

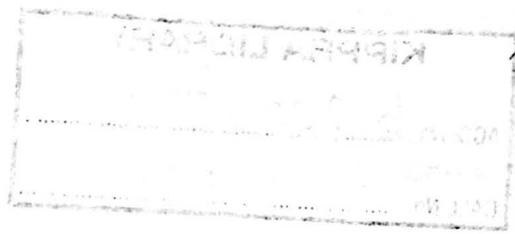


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

**LAIKIPIA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1997-2001**

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



**LAIKIPIA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1997 - 2001**



KIPPRA LIBRARY

ACC. No. K19005953

CALL No. 338.96762LA1

KIPPRA

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1987 - 2001



## 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



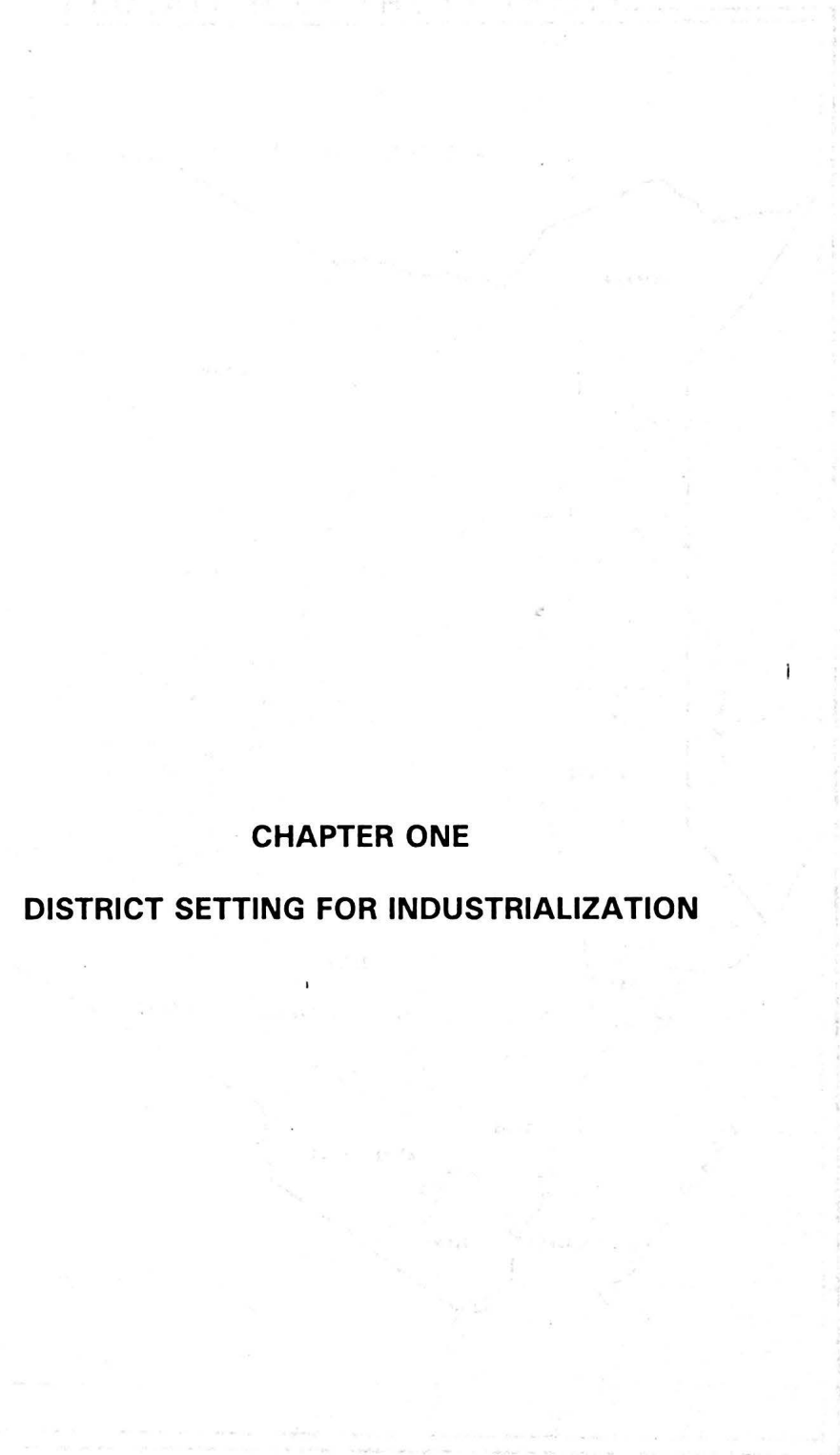
# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b> . . . . .	iii
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> . . . . .	1
<b>DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION</b> . . . . .	1
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION</b> . . . . .	4
Position and Size . . . . .	4
Topography and climate . . . . .	5
Administrative and Political Units . . . . .	6
<b>POPULATION PROFILES</b> . . . . .	9
Population Size. . . . .	9
Population Distribution and Density. . . . .	12
Urban Population . . . . .	13
<b>RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION</b> . .	14
<b>RESOURCE POTENTIAL</b> . . . . .	14
Land and Soils . . . . .	14
Water Resources . . . . .	18
Forestry . . . . .	19
Tourist Attractions . . . . .	20
Fisheries . . . . .	20
<b>RESOURCE EXPLOITATION</b> . . . . .	21
Agricultural Activities . . . . .	21
Livestock Production Activities . . . . .	26
Other Natural Resource Exploitation . . . . .	29
Fisheries . . . . .	29
Forestry and Agro-forestry . . . . .	30
Tourism . . . . .	31
Mining . . . . .	31
Industrial Activities . . . . .	31
Commerce, Trade and Servces . . . . .	32
Formal Sector . . . . .	32
Informal Sector . . . . .	33
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION</b> . . . . .	34
Communication Network . . . . .	34
Water Facilities . . . . .	38
Energy Supply . . . . .	41
Education Facilities . . . . .	42
Health Facilities . . . . .	45
<b>WELFARE INDICATORS</b> . . . . .	49

Employment Levels . . . . .	49
Incomes . . . . .	50
Agricultural/Livestock Production . . . . .	50
Wage Earnings . . . . .	51
Informal Sector . . . . .	51
Income Distribution. . . . .	51
Infant Mortality Rates . . . . .	52
Disease Incidence . . . . .	53
Nutrition . . . . .	54
Food Availability . . . . .	55
Social Dimensions of Development . . . . .	55
<b>SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS . . . . .</b>	<b>56</b>
District Development Committee (DDC) and its Sub-Committees . . . . .	57
Local Authorities . . . . .	59
Voluntary Agencies . . . . .	59
Harambee Movement . . . . .	60
Regional Authorities and Major Parastatals . . . . .	60
Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions . . . . .	62
Co-operative Movement . . . . .	62
<b>CHAPTER T W O . . . . .</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION . . . . .</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION . . . . .</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>MAJOR CONSTRAINTS . . . . .</b>	<b>67</b>
Underdeveloped Human Resources . . . . .	67
Inaccessibility to Credit . . . . .	68
Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities . . . . .	68
Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization . . . . .	70
Poor Marketing Systems . . . . .	71
Uneconomical Land Use Practices . . . . .	71
<b>DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY . . . . .</b>	<b>71</b>
Development of Human Resources . . . . .	72
Improvement of Accessibility to Credit . . . . .	72
Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities . . . . .	73
Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use. . . . .	74
Improvement of Marketing Sysytems . . . . .	75
Improvement of Land use development and Protection . . . . .	75
<b>CHAPTER THREE . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>

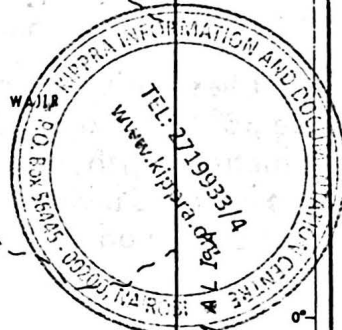
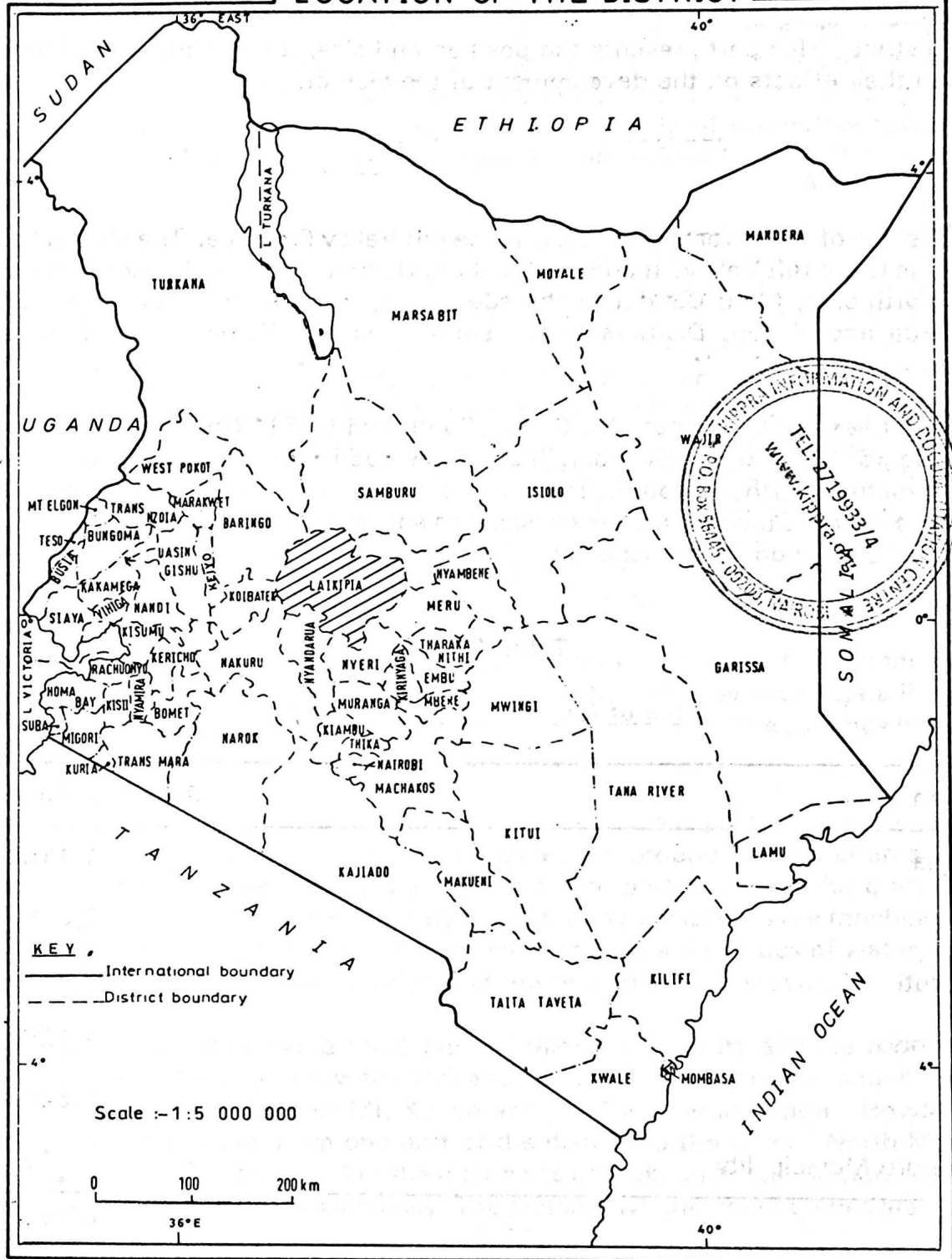
LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT . . .	79
HEALTH . . . . .	86
CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES . . . . .	91
EDUCATION . . . . .	107
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING . . .	111
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE . . . . .	132
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	139
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY . . . . .	144
HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE . . . . .	148
LANDS AND SETTLEMENT . . . . .	155
PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING . . . . .	163
RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING & TECHNOLOGY . . . . .	167
CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	179

**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**





# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The location, topography and climate have an important bearing on development of the district. This part presents the position and size, topography and climate and then their effects on the development of the district.

### Position and Size

Laikipia is one of the seventeen districts in the Rift Valley Province. The district lies east of the Great Rift Valley. It borders Samburu District to the north, Isiolo District to the north-east, Meru District to the south-east, Nyeri District to the south, Nyandarua and Nakuru Districts to the south-west and Koibatek and Baringo Districts to the west.

The district lies between Latitudes  $0^{\circ} 18''$  South and  $0^{\circ} 51''$  North and between Longitude  $36^{\circ} 11''$  and  $37^{\circ} 24''$  East. It stretches 135 kilometres east to west and 120 kilometres north to south. The district covers an area of 9,179 square kilometres which is divided into six divisions as shown in Table 1.1. Map 1 shows the district's location in the Republic.

Table 1.1

### Area of the District by Division

Division	Area (Sq. Km)
Lamuria	1,116
Central	2,355
Rumuruti	2,919
Mukogodo	1,129
Ngarua	1,643
Nyahururu Municipality	17
Total	9,179

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

Rumuruti Division is the largest, followed by Central Division covering 36% and 23% respectively. Nyahururu Municipality which was recently carved from Nyandarua District is the smallest, covering 2% of the entire area at the district.

## Topography and climate

The district consists mainly of a plateau bounded by the Great Rift Valley to the West and the Aberdare and Mt. Kenya massifs to the south. In the north-west, the plateau descends towards the floor of the Rift Valley, while in the north and east it falls into areas that extends over many hundreds of kilometres towards the north. Although Mt. Kenya is situated to the south-east of Laikipia, it does not form part of the district.

The altitudes of the district vary between 1800 metres in the north and 2600 metres to the south. The maximum height of 2600 metres is found around Marmanet Forest. The other areas of high altitude are Mukogodo and Loldaiga to the east. Due to its leeward position, this area is comparatively dry and low and is mainly used as pasture land, except for the mountain slopes and forest zones. The level plateau of the district is drained by the tributaries of Ewaso Nyiro River which have their catchments in the slopes of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya. The drainage of the entire district is dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro River and its tributaries which flow from south to North. These tributaries include Nanyuki, Rongai, Burguret, Segera, Naro Moru, Engare, Moyak, Ewaso Narok and Ngobit Rivers. The flow of these rivers indicate that the district slopes gently from the highlands in the south to the lowlands in the north.

There are two major swamps in Laikipia District which are virtually undeveloped, namely Marura Swamp, which runs along the Moyot Valley in Ol Pajeta Ranch and the Ewaso Narok Swamp around Rumuruti Market centre. The swamps have some agricultural potential if reclamation can be done.

The south-western part of the district has the highest potential for forestry and mixed farming due to its high altitude, especially around Marmanet area. This is also the most densely settled area. The eastern part is suitable for grazing while the plateau between lying Rift Valley and Mt. Kenya massifs is the ranching region. The rivers also determine human settlement as they are sources of water, both for human and livestock consumption and possible irrigation activities.

The district experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. Annual rainfall reaches between 400 and 750 mm. Higher annual rainfall totals are observed on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Nyandarua Range. However, the annual rainfall varies from one part of the district to the other. North Marmanet has over 900mm of rainfall but the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti Divisions have slightly over 400mm annually. The plateau, where most ranches are situated, has about 500mm of rain annually while Marmanet and Mukogodo Forests have an average rainfall of about 706 mm annually.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall in the district is as a result of the influences of North East And South Trade Winds, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, and the westerly winds in the middle troposphere in July and August. The long rains therefore occur from March to May and the short rains in October and November.

The high mountain areas of Nyandarua Range and Mt. Kenya form an exception to this pattern, as these areas receive rainfall in other periods because of the influence of the Trade Winds.

The temperature variation in the district is generally affected by relief and trade winds. This explains why it is cooler in Central Division which is near Mt. Kenya and hotter in the low lying areas of Mukogodo Division. Ngarua Division which is also on a relatively higher altitude experiences low temperatures.

The mean annual temperatures of the district range between 37°C and 20°C. The average duration sunshine is between six and eight hours daily. While the western and southern parts of the district have cooler temperatures, the coolest month in the district is June and the hottest month is February.

### **Administrative and Political Units**

Laikipia District consists of 6 divisions which are sub-divided into 25 locations and 50 sub-locations, as shown in Table 1.2. and Map 2 shows the administrative boundaries of the district.

**Table 1.2**

#### **Administrative Units by Division**

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Lamuria	3	4
Central	3	8
Rumuruti	7	18
Mukogodo	6	12
Ngarua	5	7
Nyahururu Municipality	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50</b>

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Nanyuki, 1996

There are three local authorities in the district. These are Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities and Laikipia County Council. Table 1.3 shows the number of wards under each of these authorities.

Table 1.3

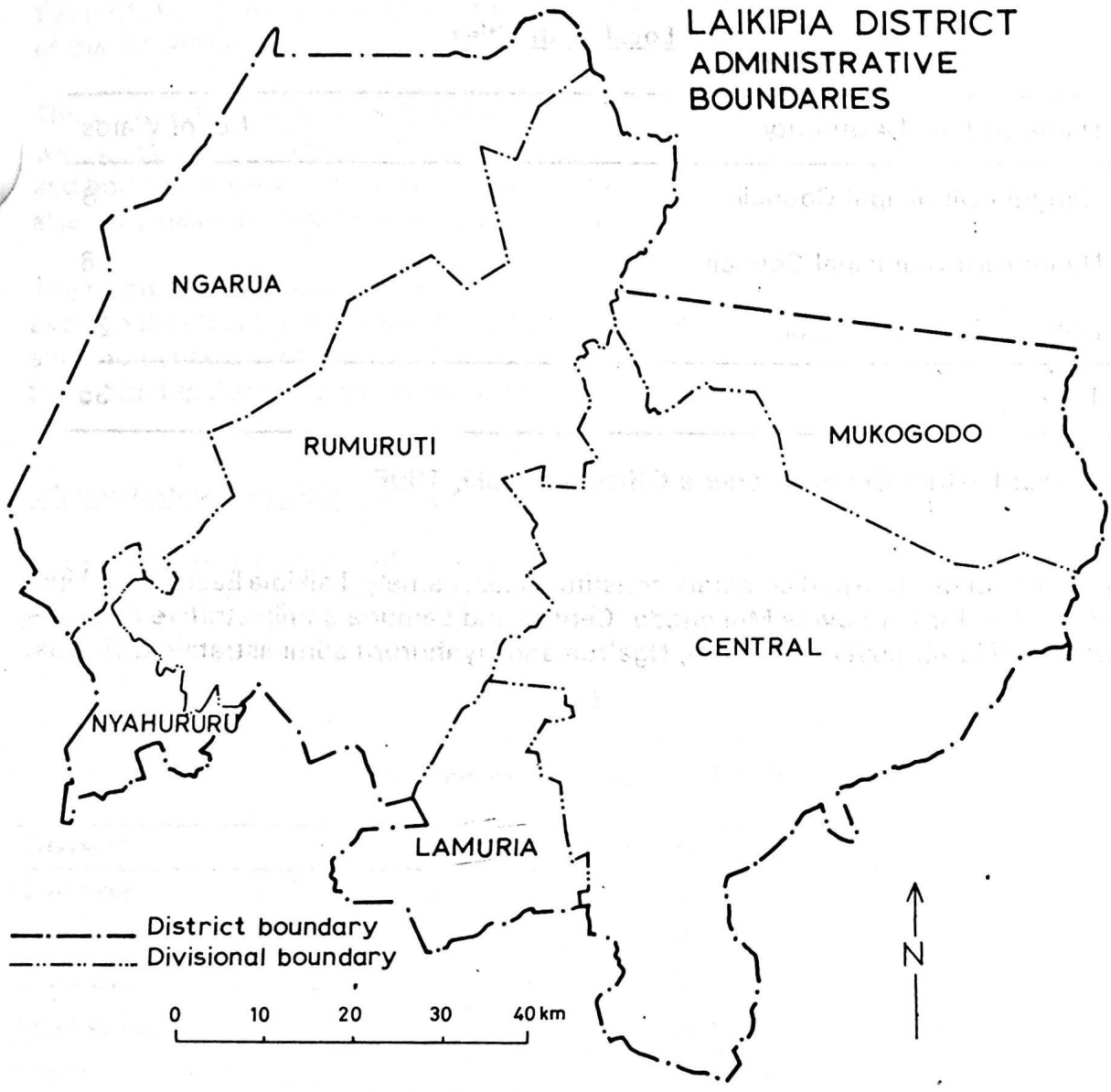
**Local Authorities**

Name of Local Authority	No. of Wards
Nanyuki Municipal Council	8
Nyahururu Municipal Council	6
Laikipia County Council	21
Total	35

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Nanyuki, 1996

The district has two parliamentary constituencies, namely, Laikipia East and Laikipia West. The former covers Mukogodo, Central and Lamuria administrative divisions while the latter covers Rumuruti, Nga'rua and Nyahururu administrative divisions.

# LAIKIPIA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Prepared by D R S R S

## POPULATION PROFILES

The size and composition of the population is important in the development process of the district. This section presents the demographic characteristics of the population of Laikipia District in terms of size, structure, distribution and density by division.

### Population Size.

The total population of Laikipia was 134,524 in 1979 and 218,957 in 1989. This represents an increase of 60.8% over a period of ten years and an intercensal growth rate of 4.56 per annum. The district's population is projected to be 315,349 in 1997, 345,460 in 1999 and 378,447 in 2001, as shown in Table 1.4.

**Table 1.4**

#### District Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age cohort	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	38,505	55,456	60,751	66,552
5-9	37,590	54,138	59,308	64,970
10-14	31,816	45,822	50,198	54,991
15-19	23,444	33,765	36,989	40,521
20-24	18,895	27,213	29,812	32,658
25-29	16,336	23,528	25,774	28,235
30-34	10,707	15,420	16,893	18,506
35-39	8,649	12,457	13,646	14,949
40-44	7,412	10,675	11,694	12,811
45-49	6,210	8,944	9,798	10,733
50-54	4,732	6,815	7,466	8,179
55-59	3,330	4,796	5,254	5,756
60-64	3,286	4,733	45,184	5,680
65-69	2,365	3,406	3,731	4,088
70-74	1,885	2,715	2,974	3,258
75-79	1,470	2,117	2,319	2,541
80 & +	2,062	2,970	3,253	3,564
Age NS	263	379	416	455
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,957</b>	<b>315,349</b>	<b>345,460</b>	<b>378,447</b>

**Source:** District Statistics, Office, Nanyuki, 1996

**Population Structure:** This is the composition of population in terms of age groups and sex. Table 1.5 shows the district's age/sex population projections for the years 1997 to 2001.

**Table 1.5**

**Age/Sex Projections**

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	19,662	18,843	31,021	26,434	31,022	29,729	33,984	32,568
5-9	18,988	18,602	29,958	26,078	29,958	29,350	32,819	32,151
10-14	16,314	15,502	23,496	22,326	25,739	24,458	28,197	26,794
15-19	12,177	11,267	17,538	16,227	19,212	17,777	21,047	19,474
20-24	9,280	9,615	13,365	13,848	14,642	15,170	16,040	16,619
25-29	8,187	8,149	11,791	11,736	12,917	12,857	14,150	14,085
30-34	5,559	5,148	8,006	7,414	8,771	8,122	9,608	8,898
35-39	4,340	4,309	6,251	6,206	6,847	6,799	7,501	7,448
40-44	3,774	3,638	5,435	5,240	5,954	5,740	6,523	6,288
45-49	3,077	3,133	4,432	4,512	4,855	4,943	5,318	5,415
50-54	2,448	2,284	3,526	3,289	3,862	3,604	4,231	3,948
55-59	1,765	1,569	2,542	2,254	2,785	2,469	3,051	2,705
60-64	1,641	1,645	2,589	2,261	2,589	2,597	2,836	2,844
65-69	1,233	1,132	1,945	1,603	1,945	1,786	2,131	1,957
70-74	1,002	853	1,501	1,204	1,581	1,393	1,732	1,526
75-79	807	663	1,127	880	1,636	1,046	1,395	1,146
80+	1,037	1,021	1,400	1,400	1,758	1,617	1,792	1,771
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,291</b>	<b>107,403</b>	<b>158,615</b>	<b>153,043</b>	<b>173,761</b>	<b>167,945</b>	<b>192,355</b>	<b>185,637</b>

**Source:** District Statistical Office, Nanyuki, 1996

It can be observed that the district's population comprises mostly young people. Those aged 20 years make 60% of the total population.

This group demands more services than it can render. It has to be provided with education and health services and depends on other groups for food provision.

In general the trend indicates that there are more males than females across the age cohorts with an exception of age groups 20-24 and 45-49 which have 105



and 102 females for every 100 males, respectively. The overall sex ratio calculated from table 1.5 indicates that there are 97 females for 100 males.

One possible explanation for this is that economic activities taking place in the district continue to favour males. Ranching is a major activity here and continues to attract male workers from neighbouring districts. Another possible explanation is that families settling or intending to do so from other districts normally have males settling first to enable them prepare land and final settlement for the rest of the family. Mothers and children remain back in their district of origin to give children time to complete schooling. Thus inadequacy of school facilities might, to some extent, be contributing to this male female imbalance in the district.

Table 1.6 gives the population projection on selected age groups. These groups comprise the children of primary and secondary school age, the females of reproductive age and labour force. These have important socio-economic implications on the development.

**Table 1.6**

**Population Projections On Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6 - 13(Pri)	27,524	26,107	39,641	37,600	43,426	41,190	47,573	45,124
14-17(sec)	27,016	25,429	38,909	36,624	42,625	40,121	46,695	43,952
15-49		45,259		65,183		71,408		78,227
15-59(L.F)	50,607	49,112	72,886	70,726	79,845	77,480	87,469	84,880

**Source:** District Statistic Office Nanyuki, 1996.

**Age groups 6 - 13 (Primary):** It can be observed from Table 1.6 that the proportion of children aged 6-13 (Primary school age) to the total population is 25% across the years under review. This is a noticeable drop from 30% during the previous review based on 1979 census figure. The growing population of this age group calls for additional school facilities.

**Age group 14-17 (Secondary School):** It constitutes 24% of the total population. This is a significant rise from 10.5% which was in the 1979 population census. Males are more than females in this age cohort and the trend is expected to remain the same upto 2001. Increase in the size of this age cohort will require a corresponding increase in secondary schools facilities.

**Female Population (Age 15-49):** According to 1989 Population Census, females in reproductive age group (15-49) years, represented 20.9% of the district's

population. The Province's fertility rate during the period in reference, was 7.1 children per woman during her reproductive age. It can be assumed that this is the fertility rate prevailing in the district.

This high fertility rate and the high population growth rate contrasts with the relatively low female population in the reproductive age group. The most probable reason for this scenario is immigration of people from other districts to Laikipia District. This increase in population calls for increased maternal and child health care as well as measures for reducing the high fertility.

**Labour Force (age group 15-59):** In 1989 the district's labour force was 99,715 and it is projected to grow to 143,613 in 1997; 157,326 in 1999 and 172,348 in 2001. This age group constitutes 46% of the district's population. The labour force working in the agriculture sector is both semi-skilled and unskilled. A mixture of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force is evident in the district's industrial sector. The majority of the labour force in the two sectors is unskilled.

The dependancy ratio in the district is estimated to be 1:130 i.e. every economically active person is supporting 130 dependants.

#### Population Distribution and Density.

Table 1.7 shows the population distribution among the divisions and their projections.

**Table 1.7**

#### Projected Population By Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Rumuruti	63,941	92,089	100,883	110,516
Ngarua	65,908	94,922	103,987	113,916
Central	53,256	76,701	84,025	92,048
Lamuria	24,936	35,913	39,343	43,099
Mukogodo	10,916	15,723	17,222	18,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,957</b>	<b>315,349</b>	<b>345,460</b>	<b>378,447</b>

**Source:** Projected from 1989 Population Census

Rumuruti and Ng'arua Divisions have the highest population as reflected in Table 1.7. These divisions have a relatively higher economic potential than the other divisions. This potential has also attracted high in-migration of people from the

neighbouring divisions and districts. High birth rates favoured by good nutritional standards have also contributed to the higher population in these divisions.

Lamuraia and Mukogodo Divisions have the least population resulting from the low economic base within the divisions. Mukogodo Division is the driest in the district with very minimal economic activities. The community is solely dependent on livestock keeping and at times establishing their number becomes difficult due to their nomadic way of life.

Table 1.8 shows population density within the 5 divisions in the district.

**Table 1.8**  
**Population Density by Division**

Division	Area sq km	1989	1997	1999	2001
Rumuruti	2,919	22	32	35	38
Ngarua	1,643	40	58	63	69
Central	2,355	23	33	36	39
Lamuraia	1,116	22	32	35	39
Mukogodo	1,129	10	14	15	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,162*</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 1996

\* Excludes Nyahuru Municipality.

On density, Ng'arua Division leads followed by Central and Lamuria as table 1.8 indicates. Mukogondo Division has the lowest population density. The reasons behind the varying population densities in the divisions are as highlighted in the analysis for Table 1.7

### **Urban Population**

Following the transfer of Nyahururu Municipality to Laikipia District, the district expanded by 17 square kilometres. Going by 1989 population census reports, the district also gained in population by 14,829 people. It currently has 3 urban centres.

