registration of eligible job seekers and the available vacancies with a view to promoting employment process within the district.

Target: Ensure that employment vacancies are registered and that the market employment level increases by an average of 30% per year.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Career Education Programme District-Wide	Educate school students on career guidance and enlighten them on requirements for the existing job opportunities and make them aware of the job market situation Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol-Kalou	1	Construction of offices for the ministry staff Justification: The district headquarters have been moved to Ol Kalou Town and it is therefore necessary for the ministry to provide the required office accommodation for its staff Funding Source: G.O.K.

Mobile Registration Camps
District-Wide

2

Establishment of mobile
registration units

Justification: There is need to start mobile units in all the five divisional headquarters of the district to facilitate easier registration of job seekers and employment opportunities. This will enable the department to be in a position to establish the actual employment situation in the district.

Funding Source: G.O.K.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are:-

- Mobilization of local communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning;
- Promotion of the role of culture;
- Intensifying adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Improving sports in the country;
- Identifying, training and rehabilitation of the disabled persons for self-reliance and;
- Promoting and raising the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Department of Social Services

- The department promoted and registered 357 new self-help groups with enrolled membership of 17,201 people.
- 54 new women groups were formed and registered with enrolment of 1728 members and
- Through harambee activities, Kshs. 41,077, 722.10 was recorded as having been raised during the period.

Department of Adult Education

During the plan period:-

- Enrolment to Adult Education classes increased by 30% between 1994 - 1996;
- Income generating projects increased by 50% over the period;
- The district Adult Advisory Committee was established and held two meetings.

Similar committees were formed at sub-locational level while full teachers (22No) continued receiving training through correspondence.

The major constraint encountered was lack of funds. This hindered the training of part time teachers, recruitment of part-time teachers and Community leaders seminars.

Department of Sports

During the plan period, the Department of Sports organized and hosted annual sporting events within and outside the district.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Social Services

Objective: Promote and enhance better management of self-help and women groups projects

Target: Conduct one workshop session per year per division for community development assistants, and self-help and women groups leaders on management and leadership skills.

Objectives: Uplift the social-economic status of women thereby raising the standard of living of family in general.

Targets: Promote and register two women groups per division per year and encourage them to start income generating projects.

Objectives: Sensitizing the community on the need to participate in economic community development activities.

Target: Promote and register 5 self-help groups per division per year and mobilize them into initiating income generating projects.

Mobilize school leavers in all five divisions of the district into forming Youth development groups and start economic projects.

Objective: Rehabilitate the disabled persons in order to make them participate in development activities and be self-reliant

Targets: Construct a dormitory at Nyandarua Vocational Rehabilitation centre in order to admit and train more handicapped people.

Increase the capacity of instructors at the centre by 60% and diversify the courses to include agriculture, carpentry, leatherwork and home-economics

Department of Adult Education

Objective: Intensify and promote adult education for the purpose of minimizing the level of illiteracy

Targets: Train the 22 full time and 73 part time untrained teachers operating in the district to make them more effective on adult education teaching

Recruit one additional part time and one self-help teachers to each adult education class across the district so that there are adequate adult education facilitators.

Conduct one leaders seminar per division per year

Facilitate construction of Adult Education Reading and Resource centres at all the five Divisional Headquarters and provide them with the necessary reading facilities and materials

Objective: Encourage the communities to engage in social and income generating activities through adult education programme in order to improve their living standards

Target: Introduce two class economic projects per sub-location per year with bias towards bee-keeping, roof harvesting, water tank construction, agriculture, home economics, and retailing.

Department of Sports

Objective: Promote sporting activities and encourage sports talents from the grassroots with the aim of building social co-operation and cohesion among the communities

Target: Provide sporting equipments (i.e. netballs, football, shoes, uniforms etc) to existing sports groups in the five divisions

Promote and reactivate sports groups in the five divisions

Improve and establish stadia at the five divisional headquarters

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Social Services

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Nyandarua Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Dormitory OI Joro-Orok	Construction to completion of dormitory <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Grants to Self-Help and Women groups District-Wide	Assist funding of viable projects for self-help and women groups <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices OI-Kalou	1	Construction of offices for District Headquarters staff <u>Justification:</u> The district headquarters have been moved to OI Kalou town and therefore need to provide office accommodation for the district staff <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.