Table 1.9 shows the projected population of the major urban centres. Their sex ratios growth rates and number of households as at 1989 census are also given.

**Table 1.9**

**Population By Urban Centre**

Centre	Pop. 1989	Sex Ratio	Growth Rate	No. of H/Hs 1989	Pop. 1995
Nanyuki	24,070	1:3	2.37	7,389	27,748
Nyahururu	14,829	1:1	2.74	4,648	17,479
Rumuruti	1,957	1:1	4.9	670	3,272

**Source:** District statistics Officer, Nanyuki, 1996

The population influx into these towns has been attracted by the existing employment opportunities in the formal and informal sectors of which the majority are school leavers. Of late, former civil service and parastatal employees who left on retrenchment have also moved to these towns to start small scale businesses. In Nanyuki Town in particular, the military forces personnel also form a reasonable proportion of the population.

**RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

This section presents the district's resource base and the pattern of utilisation for the development of the district. The most important resources presented are land and soils, water, forestry, tourism and fisheries.

**RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

The district is endowed with several natural resources. The most important resources in Laikipia District include land, livestock, water, forestry, tourist attraction and fisheries among others. These resources will form the base for the district's industrialization by providing the necessary raw materials.

**Land and Soils**

The high and medium potential land forms 83% (8,084 sq.km) of the total district's land area while the rest (17%) is low potential and mainly non-agricultural land. Table 1.10 shows the land use pattern in the district. It indicates that large farms

in the district occupy the largest part of the land available, while small farms cover the second largest area with a coverage of 2,565 square kilometres. The towns and local markets occupy the least area but are expanding very fast as the urban population continues to grow.

**Table 1.10**

**Land Use Pattern**

Land Use	Area (sq.km.)	%
Small-Holder Farms	2,565	26.3
Large Farms	5,540	56.9
Forest Reserve Area	842	8.6
Pastoralist area	702	7.3
Towns and Local Market	80	0.8
Others	11	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Nanyuki, 1996

The soils in the district can be grouped on the basis of the terrain under which they have developed. The major soil types occurring in the district are as follows:-

**Red Brown Sandy Clay Loam Luvisol:** These are soils within the agro-ecological zone UH2 and LH2 and are found on the foot zones north and north west of Mt. Kenya and north of Aberdare Ranges. These cover part of Central, Ngarua, and Rumuruti Divisions. They are fertile and suitable for forest and crop production.

**Dark Brown Clay Loam Phaezoms:** These are soils on the low ridges of the plateau. The soils have poor moisture retention and they are not suitable for crop production. These soils are within the agro-ecological Zone LH5

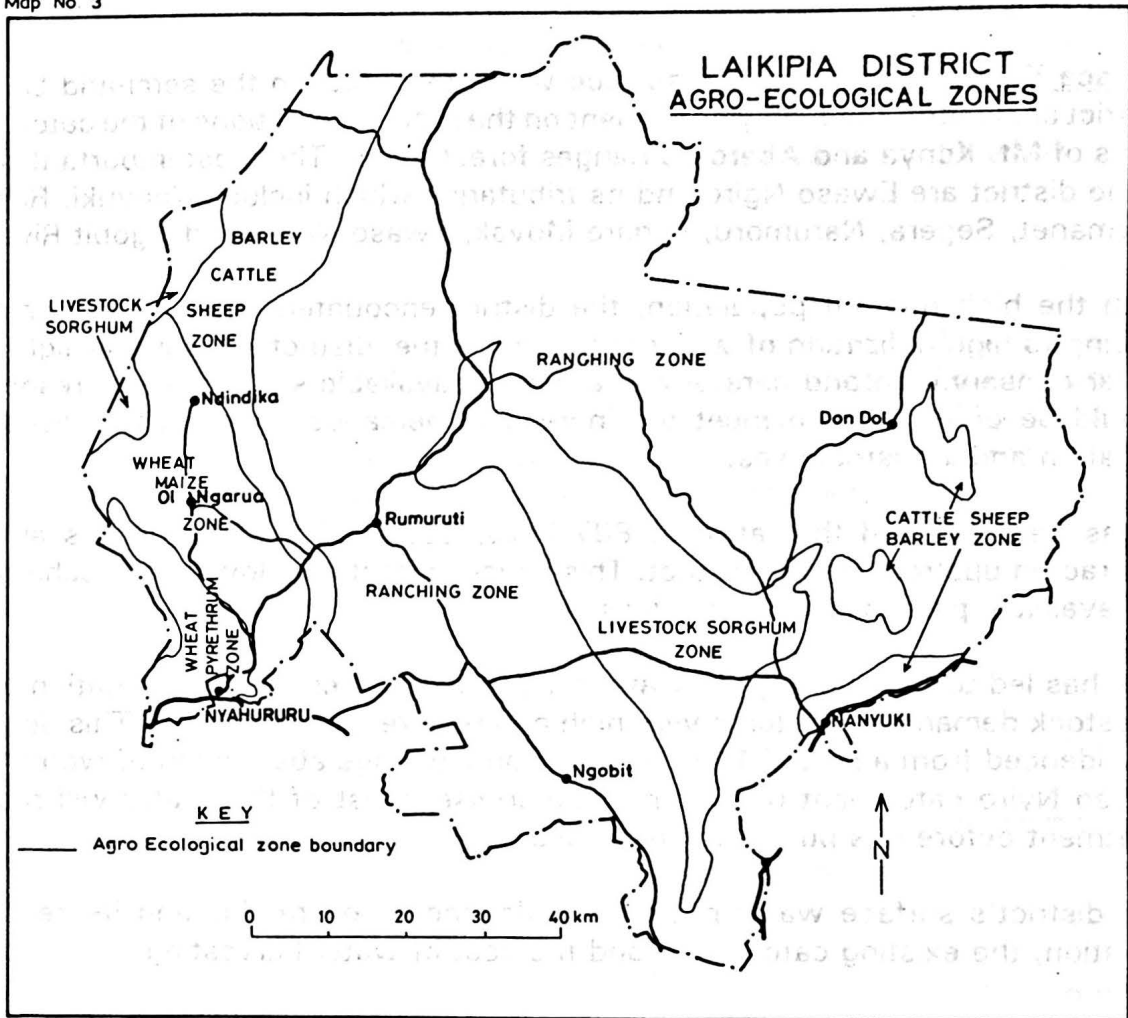
**Dark Grey to Black Clay Vertisols and Planosols:** These soils are within the agro-ecological zone LH5 and LH3 and are concentrated on the plateau. These are soils with poor drainage and have limited potential for crop production. However, with irrigation they can be suitable for arable farming. Table 1.11 shows the agro-ecological Zones in the district and the relevant farming activities carried out.



**Table 1.11**  
**Major Soils and Agro-ecological Zones.**

Soils	Description	Agro ecological zone	Potential	Limitations
Soils on mountains	Reddish brown, Sandy, clay loam	UH 2, LH 2	Wheat, maize, Potatoes	Somewhat excessively drained
Soils on hills and minor scarps	Reddish clay loam with rock out-crops	LH 5, UH 3	Sheep, Cattle	Excessively shallow, poor work ability
Soils on step faulted scarps of R/Valley	Rocky as stomy loam	LH 4	Cattle, Sheep	Hallow, Poor workability
Soils on plateaus & high plains	Reddish brown	LH 5	Ranching	Hardpan
Soils on uplands	Clay loam, Greyish, brown clay	LH 3	Zone	Poor drainage
Soils on dissacted erosion plains	Dark brown clay	LH 5	Wheat	Cracking clay
	Dark brown clay loam, sandy clay loam to sandy clay	UM 6	Ranching Zone	Poor moisture retention, Workability poor
	Stomy sandy loam with quartz gravel		Ranching zone	

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Nanyuki, 1996



Prepared by D R S R S

## Water Resources

**Surface Water Resources:** The surface water resources in the semi-arid Laikipia District are limited and highly dependent on the natural conditions of the catchment areas of Mt. Kenya and Aberdare Ranges forest belts. The most important rivers in the district are Ewaso Nyiro and its tributaries which include Nanyuki, Pong'ora, Marmanet, Segera, Narumoru, Engare Moyak, Ewaso Narok and Ngobit Rivers.

With the high migrant population, the district encounters high water demand leading to high utilization of water resources in the district. It is in this light that water conservation and careful harnessing of available surface water resources should be considered to meet the increasing demands for domestic, livestock irrigation and industrial uses.

It has been realized that at least 887 litres/second of this resource is already abstracted upstream in the district. This usually affects the low level discharge of the available perennial water sources.

This has led to the shortage of water for domestic, livestock and irrigation uses. Livestock demand for water is very high and require high reliability. This demand is evidenced from a record 1430 litres/second average abstraction of water from Ewaso Nyiro catchment upstream. Otherwise, most of this water will require treatment before it is put to domestic use.

The district's surface water potential is dependent on rainfall and its seasonal variation, the existing catchment and the cost of water harvesting.

Demand during the dry season has to be covered with a reliability of 90 per cent storage. Abstractions are only permitted during flood flow conditions, where the need is least. The reliability of water for crop production during the rainy season is given at 70 per cent.

**Sub-surface Water Resources:** The ground water potential depends on the nature of the water bearing rock (aquifer) systems in a place. The regional aquifer system covers most areas that are underlain by volcanic rocks. This is the region between Mount Kenya, Laikipia Plains, Marmanet area upto Suguta Marmar in Samburu District. The region covered by the metamorphic rocks, mainly Mukogodo Division and northern parts of Central Division, have local system aquifers. The regional aquifer systems are extensive and are connected whereas the local aquifers system are limited in extent and mainly each aquifer subsists as an isolated reservoir. It is estimated that the district has upto 120 220 million cubic metres of recharge water annually although most of it is lost as baseflow to springs and rivers.

In the high potential areas, ground water development is not a priority as there are adequate supplies of surface water. However ground water resources will be exploited to meet the future needs. Prospects for groundwater development in the



medium potential areas are also favorable. This area lies mostly in the Laikipia plains where the climate is basically semi-arid.

The low potential zones have limited ground water resources and hence surface water development should be given priority to meet the local demands.

**Forestry**

The district has gazetted forests totalling 66,693 hectares and these are divided into administration units. There are both indigenous forests and plantation forests for industrial purposes. The plantations consists of exotic trees. Mukogodo Forest is a wholly protective forest, composed mainly of bushes and scattered cedar trees. Table 1.12 shows the gazetted forests in Laikipia District.

**Table 1.12**  
**Gazetted Forests.**

Forest	Area (ha)
Lariak	517,387
Gituandaga	7,696.43
North Marmanet	9,964.65
South Marmanet	7,191.10
Rumuruti	6,217.81
Mukogodo	30,189.5
Luisoi Hill	259.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,692.86</b>

**Source:** District Forest Extension Office, Nanyuki, 1996

Most of the forests are state-owned (about 95%) and are run by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Among the most important products are log sawn for timber. Timber of various sizes and of varying quality is used for buiding fencing and other purposes. Another use of forest product is for woodfuel. Ther is also production of herbs of medicinal value and ornamental trees and flowers

The forest resources in the district have also provided an important habitat for wildlife and vegetative cover for soil conservation and preservation of water catchment areas. There are also private wood-lots owned by farmers and ranchers. The private wood-lots also produce timber and wood-fuel, used in small scale timber industries scattered throughout the district.

### **Tourist Attractions**

Laikipia District is richly endowed with wildlife which is widely distributed in the semi-arid lands. Most of the wildlife is found in the large scale ranches which occupy over 50% of the total area of the district. The rest is found in the unsettled small holdings, group ranches owned by the pastoral communities (Laikipia Maasai) and also in the gazetted Government forests - Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanet. The big five, namely the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and the rhino, are all found in the district. Other wildlife species are also abundant. The Laikipia National Reserve is a small national reserve situated to the northern part of the district. It is not yet developed as a tourist destination although it carries a substantial number of wildlife. It is owned by the Laikipia County Council and managed jointly by the County Council and the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Tourism industry is not well developed in the district. Most of the tourists, including most Kenyans, still believe that wildlife is only found in gazetted National Parks and National Reserves. It is partly for this reason that the district does not receive as many tourists as it ought to, despite its large wildlife populations. Big scale ranch managements have tried, with success, to develop some tourist facilities such as hotels and access roads which have enabled them to attract tourists into the district.

Other tourist attractions in the district include unique landscapes like the Mt. Kenya snow capped peaks, the Equator and historical sites such as caves. There is also the traditional lifestyles among the Mukogodo Maasai and the gazetted forests.

### **Fisheries**

The district has over 100 suitable dams for stocking fish and, if properly stocked, this could boost fish production by 50% of the current fish production in the district. The dams range up to 70 acres meaning that fishing can be done by boats just like in the lakes.

The district has permanent rivers flowing from Mt. Kenya to Aberdare Ranges giving a big potential for fish farming. Fish ponds are supplied with water by water furrows from the rivers. The water temperatures are very suitable for trout (rainbow fish) farming. Already there are several trout farmers in East Laikipia and this potential can be tapped to increase the number of trout farmers in the district.

Riverine fisheries also have a high potential. The Department of Fisheries has been stocking trout fish into the rivers to boost the fish stocks for sport fishermen. Awareness campaign is necessary on the existence of trout fish in the rivers as this would promote sport fishing for tourists and increase fish production in the district.

## **RESOURCE EXPLOITATION**

This part presents analysis of the extent to which the resource base discussed in part one is being exploited. These are main economic activities that the people of the district are engaged in. The resource exploitation in the district comprises of agriculture and livestock activities and other natural resources like forestry, tourism and fisheries.

### **Agricultural Activities**

The total area under various types of crops in the district stands at 455km<sup>2</sup> (45,500 hectares). Ngarua Division has the largest area of land under crops at 225 km<sup>2</sup> (22500 ha) followed by Rumuruti, Central, Lamuria and finally Mukogodo Divisions indicated in Table 1.13. The main crops grown in all divisions are maize, wheat, beans, potatoes and vegetables. The area under maize (in 1995) was 23,135 hectares, which is equivalent to 50.8% of the total land under crops. This shows the importance of this crop in the district both as food crop as well as a cash crop. Generally, Mukogodo Division has a very small area under crops as shown on the table.

Wheat and horticultural crops are also important in the district and have a high potential for development of raw materials for agro-based industries. Coffee, Pyrethrum, barley, pineapples and castor are other crops grown mainly in Ng'arua and Rumuruti Divisions. These crops, if well developed, can make a reliable source of raw materials for agro-based industries.

Table 1.13

Small-Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area	Rural HH 1989	HH per km <sup>2</sup>	Small holdings (No.)	Main Food product	Main cash crops grown	%HH with high value food crop	%HH with high value cash crop
Ngaurua	225	7,079	31.46	11,330	Maize, wheat, potatoes, beans, pineapples,	maize, wheat, coffee, castor, pineapples,	60%	50%
Rumuruti/Nyahururu	130	9,753	75.02	10,288	Maize, wheat, potatoes, Beans, Cabbages, Snowpeas.	Maize, wheat, coffee, pyrethrum, Barley, Snowpeas, Onions.	50%	50%
Lamuria	20	5,116	255.8	3,985	Maize, Beans.	Tomatoes, Onions, Pyrethrum.	30%	20%
Central	79.6	5,567	69.9	6,430	Maize, Beans, Potatoes, Cabbages.	Wheat, Snowpeas, Onions, tomatoes.	1%	Nil
Mukodogo	0.35	2,486	7,102.9	2,967	Beans,	None	40%	20%

Source: DAO, Nanyuki, 1996

**Crops Production Trend:** Table 1.14 highlights on the production trend of various crops that are grown in the district. The major crops are maize, wheat, beans, potatoes, coffee and pyrethrum.

Table 1.14

**Food and Cash Crops Production Trend, 1991-95**

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area (Ha)	17267	20855	20719	23080	23135
	Yield	38.85	23.46	24.24	41.54	37.49
	Av. Yield/Ha	2.25	1.13	1.17	1.8	1.62
Wheat	Area (Ha)	4711	3435	5425	4645	5510
	Yield	8.48	4.17	4.88	8.36	8.78
	Av. Yield/Ha	1.8	1.13	0.9	1.8	1.593
Beans	Area (Ha)	11623	11450	12600	12120	14930
	Yield	3.66	2.06	5.67	5.45	5.37
	Av. Yield/Ha	0.315	0.18	0.45	0.45	0.36
Potatoes	Area (Ha)	2204	2950	4036	3450	98
	Yield	13.22	11.80	16.14	20.70	0.074
	Av. Yield/Ha	6.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	0.75
Coffee	Area (Ha)	84	97	97	98	252
	Yield	0.045	0.06	0.063	0.074	0.126
	Av. Yield/Ha	0.54	0.6	0.65	0.75	0.5
Pyrethrum	Area (Ha)	167	250	245	252	-
	Yield	0.084	0.1	0.11	0.126	-
	Av. Yield/Ha	0.5	0.4	0.45	0.5	-

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

Hectarage under maize has been on the increase from 1991 to 1995. It rose from 17267 hectares in 1991, and stabilized at 23000 hectares in 1994. There was a minor expansion of 55 hectares in 1995 over the 1994 achievement. The yields, however, have not been increasing in the same trend. This is because the yields depend on rainfall received in a particular year. It ranges between 20 and 25 bags per hectare when the rainfall is adequate but drastically falls to between 12 and 15 bags per hectare during the drought years. Ngarua Division has the largest hectarage under maize compared to the other divisions. In 1995 Ngarua Division had 13,000 hectares under maize which was equivalent to 56% of the total area under maize in the district. The proportion of land under maize in the other divisions was such that Rumuruti 22%, Central 12.6% and Lamuria 5.6%. Production of maize in 1996 is expected to drop slightly from 1995 figure. This

is because of the low producer prices compared to production costs. In 1995, the producer price ranged between Ksh.400 and Ksh.600 per 90kg bag compared to production cost of between Ksh.800 and Ksh.1000 for the same bag.

Wheat occupies about 12% of the cropped land. The hectareage of wheat has been fluctuating year after year. This is mainly due to changes in producer prices. If the price is high the hectareage goes up and vice versa. The lowest hectareage was 3435 hectares in 1992 whereas the highest was 5510 hectares in 1995. Lack of machines for various operations hamper the expansion of wheat farming.

Beans is second to maize in terms of importance in the district as a food crop. It also occupies an area close to that of maize. It occupies 33% of the total cropped land. A similar pattern like that one of maize is evident. Ngarua Division produces 53% of the crop, Rumuruti 33%, Central 10% and Lamuria Division produces 3%. In terms of yields, it normally ranges between 2 bags and 5 bags per hectare. However, hectareage is fluctured over the years..

Potatoes are mostly grown in Central and Rumuruti Divisions. Normally it occupies about 8% of the cropped land. This crop is usually grown for food but the surplus is sold to other parts of the district where production is insignificant. Production is limited by low producer prices against a very high production cost. Of the total hectareage, Central Division has 43% followed by Rumuruti with 23%, Ngarua with 14% and Lamuria division with 6%. Hectareage increased between 1991 and 1993 after which it started declining. Yeild decreased between 1991 and 1992, increased between 1992 and 1994, then drastically dropped in 1995.

Coffee is restricted to two Divisions, namely Ngarua and Rumuruti. It occupies 98 ha, equivalent to only 0.2% of the total cropped land. The expansion is limited by the cold weather in the district, coupled with the low rainfall. The production is therefore low. Due to lack of a coffee processing factory in the district it is usually sold as Mbuni to K.P.C.U.hence fetching low returns to the farmers. Out of 98 hectares, Ngarua Division has 72 hectares under coffee coffee while 26 hectares is in Rumuruti. Hectareage has been increasing steadily, as well as yields.

Pyrethrum occupies about 250 hectares equivalent to 0.55% of total cropped land. Like coffee, it is purely a cash crop. Across the divisions, Rumuruti Division leads with 76% of the crop followed by Lamuria with 16%, Ngarua and Central Divisions with 4% each. Both hectareage and yield have increased over the years, though not significantly.

Major horticultural production in the district is centered around the Small-Holder Irrigation Schemes which get their water from the rivers flowing from Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares. The Irrigation schemes are Mutaro, Mukima, Mia Moja, Thome, Marura and Pesi. The crops mainly grown in the schemes are tomatoes, onions, cabbages and sukuma wiki and export crops like snowpeas mainly grown in Central Division. The exporting companies are Kenya Horticultural Exporters, Everest and Homegrown.

**Large Farm Sector:** Large farms occupy an area of at least 20 acres.

Table 1.15 shows the large farm sector per division.

**Table 1.15**

**Large Farm Sector**

Division	No. of Farms	Total Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Main Crops	No. of Employees (Est)	
				Permanent	Seasonal
Central	32	1800	Tomatoes	3000	4800
Lamuria	12	900	Horticulture Crops	1800	2400
Rumuruti	120	2200	Wheat, Maize, Beans,	2600	3000
Ngarua	40	700	Wheat, Maize, beans	1200	1500
Nyahururu	14	140	Wheat, Maize,	940	700
Mukogodo	5	520	-	300	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>6260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9840</b>	<b>12500</b>

**Source:** African Studies University of Berne.

There are 223 large farms in the district, forming a total of 6,260 square kilometres. These farms have 9,840 permanent and 12,500 seasonal employees. Rumuruti Division has the largest number of farms with a total of 2,200 square kilometres. Ng'arua and Central Divisions follow with a total of 40 farms, covering 700 square kilometres and 32 farms occupying an area of 1800 square kilometres, respectively.

Lamuria Division has an area of 900 square kilometers under large farms, which is bigger than that of Ngarua Division, but with smaller number of farms. Nyahururu and Mukogodo Divisions have 14 farms covering 140 square kilometres and 5 farms occupying an area of 520 square kilometres, respectively. Generally, the crops grown in these farms are maize, wheat, beans and horticultural crops. Intercropping is also practised, particularly in Rumuruti, Ngarua and Nyahururu Divisions. Ranching is the only farm activity carried out in Mukogodo though beans are grown to some extent.

## Livestock Production Activities

The district has a wide variety of livestock, cattle and shoats being the most dominant animals kept. Table 1.16 indicates an area of 3355 square kilometres which is under livestock keeping in Rumuruti Division and owned by 8,944 households. Central Division has an area of 2258 square kilometres occupied by livestock under 5590 households. Lamuria and Mukogodo have an area of 1731 and 1205 square kilometres, respectively under livestock keeping. Ngarua Division has the least area under livestock farming, though with the leading number of households undertaking the activity.

As shown in Table 1.16, the livestock kept are cattle, sheep and goats in all the divisions. However, camels are kept in the driest parts of Mukogodo Division. There is also poultry and beekeeping, particularly in Rumuruti and Ngarua. The products derived from the livestock kept are meat, milk, hides and skins, honey and eggs.

The land carrying capacity is generally between 7 and 10 animals per square kilometre in all divisions but higher in Mukogodo Divisions which is 40 animals per square kilometre.

**Table 1.16**

### Livestock Population by Division

Division	Area Sq.km	HH. No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Land Carrying Capacity
Rumuruti	3355	8944	Cattle, sheep, goats, bees	Meat, milk, honey, hides and skins	7
Ngarua	1070	9850	Cattle, sheep, poultry, bees		7
Mukogodo	1205	2580	Camels, cattle, sheep, goats	Meat, Milk, honey, hides and skins	40
Central	2258	5590	Poultry, cattle, sheep, goats	Meat, milk, eggs, hides/ skins	10
Lamuria	1731	-	Cattle, pigs, sheep, goats	Meat, milk, hides/skins	10
Nyahururu	104	See Rumuruti	Sheep, goats	Skins	-

**Source:** Department of Livestock Production, Nanyuki, 1996.



Table 1.17 shows the trend of livestock production from 1991 to 1995 in the district. The table shows that the number of cattle and shoats has been fluctuating overtime due to frequent droughts. The worst affected division was Mukogodo as it is the driest in the district. For example, in 1991, there was a total of 796,437 cattle and shoats in the district . This number had decreased to 640,000 in 1993 but went up again to 712,920 in 1995. The other animals kept in the district like pigs, camels and donkeys have exhibited an increasing trend. Table 1.16 shows an increase in camels which was due to new introduction of the SPP into the district by both pastoralists and commercial ranchers due to the animal's ability to survive drought and still produce enough milk for sale and home consumption. There is also a steady increase in rabbits, hives (KTBH and traditional hives) due to intensive extension services and training by the extension officers.

The average increase in population has been assumed at 2% for most species except for rabbits where it was assumed 30%. The natural increase in population haalso considered off take rates, mortality and new introductions into the district.

**Table 1.17**

**Livestock Production Trend 1991-1995**

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	271,707	263,000	231,500	233,250	259,000
Sheep	369,000	391,140	228,000	254,475	259,560
Goats	155,640	142,818	181,000	189,771	193,560
Poultry	144,000	300,000	260,000	244,940	257,200
Exotic	12,940	17,940	17500	40460	56500
Pigs	252	262	650	687	900
Camels	940	2,210	2400	2847	3400
Rabbits	2,400	2,200	3200	3550	4030
Donkeys	3,100	3,870	4145	4335	4550
KTBH	7,896	8,000	8100	8200	8500
Log Hives	34,760	35,000	35600	354,000	36,000

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Nanyuki, 1996.



As shown in Table 1.18 the number of livestock sold has been increasing. However, the sale of products from the livestock has been fluctuating. For example, there were 101,707 hides and skins sold in 1991 but dropped to 70,519 in 1993. The milk sold in 1991 was 8,494,069 kgs which had decreased to 5,641,600 kgs in 1995. The decline in the sale of hides and skins was basically as a result of change in demand since most of the market for hides and skins is exogenously determined while the drop in sale of milk was due to the farmers reluctance as a result of marketing and payment problems with the Kenya Co-operative Creameries.

Honey sales have been fluctuating slightly while those for eggs have been increasing in the last five years.

Table 1.18

**Quantities of Sale of livestock and Livestock Products**

Year	Livestock (No.)			Livestoc. Prdcts (Quantity)					
	Cattle	Shoats	Camels	Pigs	Poultry	Hides & skins	Milk	Honey	Eggs (Trays)
1991	20936	3875	204	338	73305	101707	8494068	37.5	106235
1992	23263	41673	215	398	77164	99673	8948400	43.5	109521
1993	25848	44810	226	469	81225	70519	8065207	44	112908
1994	28721	48198	238	552	85500	88292	6763600	49.5	116400
1995	31912	51810	250	650	90000	125390	5641600	44	120000

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

There are virtually no existing industries which can utilize livestock products as raw materials in the district. In fact, this sector produces a lot of raw materials which can propagate a broad range of industrial activities. The activities are envisaged to include the following:-

**Livestock Feeds Manufacture:** The district can have various small to medium scale livestock feed manufacturing plants to cater for all livestock commercial feeds.

**Rural Milk Processing Plants:** Milk produced in the district that cannot be marketed to major processing plants can be processed in the district into cheese, ghee, yorghurt and other by-products. These milk processing plants can be located mainly in urban centres like Nyahururu and Nanyuki which have both high milk production and demand.

**Rural Slaughter/Canning Centre:** These can be established in major livestock producing areas far from Nanyuki and Nyahururu. Animals from these areas can be slaughtered and canned for transport to consumption areas.

**Bone and Blood Meals:** This is connected to livestock feeds manufacture and it can utilize all bones and blood from local slaughter houses and slabs in the district. A lot of these bones and blood go to waste in the district yet they are important raw materials livestock feeds. Bones can also be processed into

**Manufacture of Bee-keeping Equipment:** Due to increased bee-keeping activities in the district, equipments such as smokers, hives and protective clothing could be manufactured in the district using locally available artisans who will also be trained.

**Rural Tanneries:** Hides and skins from the district warrant at least medium scale tanneries both in the rural and major towns.

### Other Natural Resource Exploitation

**Fisheries:** There are three fishery activities in the district. These include riverine, fish farming (fish ponds) and dam fishing. Riverine fishing is carried out in seven trout gazetted rivers which are restocked annually with trout fish, that is rainbow trout (*Salmo Gairdneri*).

Table 1.19 shows the number of dams production and the unexploited potential in the various divisions.

**Table 1.19**

#### Fish Production

Division	No. of Dams	No. of Farmers	production (Kg) per Six Months	% of Unexploited Potential
Ngarua	39	975	780	48
Rumuruti	31	31	825	50
Lamuria	15	400	330	52
Central	12	200	250	52
Mkogodo	6	-	-	*
Nyahururu	9	170	180	50

**Source:** District Fisheries Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

There are numerous large and permanent dams in fishing is undertaken. The department of fisheries stocks the dams with trout and a lot of fishing activities are being undertaken. The dams are registered under self-help groups. The district has several small scale fish farmers. However the fish harvesting has been low due to lack of basic knowledge about fish farm management.

**Forestry and Agro-forestry:** There are many sawmills of various sizes found in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns which depend on raw material from the gazetted forest estates. The sawmills employ a large number of persons from within and outside the district. The timber produced is sold in the district for building purposes and also as far away as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and many other towns. In addition, the National Pencil Factory at Nyahururu depends on cedar trees provided by the department for the manufacture of pencils for the local and export markets.

There are also many sawbenches and pitsaws in the district which use trees from the farmers and convert them into timber, mostly for the local market.

Many Jua Kali artisans specializing in furniture making are scattered throughout the towns and trading centres all over the district. They use the timber procured from the sawmillers for furniture making mostly for the local market. Most of the areas covered by the small scale farms have been cleared of trees and vegetation for fuel and building materials.

However due to sensitization by the government, tree planting, on the farms has started picking up. In fact, many private wood lots are coming up in the district. The forestry department encourages as many private individuals, groups and schools to run their own nurseries and produce seedlings for the farmers. There are several problems, however, associated with agro-forestry.

First the size of farms are usually not large which leads to farmers reluctance to plant many trees. Most farmers use tractors for farm preparation and hence the survival rate of seedling planted within the farm is low. When most farmers harvest their crops, the animals to graze in the farms, thereby reducing the chances of survival of planted seedlings. Lack of adequate water and unreliable rainfall also reduces the survival of planted seedlings and it also leads to the reluctance of many farmers to raise their own seedlings or operate their own nurseries. Finally, lack of sufficient seedlings and long distances travelled to the nearest nurseries leads to fewer numbers of seedlings being planted.

The potential for agro-forestry in the provision of raw materials for the timber industry is quite large. More people are settling in this district and the demand for fuelwood, timber and associated products is rising higher than they can be supplied by the existing forest resources. Promotion of agro-forestry will make farmers self sufficient in timber and fuelwood. Farmers can also make money from growing those trees on their farms.

**Tourism:** Presently only the big scale ranches, a few private individuals within Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns and some curio shop operators along the main roads are generating some income from tourism. The local communities benefit from sale of their agricultural produce to the established tourist facilities. They also benefit from the sale of jewels, handcrafts and artifacts in curio shops, tourist hotels and bandas.

Although exact statistics are not available it is common knowledge that the big scale ranches which receive tourists in the district do generate some reasonable amount of income. The tourism industry provides employment opportunities to a substantial number of people in the district. They are employed in the hotels and in the establishments selling curios, jewels and handicrafts. Data on the number of people employed by the industry is however not available.

**Mining:** There are no valuable minerals in the district. The only mining activity evident in the district is quarrying for such building materials as stones and ballast. This is in Central Division near Nanyuki Town. There is also sand harvesting mainly in Mukogodo Division.

### **Industrial Activities**

There are a number of industrial activities that are carried out in the district. There are a total of 21 small scale manufacturers in the district. Majority of them are sawmillers. These are located around Nanyuki and Nyahururu Townships due to their proximity to Mt. Kenya and Nyahururu Forests respectively. There are also firms undertaking milk processing, flour milling, manufacturing of animal feeds, pencils, textiles and bakeries. The activities are mainly agro-based and they include the following:

**Bakeries:** There are three small bakeries in the district, one located in Nanyuki while the other two are in Nyahururu Town. The main raw material is wheat which is grown in the district. However, wheat is milled in the neighbouring districts of Nyeri and Nakuru.

**Milk Processing:** There are two medium milk processing units in the district, one in Nanyuki and the other in Nyahururu. Both are owned by Kenya Co-operative Creameries. Dairy farming in the district provides the raw material for the milk processing plant.

**Pencil Manufacturing:** There is one large scale pencil manufacturing unit in Nyahururu Town. The chief raw materials are timber and granite. The former is abundantly found in the district, while granite is imported from outside the district.

**Textile Mills:** Mountex Textile Factory is a large scale textile firm in Nanyuki Town. However, the raw materials for the mill, mainly cotton, is brought in from other parts of the country where cotton is grown, for instance Mpeketoni in Lamu or from other neighbouring countries.

**Sawmills:** The district being surrounded by some forest reserves has an abundant supply of timber. As such there are about 30 small scale units involved in saw milling. These are distributed in the whole district and situated near the sources of raw materials.

**Flour Milling:** Although the district is endowed with the potential for growing a lot of maize and wheat, the milling activities in the district are not very prominent. There is one small flour milling plant in Nanyuki Town. Otherwise, there are about 120 posho mills distributed all over the district.

**Animal Feeds:** There is one small scale animal feeds manufacturing unit in Nanyuki. The raw material (bran) is imported from neighbouring districts with large flour milling activities. Other inputs such as fish (Omena) are brought in from Nyanza Province.

**Food Packaging:** There is one small scale food processing plant in Nanyuki. It packages crisps, ground nuts, flavours and fruit juice. The plant uses locally produced raw materials.

### **Commerce, Trade and Services**

**Formal Sector:** The formal sector is moderately developed in the district. Some of the off-farm activities are as shown in Table 1.20. The table shows the growth trend of the formal sector activities in the district.

**Table 1.20**

#### **Formal Sector Activities (1991-95)**

Type of Trade	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Wholesale	50	11	57	34	38
Catering Hotels	350	113	305	261	246
Motor Garages	14	-	23	14	18
General Retail Business	1627	1668	1589	1452	1382
Other Services	84	111	63	66	72
Manufacturing	30	20	24	17	21
Distribution Business	-	-	4	-	1

**Source:** District Trade Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

The table depicts fluctuations in the number of enterprises for each of the activities carried out between 1991 and 1995. This is as a result of the competitiveness in the market whereby those who cannot break-even are forced to close down their businesses as others open new ones.

The following are the formal activities carried out in the district:-

**Wholesalers:** There are 38 (thirty eight) licenced wholesale establishments in the district. Majority of them are in Nanyuki Municipality and most of them deal in foodstuffs.

**Catering:** Catering activities are well developed and there are a total of 246 catering units (hotels and restaurants) in Laikipia District (excluding Nyahururu Municipality). These are mainly located in Nanyuki, Kinamba and Rumuruti Townships.

**Motor Vehicle Repairs:** The district has a total of 18 garages that undertake motor vehicle repairs. These are mostly concentrated in the urban areas of Nanyuki and Rumuruti.

**Retail Traders:** There were a total of 1382 small scale retailers in 1995, scattered all over the district, but most of them are concentrated in the urban centres. The retailers deal in all sorts of merchandise including foodstuffs, clothes, hardwares and spareparts.

**Distribution:** The only major distribution enterprise is the Kenya Breweries.

**Miscellaneous Occupations:** There are 72 firms undertaking other miscellaneous trading activities like curio shops, furniture workshops and metal fabrication, among others.

**Service Oriented Activities:** There are other several service oriented enterprises that support the trade and manufacturing sectors albeit requiring further development. These include laundry, tailoring, transport and repair services.

**Informal Sector:** This sector includes the jua-kali garages, carpentry and joinery, tailoring and dress making, shoe making and repairing. The sector has greatly expanded due to retrenchment of the civil service and parastatals whose retirees join the informal sector. There are also graduates from technical institutions who have been joining the sector in great numbers. People retiring from the other sectors have also started their own businesses within the sector.

Generally, the sector has kept a 6% rate of expansion per year and has shown that it will be one of the major sources of employment opportunities in the near future.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Development of infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This section deals with the most important infrastructure that the district will need to develop in support of industrialization. The major infrastructure addressed include communication network, water facilities, energy supply, education and health facilities.

### Communication Network

**Road Network:** The current road network and its distribution is adequate to support the economic activities in the district. However, its capacity is rendered inadequate due to the poor status of the road surface and level of maintenance.

Out of the total 1031.6 Kilometres of roads, half of it (502.8 Km) is earth surface which is impassible during the rainy seasons because of poor maintenance. These are the feeder roads joining the existing and the possible future industrial points with the source of raw materials. This means that the required pace of industrial growth in the district will be impaired by the existing bad condition of the roads, unless there is improvement on the current level of maintenance. Table 1.21 shows the schedule of classified roads in the district.

**Table 1.21**

### Distribution of Road Net-work

Road Classification	Road Description	Road Length (Km)	Status of road Surface Earth, Gravel Bitumen
A2	DB Nyeri-Nanyuki/ DB Meru-Likii	3.8	Bitumen
B5	D5 Nyeri-Ewaso N/DB Nyan Ndarag	24.6	Bitumen
C77	DB Nya/DB Samburu-Suguta L. M.	118.0	37Km Bitumen 17Km Gravel 64Km Earth
C51	DB Baringo-Karandi	37.5	7.9 Earth 29.6 Bitumen
C76	A2-LCC Barrier LCC Barrier-Kamoko Kamoko-DB Nyandarua-Ruare	70.0	3Km Bitumen 30Km Gravel 37Km Earth
D488	A2-Nanyuki-A2 Gatiuru Sawmill	8.6	Bitumen
D463	C76 - D464 D464 - (Mogwon) (77)	75	12Km Gravel 63Km Earth
D464	Nairbor-Loragai	68	68Km Gravel
D372	D368-C77 Ndindika-Rumuruti	32	20Km Gravel 12Km Earth
D368	C77-Ithima-Oinga' rua (Karandi) Olng'arua (Karandi) Ndindika (Kiamba)	30.3	13.0 Earth 17.3 Bitumen
D558	B5 Solio/C76 Mugara	45	Gravel
D448	A2 Naromoru/B5 Moyo	20	9Km Gravel 11Km Earth

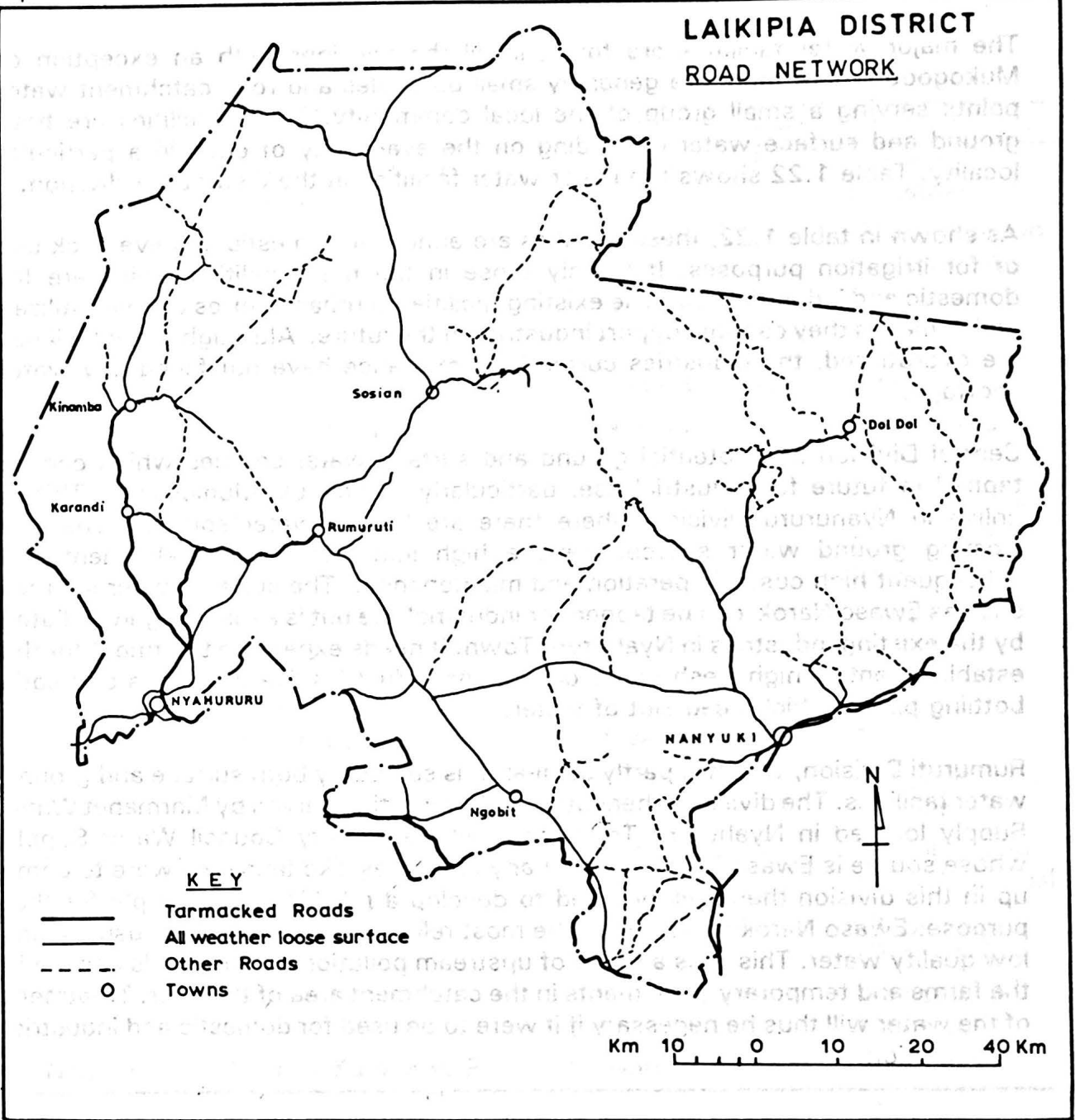


D444	D448 Naromoru/D588 Lamuria	17.5	Gravel
D466	Mutara-Rumuruti	25	Earth
D367	C77 Nyahururu	27.7	18Km Gravel 9.7 Earth
D447	D588-DB Nyeri Wasonyiro River	1	Gravel
D445	D558 NR-Ngobit/B5	13.9	Gravel
D462	A2/D462 Muramati Umande	26.9	8Km Gravel 18.9 Earth
D387	C76 Kiamariga/DB Nyandarua	2.5	Gravel
E1439	D368 Ndindika-OI Arinyoiro (DB Baringo)	15.0	Gravel
E462	DB Samkirimon/D463 Kisimaca	47.0	Earth
E465	D464/E462 NR Kirimon	58.4	22Km Gravel 36.4Km Earth
E466	D464 NR Donyoi/ E465 NR Tura	24.6	Earth
E467	DB Mumonyot/D464 Doldol	21.0	Earth
E469	Mumonyot/D464 Aljijo	9.8	Earth
E469	D464 Loragai/E467 Mumonyot	32.9	Earth
E666	D368 Muhotetu-Sipili-OI-Moran	36	Gravel
E808	A2 Timau/DB E839	12	Gravel
E839	D464 Loragai - E808 Ethi	14.9	Earth
E1440	D368 Ndindika-D368 Kiamburi	9.7	Earth
E1441	C51 Ole Nga'rua - D368	8.2	Gravel
E1442	D466/Maji Ya Chumvi		
E1443	A2 Nanyuki - D488 Nanyuki	1.9	Earth
E1444	B5 Nairutia - D588 Mirera	18.0	Earth
E1870	E465 Tura - DB Isiolo	2.5	Earth
G51	C76/Nyaki Air Force Base	2.8	Bitumen
G52	D488 - Kenya Army - Kangeta	9.0	2.4Km Bitmen 6.6.Km Earth
G53	A2 MOPW & H HQS. - Nanyuki Air Force Base	7.2	0.5Km Bitumen 6.7Km Earth
L51	C51 - Marmanet - North	3.0	Earth
L52	D367 Akabe Forest Edge North	3.4	Earth
L53	C77 Forest Edge	2.5	Earth
L54	B5Dam - North	4.6	Earth
L55	B5 Nyahururu North	2.2	Earth
	All Weather Surface (Km)	162.9 365.9	Bitumen Gravel
	Earth Surface (Km)	502	Earth
<b>Total Road Network (Km)</b>		<b>1031.6</b>	

**Source:** District Works Office, Nanyuki, 1996.



# LAIKIPIA DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK



Prepared by D R S R S

## Water Facilities

The major water facilities are found in all the divisions with an exception of Mukogodo where there are generally small boreholes and rock catchment water points serving a small group of the local community. These facilities are both ground and surface water depending on the availability of each in a particular locality. Table 1.22 shows the major water facilities in the district per division.

As shown in table 1.22, these facilities are either for domestic and livestock use or for irrigation purposes. It is only those in the municipalities which are for domestic and industrial use. The existing facilities in urban centres are overutilized which means they cannot support industries in the future. Although these facilities are overutilized, the industries currently in existence have not faced any water shortage.

Central Division has potential ground and surface water sources which can be tapped in future for industrial use, particularly in Nanyuki Municipality. This is unlike in Nyahururu Division where there are limited water sources. The few existing ground water sources have a high initial cost of development and subsequent high cost of operation and maintenance. The surface water sources such as Ewaso Narok can be tapped for industrial use but is already highly polluted by the existing industries in Nyahururu Town. It needs expensive treatment for the establishment of high fresh water consuming industries like breweries and soda bottling plants which need alot of water.

Rumuruti Division, which is partly semi-arid, is served by both surface and ground water facilities. The divisional headquarter (Rumuruti) is served by Marmanet Water Supply located in Nyahururu Town and Laikipia County Council Water Supply whose source is Ewaso Narok River. If any industries like tanneries were to come up in this division, there will be need to develop a reliable water supply for that purpose. Ewaso Narok River, being the most reliable source of water, usually has low quality water. This is as a result of upstream pollution by chemicals applied in the farms and temporary settlements in the catchment area of the river. Treatment of the water will thus be necessary if it were to be used for domestic and industrial consumption.

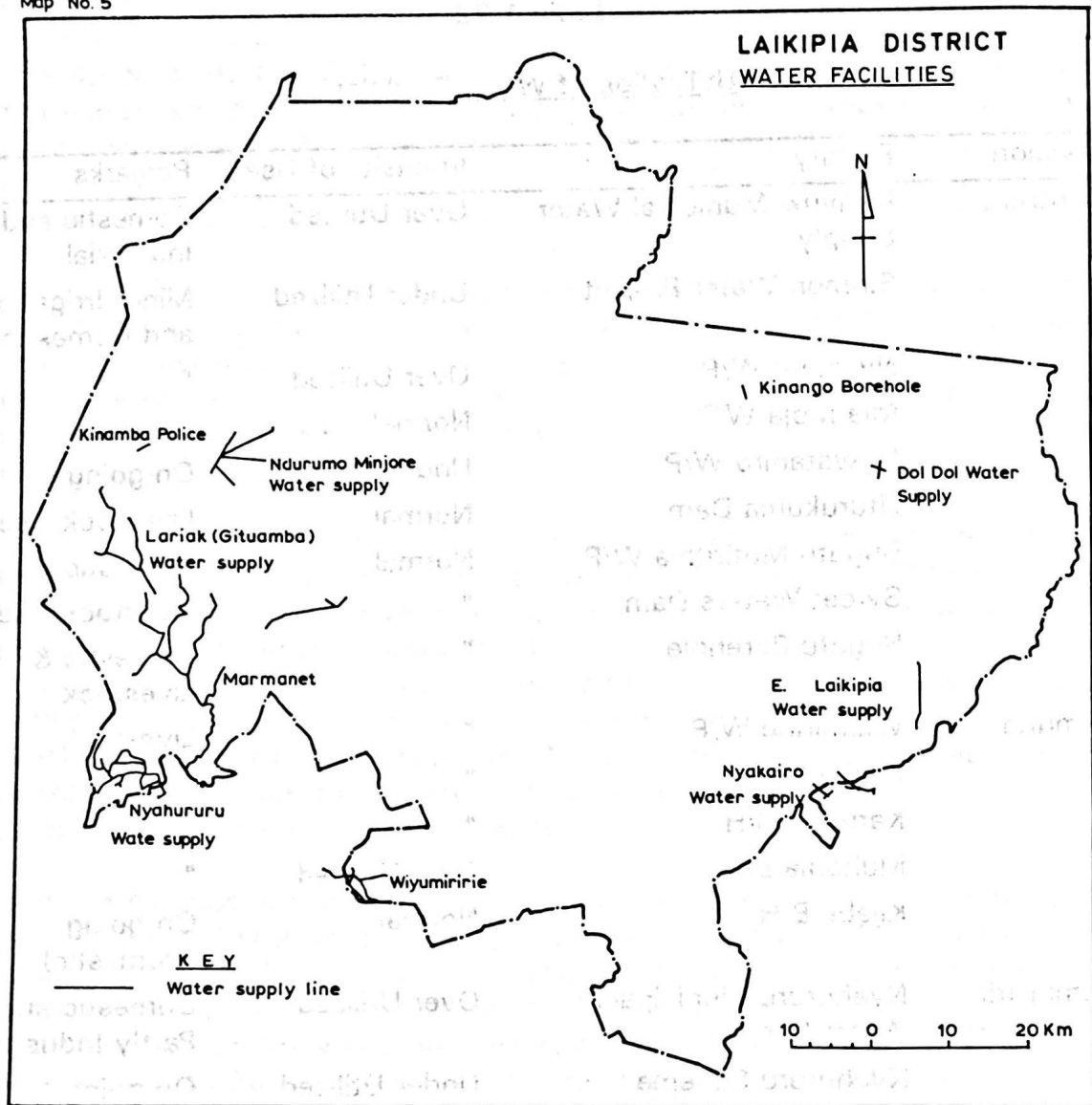
Table 1.22

Utilization of Water Facilities

Division	Facility	Intensity of Use	Remarks
Central	Nanyuki Municipal Water Supply	Over Utilized	Domestic and Industrial
"	Sirimon Water Project	Under Utilized	Minor Irrigation and Domestic
"	Nyakairu W/P	Over Utilized	"
"	Mia Moja W/P	Normal	"
"	Ngwataniro W/P	Under Utilized	On-going
"	Nturukuma Dam	Normal	Livestock Use
"	Rugutu Mutirithia W/P	Normal	Domestic
"	Sweet Waters Dam	"	Livestock Use
"	Rugutu Borehole	"	Domestic & Livestock
Lamuria	Wiumiririe W/P	"	Livestock
"	Kijabe Dam	"	"
"	Karungu B/H	"	"
"	Muhonia B/H	Over Utilized	"
"	Kijabe B/H	Normal	On-going (Domestic)
Rumuruti/ Nyahururu	Nyahururu Municipality Water Supply	Over Utilized	Domestic and Partly Industrial
"	Nyahururu Scheme W/Project	Under Utilized	On-going (Domestic)
"	Marmanent W/P	Over Utilized	Domestic & Livestock
Ngarua	Lariak - Karaba W/P	Normal	"

**Source:** District Water Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

Ngarua Division occupies the zone with the most potential in the district but it does not have a reliable water supply. This is due to lack of reliable perennial rivers which can provide an adequate water supply. The existing water supplies in the division are all self-help and are overutilized in support of domestic and livestock demands.



Prepared by DRSRS

Laikipia District Water Office, Nairobi, 1968.

The Laikipia Division occupies the zone with the most potential in the district but it does not have a reliable water supply. This is due to lack of reliable perennial rivers which can provide an adequate water supply. The existing water supplies in the Division are all small and are overvalued in support of domestic and livestock demands.

Lamuria Division has no reliable water facilities and relies much on the old water supplies inherited from the settlers, which have been rehabilitated to about 80%. The available surface water sources like Ngare-Ngiro River could be exploited for a reliable water supply to Lamuria Township. This could support industrial use.

## **Energy Supply**

Energy in its various forms including electricity, petroleum and wood is essential for the district's social and economic development.

**Electricity** The district is served by two main power distribution grids. These include Central Rift Grid serving the Nyahururu - Kinamba and Rumuruti - Maralal branches and The Mount Kenya Grid serving the eastern part of the district. In Laikipia District electricity is consumed by the commercial and household sectors and the few industries in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns. Within the urban areas, however, small scale industries (Jua Kali) consume a significant percentage of the overall electricity supply. Basically, industrial and commercial sectors consume 53% of the total electric power supplied in the district while urban households consume 35%. Agriculture consumes 10%, while rural households and transport consume 1%.

It is not easy to establish the amount of electricity supplied to the district since it comes from different control points. For instance, electricity supply to Nyahururu and Ngarua is from Nakuru while Nanyuki is served from the Mt. Kenya Grid. However, it is well established that there is enough electricity supply in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns for future industrial growth.

**Petroleum Fuel:** There are over 20 petroleum outlets in the district. Whereas there is high demand for petrol and diesel fuel for use in motor transport and farm machinery, the demand for paraffin fuel for cooking and lighting by the urban and rural households has been on the increase.

There has been a lot of in-migration thus inflating the demand for petroleum fuel and, more particularly, paraffin. The district would benefit from additional supply of petroleum fuels, to serve the growing population and expanding economic activities.

**Wood Fuel:** Almost three-quarters of all the energy consumed in the district is woodfuel, with the major sources being firewood, charcoal and to some extent fossil remains. While the overall population of Laikipia is increasing at an exponential rate, the increasing consumption of woodfuel is only linear. This is probably as a result of the fact that even the rural households are consuming other types of fuel, notably kerosene. The firewood consumption shows a declining trend owing to the reduced cover in the district.

**Other Sources of Energy:** These include bio-gas, solar and wind power. Bio-gas has a lot of potential in the district but it is not well developed. Solar energy is

becoming popular in the rural areas and it is mainly used in crop drying, water heating and lighting. Wind power is popular in pumping water from the boreholes. There are about ten wind-operated boreholes in the district

### **Educational Facilities**

Laikipia District has 224 primary schools, 27 secondary schools and 343 pre-primary schools. All these schools have been built on harambee basis apart from the old schools like Nanyuki High School which had been built earlier although still has some classrooms built on harambee basis. The district has no national schools.

The facilities are fully utilized except in Mukogodo Division and the bordering zones like Salama, Sipili, Ol Moran and parts of Daiga where the enrollment is usually low due to drought and nomadism. In some secondary schools such as Aiyam, Muruku, Kalalu and Muramati, the enrollment is low either because they are new or due to poor management in the past.

In most of the divisions, there are enough pre-primary and primary schools but the secondary schools are few. In Mukogodo Division, there is only one secondary school while in Ngarua Division, with over 50 primary schools, there are only 6 secondary schools.

The whole district lacks farmers training centres, family life training centre, teacher training colleges and even enough youth polytechnics. Table 1.23 shows the distribution of education facilities by type and division.



**Table 1.23****Distribution of Education Facilities and Enrolment by Division**

	Divisions						Total
	Central	Lamuria	Rumuruti	Ngarua	Mukogodo	Nyahururu	
<b>A: Pre-Primary</b>							
No. of Institutions	77	43	77	83	36	14	330
Enrolment:Boys	1,618	895	1,727	1874	540	559	7,213
Girls	1,641	752	1,577	1,722	396	541	6,629
Total	3,259	1,647	3,304	3,596	936	1,100	13,842
<b>B. Primary</b>							
No. of Institutions	46	35	54	60	14	15	224
Enrolment:Boys	7,745	5,233	8,503	10,291	1,240	3,747	36,759
Girls	7,598	5,167	8,137	10,029	690	3,671	35,292
Total	15,343	10,400	16,640	20,320	1,930	7,418	72,051
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:25	1:35	1:30	1:34	1:22	1:32	
<b>C. Secondary</b>							
No. of Institutions	7	2	7	6	1	4	27
Enrolment:Boys	521	218	661	575	105	532	2,612
Girls	970	192	561	1,227	61	825	3,836
Total	1,491	410	1,222	1,802	166	1,357	6,448
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:14	1:21	1:16	1:17	1:9	1:15	

**Source:** District Education Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

Primary school facilities are well utilized apart from those in Mukogodo Division where they are underutilized. The division has got very few girls going to school. Schools in Cental, Nyahururu and Rumuruti Divisions are overstaffed while those in Lamuria and Ngarua Divisions are understaffed. Schools in Mukogodo Division are adequately staffed. The drop-out rate is generally low at 10% although



Mukogodo has an exceptionally high rate of 30%. This is attributed to migratory lifestyle of the indigenous people coupled with cultural beliefs.

Rumuruti and Central Divisions have the largest number of secondary schools in the district while Mukogodo Division has the least as Table 1.23 indicates. The utilization rate and staffing are normal in all divisions. The drop-out rate among the students is 2% in all divisions.

**Adult Education:** Table 1.24 shows the adult education centres and enrolment by division.

**Table 1.24**

**Distribution of Adult Education Centres and, Enrolment**

Division	No. of Centres	Enrolment		Total	Teacher/Learner Ratio
		Men	Women		
Ngarua	36	75	151	226	1:70
Rumuruti	28	115	227	342	1:14
Lamuria	10	14	72	86	1:70
Central	23	70	175	245	1:10
Mukogodo	15	110	134	244	1:90
Nyahururu	10	29	78	107	1:35

**Source:** District Adult Education Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

The literacy rate in the district is about 60% in some elite areas but 35% for the pastoral areas. This means that a lot has to be done if this literacy rate is to be improved. As shown in Table 1.24, Rumuruti Division has the biggest number of adult learners followed by Central Division. Because of the high illiteracy rate in Mukogodo Division, efforts have been made to attract a larger number of adult learners. The table indicates that the division is among the top three divisions with high registration of adult learners.