Training of community
Development Assistants and
Management Committee
members of self-help and
women groups.
District-Wide

2

Hold workshops and seminars for
SDAs and leaders of self-help and
women groups on project
management and leadership skills.

Justification: These are grassroots
agents of development and
therefore require to be trained on
the relevant skill of management.

Funding Source: G.O.K.

Department of Adult Education

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Recruitment of Adult Education Teachers (District-Wide)	Recruitment of additional part-time and self-help teachers for adult education classes Funding Source: GOK/Self-Help
2. Training of Teachers District-Wide	Seminars and workshops for untrained and part- time teachers Funding Source: G.O.K.
3. Economic Projects for classes District-Wide	Implementation of income generating projects for adult education classes Funding Source: G.O.K./Self-Help

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol-Kalou	1	Construction of offices for the ministry staff. <u>Justification:</u> Nyandarua District Headquarters have been moved to Ol Kalou town and it is therefore for the ministry to provide the required office accommodation for its staff <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
Leaders Seminars\Workshops District-Wide	2	Conduct seminars/workshops for leaders. <u>Justification:</u> There is need to sensitize leaders at grassroots level on the importance of adult education so that they can be used as agents of promoting the adult education ideals to potential learners and therefore improve the standard of adult education development programmes. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
Adult Education Reading and Resource Centres District-Wide	3	Establishment of Adult Education Reading and Resource Centres <u>Justification:</u> The project will promote and sustain a reading culture to post literacy graduates and other literate members of the community <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K/Self-Help

Department of Sports

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ol Kalou Stadium Ol-Kalou	1	Construction of a modern sports stadium at Ol Kalou complete with offices for the Sports Department staff <u>Justification:</u> Having been made the District Headquarters, Ol Kalou deserves a modern stadium which can host district sports festivals. there will also be office accommodation at the stadium for the departmental staff <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
Sports Equipment Programme District-Wide	2	Procurement and provision of sports equipment (i.e. balls, kits, nets, dart boards etc) <u>Justification:</u> Effective promotion of sports can only be achieved by motivating sportsmen and women through availability of the necessary equipments <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

Apart from providing overall co-ordination for all departments in the district, the Office of the President is responsible for, among other things, provision of security, issuance of national identity cards, registration of births and deaths, co-ordination of environmental matters and general administration. Other objectives are:-

- Strengthening of field administrative services from the district to the sub-locational level;
- Ensuring law and order by strengthening security especially in major urban centres in order to step down crime;
- Ensuring proper financial management and adhering to proper procurement procedures of government items;
- Ensuring efficient operation of government activities in the district.

Review Of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Provincial Administration

The Ndaragwa District Officer's office was 65% completed with the little funds allocated during the period.

Police Department

There were no funds allocated from the proposed development projects for the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period.

Registration of Persons

The department constructed a pre-fabricated office block for the district headquarters staff at Ol'Kalou.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Provincial Administration

Objective: Co-ordinate social, political, and economic activities in the district with the aim of ensuring that there is effective and balanced development of the district.

Target: Re-activate the operations of all development committees at sub-location, location and divisional levels especially on issues pertaining to promotion of industrial activities.

Police Department

Objectives: To ensure that the security of the people and their property is guaranteed so that they can actively participate in development activities in all the five divisions to improve effectiveness of the department.

Target: Increase patrols and open new outpost stations throughout the district.

Registration of Persons

Objective: To ensure that all Kenyans residing in the district who are eighteen years and above are registered and issued with (the new generation) National Identity Cards.

Target: Establish of registration centres in all existing locations.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Provincial Administration

A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description Of Activities
1. Ndaragwa Divisional District Officer's Office Ndaragwa	Construction of office block to completion.
Funding Source: GOK	

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Ol'Kalou	1	Construction of district headquarters offices. Justification: Since Ol'Kalou Town has been made the district headquarters, all departments are supposed to be accommodated there. Funding Source: GOK
Kinangop Divisional District Officer's Office Kinangop	2	Construction of an office block at Engineer. Justification: The district officer operates from Tulaga which is far from the centre of the division at Engineer. Funding Source: GOK