**Youth Polytechnic:** Table 1.25 shows the number of Youth Polytechnics and their enrolment per division.

**Table 1.25**

**Distribution of Youth Polytechnics**

Division	No. of Institutions	Enrolment		Total	Teacher/Learner Ratio
		Men	Women		
Central	3	166	92	258	1:10
Mukogodo	1	12	7	19	1:5
Lamuria	3	78	47	125	1:14
Nyahururu	1	44	21	65	1:8
Rumuruti	1	13	7	20	1:3
Ngarua	1	75	0	75	1:19

**Source:** District Youth Training Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

The district has 10 Youth Polytechnics four of which are government sponsored, others are church sponsored and the rest are self-help. There is a total number of 562 students and 57 instructors. This means that on average, each instructor has ten students. Of late the enrollment of trainees has declined as compared to the previous years due to the Jua Kali sector which is also providing training to school leavers.

**Health Facilities**

Table 1.26 indicates that there were only two hospitals in the district from 1991 to 1995 but increased to three after the transfer of Nyahururu District Hospital to Laikipia District. There were four health centres and three nursing homes between 1991 and 1994. The health centres had increased to six by 1995. The district had 24 dispensaries between 1991 and 1993 and these had increased to 25 by 1995.

Source: Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 1998.

\* - Not known

Government sponsored health facilities in the district are one general hospital, the hospital and health centres. The dispensaries in the district are also one and are also one. However, in the remote and less populated areas like Mukogodo Division, most of these facilities are usually unutilized. The major reason is the

**Table 1.26**

**Trend in the Establishment of Health Facilities (1991-1995)**

Type of Facility	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Hospital	2	2	2	2	2
H/Center	4	4	4	6	6
Nursing Homes	3	3	3	3	3
Dispensaries	24	24	24	25	25

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 1996

Table 1.27 shows the number of health facilities in the district by division..

**Table 1.27**

**Distribution of Health Facilities by Division.**

Division	Gok Assisted			NGO/ Privately Assisted		
	Hospital	H/Center	Disp	Hospital/ N/Homes	H/Center	Disp
Central	1	-	4	3	-	4
Lamuria	-	-	3	-	-	-
Ngarua	-	4	3	-	-	1
Rumuruti	-	1	3	-	-	1
Nyahururu	1	*	*	*	*	*
Mukogodo	1	1	3	-	-	3

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 1996.

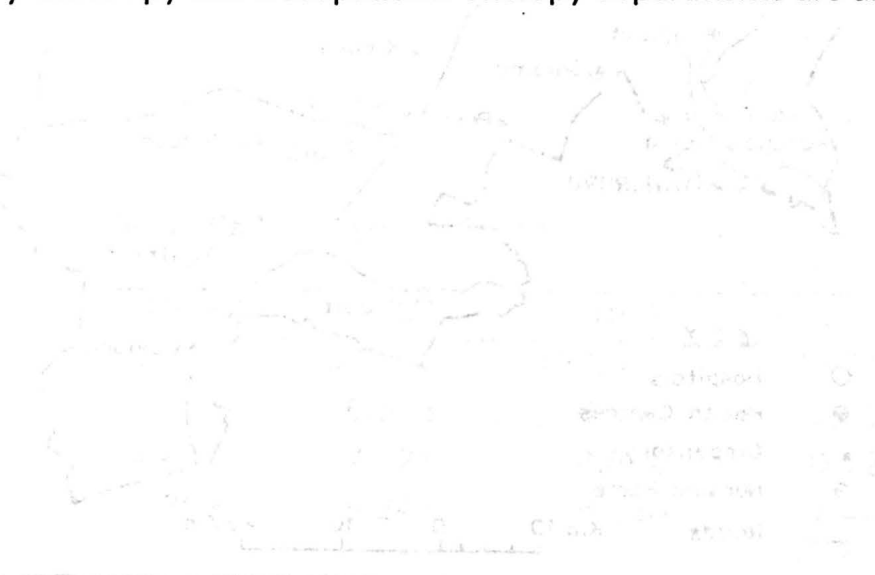
\* - Not Known

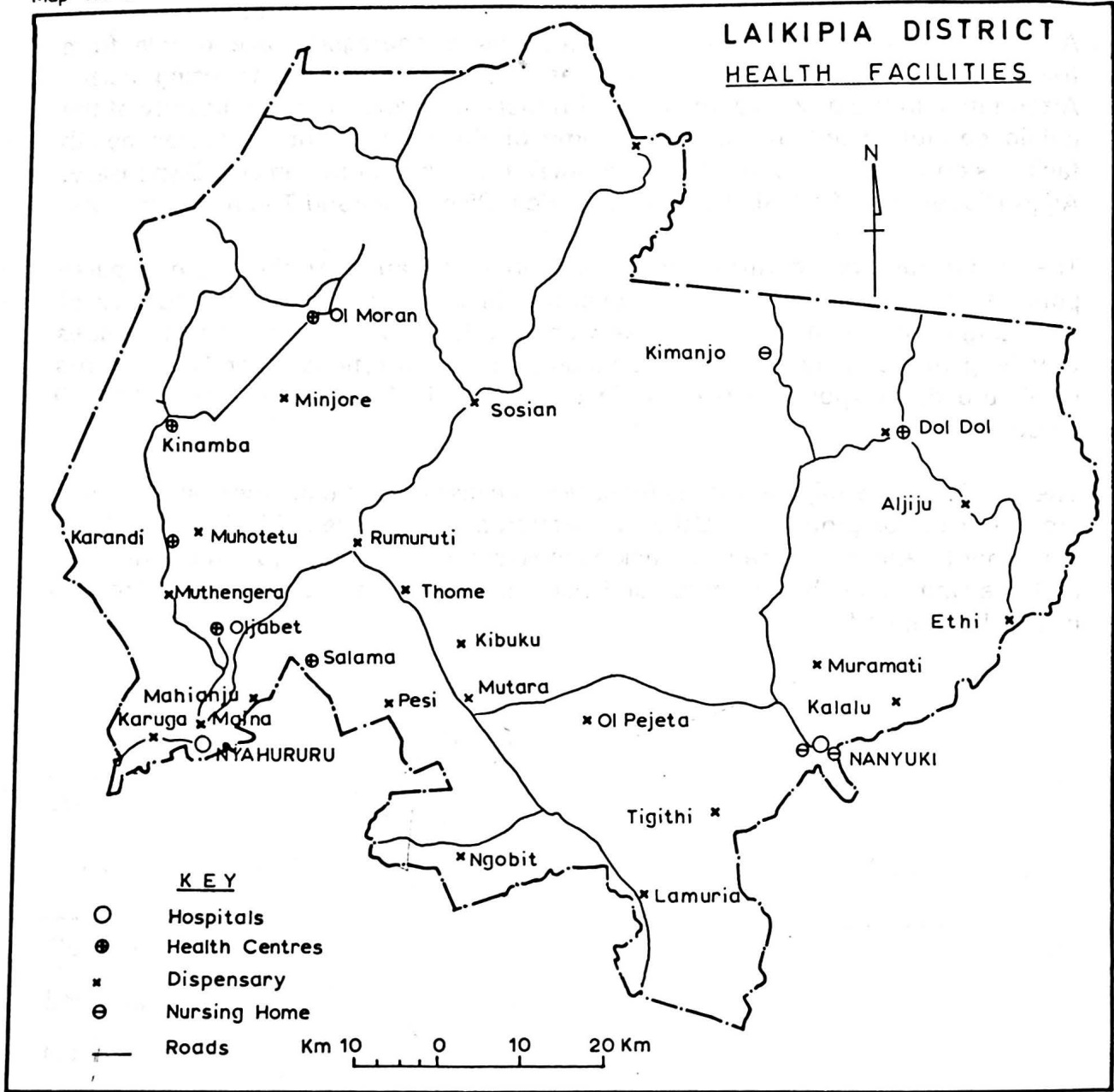
Government sponsored health facilities in the district are overutilized particularly the hospitals and health centres. The dispensaries in the highly populated areas are also overutilised. However, in the remote and less populated areas like Mukogodo Division, most of these facilities are usually underutilized. The major reason is the

distances to such centres considering the difficulties of transport in these places. Also, the introduction of user- charges has discouraged some people from frequently attending health facilities as they have resorted to using herbs. Attendance in the privately owned health facilities is low since the majority of the public cannot afford the charges. Some of the government sponsored health facilities considered underutilized are Dol Dol Health Centre, Kimanjo Dispensary, Arjijo Dispensary, Or-arabel Dispensary, Pesi Dispensary, and Thome Dispensary.

The major factors contributing to the underutilisation of these are sparse population, introduction of user charges, lack of awareness, a tendency of consulting herbalists and out-reach services conducted by NGO's - as this reduces travelling (transport) expenses. The paramedic/patient ratio is 1 per 100 patients while the doctor/population ratio in the district is 1 doctor for every 44,000 persons.

The provision of equipment is inadequate in the district; the equipment in operation are either old or grounded. Other departments like the Dental Unit do not have equipment, and computers are lacking in Health Information System Department and Eye Unit. The Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy departments are also not well equipped.





Prepared by D R S R S

## WELFARE INDICATORS

The welfare of the population is a good indicator of the levels of development of the area and the quality of life enjoyed by the people. Some of the welfare indicators discussed in this section are employment levels, income levels and distribution, infant mortality rates, disease incidence, nutrition and food availability.

### Employment Levels

Table 1.28 shows employment profile of the district. The table gives a total labour force of 137,211 in 1997 and is expected to increase to 172,348 by the year 2001.

The table also exhibits the distribution of the labour force that will be joining the agricultural and industrial sectors, small businesses, medium small farms, migrant/seasonal openings which normally takes place in Hotel Industry. This also includes small farms, pastoral and informal sector. It has been difficult to get a correct number of the people working under the civil service due to the current retrenchment exercise.

Table 1.28

#### District's Employment Profile

Year	1989	1997	1999	2001
Labour Force	99,715	137,211	157,325	172,348
Informal Sector	3,573	5,695	6,399	7,091
Small Business	4,494	7,721	8,840	10,121
Large Farms (Ranches)	4,389	6,241	6,820	7,443
Medium Small Farms	1,622	2,220	2,409	2,596
Migrant/ Seasonal	2,205	3,258	3,592	3,960
Pastoral	1,2197	18,383	29,384	22,602
Small Farms	3,3264	50,281	55,752	61,818
Public Sector	9,364	*	*	*

**Source:** District Employment Office, Nanyuki, 1996

\* - The figures cannot be projected because of the on-going retrenchment in the civil service and parastatals



Majority of the unemployed youth are unskilled though a reasonable number of them has attained secondary school level of education. However, among the nomadic communities, they are generally unskilled and many of them have little or no education.

Child labour is on the rise in Laikipia District. In the urban areas, it is most evident in the individual homes where children are employed as house girls working for long hours and paid low wages. Other areas where it is evident is in the pastoral areas. Young boys of school age are employed as herdsboys. Waste paper/scrap metal collection is also another area where street children are employed at very meagre wages. The Labour Department, in conjunction with the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (I.P.E.C), is researching on ways and means of containing and eventual elimination of child labour.

### Incomes

Incomes in the district comes from agriculture and livestock activities, wage employment formal and informal enterprises.

**Agricultural/Livestock Production:** Table 1.29 shows the estimated incomes which had accrued from livestock and agriculture from 1991 to 1995.

**Table 1.29**

**Estimated Value of Selected Agricultural and Livestock commodities Kshs.'000.**

Source of Income	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture Sector	278,535	377,399	523,209	749,789	629,428
Livestock Sector	29,146	414,529	653,676	703,505	503,505

**Source:** District Agriculture and Livestock Production Offices, Nanyuki, 1996 and Statistical Abstract, 1995

From the table, incomes from agricultural sector are from the sales of crops like maize, wheat, beans, potatoes and horticultural crops. Maize crop has been the leading income earner in this sector. Increase in agricultural inputs especially fertiliser has affected earnings in 1995 which was reduced to over Ksh. 629 Million



from over Ksh. 749 in 1994. The horticultural crops are also picking up and the trend shows that it will soon register as one of the major sources of income in this sector.

Livestock earnings have also been increasing as the table indicates. The earnings are from the sales of cattle, shoats, poultry and their respective products. Honey from beekeeping has also contributed greatly to the income generated from this sector.

**Wage Earnings:** Wage earnings have exhibited an increasing trend. There was a sharp increase in earnings from KSh.22.627 million in 1993 to KSh.35.730 million in 1994 which was as a result of general increase in wages in the whole country after the 1993 inflation.

**Informal Sector:** The development of informal sector has taken a new turn over the years and quite a big proportion of the population is engaged in this sector. However, little is known about income levels in this sector because data is not readily available.

Although the sector has drawn a lot of people from all walks of life, their income does not lend itself to scrutiny, since they are self-employed. The urban informal sector as opposed to rural informal sector is relatively more accessible and may be inspected at any time and the incomes ascertained. The type of informal activities carried out in the urban areas of the district include mechanics especially in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns, tailoring, carpentry, welding, second hand cloths businesses, wood carvings and others.

Those involved in mechanics earn, on average, kshs.15,000 per person monthly. Like in any other urban area in the country, carpentry has of late proved to be a lucrative undertaking. A Carpentry artisans in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns earn monthly incomes ranging from Ksh.10,000 to 15,000. Those trading on wood carvings, soapstones and other curios are mostly from outside the district. However, they earn about Ksh. 6,000 to 14,000 per month, depending on the season. Their sales are at the peak during tourism season.

Welders and tailors have also got their share in the 'Jua Kali'. These earn between Kshs.3,000 and 6,000 monthly. It is imperative to note that the figures are mere estimates as it is not easy to establish precisely the income levels for the sector.

### **Income Distribution.**

It is difficult to quantify the levels of income distribution in the district, but a comparative analysis of economic activities carried out in different parts of the district can give a rough picture of income distribution.

In this respect, Ngarua Division earns the highest income in the district since most of it is of high agricultural potential. The division is the leading producer of maize

and pulses in the district; it is also active in dairy farming; coffee is grown only in this division; and commercial forestry activities are also important in the division. It is only a small section of the division which is less productive and this includes areas of Sipili and Ol-Moran. Formal and informal business activities are also important in income generation in the division.

Nyahururu Division follows Ngarua Division in income levels in the district. Apart from business activities in Nyahururu Town, the division is active in maize and wheat production. Dairy farming is also an important economic activity. Commercial forestry activities are also undertaken.

Central Division ranks third and it is the most active division in horticultural production in the district. Mia-moja and Mukima Irrigation schemes have boosted this activity in the division. Horticultural crops from the division have of late found their way into foreign markets and the farmers' earnings from the resultant exports have steadily improved. There is also wheat grown in Kalalu and Mia-moja areas of the division. Dairy farming is also practised, though not significant compared to other activities. Formal activities in Nanyuki Town also generate a lot of income, with the tourism sector contributing significantly.

Rumuruti Division can be placed fourth and has wheat and maize grown in Marmanet. Dairy and beef cattle are also kept. The division is important for its high production of beef cattle in Mutara area.

Lamura Division, with relatively few economic activities, can be rated fifth in terms of income levels in the district. It has irrigation activities in Mutaro and Ngobit Irrigation Schemes. Wheat and maize are also grown in Wiyumiririe area.

Mukogodo Division is arid and semi arid and its economic activities are limited. The only significant economic activity is livestock keeping by pastoralists. Thus, the income levels in the division are generally low.

All in all, the income levels in the urban areas of the district are generally higher than in the rural areas. It is also evident that Nanyuki Town enjoys higher income levels than any other town in the district.

### **Infant Mortality Rates**

Table 1.30 shows the Infant Mortality Rates in Laikipia District. The IMR went up to 33 per 1000 live births in 1995 being the highest within the last five years but lower than the national average of 61 per 1000. This is clearly reflected in Table 1.30.

**Table 1.30****Infant Mortality Rates**

IMR	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Perinatal Mortality Rate	24	43	19	29	36
Neonatal Mortality Rate	8	8	5	12	13
Still Birth Rate	13	13	6	18	25

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 1996.

The causes of infant mortality in the district are mainly diseases such as broncho-pneumonia, neo-natal sepsis, immuno-suppression and malaria. Poverty also has a role to play since those who are poor are unable to provide the right diet and health care to their children. This may eventually result in death of the affected children. Illiteracy and ignorance among most parents in some parts of the district have also contributed towards this. Lack of immunization, particularly in the remote and nomadic areas, has also been another major cause of infant mortality.

**Disease Incidence**

The major diseases in the district comprise respiratory system difficulties, malaria, skin infections and diarrhoeal diseases and rheumatism. These contribute to 63.6% of the disease incidences in the district. Table 1.31 presents the trend of the major diseases and cases reported between 1991 to 1995.

**Table 1.31****Trend of The Major Diseases**

Disease	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Respiratory	87,655	82,661	83,990	68,819	59,022
Malaria	35,028	30,866	35,986	29,815	26,607
Skin Diseases	25,920	23,864	19,959	16,084	12,172
Diarrhoeal	10,200	13,313	9,035	8,050	6,102
Rheumatism	4,692	7,293	7,776	6,840	5,197

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 1996.

Respiratory diseases are the most common in the district and it is mainly caused by the cold weather, leading to respiratory tract infections. It is also contagious particularly during the dry seasons through dust. Immuno suppression has also been another cause of this disease. Hereditary cases do exist as well.

Malaria is generally caused by mosquitoes from the breeding ponds, stagnant water and uncleared bushes during the rainy seasons.

Skin diseases are caused by poor hygiene and eating habits. Cases of highly contagious skin diseases like chicken pox have also been a major contributing factor. Deficiency in some vitamins and poor sanitation have also led to skin diseases.

Diarrhoea is another disturbing disease in the district and it mainly results from poor hygiene and eating habits. Shortage of water is also a likely cause of the disease particularly among those living in the slum areas of the major towns of the district.

Rheumatism of the joints is another common disease in the district and is caused by bacterial infections.

### Nutrition

Table 1.32 shows the malnutrition cases reported in the district. Underweight has been the most serious phenomenon within the last five years.

**Tables 1.32**

#### Malnutrition Status.

Year	Underweight	Kwashiokor	Marasmus	Nutritional Aneamia
1990	217	36	39	0
1991	179	34	41	0
1992	272	48	79	12
1993	380	53	78	23
1994	770	99	146	15
1995	492	73	66	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2310</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>54</b>

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Nanyuki, 1996

Note: Vitamin A deficiency was reported only in Dol Dol area: 17 cases in 1992 and 2 cases in 1993 .

Malnutrition is usually caused by poverty where the parents cannot afford the right foods for good diet. Children often affected by diseases may suffer from malnutrition.

### Food Availability

The main food crops emphasised to ensure food availability are maize, beans and potatoes. Table 1.33 presents the food production, consumption and surplus/deficit in the divisions.

**Table 1.33**

#### Production and Consumption of Major Food Crops

Division	Maize Production/ Bags	Consu (Bags)	Surplus/ Deficit	Beans Production (Bags)	Consu (Bags)	Surplus/ Deficit	Irish Potatoes Production (Bags)	Consu. (Bags)	Surplus /Deficit
Ngarua/ Nyahururu	225000	120000	105000	32000	40000	-8000	50400	61539	-11139
Rumuruti	108000	135000	-27000	15960	45000	-29040	70400	69231	-1169
Central	59940	90000	-30000	8400	30000	21600	108000	46154	-61636
Lamuria	22590	75000	-52410	3360	25000	20000	54000	38462	-15538
Mukogodo	Nil	33000		Nil	11000		Nil	16923	
Total	416,430	453000	-36570	59720	151000	-91000	282800	232309	-50491

**Source:** District Agriculture office, Nanyuki, 1996.

Table 1.33 indicates that maize production is adequate only in Ng'arua Division since the division produced a surplus of 105,000 bags between 1991 and 1995. The rest of the divisions usually have maize deficits. Supply of beans is inadequate in all the divisions. It is only Irish potatoes that is produced in amounts which can meet the demand in three divisions, namely: Nyahururu/Rumuruti, Central and Lamuria. Mukogodo Division generally relies on livestock production. The people depend on livestock which they sell to buy food commodities from other divisions. Beans deficit within the district is usually met through buying from Meru District. The surplus potatoes is sold to traders for marketing to Nairobi and Nyeri.

### Social Dimensions of Development

The Social Dimensions of Development Programmes (SDD) was introduced to cushion the vulnerable members of the society who have been adversely affected by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPS). The SDD Programmes are aimed at ameliorating the adverse effects of SAPs on the poor. The government

attaches great importance to the SDD Programme and has decided to implement it through the institutional structures of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development (DFSRD). The implementation of SDD activities will be done through the government , NGO and Private Sector.

Vulnerable groups exist almost everywhere in the district. The majority of the people living in the slum areas of Likii, Kanyoni and Majengo of Nanyuki Municipality are basically poor and helpless. This also applies to those in Maina Village and Majengo in Nyahururu Municipality. In Mukogodo Location of Mukogodo Division, there are the aged who are almost abandoned in Doldol Town. Illiteracy is at its peak in Mukogodo Division while the incomes are low. There are also the landless poor in Daiga and Segera Locations of Central Division. In African Location of Rumuruti Division, there are a lot of people who lack most of the basic necessities. This also includes Kinamba Location of Ngarua Division where there are vulnerable groups living in abject poverty.

The groups affected generally include the youth, women groups, single parents, the aged and the disabled. There are also the orphaned and street children. These groups live under very poor socio-economic conditions where there are even young girls, particularly in Nanyuki Town, who usually flock the town for commercial sex. Some of them are engaged in this activity with the consent of their parents in order to supplement their meagre incomes.

These groups experience numerous problems which include extreme poverty where basic necessities are usually a nightmare. This is evident in all slum areas of Nanyuki and Nyahururu Townships. It is also inherent in African Location of Rumuruti Division. Majority of these groups are landless and those residing away from the town centres are usually squatters. Mukogodo Division is also seriously affected as there are virtually no crops grown. The community's livelihood is dependent on livestock which, on frequent occasions, are wiped out by droughts thus leaving them in utter starvation. Malnourishment among the children belonging to these groups is another issue of utmost concern. There are also the aged, particularly from the slum areas, who are not taken care of and usually found begging in Nanyuki Town.

Other problems to be addressed through the SDD programmes are those faced by children from single parents, orphaned or poor families who require sponsorship for education. Some women groups have viable small scale projects and require financial support in form of soft loan schemes. The SDD Programmes will implement projects and programmes designed to help these groups of people.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

Institutional support is vital for socio economic development especially in resource mobilisation for project and programme implementation. The institutional framework existing in Laikipia District are presented here. They include DDC and

its sub-committees, local and regional authorities, voluntary agencies banks and non-bank financial institutions, harambee and the cooperative movement.

### **District Development Committee (DDC) and its Sub-Committees**

The District Development Committee is charged with the responsibility of decision making concerning various issues affecting development in the district and monitoring of project and programme implementation. The committee has been meeting at least four times a year to assess the development needs of the district and to prioritize them. The DDC has ensured that physical plans for the urban and market centres are drawn with earmarked sites for location of industries in the future.

The DDC's grassroot committees include the Sub-Local Development Committees, Local Development Committees, Divisional Development Committees and the District Executive Committee.

The SLDCs, LDCs and DvDCCs meet at least 4 times per year and identify, select and prioritize projects. Project proposals are prioritized and screened at various levels. Except for the D.E.C where membership is restricted to civil servants and parastatals, other committees are attended by civil servants, councillors, chairman of the councils and the elected members of Parliament.

**District Planning Unit:** District Planning Unit in the district has been formed and the various designated officers have been posted. The D.P.U is charged with the responsibility of scrutinizing and appraising all project proposals forwarded from the sub-DDCs. This includes also vetting and recommendation of all development activities to be carried out by the NGOs in the district. All decisions made are further forwarded for considerations by the District Executive Committee (DEC) before they are forwarded to the DDC for approval.

**District Information and Documentation Centre (D.I.D.C):** The Laikipia DIDC is operational through funds provided by the Laikipia Rural Development Programme (ASAL). It also equipped the building with all the furniture and materials required such as books, shelves, magazines, reading chairs/tables librarian desk, librarian selection card desk, typewriter, computer and photocopier. The Laikipia Rural Development Programme also maintains the DIDC.

The DIDC is used both by the members of the public and students from nearby schools. It has become a joint venture between the DDC and the Kenya National Library Services, also helped to equip the D.I.D.C, providing more staff and currently it is operating as a public library.

**District Industrial Committee (DIC):** This committee is operational in the district and its main role is to advice the DDC on investment policy measures aimed at attracting and promoting industrial investment in the district.

**District Joint Loans Board:** Although this body has been operational in the district its role has been made impossible due to inadequate funds. Loan recovery has been poor, depriving it of funds for further lending.

**Land Control Board:** This board meets regularly to deliberate on issues pertaining to land allocation.

**Laikipia Rural Development Programme (LRDP):** The main aims of the ASAL Development Programme are:-

- To assist in the development of the district through an integrated rural development approach;
- To ensure that the target group is fully involved in the prioritization, planning and implementation of development interventions;
- To provide assistance on a multi-sectoral basis, while a balanced approach to the productive, services and social sectors should emanate;
- To ensure that projects are self-sustainable and do not require prolonged financial support;
- To sensitize all development actors to fully participate in the community development and to facilitate line-ministries and/or NGO's to provide the required technical assistance for the planning and implementation of projects by communities, groups or individuals;
- To remain a facilitating and monitoring agency which will also apply itself to strengthening the planning process and capacity at all levels within the district;
- To contribute to the improvement of a relevant database for development activities;
- To provide limited financial support within its mandate to development agencies where serious bottlenecks occur;
- To provide limited financial support within its mandate to development agencies where serious bottlenecks occur;

The ASAL Development Programme has its financial limits and intends to assist in the establishment of a comprehensive strategy for the development of Laikipia District together with all parties concerned. This strategy is not only for the programme, but the ultimate aim is to have it unanimously adopted by all those who play a role in development within the district.

**District Tender Board:** This is a statutory committee that discusses and awards tenders and contracts in the district. All purchases and contracts are awarded by



the D.T.B, including review of contract terms and price increases of various commodities. The board has been meeting at least once a month.

### Local Authorities

There are three authorities in the district. These are the Laikipia County Council, Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipal Councils. The Laikipia County Council has undertaken various development projects which include rural access roads, water supply and stone crushing. It has also other projects awaiting implementation during the plan period. Some of these are water supply, rental houses and offices, electricity supply, road network and sewerage.

The Nanyuki Municipal Council is much involved in rehabilitation of street children. It runs the Laikipia Rehabilitation Centre which provides shelter, sponsors the children for education and even attaches the older children in the Jua-Kali Industry.

Nyahururu Municipal Council was initially in Laikipia District politically but administratively in Nyandarua District. Laikipia District, therefore, had very little to do with it. It was only recently that it was completely annexed to Laikipia. The Council, thus, has undertaken various development activities geared towards improvement of the established wards. High on the agenda are road network, provision of housing, upgrading of bus and matatu parks, increasing market facilities and street lighting within the residential estates, expansion of sewerage system and provision of clean domestic water.

### Voluntary Agencies

There are a few voluntary agencies in Laikipia District. These include:-

**Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK):** This has development activities in Ngarua and Mkogodo Divisions. Their activities basically entail health sponsorship and famine relief.

**Catholic Church:** This operates in Ngarua Division where it is supporting the youth and disabled in various projects. One of the areas the church has given big support is in the promotion of youth polytechnics. The organization is known to build, operate and own facilities for better maintenance.

**Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme (K-Rep):** It operates only in Nyahururu and Nanyuki Towns and has been instrumental in giving loans to the potential local investors.

**Pride Kenya:** It operates only in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns. It also provides loans to the potential local investors.

**World Vision:** This has activities in Sosian Location of Rumuruti Division and Kimanjo and Dol Dol Locations of Mukogodo Division. Their activities entail health sponsorship (nutrition), sponsorship of poor children in education and promotion of women in small scale businesses. This programme builds, operates and transfers the facilities to the local community for maintenance.

**S.A.L.T-L.I.C.K:** The organisation operates in Kimanjo Location of Mukogodo Division. Their activities concern improvement of livestock.

**Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (MYWK):** It operates district-wide starting from the grassroots to the district level. It promotes various projects related to women.

### **Harambee Movement**

Harambee movement is an important source of development funds in this district. It cuts across all the sections of the community and provides funds through self help activities for irrigation, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops and women groups. However, of late most harambees have been geared towards promotion of education in the learning institutions.

Table 1.34 presents a range of harambee fund drives conducted between 1991 and 1995. These harambees were conducted for various purposes, among them being promotion of women activities, schools, construction of public utilities and education sponsorship.

**Table 1.34**

### **Harambee Fund Raisings Trend (1991-95)**

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
No. of Harambees	19	10	13	12	48
Amount Collected (Kshs. M)	4.5	5	14	13	50

**Source:** District Social Development Office, Nanyuki, 1996

### **Regional Authorities and Major Parastatals**

There is one regional authority and several parastatals operating in Likipia District.

**Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority:** This is the only regional authority operating in the district. It is a multi-purpose development authority covering several districts including Laikipia with the following functions:-

- To plan for the development of the area and initiate project activities identified for such planning through the Government Machinery;
- To write development plan for the area;
- To initiate research studies, and carry out surveys of the area as may be considered necessary by the Government or the Authority and to assess alternative demands within the area on the natural resources and to initiate, operate or implement such projects as may be necessary to exploit those natural resources. These include agriculture (both irrigated and rainfed), forestry, wildlife and tourism industries, electric power generation, mining and fishing;
- To co-ordinate the various studies of schemes within the area such that human, water, animal, land and other resources are utilized to the best advantage and to the design and execution of planned projects with the area.
- To effect a programme of both monitoring and evaluating the performance of projects within the area so as to improve such performance and establish responsibility thereof and to improve future planning.
- To co-ordinate the present extraction and use of natural resources, especially water, within the area and set up an effective monitoring system.
- To cause and effect the construction of any works deemed necessary for the protection and utilization of the water and soils of the area.
- To ensure that land owners in the area undertake all the necessary measures specified by the Authority to protect the water and soils of the area.
- Identify and collect all such data related to the use of the water and other resources and also economic and related activities within the areas as may be necessary for the efficient forward planning of the area.
- To maintain a liaison between the Government, the private sector and other interested agencies in the matter of the development of the area with a view to limiting the duplication of effort and to ensure the best use of the available technical resources.
- To examine the hydrological and ecological effects of the development programmes and evaluate how they affect the economic activities of the persons dependent on the environment.

To consider all aspects of the development of the area and its effects on the rivers' inflow and outflow.

**Kenya Railway Corporation:** The Corporation provides rail services for transportation of agricultural products, inputs and other materials in and out of the district. These include livestock, petroleum products, fertilizers, wheat, sugar and maize. It also provides employment opportunities locally. Currently, the Kenya Railways Corporation does not provide passenger train services to Nanyuki. This may be due to the cut throat competition from road transport vehicles.

**Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation:** Provides postage, parcel, telephone and telegram services to the local people and connects them to the rest of the country and the world. STD facilities are in Nanyuki and Nyahururu only. There are 4 main post offices and 5 sub-postal offices in the district.

**Kenya Power and Lighting Co.:** This is an important parastatal which provides power for both lighting and industrial use, both in the industrial sector and for the farming communities. Power supply is found in the main centres of Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Kinamba and Rumuruti.

#### **Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions**

There are four major commercial banks in the district, viz: Barclays Bank Of Kenya and Kenya Commercial Bank operating both in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns while Standard and Co-operative Banks are in Nanyuki and Nyahururu respectively. They all give credit to their customers. These are mainly farming and business loans which must be secured by collateral. There are no non-bank financial institutions in the district.

#### **Co-operative Movement**

The Co-operative Movement has played and continues to play a very important role in the development of the district. The type of societies, membership and turnover of the existing cooperatives in the district is given in Table 1.35

**Dairy Societies:** There are seven (7) active dairy cooperatives and ten (10) dormant ones. These cooperatives have continued to help small scale farmers deliver their milk to KCC. It is envisaged that during the plan period the other dormant societies will be revived in order to serve members better and economically. During the year 1995, members delivered 2,276,149 Kgs of milk worth Kshs 32,076,261.

**Coffee Societies:** The two coffee societies continue to deliver mbuni coffee to KPCU, since the total acreage under coffee cannot sustain a fulltime coffee factory. In 1995 6,693kgs of coffee worth Ksh.2,713,509 was delivered to KPCU.

**Pyrethrum Societies:** Four cooperative societies continued to market pyrethrum to Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. A total of 26,266 Kgs of pyrethrum worth Kshs. 1,279,396 was delivered to the Board during the year 1995.

**Farm Purchase Societies:** Six out of the ten registered cooperative societies have successfully settled their members. During the plan period these members will be encouraged to venture into other income generating activities.

**Table 1.35** - Membership, Share Capital and Turnover

**Membership, Share Capital and Turnover**

Type of Society	No.	Area Located	M/Ship	S/Capital	Turnover
Cereals	3	Ngarua	-	2648767	1279395
Pyrethrum	4	Rumuruti	1190	6752128	32076261
Dairy	17	Rumuruti Ngarua Lamuria Central	5860	365619	2713509
Coffee	2	Ngarua Rumuruti	417	53370337	-
Farm Purchase	10	Rumuruti Central Ngarua	17597	31796	-
Housing	3	Central Ngarua	1498	98776964	7891773
Sacco Societies	23	Central Rumuruti Ngarua	4971	31600	103175
Mics. Sand	1	Mukogodo	127	-	-
Honey Keeping	1	Lamuria	-	-	-
Jua Kali	1	Central	-	-	-
Others	9	All Divisions	-	161975211	1404414
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,816</b>		

**Source:** District Co-operative Office, Nanyuki, 1996

**Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs):** Out of 23 SACCO societies, 17 are active and have continued to give members ample opportunity to save and get credit. During the year 1995, Kshs 98,776,964 was saved by members and loans were granted to the tune of Kshs. 88,059,780. These loans were utilized by members to venture into other sectors of development. Members will be encouraged to borrow loans to invest in small scale industries.

**Informal Sector Cooperatives:** There are four societies in this sector Viz;

Laikipia Jua Kali Co-operative - this is found in Nanyuki Municipality

Loata Sand Dealers - This is in Mukogodo Division

Equator Woodcarvers Cooperative situated at the Equator

Mt. Kenya distributor cooperative situated within Nanyuki Municipality

All the above societies were registered with the objective of dealing with small scale enterprises. During the plan period societies will be revitalised so as to perform the original objectives.

Cooperative Name	Registration No.	Division	Number of Societies	Total
Laikipia Jua Kali Co-operative	112	Laikipia	1	
Loata Sand Dealers	1887	Mukogodo	1	
Equator Woodcarvers Cooperative	1400	Equator	1	
Mt. Kenya distributor cooperative	1877	Nanyuki	1	
			4	
				74
<b>Total</b>				<b>74</b>

## CHAPTER TWO

### CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter constraints that hinder industrial development in the district are identified and strategies to counter each of these constraints laid. There are several constraints, including under-development of human resources, infrastructural inadequacy, poorly developed local raw materials as well as poor marketing system, among others. The government will play the role of creating the enabling environment particularly by assisting to effect the strategies laid down by the various departments.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The major constraints to development in the district have been identified as under-development of human resources, inaccessibility to credit, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, poor marketing systems and uneconomical land use practices.

### Underdeveloped Human Resources

The district has human resource potential although much of it is undeveloped and as such unexploited. The district relies on other districts for skilled labour.

The development of human resources requires good educational and training facilities. While the district has a fair number of educational facilities, training colleges are not available. Apart from the few low level Youth Polytechnics, the district lacks middle level colleges. These polytechnics only offer vocational training and 'Jua Kali' skiles. Thus the highest level of training in the district is that of artisans produced from these polytechnics. As a result, there are only a few people with middle level and managerial skills. Majority of the people with these skills are from other districts.

In addition the high illiteracy level especially among the pastoral communities makes it difficult to train labour even for low level skills. There are also socio-cultural inhibitions to active participation in modern economic activities for the overall development of the district.

The health status in the district is also another constraint. The few static health facilities are unevenly distributed. These facilities, are in addition, neither well staffed, adequately equipped nor supplied with drugs and other consumables. As a result the quality of health services for the general population and, more precisely, the potential labour force is insufficient. The effectiveness of campaigns to disseminate community awareness on existing health problems such as HIV/Aids have been curtailed by shortage of funds. Such health problems reduce the productivity of the labour force required for industrial undertakings.



## Inaccessibility to Credit

For those willing to invest in manufacturing and service industries, one constraint which makes it difficult is the fact that these enterprises require relatively high capital outlay compared to normal trading activities. As such, most entrepreneurs are constrained by lack of capital.

The commercial banks available in the district (Standard, Barclays, Kenya Commercial) cannot advance adequate credit to most of the potential investors who cannot satisfy the conditions laid by the banks. They lack acceptable securities like title deeds and other collateral required by the commercial banks.

The major players in small and medium industrial financing in Kenya such as I.C.D.C, K.I.E and SEFCO, are not located in the district. However, I.C.D.C and K.I.E have regional offices in Nyeri and Laikipia District falls under their area of operation. However, many people in the district are unaware of the existence of these institutions which means that they do not benefit from them.

Other financial institutions which provide credit operate on zonal basis and are located principally in Nanyuki Town where their operations have just started. These institutions include PRIDE(K), Small Holder Irrigation Schemes Development Organization(SISDO)and K-Rep. The majority of the people are not aware of the existence of these institutions in the district. Those who may be aware have not even grasped their mode of operation.

Therefore, with this nature of rigidity in accessing credit, it is difficult to realise rapid establishment fo small scale industries.

## Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

In Laikipia District, industrial development has been held back by inadequate infrastructural facilities. The most important infrastructural facilities are for industrialization which are not adequately provided include telecommunications, water and energy among others.

**Road Network:** Very few roads in the district are all-weather standard. They include the major highway running from Nairobi through Nanyuki and northwards to Isiolo, the highway from Nyahururu to Kinamba (Nga'rua) and the other one from Nyahururu to Rumuruti and Maralal in Samburu District.

The majority of the earth and murram roads are in poor state and are thus a hindrance to easy accessibility to the places they are serving. These roads include the C76 (Nanyuki to Gwa Kunga - B35 junctions). This road joins Central Division with Rumuruti Division. Poor condition of this road hinders easy transportation of agricultural produce from Rumuruti. There are also horticultural products grown by irrigation in Mutara area of Rumuruti Division which are not easily transported to

the markets. Ranching in Rumuruti is an other economic activity whose steady progress has been slackened by the condition of this road.

Another road in a bad state is the one branching from D448 at Naro-moru joining B5 road at Mweiga. The road is almost impassable particularly during rainy seasons. It is the shorter route joining Nanyuki Town (Central Division) with Nyahururu Town (Nyahururu Division) and it is mainly preferred by business people operating between the two towns. This road serves many ranches and it is used to transport many animals to the market.

The road branching from D372 Road at Kinamba to Sipili in Ngarua Division requires upgrading. The area has high potential for agricultural production but transportation is hindered by the bad state of the road. Movement of people to the H/Centre in Kinamba is also difficult.

There is no direct road connecting Rumuruti and Salama Towns. The shortest existing route between these two towns is through Nyahururu which is a problem for transportation of people and agricultural products from this rich wheat, maize and horticultural crops growing zone. The opening of a new road between Rumuruti and Salama (Rumuruti - Salama Road) will shorten the distance between these two towns.

The Rural Access Road Programme, though in existnce, is not very active due to scarcity of funds.

Important infrastructural facilities such as Jua Kali sheds and K.I.E industrial development centres to promote cottage industries do not exist in the district.

**Telephone and Postal Facilities:** Apart from Nanyuki and Nyahururu which have STD facilities, all the other divisional headquarters are served with manual telephone exchanges. In addition, some divisional headquarters do not have post offices.

**Water Facilities:** Water scarcity is prevalent in the district since the district is located in the arid and semi-arid zone. All the streams in the district which originate from Mt. Kenya or the Aberdare Mountains dry up down-stream during the dry season.

Water facilities in the urban centres where industries are anticipated to mushroom are overutilized. For example, the existing water facilities in Nanyuki, Nyahururu and Rumuruti Towns are overutilized and cannot support new industries in the future.

The ground water is the most readily available in most parts of the district but it has high development, operation and maintenance costs. This is especially the case in Nanyuki Municipality. Nyahururu and Rumuruti Divisions have plenty of surface water

There are some urban centres which are located in the most productive areas of the district but are not served with electricity. Absence of electricity in these places has discouraged any possibility of starting factories to process the agricultural products at the primary level, including other economic activities in the 'Jua kali' sector. Health centres and schools in these areas also do not have electricity, particularly in secondary schools where it could be of great use in teaching technical subjects. The towns which would have reasonable strides in growth if they had electricity are Muhotetu and Sipili in Ngarua Division; Mutara and Umande in Rumuruti and Central Divisions respectively.

Livestock production is also an important economic activity in the district and the potential exists for the setting up of slaughter houses and tanneries. These would thus be established successfully in DoIDol and Lamuria if electricity was available.

Use of solar energy is limited as very few people cannot afford it due to the high costs of installation. Use of wood fuel which is the most common source of energy in the district is causing serious consequences on the fragile environment.

#### **Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization**

Although the district is endowed with a variety of raw materials, very little has been exploited to establish industries in the district.

The most common natural raw materials in the district which can be exploited for industrialization include sand and building stones. Various parts of the district have very high potential of such materials. Sand harvesting is carried out in Mukogodo Division while quarrying activities are in Central Division.

Being a livestock zone, the district has the potential to produce adequate quantities of livestock and livestock products to support industries. However, this is not the case because livestock is sold on individual basis and ends up being slaughtered outside the district. Also the hides and skins of animals slaughtered within the district, particularly the villages of pastoralist communities, are of poor quality due to poor preservation and are either rejected by the buyers or sold at very low prices.

The forests in the district are gazetted and mainly occupy the western part of the district. The excision and allocation of the forest areas to the public are reducing the amount of forest available for use as raw materials in the timber processing industries. Also the inefficient conversion of the roundwood into sawn timber which renders most of the timber into waste has affected the amount of timber supplied as raw materials. Illegal and indiscriminate felling of trees in various parts of the district has also affected the supply of quality wood for industries.

Although the district has high potential for agro-based industries, considering that maize, wheat and horticultural crops are grown, no industries have been established so far because the current production cannot sustain them.

Horticultural production which has been increasing in the recent years is faced with the problem of inadequate water for irrigation. Farmers in Lamuria and Rumanini Divisions are currently relying on water abstraction from the rivers when the water supply subsides. The farmers have also not yet adopted the use of high quality seeds that would boost production. If the production of these crops was increased, milling, dehydrating and canning industries would be established in the district.

### **Poor Marketing Systems**

Poor marketing in the district mainly results from lack of marketing skills. There is insufficient market information in the district which results in poor marketing channels. This discourages high productions as agricultural products require ready market. With this trend, the supply of raw materials to agro-based industries cannot be sustained as farmers keep on getting low returns.

Another problem associated with the marketing of cereals and milk to the conventional buyers; the NCPD and KCC is the delay of payments to the farmers. This has seriously affected the morale of farmers in Ngarua, Rumuruti, Marmanet and Igwamiti in Nyahururu Division. The delay puts the farmers in a difficult position because they are rendered unable to produce optimally in their farms. This trend has forced them to resort to middlemen who buy farm produce at very low prices.

### **Uneconomical Land Use Practices**

The largest part of the district was initially occupied by large scale ranching schemes and wildlife. The owners of these ranches have been sub-dividing and selling them out to individuals, particularly migrants from other districts. The practice has reduced the once huge tracts of land units to small uneconomical farming units. This has drastically lowered the productivity of the land. For instance, production of beef cattle has drastically reduced as small land units cannot support the beef cattle rearing. This practice has reduced the possibility of establishing meat canning industries in the district.

Noteworthy is the degeneration caused to marginal lands where unceasing human encroachment has reduced them to minute uneconomical units where the wildlife cannot survive for long. This of course deters the growth of the tourism industry in the district besides the impoverishment of the bio-diversity.

### **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Having identified the major constraints to development, this section presents the development strategies to be pursued for industrial and general development. The strategies focus on the identified constraints. Therefore, they will involve the

development of human resources, infrasture and local raw materials. In addition, inaccessibility to credit poor land use practices and marketing will be addressed.

### **Development of Human Resources**

It is hoped that during the 1997 - 2001 plan period, appropriate skills will be provided across the related sectors. These skills will be in line with the rapid industrialization for sustainable development. In this case the district will be able to lower the rate of imported skilled labour from outside.

The already existing facilities such as youth polytechnics, and vocational training centers will be improved to suit the requirements of industrialization. Establishment of technical collegés will also be encouraged for the school leavers who would wish to join them to attain technical skills.

Formal education will be enhanced especially at the primary and secondary levels through establishment of additional schools as a strategy of reducing the illiteracy levels. Provision of equipment and adequate staff will be enhanced to promote the quanlity of education.

In order to improve the quality of health care of the labour force, improvement on equipment, staffing and expansion of health facilities will be undertaken. The introduction of Facility Improvement Fund (FIF), from the cost sharing policy will help to boost the fund. To maximise FIF revenue collection, amenity wards will be established.

Furthermore, measures to strengthen Primary Health Care Programme, with special attention to health education in various aspects such as awareness on HIV/Aids will be emphasized for the development of healthy human resources in the district.

### **Improvement of Accessibility to Credit.**

The existing financial facilities such as the commercial banks, are expected to increase their credit to local investors. They will also provide information on their existence and modes of operation. They will also be encouraged to start mobile services to the areas without banks in order to publicize their services so that the potential borrowers can benefit from them.

The financial institutions serving the district from Nyeri Town like I.C.D.C and K.I.E will be advised to open branches in Laikipia (Nanyuki Town). In this way, they will be more accessible to the local community who will be sensitized mainly on the need to seek credit at relatively softer terms. The community will be educated on the type of collateral they can use to have access to credit.

Other credit institutions that specialise on small scale activities and self-help groups will be encouraged to set up operations in the district during the Plan Period.

## Improvement of the Infrastructural Facilities

**Road Network:** There will be general improvement of the road network in the district so that products can easily reach the markets. This will be through rehabilitation, spot patching, grading, murraming as well as improving the drainage. Efforts will also be made to open up new roads where necessary.

The priority will be given to the most affected areas which include the western part of the district which is mainly agricultural oriented that is Ngarua Division and Southern part of Rumuruti. The Central Division which includes Nanyuki Municipality also has some rich agricultural areas such as Daiga Location where road improvement requires urgent attention. Rural access roads will be improved for accessibility to the markets for the farm produce. The DDC, through the ASAL Programme, is encouraging private investors and the local people to actively participate in the improvement of the road network in the district.

The use of simple modes of transport such as donkeys, handcarts and bicycles will be encouraged during the plan period.

In order to cater for the main livestock producing region, especially the northern part of the district, efforts will be made to improve the main Nanyuki - Dol Dol Road and the Rumuruti - Suguta Road which leads to Maralal.

**Water Facilities:** To minimize the existing water problems for future industrial growth, effective management of the already existing water facilities will be intensified while, at the same time additional water facilities will be developed, with emphasis on the most cost-effective technologies.

Small community based water projects will be given higher priority to meet the domestic needs of the community. Large-scale farming will also be encouraged by providing impounding reservoirs such as dams along river courses, earth dams, sub-surface dams and drilling of boreholes where groundwater potential will be found to be high enough to warrant such exploitation.

Rain water harvesting both from buildings and rocks will also be considered and exploitation of this water source will be expected to meet domestic and livestock requirements. Shallow wells will be developed along dry river beds to provide water for livestock and the people.

An attempt will be made to rehabilitate all existing water facilities which include boreholes, earth dams, rock catchments, sub-surface dams and piped systems for increased water supply in the district.

Water usage in the existing irrigation schemes will be assessed with a view to developing the most efficient method of irrigation and management of the schemes. Efficient control and measuring devices and storage facilities will be established to

ensure that irrigation water is not wasted. This will ensure sustainability of the schemes.

**Telephone and Postal Facilities:** The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation will be expected to extend the STD services to the urban centres which are growing fast. These include Lamuria, Nga'rua and Dol Dol. Market centres with basic postal services like Sipili, Muhotetu and Matanya will require telephone services. The KP&T has proposed to open a sub-post office at Matanya in Lamuria Division during the plan period. Improved telecommunication services will enhance communication within and with other districts and therefore increase trade and other services.

**Energy Supply:** To alleviate the energy supply shortage in the district efforts will be made to supply power at least to major town centers such as Wiyumiririe, Dol Dol, Lamuria, Salama, Mutara and any other upcoming trading center. It is hoped that the Rural Electrification Programme will be implemented in the district during the plan period. The local community will also be encouraged to pool resources in order to benefit from the programme.

In areas where wood fuel is the major source of energy, the community will be sensitized on the dangers of environmental degradation and efforts will be made in exposing them to alternative sources of energy like bio-gas as well as charcoal-conserving modern 'jikos'. Agro-forestry will be encouraged in order to provide on-farm fuel supplements.

Other sources of energy like wind power will be exploited for use in borehole water pumps for domestic and irrigation purposes.

#### **Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use.**

There will be need to explore all the available raw materials and how to develop them for industrialization. An attempt will be made to make use of the already available sand and stones for building and construction for the improvement of the community's standards of living.

In order to promote establishment of tanneries and leather industries in the district, the community will be trained on proper handling of hides and skins in order to improve the quality. The communities will be helped to build bandas for improved curing and drying to ensure that raw materials for rural tanneries are of high standard.

Measures will be instituted to protect and exploit the existing forest resources without causing destruction. Excision of forest areas will also be discouraged for environmental protection and sustained timber production. To address the problem of the fast rate at which the area under forest is disappearing, the timber industry will be encouraged to look for alternating substitutes for wood as raw material. Farmers will also be encouraged to plant trees in their localities in order to be self-

sufficient in all their timber and tree products needs. Saw millers will be required to install modern equipment thereby improving the currently poor and wasteful conversion of roundwood into sawn timber. This will be a requirement for those saw millers assured of sustained supply of raw materials. Reafforestation programmes will be encouraged and intensified to sustain the industry.

For supply of good quality seeds to the farmers, the National Seed Quality Research Centre will ensure that all seeds that are passed by the seed companies for farmers' use are recommended and of high yield varieties. They will also inspect the crops meant for seed production in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture officials to ensure that good quality seeds are provided.

With well planned abstraction of irrigation water from rivers and harvesting of run-off, it will be possible to get enough water to irrigate probably as much as twice the area currently under irrigation. This will call for intensive sensitisation of farmers on the best on-farm water utilisation techniques and reduction of water conveyance losses. It will also be necessary for farmers to construct water storage tanks for use during the dry seasons to supplement rain water. Permanent abstractions will be necessary to avoid excess harnessing of water from the rivers during the dry spells. This will reduce water conflicts and ensure that more area is put under irrigation to produce enough crops for agro-based industries.

### **Improvement of Marketing Systems**

Information on the availability of markets within and outside the district will be provided to farmers and livestock keepers. With the high livestock population, there will be need to further explore new market areas for livestock products. Sensitization of the community on marketing skills will be a priority through training workshops. The community will be encouraged to establish marketing co-operative societies in order to access markets and increase their bargaining power.

The construction of rural tanneries, one in every division, will markedly arrest the marketing problem of hides and skins thus fostering the campaign for industrial growth. To ensure that the problem of marketing of milk is reduced, the DDC will encourage private investors to establish a major milk processing plant.

### **Improvement of Land Use Development and Protection**

The owners of the big ranches in the district will be discouraged from any further sub-division of the land with a view to maintaining the ranches for high quality beef production. This will be achieved through a series of workshops/seminars where such land owners will be participants and the economic importance of farming on large tracts of land especially in the marginal areas will be emphasized.

This campaign will also endeavour to discourage any further human encroachment into the marginal lands meant for the wildlife. Concerned communities will be



encouraged to carry out other environmentally friendly activities other than crop and cattle ranching. This will foster the growth of the tourism-pegged economic activities in the district.

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC**  
**PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

# LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry in the water sector are: the improvement of people's health standards and increase in their productivity; increased agricultural, livestock and industrial production and opening up of ASAL areas to development.

To achieve these objectives the Ministry will assist in the:-

- Development and distribution of water to all rural and urban areas of the country for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial usage
- Planning, utilization and conservation of water resources .
- Monitoring against the dangers of pollution of the water resources.
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

## Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period, the department managed to implement a number of projects to completion while others are still on-going. The completed ones are presented in Table 3.1

**Table 3.1**

**Project Initiated in 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Division/Location</b>	<b>Technology</b>	<b>Utilization</b>
Tiemamult Rock Catchment		Rock Harvesting	Domestic/Livestock
Kimango Rock Catchment		Rock Harvesting	Domestic/Livestock
Tiemamult Earth Dam		Impounding	Domestic
Doldol Earth Dam		Impounding	Livestock/Domestic/Livestock
Oldupai Pan		Impounding	Domestic/Livestock
Upper Sepeyo		Impounding	Domestic/Livestock
Ilpolei Borehole		Pumping	Institutional
Lukesero Well		Pumping	Domestic/Livestock
Lorangai Spring		Gravity	Domestic/Livestock
Murupuse Borehole		Pumping	Domestic/Livestock
Lariakorok Borehole		Pumping	Domestic/Livestock
Sirma Women Group		Pumping	Domestic/Livestock
Kurikuri Borehole		Pumping	Institutional
Nganoini Pan		Impounding	Domestic
Sosian		Pumping	Domestic/Livestock
Lariak/Karaba		Gravity	Domestic/Livestock
Nanyuki Prison		Gravity	Irrigation
Koiija Earth Dam		Impounding	Domestic/Livestock
Ngabolo Earth Dam		Impounding	Domestic/Livestock
Olsupukia Dam		Impounding	Domestic/Livestock

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To improve quantity and quality water in the most economical method in order to encourage domestic and industrial growth.

**Targets:** Complete 4 of the on-going projects by giving technical and financial support in liaison with donors and community per annum.

Rehabilitate 3 boreholes per division per annum during the plan period.

Construct 5 dam/gravity/rock catchment projects per division per annum during the plan period.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Dams Construction District-wide	Construction and rehabilitation of Earth Dams and pans in the district. So far, four dams have been completed. These are, Oldupai, Nganoine, Lower Sepeiyo and Doldon Dams.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL
2.	Livestock Development Programme. District-wide	Provision of water retaining structures, cattle troughs, communal water points, rock catchments and sub-surface dam.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL
3.	Rehabilitation of Water Supplies Programme. District-wide	Sinking new and rehabilitating existing boreholes and equipping them. Kimanjo, Murupusi, Karikuri, Ilpolei, Boreholes are some examples of these.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL
4.	Wiyumiririe Water Project District-wide	Construction of distribution pipeline system and provision of 2 100m <sup>3</sup> masonry tanks.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL/Self-help
5.	Nyahururu Settlement Scheme Water Project Nyahururu Division	Laying of distribution lines, installation of a booster pump and completing the storage tanks.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL/Self-help

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 6. | Nyakumu Water Project<br>Central Division/ Location                       | Construction of pump house, installation of the pumpset, laying of the rising mains, provision of storage tanks and laying the distribution lines. |
|    |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL/Self-help   |
| 7. | Rwathia Water Project<br>(Nyahururu Division/<br>Mutitu Location          | Installation of pump sets, completion of the tank and laying of the distribution lines.  |
|    |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL   |
| 8. | Lariaka/Karaba Water<br>Project<br>Ng'arua Division/<br>Muhotetu Location | Laying of distribution lines   |
|    |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK  |

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Dams Construction & Rehabilitation Programme District-wide	1	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of dams in all divisions. The targeted projects under this programme are Makurian Earth Dam, Marunairushe sub-surface dams, Wamura Earth Dam, Loborsoit Dam, Munanda Dam and Maunduini Dam, Meri Dam. Impounding Reservoirs for controlling flood, water will also be conducted along major rivers like Sirimon, Ontulili, Likii, Timau and Ewaso Ng'iro. These will provide water for irrigation.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Due to aridity of the district and lack of adequate surface water and poor ground water potential, dams have proved to be sustainable projects and will provide water for both domestic and livestock uses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/ASAL</p>



Livestock Development Programme District-wide 2

Construction of several rock surface dams especially in areas around Mukogodo Division, harvesting of rain water from the roofs and surface runoff; construction of under ground tanks in Rumuruti and Ng'arua Divisions; construction of water jars in Central and Lamuria Divisions.

**Justification:** Laikipia being both arid and semi arid, livestock farming is the major income earner of the people. This development of water for livestock is very crucial if livestock farming is to be sustainable. Construction of structures like cattle troughs, communal water points and harvesting of water through the provision of rock catchmented, sub-surface dams is very necessary.

**Funding Source:** GOK/ASAL

Rehabilitation of Water Supplies Programme District-wide 3

Rehabilitate old boreholes and sink new ones. These will include Lorbosoit, Mifugo Karikuri, Ethi, Njoguini and Ndurumo and Kinamba towns in Ng'arua Division. Sang'aa area in Ingwesi Location of Mukogodo Division will also be considered for two new bore-holes.

**Justification:** Laikipia being a settlement area, there are has several bore-holes which were drilled many years ago and were either vandalized or abandoned as the original owners disposed off their farms to new settlers. The rate at which people settle in the district has created the need to provide clean water. The best way to do this is to start with the existing facilities and providing new ones.

**Funding Source:** GOK/ASAL



Kinamba Water Project Ng'arua Division Sipili Location	4	Provision of water to enhance industrialization of urban centres.
		<b><u>Justification:</u></b> A fast growing town with unreliable water supply.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help
Lamuria Water Project Ng'arua Division	5	Supply clean drinking water to Lamuria which is a fast growing town and a divisional headquarter for Lamuria.
		<b><u>Justification:</u></b> It is the divisional headquarter for Lamuria and has no reliable water supply.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help
Rumuruti Water Supply Project. Rumuruti Division/ Rumuruti Location	6	Supply water to Rumuruti Urban Centre which is the divisional headquarter for Rumuruti.
		<b><u>Justification:</u></b> Already an established town but suffers frequent water shortage.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Laikipia Country Council/ASAL
Mutara Water Supply Rumuruti Division	7	Provision of clean water to the rural town to enhance industrialization.
		<b><u>Justification:</u></b> Dry and arid area with no reliable water supply.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help.