Police Department

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Police Divisional Offices Ol'Kalou	1	Construction of District Police Headquarters. <u>Justification:</u> The OCPD and all personnel will require offices and other facilities that go with a Police Divisional offices at Ol'Kalou Town which has been made the Nyandarua District Headquarters. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Ol'Joro Orok Police Station Ol'Joro Orok.	2	Construction of Police Line. <u>Justification:</u> There is need to construct proper facilities for a Police Station at Ol'Joro Orok divisional headquarters. Currently, the staff occupy a condemned building as offices. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Magumu Police Post Kinangop	3	Construction of a police post building. <u>Justification:</u> Permanent buildings should be provided for the police post which is very important in the area. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK.

Registration of Persons

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description Of Activities
Divisional Registration of Persons Offices District-wide	1	Construction of offices in every divisional headquarters for registration of persons. <u>Justification:</u> It will be in the interest of the public to establish registration centres where they can easily reach. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

VICE PRESIDENT, PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the ministry include:-

- Formulation and coordination of development strategies,
- Oversee the systematic production of basic data on the economic and social variation of government projects and programmes.
- Formulation of strategies, programmes and projects that support the district focus strategy and rural development objectives;
- Carrying out district level planning through systems development;
- Implementing projects and programmes funded through the ministry.
- Gathering and analyzing data related to the formulation of appropriate strategies and planning purposes.

Review Of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the plan period, the Ministry completed implementation of seven (7) Rural Development Fund and two (2) EEC-Micro projects. The CBS also carried out Urban Household Budget Surveys (U.H.B.S.), Information Education and communication Situation Survey, Immunization Coverage Survey, Welfare Monitoring Survey, Pre-primary development survey and Mid-Decade Goals Survey.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Implement planning strategies that support the strengthening of the district focus strategy.

Target: Prepare annual annexes to the 1997 - 2001 District Development Plan.

Objective: Collection, analysis and dissemination of data in the divisions to be used for formulation of plan strategies.

Target: Conduct statistical surveys in the five divisions of the district using two (2) urban and 24 rural clusters operating under the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP III).

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description Of Activities
Economic Statistical Surveys District-wide	Conducting monthly, quarterly and annual surveys to facilitate writing of the "Economic Survey". These include: Labour Enumeration Survey, Business Expectations Enquiry, Local authorities capital expenditure survey, Hotel and Tourism Statistics, Building Statistics, Livestock Statistics, etc.
Funding Source: GOK.	

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description Of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol'Kalou	1	Construction of offices for the ministry staff. Justification: This is a new district headquarters and there are no offices. Funding Source: GOK
Labour Force Survey District-wide	2	Conduct survey on the district's Labour Force. Justification: There is need to gauge the level of unemployment in the district for planning purposes. Funding Source: GOK.

Agricultural Production
survey District Wide

3

Conduct survey on agricultural
production and marketing in the district.

Justification: Since agriculture is the
main economic activity in the district
there is need to gather data to ascertain
the real picture of this sector.

Funding Source: GOK

LOCAL GOVERNMENT .

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are:

- To curb rural-urban migration by focusing development resources on small urban centres within the district
- Improvement of the necessary infrastructure, giving emphasis to markets, slaughter houses, water supply, sewerage and roads with an objective of providing incentives for private investment to take place.

Review of the 1994 Plan Period

Nyandarua County Council

The council did not get the anticipated loans from the Local Government Loan Authority (L.G.L.A) during the 1994 - 1996 period. In the absence of this source of finance, all the development activities the council undertook were financed from the revenue reserves which were nevertheless limited.

The Council carried out minor road improvement works in liaison with the Roads Department, maintenance works on the existing drainage systems in 5 trading centres; undertook refuse collection in 7 trading and market centres where disposal pits have been established; constructed 15 Public V.I.P. latrines in various trading and market centres; gave grants for teacher salaries to 105 Nursery Schools every year and constructed sewerage disposal pits in 5 major rural trading centres.

Oi Kalou Town Council

During the 1994 - 96 Plan Period, Oi Kalou Town Council anticipated to be considered for the Local Government Loan Authority facility to enable the council implement various development projects. However, the council was not considered for the loans and therefore implemented only a few projects from its revenue reserves. These were:- Construction of a temporary bus park, minor improvement of roads within the town council and established two tree nurseries with 20,000 seedlings.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Nyandarua County Council

Objective: To provide an enabling environment for public and private investment to take place

Targets: Improve and renovate drainage systems in 5 major trading centres within the district and reconstruct two others which have broken down

Intensify garbage collection works in trade and market centres.

Undertake major road improvement programme for all access roads leading to the commercial centres and milk roads in the rural areas that are important for transportation of Agricultural and livestock produce

OI Kalou Town Council

Objective: Promotion of an environment that is conducive to establishment of public and private enterprises within the County Council

Targets: Construct a sewerage system which will service the whole of OI Kalou Town

Establish an effective and efficient garbage collection system for the town

Provide a modern open air market where foodstuff and other domestic requirements will be easily accessible.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Nyandarua County Council

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Roads Improvement Programme District-Wide	Grading, gravelling, regravelling and culverting of road network in the district in liaison with the ministry of Public Works. <u>Funding Source:</u> N.C.C.
2. Market Drainage System District-Wide	Construction and improvement of drainage systems in trade and market centres <u>Funding Source:</u> NCC
3. Garbage Collection District-Wide	Collecting and disposing garbage from commercial centres <u>Funding Source:</u> N.C.C.
4. V.I.P. Latrines District-Wide	Construction of public toilet facilities in trading centres. <u>Funding Source:</u> NCC
5. Sewage Pits District-Wide	Construction of pits for sewage disposal in trade and market centres. <u>Funding Source:</u> NCC
6. Grants to Pre-Schools District-Wide	Give financial assistance to nursery schools for paying teachers' salaries <u>Funding Source:</u> N.C.C.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description Of Activities
Nyandarua County Council Offices Ol'Kalou	1	Construction of Council offices, workshops, social hall etc. <u>Justification:</u> Since Ol Kalou Town has been made the district, the council will require to construct its headquarters at the town in line with government departments <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK Loan
Stock Yards Development District-wide	2	Establishment of stock yards at major trade and market centres <u>Justification:</u> There is need to promote centralized livestock marketing for ease of revenue collection and improved marketing system. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K. Loan
Protection of Public Dams District Wide	3	Protecting dams from human encroachment by fencing off the entire dam areas and planting of trees on the banks. <u>Justification:</u> The dams are a major source of water for most of the communities, while water is a major development constraint in the district. There is need to protect them. <u>Funding Source:</u> N.C.C.
Site and Service Market Stalls District-Wide	4	Construction of market stall in major trading centres. <u>Justification:</u> The markets will be a major source of council revenue. They will also create employment opportunities for the people. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K Loan

Oi Kalou Town Council

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Road Improvement Programme Oi Kalou Town Council	Grading and gravelling of roads network within the Town Council <u>Funding Source:</u> O.T.C.
2. Bus Park Oi Kalou	Construction of the bus park and the trade stall to permanent status <u>Funding Source:</u> O.T.C.
3. Oi Kalou Open Air Market Oi Kalou Town	Construction of the Open Air Wholesale market to permanent status <u>Funding Source:</u> OTC
4. Sanitation Services Oi Kalou Town	Procure garbage collection vehicle and related equipment <u>Funding Source:</u> O.T.C.
5. Huruma Estate Development Town Council	Improve infrastructure and sanitary facilities <u>Funding Source:</u> O.T.C.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sewerage System Ol Kalou Town	1	Construction of a sewerage system for the town. <u>Justification:</u> The town lacks sewerage facility. The system is needed since the town is expected to grow even faster now that it has been made the district headquarters for Nyandarua. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K. Loan
Slaughter House Ol Kalou Town	2	Construction of a modern self-contained slaughter house. <u>Justification:</u> The existing slaughter facility is not adequate for the growing town. Increased slaughter activities require a modern facility. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K. Loan
Street Lighting Ol Kalou Town	3	Provision of lighting major streets. <u>Justification:</u> There is need to provide street lights for security purposes during the nights. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector is to:

- Promote an informed citizenry
- Gather, process and disseminate information required for the political, economic and social development of the country; and
- Promote high quality radio, television and film and print media systems.

B: Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the period under review, the department's personnel covered numerous formal and informal meetings all over the district and the Nyahururu District Office block was re-roofed.