---

## **HEALTH**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives of the health sector are:

- Provision of health services within easy reach of all Kenyans.
- Restructuring of the health sector to make health services more effective, accessible and affordable.
- Encouraging community participation in promoting health services control, prevention and eradication of diseases.
- Provision of adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services.
- Promotion and development of cost-effective research aimed at protection and improvement of people's health.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

The period under review saw the completion of:-

- District Hospital Mortuary at Nanyuki
- Renovation of the District Hospital Theatre with assistance from ASAL
- Renovation and opening of Sweet Waters Dispensary - by the community and Ministry of Health.
- Minor repairs of the existing health facilities through the P.M.I.U.
- Hospital Kitchen at the District Hospital, Nanyuki,
- Muhotetu Dispensary in Rumuruti Division.
- Sipili Dispensary in Ng'arua Division.
- Sosian Dispensary - Financed on Harambee;

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To construct more health facilities to ease congestion in the existing institutions and to reduce the distance covered by those seeking health services.

**Target:** Complete the following projects by the end of the plan period:-  
District Hospital: 1. Laundry 2. Amenity Ward 3. V.S.C Theatre  
Minjore Dispensary - Remaining 10%  
Salama Dispensary - Remaining 5%

**Objective:** To provide drugs and personnel for the projects to be completed in the plan period.

**Targets:** Redeploy 26 enrolled community nurses to run the new projects.  
Procure 3 Dispensary drugs kits of the three new projects.

**Objective:** To control preventable diseases.

**Targets:** Immunize over 90% of under five years children through posting of Public Health Technicians to all sub-locations.

**Objective:** To disseminate health education to the target groups on preventive measures necessary to combat the spread of HIV/AIDs.

**Targets:** From Divisional and district HIV/AIDs control and co-ordinating committees will be formed.

Health education teams to be visiting secondary schools and existing Youth Groups at least once per year.

**Objective:** To start community based growth monitoring programmes in twenty sub-locations in Central and Lamuria Divisions. These are areas with high rates of malnutrition cases.

**Target:** Through nutritional education and demonstrations, minimize the malnutrition related diseases by 30%.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On- Going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. V.S.C. Theater Nanyuki D/Hospital	Complete the VSC Theater and equipment of the same.  <b>Funding Source:</b> I.D.A.

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Female, Male & Isolation Wards	1	Construction of female, male and isolation wards.  <b>Justification:</b> Existing wards are very congested. Patients who require isolation are mixed up in general wards.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Stand-by Generator Nanyuki District Hospital	2	Procurement and installation of a stand-by generator.  <b>Justification:</b> No stand-by generator to cater for emergency cases. Power failures very rampant in the town.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Amenity Ward 3.  
Nanyuki District Hospital

Construction of an amenity ward.

**Justification:** The hospital has no amenity wards for patients who need privacy. The hospital also loses a lot of F.I.F. since the NHIF claims are low because of lack of amenity wards. Its construction will therefore maximize revenue through NHIF claims.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Laundry 4  
Nanyuki District Hospital

Construction of a modern laundry.

**Justification:** There is no modern laundry. Clothes are washed manually consuming a lot of time. Sometimes workers are unable to cope with workload. This inconveniences patients in the wards and theatre.

---

## **Primary Health Care**

### **B: New Project Proposals**

---

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDs Prevention District-wide	1	Formation and training of the Divisional HIV/AIDs Control Committees

**Justification:** HIV infection is on the increase. There was 37% to 68.1% HIV positivity among blood donors during the last plan period in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Training of Community Health Workers (CHs) 2  
Sirma Location/ Lamuria Division

Training of Community selected persons for one week, in each sub-location.

**Justification:** CHSs are the implementors of Primary Health Care at the community level.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

School Health Education 3  
District-wide

Dissemination of health education to secondary schools in the district. One visit per school per year.

**Justification:** Youth at school are very vulnerable to drug abuse, sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancies.

---

## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives of this sector are to:-

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development processes;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili, and other national languages for national identity and pride;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the districts through national library services;
- Improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country;
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the districts sports administration;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance and
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

### **Department Of Social Services**

#### **Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period**

During the previous plan period, the department was able to accomplish quite a number of the set targets, though some of the projects were not completed. Among the projects that progressed well are Tumaini Women Group who completed the construction of a commercial building comprising of 6 shops. Igwamiti Social Hall on the other hand was not completed. It was however used as a rental house for the group to get some income which would in turn assist them to complete the facility.

Lamura dispensary, which was given some funds by the KWS progressed a bit but was not completed. Others like Githima Spinners, Mukima-Amen W/Group and Kuku Women Group have been going on through self help.

### Department Of Sports

Among the goals pursued by the department was to erect an office for the staff.

During the last plan period, the department also planned to improve (rehabilitate) the local stadium at Nanyuki before embarking on others in Rumuruti and Lamuria.

On both cases little was achieved, principally because no funding was available to implement the project.

However, significant achievements were realized in Training sportsmen and women. On an yearly basis the district has been getting opportunities to send team officials and players in courses and Training seminars in Athletics, Boxing, Football and Handball.

This was done despite rising costs and meager resources. The other problem is that these courses are at times scheduled by National Associations haphazardly so that the department is unable to plan properly.

Finally the Department is constrained by severe shortage of funds to undertake its own training.

### Department Of Culture

During the said period the department achieved no major developments but registered various cultural groups and herbalists. A Private Centre has been built at Mukogodo. This has been a great success as far as enhancing the cultural heritage.

The department has been allocated 15 acres plot to build a departmental cultural centre at Rumuruti.

The department has experienced financial constraints as far as field work is concerned. At times the department has planned projects like, African foods, African Hairstyles which could however not be undertaken due to shortage of funds.

### Department Of Adult Education

**Competence Test:** Some 556 learners out of 2,400 did their proficiency test and passed in competence that would enable them graduate into literates.

**Infrastructure Capacity Build up:** 30 teachers passed their professional examination and qualified for the award of adult teachers certificate by the Kenya National Examination Council.



**Literacy Survey:** Through assistance from ASAL the Department carried out a survey to assess the status of Adult Education in the district. The report was compiled which showed that the service delivery in the programme was far from satisfactory.

**Teaching Manual:** A teaching manual was developed through ASAL assistance but not much follow up was undertaken.

**Literacy Promotion Campaign in Mukogodo Division:** The programme launched a pilot programme to assist the pastoralists in West Mukogodo acquire literacy for use in other development ventures but due to lack of proper sensitization by the local leaders, the project appears not to have taken off.

### **Constraints**

The major constraints faced by the department during the previous plan period include:-

- Inadequate personnel to cover the vast area where about 55% of the population is illiterate.
- shortage of properly trained teachers in methodology.
- Effective evaluation and human relations to facilitate efficient dissemination of proper knowledge essential in bringing about change.
- Lack of proper office space to facilitate conducive working conditions proper storage of data and records.
- Lack of means of communication to facilitate proper and stringent supervision and inspection of the programme.
- Lack of awareness and initiative by the local leaders to spearhead a concerted sensitization campaign on the plight of illiteracy.

### **Kenya National Library Services**

The Library board was in the process of establishing itself in the district during the previous plan period.

The Library occupies a small building belonging to the District Information and Documentation Centre. This is not sufficient for the board to effectively disseminate all the industrial and other information needed in the district.

However, during the period the board acquired, through the District Development Committee a plot at a prime site for the purpose of putting up its own Library building.

However shortage of funds has currently hindered the board from constructing the said building.

### District Specific Objective and Targets

#### Department of Social Services

**Objective:** Promote the social welfare of the destitutes, aged, disabled and the children through counselling and other social assistance.

**Target:** About 100 families will be advised and counselled through a series of training programmes at the rehabilitation centres, courses and seminars

Develop programmes related to catering for the aged.

**Objective:** Assist the school leavers through the promotion of various Youth Programmes that are available to ensure that the Youth become self reliant.

**Target:** Initiate Youth Groups and Social economic projects in order to minimize unemployment among the youth; promote work groups and closely supervise them to ensure success.

Undertake Community Education Programme to encourage more parents to participate in the planning of the youth.

Organize about 6 seminars to offer advise and follow up to the Youth Groups.

Plan for more recreational facilities to cater for the Youth.

**Objective:** Assist the disabled persons adjust in the society in their physical and psychological state.

**Targets:** Promote and provide training with proper assistance, guidance and ensure proper integration of these people in the society.

Educate and inform the Public through Barazas and group-work the rights of the disabled persons to participate in the nation building.

Promote effective measures for prevention of disability.

Encourage the community to think positively towards the disabled persons to help them get rehabilitation at home rather than in the institutions.

Assist at least 10 people every year through the National Fund for the Disabled.

**Objective:** Provide mothers with the information and training needed to enable them adopt practices that improve the health and well being of their families especially their children.

**Targets:** Assist individual families in their efforts to family welfare by training the mothers in key areas of family care.

Prevent malnutrition and poor health among children by giving their mothers instructions on preventive health measures.

Treat nourished children by providing a high protein calorie diet.

**Objective:** Strengthen the Social Development Committees at all levels through both the organized education tours and seminars for field Staff and group leaders.

**Target:** Organize two weeks seminars every year for the field staff to learn much about the Social Work Basic skills and project management skills.

Register 100 groups and conduct 5 tours for the said groups.

**Objective:** Intensify working with women through sensitizing and mobilizing them to form small working groups engaged in various developmental activities and hold a series of group training on various issues concerning Group Dynamics.

**Target:** Form 50 new women groups and organize 5 tours for the groups.

### Department of Sports

**Objective:** Provide Office accommodation for the staff.

**Target:** Construct an office block

**Objective:** Renovate the Nanyuki Stadium

**Target:** Rehabilitate the stadium to include new changing Rooms and proper dais.

**Objective:** Create proper sports grounds at Lamuria and Rumuruti Divisional Headquarters.

**Target:** Improve stadium at Rumuruti and lay out Lamuria Stadium.

**Objective:** Improve sporting activities in the district.

**Target:** Train 15 officials per discipline annually.

### Department of Culture

**Objective:** Construct a cultural centre .

**Target:** Acquire a physical plan from the department of Physical Planning for the Rumuruti Plot. Procure the funds and construct a cultural centre at Rumuruti.

Create a cultural exchange medium at Rumuruti.

**Objective:** Exploit other potential cultural fields in the district.

**Target:** Venture into the various cultural fields.

### Department of Adult Education

**Objective:** Reduce illiteracy levels.

**Target:** Raise the literacy level from the current 55% to over 75%.

Equip over 40,000 pastoral communities with skills to understand animal husbandry and related trades so that they can fully exploit the resource endowment in their areas.

Operate in the pastoral community of Mukogodo and parts of Rumuruti where illiteracy is rampant especially among the past - school-going age- children and the young mothers who are unable to handle other issues like Primary Health care for their families.

Reach the squatters from the former big ranches and estates now living in dehumanizing conditions in some temporary settlements in the district.

**Objective:** Train leaders as diffusion agents in sensitization process.

**Target:** Train part time teachers in methodology and other related disciplines in adult education.

**Kenya National Library Services**

**Objective:** Provide library services in the district.

**Target:** Procure funds and construct Library building.

**Objective:** Promote literacy in the districts by bringing library services close to the people.

**Target:** Establish of community based libraries in Ng'arua, Rumuruti and Nyahururu.

Identify suitable buildings for the board to move in and establish community based libraries.

Purchase a mobile Library vehicle which can be used to serve the members of the public in the district who are far from the district Library.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Social Services

#### A: On-going Projects

	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
	<u>Rumuruti Division</u>	
1.	Tumaini Women Group Rumuruti Division	Completion of the Social Hall  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help.
2.	Igwamiti Social Hall Rurumuti/Nyahururu Division	Construction of the Multipurpose Hall.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help
3.	Mukima Amen Women Group Ng'arua Division	Construction of the Multipurpose Hall.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help
4.	Kuku Women Group Commercial Buildings Nanyuki Municipality	Construction of commercial buildings.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help
5.	Mukogodo Youth Group Mukogodo Division	Construction of a poultry structure.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.
6.	Muthengera Home for Disabled Expansion Rumuruti Division	Expansion of the home by building two dormitories and equipping them.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.
7.	Wiyumiririe Women Group Commercial Plot Lamuria Division	Development of a commercial plot.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help
8.	Tharua Primary School Administration Block Lamuria Division	Construction of an Administration Block.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 9.  | Nasinya Youth Group<br>Mukogodo Division                          | Connect piped water to a cattle dip and repair it.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK     |
| 10. | Ng'arua Secondary School<br>Ng'arua Division                      | Construction of Dormitories and dining hall.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help |
| 11. | Aguna Bee Keepers<br>Ng'arua Division                             | Increase their bee hives.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help                    |
| 12. | Githira Nursery school  | Construction of class rooms.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help                 |
| 13. | Suguroi I Matangi Water Tank<br>Lamura Division                   | Construction of water tank.   |
| 14. | Daiga Locational Women Group<br>Central Division                  | Development of a commercial plot at Kalalu.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help. |
| 15. | Doldol Women Tailoring Self-help Group<br>Mukogodo Division       | Expansion of their tailoring business.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self Help.      |
| 16. | Bora Bora Women Group<br>Development<br>Rumuruti Division         | Construction of a commercial building.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help       |
| 17. | Ndaragwiti Pyrethrum Growers<br>Development<br>Nyahururu Division | Expansion of their daily project.   |
| 18. | Soitoudo Women Group<br>Development<br>Mukogodo Division          | Construction of Trade Premises.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK                        |
| 19. | Lukesero Women Group<br>Development<br>Mukogodo Division          | Construction of three rooms.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK                           |

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 20. | Koiya Bee Keepers Development<br>Mukogodo Division       | Improvement of their bee keeping project   |
| 21. | Doldol Women Group Rental<br>Houses<br>Mukogodo Division | Construction of permanent rental houses.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK                  |
| 22. | Kirikaniro Women Group<br>Rumuruti Division              | Construction of Water Tank.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help.                    |
| 23. | Njukiria Women Group<br>Lamuria Division                 | Construction of 50 water tanks for its members.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help |
| 24. | Mai Maingi Women Group<br>Rumuruti Division              | Construction of 32 Tanks for the group.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help         |
| 25. | Marambene Bokish Beekeepers<br>Mukogodo Division         | Improvement of their activities.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help                |
| 26. | Mwireri Self Help Group<br>Central Division              | Construction of water tank.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help.                    |
| 27. | Gwitheria Women Group<br>Rumuruti Division               | Construction of water tanks.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help                    |
| 28. | Kwirera Self-help<br>Rumuruti Division                   | Building low cost houses.<br>Electricity and water.  |
| 29. | Ol-jabet Cattle Dip<br>Rumuruti Division                 | Construction of the dip.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help                        |
| 30. | Thama Self-help Group<br>Nyahururu Division              | Farming 10 acres of maize.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Self-help                      |



31. Mwhiteithia Poultry Project Farming 10 acres of maize beans.  
**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help.
32. Mutamaiyu Primary School Rumuruti Division Construction of classroom and an administration block.  
**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help.

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nanyuki Family Life Training Central Division	1	Construction of the Centre.  <b>Justification:</b> Very many malnourished children in the district, hence need for a centre to rehabilitate the disabled.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Rehabilitation Centre Lamuria Division	2	Construction of the centre to rehabilitate the disabled.  <b>Funding Source:</b>
Multipurpose Social Hall Central Division	3	Construction of Social hall.  <b>Funding Source:</b>

**Department of Sports**

**B: New Project Proposals**

---

<b>Project Name Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Office Block Construction	1	<p>Put up a complete office block to house all departments of the ministry.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The department is currently housed in an old temporary office where there is severe congestion.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Renovation of Nanyuki Municipal Stadium	2	<p>Relocate dais western side of the stadium; build changing rooms;</p> <p>Lay out extra courts for handball, Netball, basket ball, hokey and other related sports.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Currently the stadium is dilapidated and the dais is wrongly placed.</p> <p>The stadium currently serves only football and athletes alone. There is ample ground to accommodate several other disciplines.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>

---

## Department of Culture

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block Construction Nanyuki	1	To construct offices to house the Departments of Culture and Social Services within the Ministry.  <b>Justification:</b> The department is currently poorly housed.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Rumuruti Cultural Centre Rumuruti Town	2	To construct a cultural centre to carry on all cultural activities.  <b>Justification:</b> A central co-ordinating centre is urgently needed for systematic planning.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.

## Department of Adult Education

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division, Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Nanyuki	1	Construction of an office block.  <b>Justification:</b> Currently the staff is housed under congested working conditions that are not conducive to efficiency.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Donor/GOK.

Resource Centre cum Office  
Mukogodo Division/ Doldol Location

2

Rehabilitation of one of the old buildings.

**Justification:** The library is located 80 kms away. A library programme related materials is desirable.

**Funding Source:** Donor/GOK.

Office for Lamuria  
Lamuria Division

3

Construction of an office block.

**Justification:** Currently none exists, although there is an officer operating from his home.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Motorcycles  
District-wide

4

Procurement of 4 motorcycles.

**Justification:** Currently all the Motorcycles are grounded. The programme cannot be supervised since there are no means of transport.

**Funding Source:** Donor/GOK.

Training Facility for Programme Teachers in the district.  
District-wide.

5

Offer necessary training to the programme teachers.

**Justification:** All the 80 part-time teachers have had no formal training while trained teachers need refresher courses.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Pilot Programme on the eradication of illiteracy in the ranches. District-wide.

Establish a pilot programme on the eradication of illiteracy in the Ranches Schemes.

**Justification:** Special initiative be mooted to reach the illiterates within the ranches.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Formal Pastoral Education. District-wide

Launch formal education in the pastoral areas for herds-boys and young mothers.

**Justification:** Educate children of past-school-age so that they can undertake development activities including nutrition and resources management.

**Kenya National Library Services**

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Laikipia District Library Nanyuki	1	Put up a Library building in Nanyuki.

**Justification:** The present library is temporarily housed in a very small building.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Community

**Nyahururu Community Library** 2  
**Nyahururu Division**

Encourage the Wananchi to set up a community library in Nyahururu Division.

**Justification:** Nyahururu is far from the Nanyuki Library and its many residents need library services closer to them.

**Funding Source:** Community/Local Authority.

**Ng'arua Community Library** 3

Establish a community based library in Ng'arua Division.

**Justification:** This is a heavily populated area whose population can be mobilized to donate a building.

**Funding Source:** Ng'arua Community/Local Authority.

**Rumuruti Community Library** 4

Establish a community based library in Rumuruti Division.

**Justification:** This is a heavily populated area whose population can be mobilized to donate a building.

**Funding Source:** Rumuruti Community/Local Authority.

## **EDUCATION**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major policy objectives of the education sector are to:

- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels.
- Expand access to and retention in education of primary and secondary levels especially in ASAL and Urban slum areas of disabled children and girls.
- Strengthen the teaching of Science, Mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary school levels.
- Realize sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

### **Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

#### **Achievements**

During the period under review the following was achieved .

- Ngobit Secondary school Laboratory was built but was not equipped. Electrical wiring was however not completed due to shortage of money.
- Ngumo Secondary School Laboratory was built but was not equipped due to shortage of funds.
- Ol'Moran Teachers Advisory Centre funded by ASAL was nearing completion.
- Marmanet Teachers Advisory Centre funded by ASAL was also nearing completion.
- Mukogodo West Teachers Advisory Centre funded by ASAL was nearing completion too.

Lack of funds however hampered the completion of the Rumuruti Secondary School dining hall, Muhotetu Girls Laboratory and the Teachers Advisory Centre in Nyahururu Municipality.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To provide facilities and equipment to enable the learning Institutions prepare the students towards industrialization in Technical work, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Beekeeping among others..

**Targets:** Improve 80 acres of land at Nanyuki High School for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Provide materials and equipment for the Home-science workshop at Dol-Dol Secondary School.

Equip the Ngobit Secondary School laboratory.

Equip the Ngumo Secondary School woodwork workshop will be provided with the necessary equipment.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Mukogodo East Training Advisory Centre	To prepare teachers to handle their pupils and gear them towards Industrialization of such sectors as in livestock and beekeeping among others.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> ASAL/PTA
2.	Salama Training Advisory Centre Building	To prepare teachers to handle their pupils and gear them towards industrialization.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> ASAL/PTA

### B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Nanyuki High School Farm Central Division/ Nanyuki Municipality	1	To fund the school so as to improve Agriculture and Animal Husbandry on its 80 acre school farm.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will equip students with practical skills in the relevant subjects. It will also enable the school to generate some income.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Parents/ NGO.

Doldol Secondary Home Science Mukogodo Division/Doldol Location 2 Procure materials and equipment for making articles and food stuff for sale.

**Justification:** The students have been exposed to alot of theoretical work and this will enable them have practical lessons in the subject.

**Funding Source:** Parent/NGO

Ngobit Secondary Laboratory Lamuria Division Ngobit Location. 3 Equip Ngobit Laboratory to prepare students for science and practical subjects. Equipping the school in Agriculture Technology.

**Justification:** The facilities are absolutely necessary.

**Funding Source:** GOK/PTA

Ngumo Secondary School Wood-work Project Ng'arua Division Muhotetu Location 4 Procurement of wood-work equipment.

**Justification:** Enable students to learn practical subjects and produce more ready made article for sale.

**Funding Source:** PTA/Donor.

## **AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major policy objectives of this sector include:-

- Production and marketing of a wide range of food crops and livestock products to feed the nation.
- Production for export to earn foreign exchange for payment of imports into the country.
- Provision of raw materials to local industries.
- Control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases.
- Ensuring efficient and effective management of food.
- Ensuring that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

### **Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period**

#### **Department Of Agriculture**

The achievements realized by the Department include:

- Farmers were trained district-wide on animal traction and the animal drawn implements bought. Demonstration on harnessing of the draught animals was also done during field days.
- Under the soil and water conservation project, 45 catchments were identified and are at various levels of implementation. About 600 Ha. outside catchment have been conserved and 26 catchment nurseries established.
- 80 demonstrations were conducted and 30 farmers trained on organic farming.
- Monitoring of migratory bird pest was carried out under the strengthening Bird Control Programme
- Permanent diversion were constructed for the Mia Moja Irrigation scheme and farmers started growing the horticultural crops.

- 30 on-farm trials were done under the Fertilizer Extension Project and staff trained on fertilizer usage and utilization of fertilizer materials.
- Appropriate technical packages were developed by staff under the National Extension Project and passed onto the farmers during farm visits.
- Coffee nurseries were established in Tandare and Limunga and two coffee pulpers bought by farmers
- Intake work on the Ewaso Oldonyiro Irrigation Scheme were completed and pipes laid through the assistance of the Catholic Mission.
- Crop demonstration were staged in major irrigation schemes under the promotion of export crops project.

The major constraints that hampered the department's activities was scarcity of funds.

### **Department Of Livestock Production**

The 1994-96 plan period pursued various strategies to achieve the planned targets. Livestock products showed a positive trend as was expected. The livestock population increased.

Livestock Extension intensified inspite of the declining number of Extension staff. The involvement of Laikipia ASAL Programme in Livestock Development boosted the number and the quality of Livestock Development Programmes.

The total earnings from Livestock Products in 1994-96 plan period showed a positive trend.

However, the period also had some shortcomings:

- Sub-division of formal large scale ranches/farms reduced the productivity per unit area, a situation which if continued, will drastically reduce beef production in this plan period. Land buying companies are therefore, advised to retain ranches in their original conditions even after purchase of such ranches.
- Source of livestock breeds for all types of livestock namely Poultry, pigs, Dairy Cattle, Rabbits, Dairy, goats and Camels, has been a problem. Beef and dorper sheep breeds are on the other hand easier to obtain.
- Milk marketing was a problem. This situation improved after the milk market was liberalized.
- Livestock feeds available were of low quality and expensive.

- Extension services to farmers slowed during 1995/96 Financial year due to shortage of funds and staff.

### Veterinary Department

The achievements realized over the period under review include:-

#### Tick Control

- Constructed and completion of the Magadi Cattle Dip in Ng'arua Division
- Constructed and completion of the Burugutia/Marura Cattle Dip in Central Division
- Three facilities, namely Rugutu, Thome Cattle dips in Central Division and Doldol spray race in Mukogodo Division were supplied with 10 litres of acaricide each and their committees trained on proper managerial, technical and financial aspects of running the dips successfully.
- Dip rehabilitation assessment done for 13 days.

#### Paravet Training and Establishment

- Sixteen (16) young men from Mukogodo Division successfully completed the paravet course and were awarded certificates, veterinary kits and bicycles.
- 1994/95 - 250,000 herds of cattle covered
- 1995/96 - 180,000 herds of cattle covered
- Different topics pertaining to disease control were discussed with elders right in their Manyattas in a homely atmosphere in Mukogodo, Ng'arua and Rumuruti Divisions.
- Some camping and vaccination equipment purchased.

#### Clinical Services

- 24,150 clinical cases were attended to.

#### Artificial Insemination

- Areas with potential for A.I. privatization identified and visited and later organized into starting A.I. Services.
- Eleven liquid nitrogen containers purchased.
- 1994/95 about 1759 cows inseminated

- 1995/96 about 1400 cows inseminated
- Sixty A.I. crushes sited.

### Skins and Hides Improvement

Four (4) women groups of Mukogodo Division with a total of 132 members were trained on suspension drying of hides and skins.

Four (4) 'bandas' were constructed.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Promote irrigated horticultural production where farmers can get continuous supply of irrigation water to grow high value horticultural crops mainly for export.

**Targets:** Plan, design and irrigation schemes in the district namely, Toposurvey Mukima, Thome Ngobit and Kiamariga.

Train 100 farmers on better on-farm water utilization to improve the water use efficiency.

**Objective:** Promote coffee production by expanding area under the crop and by improving on coffee husbandry to increase the yield. Also introduce coffee hand pulpers to avoid selling coffee as mbuni.

**Targets:** Expand Tandare and Limunga coffee nurseries so that they can produce about 10,000 Ruiru II coffee seedlings every year.

Avail 6 coffee hand pulpers to coffee farmers in the two cooperative societies.

Increase area under coffee from current 97 ha to 130 by year 2001.

**Objective:** Promote growing of tomatoes both for fresh market and for canning in order to boost farmers incomes.

**Targets:** Increase area under tomatoes from the current 110 ha to about 200 by the year 2001.

Encourage the local food processing factory to start processing tomato sauce to handle the corresponding increase in production.

Step up promotion campaigns on tomato production.

**Objective:** Promote fertilizer usage in the district for the purpose of increasing crop yields.

**Targets:** Hold 140 crop demonstrations on proper use of fertilizer materials and verification of soil analysis results.

Take about 160 soil samples to NAL and MEA Ltd for analysis.

Train about 90 farmers on fertilizer use.

**Objective:** Conserve soil and water resources in the district to ensure that crops have enough nutrients.

**Targets:** Conserve 75 catchments through the catchment approach to soil and water conservation.

Train 75 catchment committees.

Establish 80 catchment nurseries and 50 group nurseries that will produce 200,000 forest tree seedlings and 300,000 fruit tree seedlings.

Take 90 farmers on soil water conservation education tours.

Protect 1800m of river banks.

**Objective:** Increase frontline extension staff farmers contact for the purposes of ensuring a smooth and continuous flow of information on appropriate technical packages meant to increase the crop yields.

**Targets:** Hold 20 quarterly workshops, 300 monthly training sessions for divisional staff.

Stage 1500 on-farm method and result demonstrations to teach farmers proper husbandry practices.

Have 120 research-extension linkage contacts.

Make 300,000 farm visits (by FES), 500 district supervision and 1000 divisional supervision.

Hold 40 field days to teach farmers on various aspects of production.

Make 20,000 group visits and make 8 educational tours.

**Objective:** Promote food production, processing utilization and preservation in the rural areas.

**Target:** Hold 20 field days.  
Train 80 staff members and 120 farmers.  
Stage 460 demonstrations.  
Distribute 4000 energy saving jikos (Stoves)  
Recruit artisans to put up a kiln for making maendeleo jikos.

**Objective:** Reduce both pre-harvest and post harvest crop loss by sensitizing farmers on proper crop husbandry practices and proper post harvest handling of crop produce.

**Targets:** Train 200 farmers on proper crop protection practices especially in the field and in stores.  
Teach farmers on simple crop storage structures affordable by small holder farmers.

**Objective:** Increase the production of snow peas.

**Targets:** Expand the area from the current 40 ha to 120 ha by the year 2001 in order to increase the foreign exchange earnings from this crop. Introduce the crop in Mutero, Thome and Ngobit schemes

**Targets:** Encourage contract farming whereby farmers sign contracts with the exporters of this crop in order to avoid exploitation.  
Train about 150 farmers on the husbandry of the crop.