The major constraints were transport problems due to break down of the only vehicle and inadequate funds for travelling. These adversely affected the operations of the department especially with regards to news gathering and reporting.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Inform, educate and entertain the public on day to day social, economic, political and cultural events that take place in the district.

Target: Increase the number of staff reporters at the district and divisional levels by 50% during the plan period.

Objective: Articulate government policy on all its functions and the desired development agenda

Target: Undertake screening of the relevant films twice a year per division.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description Of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol'Kalou	1	Construction of offices for District Headquarters staff. Justification: Ol Kalou has been made the headquarters for the district and there is therefore need to provide offices. Funding Source: G.O.K
Kinangop Sub-District Information Office Engineer-Kinangop	2	Construction of Information Office for Engineer Sub-District Justification: The office will adequately cover the eastern and western areas of the district which are currently poorly served. Funding Source: G.O.K.

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the ministry are to:-

- Carry out rehabilitation programme which aims at training and counselling prisoners to that they can reform and integrate into society upon release as responsible citizens.
- Initiate activities and programmes which promote children's services as well as co-ordinating and overseeing government and non-governmental agencies which supplement children's services.
- Supervise and rehabilitate criminal offenders placed under the probation order and also assisting the courts with adjudication of probation cases.

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

Prisons Department

During 1994-1996 Plan Period, the prisons department did not implement the proposed project due to lack of funds. However, the department continued with its programme of training prisoners on various skills e.g. carpentry and joinery, saw doctoring and timber milling, modern farming methods and livestock production.

Probation Department

During the period under review:

- The department managed to assist the court in preparing 425 pre-sentence reports;
- Rehabilitated 30 offenders outside the penal institutions by case-work, counselling and group-work methods;
- Assisted in over-seeing resettlement of ex-inmates released from Borstal institutions and
- Give 6 public lectures in public forums and schools as part of awareness campaign on the detriments of crime.

Children's Department

During the plan period, the department continued to register and assist in rehabilitation, education, training and placement of delinquencies, destitute and orphaned children and to give guidance services to parents especially those with cases of neglected children and offered family life education extension services to members of the public.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Prisons Department

Objective : Develop and maintain proper prison facilities that will ensure that the health of the prisoners is assured.

Target: Construct a modern and spacious new prison.

Objective: Promote rehabilitation of prisoners so that upon release, they return to society as responsible and productive citizens.

Target: Intensify the teaching programme on skills in various trades (e.g. carpentry, agriculture, sewing e.t.c.) and introduce other economic courses like masonry, leather tanning and poultry keeping.

Probation Department

Objective: To rehabilitate offenders referred from the courts and penal institutions within the context of the community and involving them in economic activities.

Target: Assist in over-seeing resettlement of about 10 referred cases per year under the after-care programme

Children's Department

Objective: Promote the rehabilitation of the Juvenile's so that they return to the society as reformed citizens.

Targets: Undertake guidance and counselling activities in all the five divisions of the district.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Probation Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Rehabilitation of Probationers District-wide	Supervision of offenders released by courts on probation through counselling and assisting them to undertake economic activities. Funding Source: G.O.K.
2. Resettlement of Inmates from Borstal institutions District wide	Assist ex-inmates to undertake self-help economic activities. Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description Of Activities
District Headquarters Offices Ol Kalou	1	Construction of office for the district headquarters staff. Justification: The Department will require adequate office accommodation at Ol'Kalau Town District headquarters to house staff for both probation and children's departments. Funding Source: GOK.

Engineer Probation Office
Kinangop

2

Construction of Divisional
Probation Offices

Justification: The office will cater for probation activities in Kinangop and parts of Kipipiri divisions in order to improve efficiency and safe operational costs of travelling to the district headquarters.

Funding Source: G.O.K

Children's Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description Of Activities
1. Rehabilitation of Juveniles District-Wide	Educate, train and placement of Juveniles <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
2. Family Planning Education District-Wide	Educate the public on matters related to family life and children's rights <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.

Prison's Department

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description Of Activities
OI Kalou Prison OI'Kalou	1	Construction of a new prison <u>Justification:</u> The current prison is located on a 3.5 acres plot in Nyahururu which is too small for further development and is already congested. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.O.K.