Invite SISDO to assist farmers to acquire the inputs necessary to grow snow peas through farmers friendly loaning scheme.

**Objective:** Promote use of animal traction as a supplement to conventional machinery.

**Targets:** Hold sixty field days on animal traction.

Start a Jua Kali workshop for fabricating harnesses and other animal drawn implements for animal traction.

Train 200 farmers on animal traction especially for ploughing.



Avail about 30 animal traction equipment and 100 harnesses for sale by interested farmers.

Provision of improved hand tools and small farm machinery for small holders.

### Livestock Production

The following are some of the district specific objectives and targets that the Livestock production sector will help to achieve the goal of rapid industrialization.

**Objective:** Establish eight more small to medium scale livestock feed manufacturing plants in the districts' high potential areas. The use of agro-based by-products will be encouraged in such plants. Already there are two such plants in the district, one in Nanyuki and one in Kinamba.

**Target:** Complete 8 small to medium plants with bagging units.

**Objective:** Establish a milk processing plant in the district to process excess milk that cannot be marketed especially around major towns of Nyahururu and Nanyuki.

**Targets:** Introduce production of ghee, cheese, yorghut and whey.

**Target:** Establish eight (8) Milk Bars.

**Target:** Two (2) Milk 'Cottages' or rural processing plants by private people/groups or organizations.

**Objective:** Establish slaughter and canning centre in both Nyahururu and Nanyuki Municipalities.

**Targets:** Buy animals from Marsabit District and North Eastern Province for slaughter and processing in the two centres to minimize loss of weight and livestock trekking.

The plants will also incorporate bone and blood meal processing units.

**Objective:** Start making such equipments as smokers, KTBH, tools and protective clothing in the district. Already, there is one workshop at Kinamba manned by Catholic Mission.

**Targets:** Expand 3 Workshops at Dol-Dol, Nanyuki, and Kinamba.



**Objective:** Start a medium sized rural tannery consistent with the district's off-take rates.

**Target:** Establish of pilot tanneries in divisions with relatively larger numbers of livestock like Mukogodo and Rumuruti.

### Veterinary Services

**Objective:** Improve livestock production by reduction of tick borne diseases by 50%.

**Target:** Train 80 dip committees on maintenance, financial and managerial aspects.

Emptied and re-charge 120 dips and Rehabilitate 50 dips.

**Objective:** Improve the genetic potential of the herds hence improving both milk and beef production.

**Target:** Have 25 private groups offering A.I. services in order to increase the number of animals artificially inseminated by 75%.

**Objective:** Improve the quality of hides and skins produced by the farmers by 80% and provide a better market for the improved products.

**Targets:** Have 25 groups trained on better ways of curing and treatment of hides and skins.

Construct and equip 25 'bandas' and 5 rural tanneries.

**Objective:** Improve livestock production by reduction of disease incidence through preventive disease control.

**Target:** Vaccinate 1.5 million herds of cattle by the end of the plan period.

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

## Department of Agriculture

### A: On-going Projects

---

	<b>Project Name Division/Location</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
1.	<b>National Extension Programme II District-wide</b>	<b>Train staff on appropriate technical packages passing onto the farmers.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank</b>
2.	<b>Soil and Water Conservation District-wide</b>	<b>Conserving the agricultural soil and water resource base to ensure that crops have enough nutrients for high yields.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA</b>
3.	<b>Strengthening Bird Control District-wide</b>	<b>Monitoring crop damage by birds so that in case of any invasion immediate action can be taken.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank</b>
4.	<b>SCIP II (Ngarua and Rumuruti Division)</b>	<b>Promotion of coffee growing in the district.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank.</b>
5.	<b>Fertilizer Extension Project Central, Rumuruti and Ngarua Divisions</b>	<b>Verifying zone and crop specific fertilizer rates in order to arrive at specific recommendation for those particular crops and zones.</b>  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GTZ</b>

---

6. Fertilizer Promotion  
District-wide

Monitoring soil fertility through soil sampling and analysis and effecting recommended fertilizer rates for various crops in accordance with soil analysis reports.

**Funding Source:** World Bank.

7. Animal Traction  
District-wide

Promotion of draft animal technology as a supplement to conventional machinery.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Laikipia

8. Organic Farming  
District-wide

Promotion of use of organic materials as fertilizer or pesticides.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia

9. Drought Tolerant Crops Project  
District-wide

Introduction of drought resistant and drought tolerant crops that have a shorter maturity period and higher yields.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme

10. Promotion of export crops  
Central, Lamuria and Rumuruti Divisions

Introduction of higher value market oriented horticultural crops and promotion of their local markets and exports.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Laikipia

11. Construction of a Rural Centre  
Central Division

Building a training venue to be used by all the departments.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Laikipia.

## B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Floriculture Central, Nyahururu and Rumuruti Divisions	1	<p data-bbox="785 254 1342 323"><b>Introduce floriculture in central Nyahururu and Rumuruti Divisions.</b></p> <p data-bbox="785 365 1342 434"><b>Involve three agricultural oriented groups and 8 farmers in floriculture.</b></p> <p data-bbox="785 476 1342 546"><b>Hold 6 trainings with 30 participants each on floriculture.</b></p> <p data-bbox="785 588 1342 657"><b>Invite flowers exporters to sign contracts with farmers.</b></p> <p data-bbox="785 699 1342 936"><b>Justification:</b> Flowers exports fetch this country a substantial amount of foreign exchange. Already two farmers are growing Roses in the district. Floriculture is a promising enterprise.</p> <p data-bbox="785 978 1342 1014"><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

Rain Water harvesting 2  
District-wide

Construct both underground and sub-surface dams to store water for irrigation during the dry weather. This will be implemented in Ngarua, Rumuruti, Lamuria and Central Division.

Build 10 underground water storage tanks.

Rehabilitate 5 dams in Mukogodo to store water both for irrigation domestic and livestock use.

Train 50 farmers on simple maintenance of sub-surface dams and ground water tanks.

**Justification:** Laikipia has erratic rainfall and rain water if harvested can increase the irrigated area by about 100 ha.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Growing of grapes 3  
Timau Location, Central  
Division

Introduction of both wine and table grapes in Timau area. Equip farmers with the appropriate technical production package.

**Justification:** Farmers in the nearby Meru District grow the crop and it does well. Production of the crop in the area will greatly boost the farmers income.

**Funding Source:** GOK/ASAL Programme.

Gitero Irrigation scheme 4  
Central Division

Install piping for better distribution of water.

Train 50 farmers by undertaking a tour of Loitokitok, Kibwezi and Mitungu.

Topo survey the irrigation scheme.

**Justification:** Currently farmers are growing high value snow peas. It is necessary to reduce conveyance losses and improve water management so that farmers can put more area under irrigation and in order to earn more income.

**Funding Source:** GOK.

Ewaso Oldonyiro Irrigation 5  
Scheme  
Mukogodo Division

Abstract water from the Laikipia lateral at Ewaso to settle the Samburu pastoralists.

**Justification:** The Samburu pastoralists living near the Ewaso Nyiro will achieve food security. This is a famine relief area with no agricultural activity.

**Funding Source:** GOK.

Ngobit Irrigation Scheme 6  
Ngobit Location Lamuria  
Division

Conduct topo-survey and design the scheme to serve more than 150 farmers.

**Justification:** Rainfall is very erratic in this area.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Thome Irrigation Scheme** 7  
**Rumuruti Division**

Sensitize farmers on the laying of watering pipes.

Improve existing weir and construct diversion structures for improved water management.

**Justification:** Thome irrigation scheme has 200 house holds and covers about 520 ha. Improvement of this scheme will ensure that more horticultural produce is available for export and to feed the rising population.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Livestock Production Department**

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. <b>National Extension Programme II</b> District-wide	<p>Periodic Farm Visits farmers and staff training, production of technical publications.</p> <p>Demonstrations and Research liaison, Educational Tours for staff and farmers.</p>

**Funding Source:** GOK/IDA



2. Range Resource Monitoring  
Mukogodo, Central and Rumuruti  
Divisions

Basic Resource periodic data collection on condition, Trend and the health of rangelands/grazing.

Training of staff and farmers on monitoring techniques, conduct 45 monitoring sites, purchase topo maps, quadrats, angle-gauges and electronic weighing machines among others.

**Funding Source:** ASAL  
Programme/GOK

3. Beef Production Improvement  
Mukogodo, Rumuruti Division

The project aims at improvement of local Zebus for both beef and milk production using Sahiwal bulls.

Purchase 30 Sahiwal bulls for 15 beef improvement groups.

**Funding Source:** ASAL/GOK

4. Group Ranch Management and  
Range Rehabilitation Trials  
Mukogodo Division

Strengthen the management of group ranches through education and training of group ranch committee members and others.

Rehabilitation of denuded patches in Group Ranches through closing and receding trials. Thirteen ranches and 6 sites of 120 acres will be tried.

**Funding Source:** ASAL/GOK

**5. Rabbit Production  
District-wide  
(except Mugogodo)**

The project will try to promote and popularize Rabbit production among adults at subsistence and commercial levels. Campaigns on the improvement in management and breeding. A marketing survey will be intensified. The project will include 400 farmers during the plan period.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands) GOK.

**6. Small Stock Improvement  
Project  
District-wide**

Improvement of local breeds of small stock population in the district by crossing with Dorper Ram, Dual purpose Goats, and Galla Bucks to improve mutton, goat meat and milk productivity amongst the local breeds.

Purchase and introduce 180 males and 120 females to be distributed to farmers on exchange basis.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands) GOK.

**7. Pig Production  
District-wide**

Training of 50 staff members on pig management. Train 200 farmers on pig management. Supply of breeding stock i.e. 20 breeding sows and 5 boars per division. Introduction of pigs in new areas.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands), GOK.

8. Strengthening of Livestock Marketing  
District-wide

Dissemination of market information by monthly bulletins. Training of Livestock Marketing groups. Construction of marketing infrastructure, Saleyards, loading rumps and slaughter slabs.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands) GOK

9. Cockerel Exchange Programme  
Central, Umande, Naibor, Nyariginu, Nturukuma, Ng'arua, Sipili, Lobere, Mwenje Matwiku, Kinamba

Construction of three rearing units. Rear 6,000 cockerels in 5 years. Train 10,000 farmers on poultry.

Produce and vaccinate 60,000 indigenous chicken against common poultry diseases. Exchange 6,000 Hybrid cocks with local cocks for more productivity in eggs and meat.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme/GOK

10. Pastures and Fodder Promotion  
District-wide

Establish 500 acres of improved pastures and 250 ha. of various types of fodder crops through demonstration. Train 10,000 farmers and 150 members on fodder and pasture establishment, utilization and conservation. Establishment of 50,000 fodder trees and shrubs in the district.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands)/GOK

11. **Zero Grazing** Training 25 artisans in 5 years to construct zero grazing units and biogas plants. Train 8,000 farmers on zero grazing management. Train 100 members of staff on zero grazing units for training purposes in all project areas. Construct 5 biogas plans for training purposes in the project areas.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands/GOK)

12. **Promotion of Dairy Products Processing. District-wide (except Mukogodo)**

Orientation tours for staff in rural processing plants. Organize 4 entrepreneurs tours to selected rural processing plants.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands, GOK)

13. **Beekeeping Promotion Purchases District-wide**

Provide safety net for honey. Organize and conduct the affairs of Laikipia Bee-Keepers Association. Open and promote workshops for Beekeeping. Equip and train Beekeepers, artisans and staff.

**Funding Source:** ASAL Programme Laikipia (Netherlands/GOK).

**Veterinary Services**

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. <b>Private Training and Establishment. Ng'arua, Central &amp; Rumuruti Divisions</b>	Training young men and women on basic animal husbandry practices and disease control to cater for the pastoralist areas.  <b>Funding Source:</b> ASAL/GOK

2. **Tick Control**  
**District-wide**

Train 80 dip committees, members and technical assistants on maintenance, financial and managerial aspects. Have 24 dips emptied and recharged. Have 3 dips rehabilitated.

**Funding Source:** ASAL/GOK

3. **Artificial Insemination**  
**Privatization.**  
Central Lamuria, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Ng'arua Divisions.

Improve the genetic potential of the herd by having 5 groups start offering A.I. Services and sensitize about 3,000 farmers on privatization.

**Funding Source:** ASAL/GOK

4. **Hides and Skins Improvement**  
Ng'arua Mukogodo and Rumuruti Divisions.

Train and sensitize about 6,000 families on hides and skin value and quality.

**Funding Source:** ASAL/GOK

5. **Preventive Disease Control**  
**District-wide**

Enlighten the livestock owners on the importance of disease control diseases.

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Dips District-wide	1	<p>Inspection of existing broken down dips, assessing, drawing up budgets and carrying out repairs to make them operational again.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Tick borne diseases are the major livestock killers in the district and with better control measures undertaken, the incidences of diseases can be markedly reduced.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Disease Control Through Vaccinations District-wide	2	<p>Carrying out vaccination campaigns against all immunizable livestock disease, the zoonotic ones included.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Outbreak of diseases can wipe out almost 80% of livestock in the district. Also the zoonotic diseases if they happen to occur, can prove to be a big threat to human life as these affect both humans and animals.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Emptying and Initial Charging of Dips District-wide	3	<p>Helping the operational dips which are, already overdue for emptying by pumping out the dips wash, cleaning the dip tanks and providing the initial acaricide for re-charging. The rehabilitated dips will need initial charging acaricide.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> With proper tick control measures tick-borne diseases can be reduced by almost 50% and amongst the best tick control method is the plunge dip.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

Clinical Services District-wide	4	<p>Availing drugs for treatment of the reported cases. Procurement of vehicles and fuel to cater for the clinical services.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Improvement of economic position of the district by prevention of livestock mortality.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Artificial Insemination Services. Central, Lamuria, Rumuruti, Ng'arua and Nyahururu Divisions	5	<p>Maintaining and running the existing A.I. runs; training more personnel. Establish a nitrogen storage for frozen semen centrally placed so as to bring the services closer to the people. Reviving the services where they have stalled and introducing them in the settlement areas.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> To improve both beef and milk production as well as the genetic potential.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.</p>
Improvement of Hides & Skins Quality. District-wide	6	<p>Train more people on better handling of hides and skins. Construction of bandas and rural tanneries to complement the processing of the skins and hides.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Provide better raw materials for the tanneries in order to improve the price, income and end product. Integration of bandas and rural tanneries for retention of more income in the district. Promotion of districts Industrialization.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.</p>

## **TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sectoral policy objectives of these sectors are:-

- Promotion and marketing of tourism.
- Increase contribution of tourism to GDP growth through increased foreign exchange earnings and maximize the sectors retention in the economy.
- Development of tourist attractions, expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the game reserves and national parks.
- Development of wild-life and protect the environment.
- Prepare Kenya Fisheries master plan.
- Development of fish farming in coastal and inland areas.
- Development of dam and riverine fisheries.

### **Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

#### **Fisheries Department**

During the 1994-96 Plan Period the Department of Fisheries achieved the following:

The department carried out a detailed survey on water dams to establish fish product potential. The survey team categorized the dams into 3 three namely Permanent and large, Medium and permanent and seasonal and small.

A total of 102 dams were sampled in the five administrative divisions covering a total water surface area of 600.2 acres. The analysis is shown on Table 3.2.



**Table 3.2**

**Survey of Existing Dams**

Division	No. of Dam	Water Surface Acreage
Ng'arua	39	285
Rumuruti	31	223
Lamuria	15	50.5
Central	12	25.5
Mukogodo	6	16.2
Nyahururu	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>600.2</b>

**Source:** District Fisheries Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

The survey established that the district has a very big dam fishing potential.

**Stocking of Dams**

Several dams were stocked with fingerlings, mainly Tilapia as shown on table 3.3.

**Table 3.3**

**Stocking of Dams**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Name of Dam</b>	<b>No. of Fingerlings Stocked</b>
<b>Ngarua</b>	Wangwachi	1500
	Dururu	1225
	Dam Samaki	1340
	Minjore	1250
	Njorua	1125
<b>Rumuruti</b>	Limunga	900
	Thome	1050
	Mifugo 1	1360
	Machunguru	1140
	Kwa Ken	1500
	Maritimu	300
	Kwa Jebi	1200
	Salama I	1270
<b>Lamuria</b>	Kwa Wachira	1200
	Kiriogo	1350
<b>Central</b>	Withare	950
	Ethi	1450
	Ileri	900

**Source:** District Fisheries Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

Three people were selected for training from each self-help fishing Groups and a total of 70 people were trained. Important topics covered during training included:- fish nutrition, breeding, diseases and marketing.

The district has trout gazetted river for sport fishing and during 1994-96 plan period, they were re-stocked with trout fingerlings as shown on table 3.4.

**Table 3.4****Restock of Trout**

<b>Name of Trout Rivers</b>	<b>No. of Trout Fingerlings Introduced</b>
Nanyuki	4165
Likii	3970
Sirimon	3850
Ngobit	2670
Ngare Ndare	2650
Ontilili	2645

**Source:** District Fisheries Office, Nanyuki, 19996.

It is expected that during the plan period 1997-2001 trout production will increase and more sport fishermen will venture into sport game and this will improve the department's revenue collection from issuance of trout licenses.

- Fish ponds were constructed at Umande and will be stocked with tilapia fish and clarias (Cat fish). A store was also erected. The ponds were under management of Mworoga self help fish breeders ground. The farm will be for demonstration and commercial activities.
- The department introduced Gambusia fish (Mosquito fish) into stagnant water in the underground water tanks in Ngarua Division to act as a biological control against malaria. A study was carried out on the possibilities of mosquitoes breeding in the said tanks and it was found out that the water tanks were acting as breeding site for mosquitoes and so there was need to introduce Gambusia fish into the tanks to eat the mosquito larvae. Over 150 tanks were stocked with Gambusia fish and the population of mosquitoes and cases of malaria infections reduced.
- One small fish pond for stocking with Gambusia fish was constructed and two small fish ponds for tilapia were completed adjacent to the Gambusia pond. The Gambusia fish will be distributed to the people with stagnant water in underground water tanks to minimize mosquito population in Ngarua Division.
- Several fishing nets, floaters, hooks were purchased which were distributed as assistance to self help fishing groups in the district. To improve on small scale fisheries research, laboratory equipments and chemicals were also purchased:
- The district managed to take extension staff on a study tour of the Western region (Lake Victoria) during the 1994 - 96 plan period. These are Fisheries

Assistants and Fish Scouts. The tour was made to expose the officers to lake fisheries. They also visited Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Station, Kibos Fish Farm, Siaya Beaches, Busia beaches, fish processing factories among others.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

#### Fisheries Department

**Objective:** Umande Demonstration fish ponds

**Target:** Production will be increased through introducing integrated farming approach i.e. raise chicken cun-fish.

Produce 200Kgs of fish per pond per harvest.

**Objective:** Intensify re-stocking of trout rivers to attract sport fishermen and increase government revenue.

**Target:** Introduce about 20,000 trout fingerlings into gazetted trout rivers.

**Objective:** Continue with dam stocking.

**Target:** Stock about 40,000 fish in 90 dams.

**Objective:** Assist in reducing malaria infections from mosquitoes breeding in underground water tanks in Ngarua division.

**Target:** Distribute 10,000 Gambusia fish to the people with underground water tanks in the division.

**Objective:** To train fish farmers through tours to fish farming areas.

**Target:** Train about 3000 people during the Plan period.

**Objective:** Reduce poaching.

**Target:** Two river patrols will be carried out per week to flush out poachers.

**Objective:** Recruit more fish farmers in the district.

**Target:** Recruit about 3000 fish farmers within the Plan Period to start fish ponds.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Demonstration Fish ponds - Umande Central Division	<p>Eight tilapia demonstration ponds have been constructed.</p> <p>A store will be completed, fence erected and pond stocked.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
2.	Bio-Malaria Control Kinamba Kihiriga Spring/Ngarua Division	<p>3 Ponds constructed awaiting stocking with gambusia fish.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.</p>

### B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Restocking of Rivers East Laikipia	1	<p>Trout production will be increased by introduction of more trout fingerlings into gazetted trout rivers.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Boost Government revenue from trout licenses. Improvement of the community's nutrition.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>

Stocking of dams  
District-wide

2

About 63 dams will be stocked with tilapia, black bass, and common carps.

**Justification:** Improve the community's income.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor/ Self-help.

---

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

## Sectoral policy Objectives

- To provide an appropriate forum for exchange of environmental information as well as discuss national trends and key issues in the Integration of Environment consideration in the development process.
- Assessment and evaluation of the impact of development activities on the environment.
- Promotion of inter-disciplinary and integration of sustainable policies, programmes and projects.
- 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.
- Intensification of mineral resource development through decentralization and careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resources while caring for environment.
- To coordinate environment impact assessment on all programmes/projects in order to integrate environmental consideration in their appraisal and actual implementation.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

### Forestry Department

**Objective:** Ensure that all the forest under its jurisdiction are managed in a silviculturally sound regime both for the natural and industrial forest component.

**Targets:** Much more efficient supply of timber to the industry and will be achieved for better protection of the environment.

Over harvested trees will be planted with industrial timber namely cypress, pines and eucalyptus. In subsequent years any area harvested will be immediately planted to ensure that the forest area remains optimally used.

**Objective:** Encouraged farmers through the extension services to plant and manage trees for the industry.

**Target:** Help the industry in future so that it does not just wholly depend on the forest department for its raw materials.

**Objective:** Full conservation of the protective forests in the district through strict policing and supervision by the forest guards and the forest officers. The neighbours of the forest will also be educated and encouraged to play their role in protecting the forest.

**Target:** Reduce instances of illegal removal of forest produce and check any encroachment on the forest boundaries.

**Objective:** Strictly enforce planting and tending of all forests aided by the shamba system and the reduction of the saw mills.

**Target:** Increase future supply of timber for industrial use.

**Objective:** Intensify forestry extension throughout the district.

**Target:** Many farmers will be encouraged to plant trees which in future will act as a source of raw materials for the industries.



# PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

## Forestry Department

### A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Forestry Development District-Wide	Intensify seedling production in the department's nurseries, tree planting within the forest areas that have been harvested in the previous years and wither not planted or have poor survival rate.  <u>Funding Source:</u> European Union.
2. Forestry Extension District-wide	Intensifying tree planting by farmers.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/ASAL.

### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Protection of forests	1	Intensify patrols by the forest Protective guards and forest officers in order to reduce destruction of tree cover and preserve the bio-diversity in the existing forest areas. Educate to create awareness to the general public neighbouring the forest.  <u>Justification:</u> Forest resources have of late been exposed en mass to human destruction in the district thus endangering the ecosystem.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor.

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sectoral policy objectives of the office of the President include:

- Provision of effective and efficient operation of the government and to ensure national security.
- Effective administration of the District Focus for Development Strategy.
- Ensure crime prevention and criminal rehabilitation by improvement of the efficiency of the police force through training, education, counselling and better intervention between the force and members of the public.
- Registration and issuance of National identity cards and certification of births and deaths.
- To keep citizens informed of government policies and activities.

### Review of 1994 -96 Plan Period

During the 1994-96 Plan Period the following was achieved.

District Headquarters procured a vehicle.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Office accommodation.

**Target:** Erect offices to house departments of Civil Registration and Register of Persons at the divisional and district HQs.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters office (Nanyuki)	1	Construction of an office block  <b>Justification:</b> Currently the staff is housed in two congested rooms where working conditions are not conducive to high productivity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Divisional Hqs. Lamuria, Ngarua, Rumuruti & Mukogodo Division	2	Construction of offices.  <b>Justification:</b> There are no appropriate offices in divisions.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Strengthen the Divisions	3	Procurement of services vehicles for Western Laikipia Nyahururu, Rumuruti & Ngarua Divisions.  <b>Justification:</b> There is only one vehicle at District.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.

## COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

Sectoral policy objectives of this sector include:

- To encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium, small scale industries and business.
- To stimulate growth of and promote quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of the consumers in the country and for exports.
- To promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view of increasing its efficiency and ensuing availability of essential commodities.
- To increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors.
- To provide appropriate and effective extension services to both industrial and commercial sectors.
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade.
- To promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

#### Department of Trade

The department's undertook licensing circuit activities business inspection and consultancy services through holding traders counsel seminars.

#### Department of Industry

The department of Industry over the Plan Period achieved some of the goals set. However, as a constraint the department has no appropriate offices while transport was also another constraint. The two constraints reduced the operational efficiency of the department.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Adequate office accommodation.

**Targets:** Have one office block with 6 units

**Objective:** To provide good infrastructure to the Jua Kali Artisan

**Target:** Encourage a reasonable number of them to join the sector.

**Objective:** To train and conduct seminars for small and medium scale business men.

**Target:** Hold at least 2 seminars per year.

## Department of Industry

**Objective:** To construct adequate office accommodation for the departmental staff.

**Target:** Erect one office block with 6 units

**Objective:** Establishment industrial estates at Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba.

**Target:** Establish one shed in each of the earmarked towns by the end of the plan period.

**Objective:** Hold several seminars and workshops in all major towns to motivate, and educate entrepreneurs on government schemes and services that assist in promotion of industrialization.

**Target:** Hold 5 seminars in every division per year thus training 30 potential entrepreneurs per seminar.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

---

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block (Nanyuki)	1	Construction of Office Block.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There are no offices for the Ministry in the District.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor.
Nanyuki Industrial Estates (Nanyuki)	2	Construction of Industrial Sheds.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Kenya Industrial Estates sheds for 'Jua Kali' Artisans are necessary in Laikipia for creation of employment.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor.
Extension Services District-wide	3	Training and conducting seminars for small and medium scale businessmen.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To impart good business management skill to the traders.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor.

---

## Department of Industry

### B: New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name Division/Location</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Office Block (Nanyuki)	1	<p>Construction of an office block to house all staff members of the ministry in Nanyuki.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Improve staff productivity and moral.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor</p>
Workshop & Seminars Ngarua, Rumuruti Nyahururu, Nanyuki	2	<p>Education of entrepreneurs on all aspects of starting up and managing manufacturing enterprises. Establish a district Industrial Projects Profile.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Business people need to be encouraged to venture into manufacturing sector</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor</p>
Establish Industrial estates in Nyahururu and Rumuruti	3	<p>Acquire land that is well estates in Nyahururu connected with all infrastructural and Rumuruti facilities and create sheds for light manufacturing enterprises.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Creation of employment and bring additional income.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor</p>

## HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

### Sectoral policy Objectives

These include:-

- To collect and preserve cultural, scientific and technological materials of the nation.
- Maintain prison facilities to ensure that they hold and protect prisoners from ill health and epidemics.
- To ensure prisoners are adequately fed, clothed and rehabilitated.
- To promote rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to the society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation.
- To curb and control juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities.
- To ensure children placed in approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and otherwise rehabilitated.
- To supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation and ensure that they do not resort to crime.
- To continue conducting after care of offenders from penal institutions.

### Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

#### Prisons Department

- The department was able to install water borne toilets inside the prison compound which is ultimately connected with the Nanyuki Municipal Main Sewer system.
- Nanyuki Prison Water Project intake and burying of pipes was completed.
- Due to unavailability of funds there was no expansion of houses within the Prison and housing problem persisted.
- Re-routing of the piping lay-out course from the intake to Nanyuki-Nyeri road was not accomplished due to poor response from the owner of the farm where piping was initially earmarked to pass. This caused the delay in digging trenches.



## Children's Department

During this period, the infrastructure at Laikipia Rehabilitation Centre was expanded.

More children were rehabilitated and taken back to school, vocational training or restored back to the parents.

In 1995 - Divisional Children's Advisory Committees were established in the 5 division. Seminars were conducted in the 5 divisions through the assistance of Laikipia ASAL development programme.

The constraints encountered included: Inadequate personnel, Lack of transport and the office is small and congested offices

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

### Department of Probation and After-care Services

**Objective:** Assist the probationers to start such small lucrative trades e.g. carpentry, mechanics, farming; to encourage the juvenile population to be self reliant in future through promotion of education by way of referrals to the relevant agencies.

**Target:** This will be achieved through the promotion of the probationers welfare fund.

**Objective:** To assist the after care cases to resettle in their own communities.

**Target:** 10 after care cases will be considered per year through the resettlement fund.

**Objective:** Increase reliability of probation services; promote field visits through a more reliable mode of transportation where home visits to the probationers will be made.

**Target:** Post a probation officer at Nyahururu sub-district to take care of the caseload emanating from Ngarua, Rumuruti, Nyahururu, and Wiyumiririe so as to bring services closer to the people.

Procure 2 vehicles to ease transportation thus limiting likelihood of abscondment and irregular visits to probationers.

## Prisons Department

**Objective:** To put up more houses and improve the existing ones.

**Target:** Accommodate all members of the staff in houses belonging to the department.

**Objective:** To be self reliant in food production and increase income generation.

**Target:** Increase food production to supplement inmates dietary needs by completing Prison Water Project in order to embark on Irrigation activities.

## Children's Department

**Objective:** Remove children from the streets and assist them to become self reliant.

**Targets:** Establish a rehabilitation centre in Nyahururu

**Objective:** Increase community participation in matters pertaining to Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC)

**Target:** Form Divisional Children's Advisory Committees in order to improve prevention and rehabilitation measures for C.E.D.C at grassroots.

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

## Probation Department

### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Field Extension Services District-wide	1	Visiting probationers in the field. Giving them guidance on business operations and trade.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The probation given loans should be visited to assess their needs and promote their success.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor
Field extension services After-Care Cases District-wide	2	Visiting after-care cases in the field in order to give them guidance on how to utilize resettlement funds.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need for continuous assessment and guidance.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Strengthening the Department	3	Procurement of vehicles  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To make it easier for the probationers to be counselled.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.

**Prisons Department**

PROJECT A70 PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

**A: On-going Project**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Prison W/Project (Nanyuki River)	Completion of Water intake at Nanyuki, digging trenches, back filling and erection a storage tank. Laying out of pipes at the prison farm was also completed.  Extensive farming of the 50 acre prison farm will start immediately once the water project is completed.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> ASAL PROGRAMME

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of staff houses (Nanyuki)	1	Purchase of raw materials from contractors for construction of:  10 Hg Houses 60 Mg Houses 180 Lg Houses  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Prison Officers need to reside within the Prison Compound  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor.

Livestock Development 2  
(Nanyuki)

Ploughing and harrowing of land on progress. Planting of fodder and pastures preparation.

Construction of milking structures calf pen, to accommodate four milking cows and one heifer already awaiting transportation from Uruku and Nyeri Prisons.

**Justification:** Existence of free prisoners labour and virgin land for preparation of pastures. Completion of the water project will avail water for agricultural activities.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

---

**Children's Department**

**: On-going Project**

---

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Laikipia Rehabilitation Centre (Nanyuki Municipal)	Provide temporary home for CEDC counselling, shelter, food and clothing. Refer cases to alternative agencies.
	<b>Funding Source:</b> Municipal Council/Community/NGO.

---

**B: New project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Chemichemi Mji Wa Watoto Nyahururu Municipal	1	<p>Provide temporary shelter for CEDC</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will act as a rescue centre to alleviate the problem of the CEDC.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.</p>
Rehabilitation of the parents of street children (Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipal)	2	<p>Assist the parents to become self-reliant.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> These parents will be empowered to enable them to take care of their children and this way control influx of children into the street and reduce school dropouts.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.</p>

# LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objective of this sector are:-

- Ensuring that the landless are settled in available government and Trust land.
- Ensuring plot owners are issued with the title deeds or leases so as to ensure guaranteed ownership of land.
- Safeguarding property interest; ensuring stable and orderly use of land; safeguarding property values and planning for future development of all Human Settlements (Rural/Urban).
- Ensure optimum utilization of land resources for all purposes to increase economic productivity.

## Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

### Department of lands

The department did not operate at full capacity during the period because the Land Administration in the process of being formed. However, 3.4 shows some of the department's achievements.

**Table 3.4**

**Achievements during 1994-95**

<b>Achievements</b>	
Transfers	3618
Leases issued	56
Charges	530
Discharges	253
Succession	57
Participation	421
Combinations	6
Cautions	131
Title Deeds	5610
Power of Attorney	30
Plots allocated	100
Plots advertised	230

**Source:** District Lands Office, Nanyuki, 1996.

**Land Adjudication & Settlement**

During the 1994 - 96 plan period the department achieved the following:

- Sub-divided 6,087 hectare of Lariak Farm and issued individual titles deeds.
- Sub-divided 361 hectare Timau Umande Farm but title were not issued.

Due to shortage of funds the Demarcation in some farms continued at very slow pace and the registration of new group ranch members was completed.

**Survey Department**

During the 1994 - 96 period, the department completed:-

- i) Seventy two (72) cadastral surveys in Nanyuki Municipality and other major towns in the district.
- ii) Fifty six (56) mutation surveys were finalized by the department.



iii) Four hundred and eighty (480) mutation surveys were processed from the licensed land surveyors.

iv) Eight (8) company and co-operative farms were completed within the period.

Due to lack of funds, materials and personnel, sub-division of two more company farms and two settlement scheme farms continued at slower speed.

### Physical Planning Department

The department was able to prepare development plans for Nyahururu, Ngare Ndare, Luoniek, Matanya, Kacheptuya and Sirimon,

In addition to the above development plans, the department also prepared 292 part development plans to facilitate allocation of plots in various towns and market centres within the district.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

#### Lands Department

**Objective:** Planning, advertisement and allocation of land in urban centres to promote development.

**Target:** Allocate 100 and 120 plots in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities respectively and a total of 250 in Matanya, Gitugi, Ngare-Ndare, Muhotetu, Pesi, Ngobit, DoIDol and Luoniek market centre.

**Objective:** Regularization of allocation for people who have been occupying urban plots for a long time without legal document in Kinamba, Sipili, Maina Village, Likii Village among others.

**Target:** Regularize more than a 100 plots in each of the centres mentioned.

#### Land Adjudication and Settlement

**Objectives:** Issuance of title deeds in order to be secure land ownership, to reduce land disputes and to enable the settlers acquire loans to develop their farms.

**Target:** Sub-divide the farms so that members can be issued with title deeds. This will enable the settlers to develop their farms better and acquire loans easily. It will also reduce cases of land disputes.

**Targets:** Complete on-going sub-division of the farms during the plan period.

Processed from

Register all new group ranch members during the plan period by organizing Annual General Meetings.

**Survey Department**

**Objectives:** Survey and sub-divide the plots in the municipalities and other towns in the district for issue of leases.

**Target:** Complete all the cadastral surveys in the municipality and other towns.

**Objective:** Sub-divide the company, co-operative and settlement schemes for issue of Title Deeds so that proprietors obtain development loans easily.

**Targets:** Complete sub-division of all the company farms, co-operative farms and all the Settlement schemes as soon as is practically possible.

**Physical Planning Department**

**Objective:** To avail plots for various uses in all the urban centres of the district.

**Target:** Plan and advertise various industrial, residential and commercial plots in 6 centres during the plan period.

**Lands Department**

A: On-going Projects

**A: On-Going Projects**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Allocation of plots in Nanyuki and Nyahururu	Planning and advertisement of allotment. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.
2. Regulation of allocation in Kinamba Supili, Likii and Maina Locations(Ngarua, Central & Nyahururu Divisions)	Establishment of right owners' planning, sub-division and survey. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.
3. Issuance of title deeds, Matanya Co. Shareholders Lamuria Division.	Establishment of genuine shareholders Preparation and registration of titles <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.

**B: New Project Proposal**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block (Nanyuki)	1	Construction of Ardhi House, Nanyuki.  Officers are scattered in different departments. This constraints the operational efficiency of the department.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.

**Land Adjudication and Settlement**

**A: On -going Projects**

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Sub-division of Mutukanio Farm (Ngarua Division)	To continue with the Sub-division of the 26857 ha Farm.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Members
2.	Sub-division of Gatundia Farm (Ngarua Division)	To continue with the sub-division of the 11,086 ha. Farm.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Members/GOK
3.	Sub-division of Louniek Scheme Division	To continue with the sub-division of the 26,000 ha. Farm.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.
4.	Sub-division of P & D Scheme Rumuruti Division.	To continue with the sub-division of the 27,000 ha Farm.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
SFT Settlement Schemes District-wide	1	Recovery of SFT loans and Registering settlement schemes  <b>Justification:</b> Plough back the funds to the Treasury to enable the government to issue Title Deeds.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Re-activating the Ranches Mukogodo Division	2	Educating members on the objectives and registering new members.  <b>Justification:</b> To avoid future disputes  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.

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

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Sub-division of Timau Farmers Co. Ltd Farm (Central Division)	The sub-division and plotting of the farm is still going on at the office. This project is funded by the share holder.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2. Cadastral survey of plots in the municipality and other towns. District-wide	The survey is continuous and the projects are funded by individual owners.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

**Physical Planning Department**

New Project Proposals

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Preparation of Physical Development Plans Ol Moran Rumuruti Division.	Various land use plots will be made available for alienation. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.
2. Preparation of Long Term Structural Plans of Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities	To guide physical Development within the extended town boundaries. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.

**B: New Project Proposal**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Preparation of Development Plans for 4 new centers	1	Physical development plans will be prepared for Ethi, Tigithi, Ngarua and Tandare. <b>Justification:</b> These documents have been prepared for the areas under consideration. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.

# PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The Policy objectives of the Public Works and Housing sector include:-

- To provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network.
- To ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure.
- To preserve the existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure.
- To ensure road safety.
- To coordinate activities and programmes aimed to improving slum and squatter settlements.
- To coordinate all activities in the building sector and to collect the necessary data for the management of the holding industry.

## Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The following activities were achieved;

### Unpaved Roads

- C 76 - D463 - D464 Nanyuki Dol Dol Road
- Heavy grading of 62 km
- Re-Gravelling of 25 km
- Laying of 35 lines of 0600mm culverts
- Laying of 6 lines of 0900mm culverts

### Grading & Patching

A distance of 1188.9 km was earmarked for grading and patching. 85% of grading was achieved where 1007.9 kms were graded while 3610 kms of gravel and patching were realized.

Under the minor roads programme, using labour intensive technology, the following was achieved.

- E666A Muhotetu - Sipili Karaba Bridge
- E666B Sipili - Ol moran Drift

## **Earth Road Improvement**

D368 Limunga - Muhotetu 7 km  
E1441 Karandi - Muchongoi 6 km  
RAR 1 Nanyuki - Matanya 7 km

## **Gravelling**

E1441 Karandi - Muchongoi 6km  
D368 Limunga - Muhotetu 7km  
RAR 1 Nanyuki - Matanya 7km

## **Re-gravelling**

RAR 1 Nanyuki - Matanya - Thome - 9km  
E666A Muhotetu - Supili - 3km  
E1441 Karandi - Muchongo - 3km

Routine maintenance continued on 75 km of roads during this period.

## **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Facilitate marketing of Agricultural produce and facilitate transport of raw materials for agro-based industries and small scale industries.

Streamline administration by reducing travel time to the District, Divisional and locational Headquarters.

**Target:** Improve the existing road network in order to inter-link various shopping centers such as Rumuruti and Salama in Laikipia West, DolDol in Mukogodo, Lamuria shopping centre in Lamuria and others to Nanyuki Municipality.

Embark on the 2000 roads maintenance programme.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Resealing District-wide	Resealing of 8 km of class D road  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2.	Gravelling District-wide	Gravelling of 62 km of parts of C76 D464 and D463  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.

### B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Resealing District-wide	1	Re-sealing of 3.8 km of class A, 3.2 km of class C and 2.4km of class G.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Improve the road network.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.
	Gravelling District-wide	2	Gravelling of 76.7 km of class C road 185 km of class D and 26 km of class E roads.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Improve communications.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.

Grading  
District-wide

3

Grading of entire network of classified roads.

**Funding Source:** GOK.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Grading of 8 km of class D road	1	Grading of 8 km of class D road
Grading of 82 km of parts of C78 D424 and D423	2	Grading of 82 km of parts of C78 D424 and D423

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Grading of 3.8 km of class A, 3.2 km of class C and 2.4 km of class G	1	Grading of 3.8 km of class A, 3.2 km of class C and 2.4 km of class G
Grading of 18.7 km of class C road, 132 km of class D and 28 km of class E roads	2	Grading of 18.7 km of class C road, 132 km of class D and 28 km of class E roads

**Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The Sectoral Policy Objectives include, among others to:

- Ensure that the technical industrial and vocational training offered meets the country's current and future economic needs.
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training at all levels in order to enhance income generation through self employment.
- Design and mount short term skills upgrading and management courses for the informal sector operators so as to improve their productivity.
- Device more practical apprenticeship for the various levels of training.
- Assist Jua Kali operators so that they can maximize their contribution to the country's growth and technological progress.
- Collect and disseminate relevant market information to entrepreneurs.
- Provide suitable working places (such as sheds) to needy artisans.
- Equip Jua Kali training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological developments in Kenya.
- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of Training in Youth Polytechnics and Technical Training Institutes.
- Expand access to technical and vocational Training for primary and secondary school leavers.
- Strengthen technical and vocational training for self reliance.



## Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

### Youth Polytechnics

During the 1994-96 plan period, only one Youth Polytechnic was started i.e. Tigithi Polytechnic. This increased the number of Youth Polytechnics to 11 by the end of 1995. They were;

4 Government assisted Youth Polytechnic, 3 Self help Youth Polytechnic and 4 Church sponsored Youth Polytechnic

The enrollment increased to 635 trainees by the end of 1995. Performance of trainees improved in some Youth Polytechnics though others performed poorly.

### Infrastructural Development in Youth Polytechnics

Ethi Youth Polytechnic constructed two new workshops while at Wiyumiririe Youth Polytechnic, a production unit workshop was under construction.

Ngarua Catholic Polytechnic constructed a modern metal workshop which was equipped with modern metal tools and equipments

### Jua Kali

During the period under review, Jua Kali associations increased from 10 to 23 with a membership of 1692 artisans. Plots allocated by the central Government for the construction of sheds for the artisans increased from 8 plots to 14 plots. However only 4 associations developed their plots while others are in process of constructing sheds.

Women participation in the Jua Kali sector also increased about 30% of the total membership are women.

During the period under review, the major constraints were:-

**Personnel:** There was an acute shortage of staff in the District. There were only two officers. As a result some the projects could not be implemented as planned.

**Office Accommodation:** The District's two officers are temporarily sharing an office with social services staff and are squeezed.

**Transport:** Lack of transport made it difficult to implement or supervise activities in the field.

**Youth Polytechnic:** Lack of managerial skills among managers and the management committees in some Youth Polytechnics hindered their advancement.

**Jua Kali:** A major constraints in this sector was wrangling for leadership among the artisans in some associations was a hinderance to the advancement of the sector.

**District specific objectives and targets**

**Objective:** Improve Training and Management of Youth Polytechnics

**Target:** Intensify Youth Polytechnics Inspection in order to ensure that marketable skills are imparted to the students.

**Objective:** To offer advanced skills to Youth Polytechnic Leavers

**Target:** Equip managers and management committees with managerial skills through short training courses/seminars

**Objective:** To mobilize and encourage Jua Kali artisan to form associations in the District.

**Target:** Establishment of a technical institute by the DDC where Youth Polytechnic leavers could advance their skills.

**Objective:** Procurement of more plots for construction of Jua Kali sheds.

**Target:** Mobilize and encourage Jua Kali artisans to form associations at least in every trading centre.

**Objective:** Encourage women participation in Jua Kali activities.

**Target:** Acquire plots for construction of Jua Kali sheds in every division and encourage women to join the sector.

**Objective:** Support Jua Kali business.

**Target:** Encourage every Jua Kali Association to establish revolving fund which could boost their businesses

# PROGRAMME AND PROJECT PRIORITIES

## B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Technical Training office District Hqs.	1	<p>Construction of an office block in the district headquarters</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To provide the operational efficiency of the department.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Jua Kali Sheds Rumuruti, Nyahururu, Nanyuki, Ng'arua Lamuria, Marmanet	2	<p>To construct Jua Kali sheds in all divisions</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The sheds will provide Jua Kali artisans and Youth Polytechnics, graduates with working and display space for their products. Creation of employment and generation of incomes.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.</p>
Management and Skills Improvement District-wide	3	<p>To organize short training courses for youth Polytechnics staff and Jua Kali artisans.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Improve the management of the youth Polytechnics.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Help/Donor.</p>

Construction of  
dormitories at Nanyuki  
Youth Polytechnic  
Central Division

4 To construct dormitories for  
accommodation of about 150 trainees  
(100 boys and 50 girls).

**Justification:** Provide Accommodation  
for trainees who come from far and  
have to rent house in Nanyuki town.  
Increase enrollment of female trainees.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help/Donor.

Construction of  
dormitories at Doldol  
Youth Polytechnic  
Mukogodo Division

5

To construct dormitories for  
accommodating about 80 trainees (40  
boys and 40 girls).

**Justification:** The project is of  
importance as trainees who have to  
travel long distance from their  
Manyattas to the Polytechnic will be  
accommodated and this will increase  
the enrollment at the Polytechnic  
especially for girls.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Construction of  
workshops at Wiyumirire  
Lamuria Division

6

Construct 3 workshops for carpentry,  
leather works and Tailoring.

**Justification:** This project will impart  
these skills to trainees every year who  
are expected to become self-employed.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help.

Construction of W/shops  
at Marmanet  
Y/Polytechnic Rumuruti  
Division

7

To construct 4 workshops for  
carpentry, tailoring, metal works and  
agriculture.

**Justification:** This will give primary and  
secondary leavers technical skills which  
will enable them be waged or self  
employed.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help/Donor.

**Equip Tigithi 8**  
**Y/Polytechnics Lamuria**  
**Division**

To purchase sewing machines,  
carpentry and masonry tools for the  
polytechnic.

**Justification:** The tools and equipment  
will facilitate training of about 150  
trainees. The procurement is more  
encouraging than hiring as is the case  
now.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help/Donor.

**Construction of 9**  
**dormitories at Nyahururu**  
**Youth Polytechnic**  
**Nyahururu Division**

To construct dormitories to  
accommodate about 120 trainees (80  
boys and 40 girls).

**Justification:** The accommodation will  
increase the enrolment in this urban  
institutions.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.  
Construct 3 workshops for carpentry,  
leather works and Tailoring.  
This project will impart  
these skills to trainees every year who  
are expected to become self-employed.  
**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help/Donor.

To construct 4 workshops for  
carpentry, tailoring, metal works and  
signatures.  
**Justification:** This will give primary and  
secondary level technical skills which  
will enable them be waged or self-  
employed.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Self-help/Donor.



## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of the sector is to:

- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, market/trading facilities with the objective of providing incentives for private investments to take place.
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of the local authorities to formulate policy, manage activity manpower and resources and carry out the design implementation and management of infrastructure investment.
- Improve the capacity of local activities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

### **Laikipia County Council**

#### **Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

##### **Rural Access Roads**

During the period under review, completed in opening rural access roads at Tigithi (Lamuria), Daiga (Central) and Rumuruti (Rumuruti) locations.

##### **Water Supply**

**Kimajo Borehole:** The council completed major repairs and installed a new machine donated by Ministry of Water Development.

##### **Rumuruti Water Supply**

Major repairs were carried out by the council, including the maintenance on existing storage tank.

A diesel machine was installed to supplement the old one in order to facilitate water treatment works as required by the department of Public Health.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Provide sufficient and treated water to the growing population and improve market.

**Targets:** Expand and rehabilitate the existing systems which were designed for less than 10% of the current population.

Construct at least two (2) boreholes in each division.

Increase water storage at Rumuruti tank to 50,000 gallons.

Build water treatment works and reticulation at the divisional headquarters and other major trading centres.

**Objective:** Drainage, sanitation and provision of appropriate sewerage.

**Target:** Construct sewerage systems at the divisional headquarters and other major trading centres.

**Objective:** To build alternative rental houses and offices to alleviate housing and office shortages in the district HQs and Rumuruti.

**Targets:** Construct 30 units of rental houses at Rumuruti.

Extend offices in an available land at Nanyuki for rental purposes by Government departments.

**Objective:** To Supply electricity for security purposes in the major urban centres.

**Targets:** Provide street lights at Rumuruti and Kinamba.

Supply Kinamba Divisional office with electricity.

**Objective:** To open new roads and maintain the old ones

**Target:** Open up and maintain at least 500 Kms of rural access roads in each division.

**Objective:** Rehabilitate stone crusher and quarry at Nanyuki town.

**Target:** Make it operational to enable the council to supply adequate ballast to the construction activities at economical prices.

**Objective:** To preserve and protect game, create game attraction and employment

**Target:** Renovate and open up the Kirimun Game Reserve.

**Objective:** Keep town markets/trading centres to the required health standards.

**Target:** Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.

Sl. No.	Description of Activities	Project Name	Division/Section
1.	Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.	Health Improvement Project	Health Section
2.	Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.	Health Improvement Project	Health Section
3.	Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.	Health Improvement Project	Health Section

Sl. No.	Description of Activities	Project Name	Division/Section
1.	Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.	Health Improvement Project	Health Section
2.	Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.	Health Improvement Project	Health Section
3.	Procure an exhaustor to serve various centres.	Health Improvement Project	Health Section

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Rural Access Roads Central/Daiga Divisions	Opening new roads and maintenance of the roads (200km).  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> LCC.
2. Rural Access Roads Lamura/Tigithi	Opening new roads and maintenance of the old roads (200 km)  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> LCC.
3. Water Storage Tank Rumuruti Division Rumuruti Location	To construct a new water storage tank and maintain the old tank  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> LCC.

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kirimon Game Reserve Rurumuti/Sosian	1	Open and develop a game reserve on already available council land.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Conserve environment and promote tourism.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> KWS.

**Stone Crusher & Quarry** 2 **Crushing of stones for ballast and**  
**Central/Nanyuki** **Murram. Production of blocks,**  
**culverts.**

**Justification:** High demand for products. Improvement of the revenue position of Laikipia County Council.

**Funding Source:** LGLA & Council

**Rental Offices at Hqs** 3 **Construct additional offices for renting.**  
**Central/Nanyuki**

**Justification:** Improvement of the councils revenue position.

**Funding Source:** NHC and LCC.

**Rental Houses** 4 **Constructing 30 housing units for**  
**Rumuruti/Rumuruti** **residential purposes.**

**Justification:** Sub-district Hqs which is rapidly growing requires residential houses to alleviate acute housing problems.

**Funding Source:** NHC and Council.

**Kinamba Water** 5 **Expand existing Borehole.**  
**Supply**  
**Ngarua/Kinamba**

**Justification:** With the growing population at divisional Hqs. more services are essential. Infrastructure will attract investors for meaningful development.

**Funding Source:** Donor/Council.

Exhauster Machine 6  
Ngarua/Kinamba

Provide essential services on health and sanitation.

**Justification:** No such services available within the jurisdiction except borrowed services from neighbouring councils of Nyandarua and Nanyuki at high costs.

**Funding Source:** Donor/Council.

Power Supply 7  
Street Lights

Supply street light to the main streets in Rumuruti and Kinamba Divisional Hqs.

**Justification:** Improve security and use of the facility at Kinamba Office.

**Funding Source:** Council.

---

## **CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objective of the ministry are:-

- To provide an enabling environment to emergence of a self -sustaining, member controlled and commercially viable co-operative movement able to complete effectively with other private sector enterprises in a liberalized and de-regulated environment and able to serve its members efficiently.
- Ensure that co-operatives are well organized and protect the financial interests of their members.
- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programme for manager, general members and management committees members.
- Promote the spread of co-operatives organizations into all sectors of the Economy that address the vulnerable.
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products particularly coffee, dairy and honey.
- Also encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small scale industries and Jua Kali by co-operatives diversifying into Agro-based industries.

### **Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period**

During the plan period the Co-operative Movement played a vital role in the development of the district particularly in the marketing of agricultural produce, mobilization of domestic savings and provision of credit facilities to members.

**Dairy Co-operative:** 7 dairy co-operative societies continued to deliver milk to K.C.C. There was tremendous increase in milk production due to favourable weather conditions.

**SACCO Society:** Mobilization of savings by saving and credit co-operative societies (SACCO) improved as compared to the previous years. The share capital rose from 5,454,208 in 1993 to 7,094,516 in 1994 and 7,891,773 in 1995.

**Coffee Society:** One coffee society continued to deliver 'mbuni' to the KPCU and total of Kshs.5,383,045 was realized between 1993-96, reflecting 242% increase.

**Sand Dealers Harvesting:** loata Sand Dealers Ltd is the only society involved in sand selling as their main activity in Mukogodo Division. Initially the transport activity made the business of the society to deteriorate during the last period.

**Informal Sector Co-operative:** The society was registered in 1987 to cater for artisan operating with Nanyuki Municipality. The society failed to take off and therefore, no progress was made during the period under review. The department participated in educating the members through Jua Kali seminars and expects positive results in future.

**Constraints:** The major constraints included inability of the members to control and manage their co-operatives due to lack of proper education and business know how. There was lack of commitment and competence among members and management committee of the co-operative movement. This resulted in misuse of members funds and other resources. Poor book keeping and inability of some societies to retain their trained staff owing to poor remuneration and job security were other constraints.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To increase individual members income (marketing co-operatives)

**Target:** Increase income for each marketing co-operative member by 10%

**Objective:** Improve co-operative members product

**Target:** One co-operative society (Marmanet FCS Ltd) to start milk cooling processing, packaging and selling fresh milk to Nyahururu Municipality and its environs.

**Target:** Two co-operative societies (Sirma & Ngarua coffee) to start pressing oil from drought resistant crops.

**Objective:** Intensify co-operative education and training.

**Target:** Hold 32 members education days, 32 committees members education days 32 co-operative field days and train 20 co-operative managers.

**Objective:** Increase milk, coffee and pyrethrum production

**Target:** Milk and pyrethrum to be increased by 10% and Coffee to increase by 5%.



- Objective:** Increase co-operative capital
- Target:** Each co-operative to increase its capital by 15%
- 
- Objective:** Increase other income generating activities
- Target:** Each co-operative to start at least one new income generating activity as:-
- Marketing co-operatives - Agro-based processing activities.
  - Sacco societies - Activities related to Sacco main objectives.
- Objective:** To encourage women join co-operatives.
- Target:** Form 12 women groups within strong and active marketing co-operative societies.

60 women to be funded and start pig rearing activity.

<p>Construction of offices and a vet shop to ensure close supervision.</p> <p><u>Funding &amp; other: OKX</u></p>	<p>3. Departmental Offices (Nigeria/Kenya) Dept/Micro Dept/Rumuti Division and Nanyuki</p>
<p>Assist co-operative societies, men bars with credit facilities to increase milk production and improve their dairy products.</p> <p><u>Funding: OKI/Donors/Co-operative Bank</u></p>	<p>4. Rural Dairy Development Programme Lamuria, Rumuti, Ngarus Divisions</p>

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Cooperative Education and Training Programmes Project Area District-wide	Develop members, committees and staff training programmes and carry-out education and training activities with an aim of developing enlightened and responsible leadership capable of directing and effectively controlling co-operative enterprises for the benefit of the members.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/KNCDP.
2. Co-operative Accounts implementation District-wide	Follow implementation of standardized accounting system and routines and also ensure existing systems are maintained. Identify trainable staff from co-operative societies and phase out un-trainable personnel gradually.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/KNCDP/ASAL - LAIKIPIA
3. Departmental Offices (Ngarua/Kinamba Dolbol/Mukogodo Rumuruti Division and Nanyuki	Construction of offices and quarters to ensure close supervision.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
4. Rural Dairy Development Programme Lamuria, Rumuruti, Ngarua Divisions	Assist co-operative societies, members with credit facilities to increase milk production and improving their dairy breeds.  <b>Funding:</b> GOK/Donors/Co-operative Bank.

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 5. | Provision of farm input facilities<br>Ngarua, Central, Rumuruti Division.  | Provide credit to co-operative societies to enable them to offer farm inputs to members at reasonable and fair prices.<br><br><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors/Co-operative Bank.  |
| 6. | Jua Kali Co-operative<br>Central - Nanyuki   | Liquidate Laikipia Jua Kali cooperative society and promote formation of other viable jua kali co-operatives in every division.<br><br><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.  |
| 7. | Ruai Co-operative Society<br>Lamuria Ngobit Location<br>Ngarua Kinamba collection centre.<br>Mukogodo Kimanjo centre | Expand Ruai Beekeeping cooperative society Honey processing plant, equip honey collecting centres with better facilities, train farmers on honey production, assist the farmers in getting raw materials and beehives.<br><br><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor. |

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Women in co-operatives programme District-wide	1	<p>Promote women groups within registered co-operatives and provide them with funds so as to enable them start income generating activities.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Women role in co-operative has always been the contribution of labour force. They contribute as much as 80% especially in agricultural oriented co-operative societies. The only way they can participate in development is by farming groups that will be assisted and supported by main co-operative to undertake social and economical projects.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/KNCP/ASAL.</p>
Milk Storage Facilities Lamuria & Rumuruti Division	2	<p>Provide funds to enable rehabilitation or construction of co-operative milk coolers.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Reduce milk delivery from main dairy to KCC and hence reduce transport costs. Allow for collection of evening milk.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

Collection System  
Rumuruti Division  
Mukogodo Division

3

Assist marketing co-operatives within Rumuruti Division with funds to enable them to improve their of produce collection system.

**Justification:** Some co-operative society's areas of operation are so wide that no individual private transport could operate this activity alone. Co-operatives organize their own transport system in order to collect their members produce in all the collection points.

**Funding Source:** GOK.

Coffee Hand-pumping  
Machine  
Rumuruti Division

4

Provide coffee hand-pumping machine and train farmers on the benefit of selling coffee parchment instead of mbuni.

**Justification:** To improve the quality and income from coffee by selling coffee parchment instead of 'Mbuni'.

**Funding Source:** GOK.

---

