

## FOREWORD

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Department Heads of Mbaroni under the coordination of the District Development Officer and the Executive Committee of the District Development Council. The Rural Planning Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided overall guidance through seminars and formulation of Plan guidelines and was responsible for editing and publishing the plan.

The Plan is divided into three sections. Chapter 1 provides background information on the District's resource base and the state of development. Chapter 2 spells out District policy orientations and strategies for the major development sectors. It also lists in order of priority by sector the major projects which the DDC wishes to see implemented over the 1984-88 Plan period.

The third section is the Annex. It indicates the Annual Development Programme, of which 1983/84 is the first; the Two-Year Rolling Plan for 1983/85; and Detailed Implementation Schedules for selected projects to be carried out during the first year. The Annex is intended as an on-going document to be updated every year. It both feeds and is fed by the annual budgetary cycle. This first version of the Annex to the District Development Plan is not complete because some ministries were unable to disaggregate their estimates. In order to make the annual Annex a more effective product, timely budget disaggregation by each ministry will be a future requirement.

NAKURU

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1984 - 1988

Ministry of Finance and Planning  
Rural Planning Division



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P R E F A C E

This District Development Plan is produced presented as part of the Government of the Republic of Kenya efforts towards decentralised planning. The document is a part of the Government effort in making the District a Focus for Development.

Inputs for this plan were provided by various district officers from different operating Ministries/Departments, authorities, parastatal organisations and private agencies operating at the district level.

Guidance for the formulation of this Plan was provided by the Rural Planning Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

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# PHYSICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Location

Nakuru District is located between 35 degrees 29' and 36 degrees 35' East and 0 degree 13' North and 1 degree 10' South and covers an area of 5,769 sq. km. The district is situated within the Great Rift Valley and borders seven other districts: Kericho to the West; Bungoma and Laikipia to the North; Nyeri to the North-East; Machakos to the South-West; and Kisumu to the South.

### Administrative Organization

The District is divided into five administrative divisions namely: Nakuru Municipality, Bahati, Molo, Gleggumone and Naivasha. There is a proposal to create three more divisions in Kericho, Songoi and Gilgil. In two of these administrative offices are posted last year (1981). There are a total of 27 locations and 47 sub-locations. The District has four parliamentary constituencies: Nakuru Town, Nakuru North, Nakuru West and Nakuru East. The three local authorities are: Nakuru County Council, Nakuru Municipality and Naivasha Town Council.

### Topography

## CHAPTER 1

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

Most of the District lies within the Great Rift Valley. The valley is characterized by a number of extinct and dormant volcanoes of 11,000 ft. (3360 m.), 9110 ft. (2777 m.), 8775 ft. (2673 m.) and 7775 ft. (2368 m.). There are three lakes within the District which cover a total water area of 293 sq. km. namely: Lake Naivasha (210 sq. km.), Lake Nakuru (47 sq. km.) and Lake Elgeyo (36 sq. km.). The size has varied between 5 sq. km. and 53 sq. km. in the last twenty years, and Lake Elgeyo (36 sq. km.) is the only fish water lake.

The greater part of the western end of the District, which comprises Molo and Gleggumone Divisions is situated on the Malindi escarpment and lies at an average altitude of 8,000 ft. The valley floor, which includes the lower parts of Bahati Division, Nakuru town and most of the Naivasha, lies at an altitude of between 5,000 and 7,000 ft. The eastern fringe, which covers parts of Bahati and Naivasha Divisions lies on the Kericho escarpment at an altitude between 7000 and 8000 ft. above sea level.



# PHYSICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Location

Nakuru District is located between 35 degrees 27' and 36 degrees 35' East and 0 degrees 13' North and 1 degree 10' South and covers an area of 5,769 sq.km. The District is situated within the Great Rift Valley and borders seven other districts: Kericho to the West; Baringo and Laikipia to the North; Uasindegish to the North-East; Narok to the South-West; and Kajiado and Kiambu to the South.

### Administrative Organisation

The District is divided into five administrative divisions namely: Nakuru Municipality, Bahati, Molo, Olenguruone and Naivasha. There is a proposal to create three more divisions in Uasindegish, Rongai and Gilgil. In two of these, administrative officers were posted last year (1983). There are a total of 22 locations and 47 sub-locations. The District has four parliamentary constituencies: Nakuru Town, Nakuru North, Nakuru West and Nakuru East. The three local authorities are: Nakuru County Council, Nakuru Municipality and Naivasha Town Council.

### Topography

Most of the District lies within the Great Rift Valley. The valley is characterised by a number of extinct and dormant volcanoes of different sizes such as: Longonot (9110 ft.), Eburu (8879 ft.) and Menengai (7478 ft.). There are three lakes within the District which cover a total water area of 283 sq.km. namely: Lake Naivasha (210 sq.km.), Lake Nakuru (52 sq.km. - the size has varied between 5 sq.km. and 52 sq.km. in the last twenty years), and Lake Elementaita (21 sq.km.). Of the three lakes, Naivasha is the only fresh water lake.

The greater part of the western end of the District, which comprises Molo and Olenguruone Divisions is situated on the Mau escarpment and lies at an average altitude of 8,000ft. The valley floor, which includes the lower parts of Bahati Division, Nakuru town and most of the Naivasha, lies at an altitude of between 5,000 and 7,000 ft. The eastern fringe, which covers parts of Bahati and Naivasha divisions lies on the Kinangop escarpment at an altitude between 7000 and 8000 ft. above sea level.



## Climate and Ecology

Rainfall increases while temperature falls with altitude. The highest annual average rainfall of 2344.8mm was recorded at Molo in 1975 and the lowest annual average rainfall of 280mm at Naivasha in 1969. Much of the long rains falls between March and June with peak rainfall in April and May. Short rains fall during the months between October and December. For the last few years, variation has not been very great although the timing and amount, especially of the long rains, has been unpredictable.

In the valley floor the maximum mean temperatures are between 26 degrees and 30 degrees, while on the highland of Olenguruone and Molo, temperatures fall down to 18 degrees. The highlands have a relative humidity percentage of up to 90% in the morning hours and 80% for the afternoon. In the valley floor the atmosphere is usually very dry and is characterised by dry winds.

## Land Classification

Table 1.1 Land Classification

| ZONE             | LAND AREA (ha) |
|------------------|----------------|
| High Potential   | 291,000        |
| Medium Potential | 390,000        |
| Low Potential    | 51,000         |
| Range Land       | 180,000        |
| Total            | 912,000        |

The high potential zone consists of about 291,000 hectares around Mau Narok, Olenguruone, Molo and Lower Subukia. The medium potential zone consists of about 390,000 hectares which cover Bahati, Subukia, Njoro and parts of Rongai. The low potential zones and range land, which consist of about 231,000 ha, cover Gilgil, Naivasha, Longonot, Lanet, Solai and parts of Rongai.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### Population Census and Projections

The total population for the District according to the 1975 Census stood at 522,333 people compared to the 1969 figure of 290,853. This gives an annual intercensal growth rate of 6.5% which is among the highest in the Republic. From the above figures it is evident that within a period of 10 years, the population of Nakuru has nearly doubled. This can be attributed to immigration, among other factors, which has been quite high in the past few years.



Table 1.2 below gives the population projections for the district based on a growth rate of 5.18 per cent per annum.

Table 1.2 Population Projections By Division For Selected Years, 1979 - 1988

| DIVISION          | 1979    | 1983    | 1985    | 1988    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| WASHA             | 95,339  | 120,781 | 133,944 | 156,454 |
| WATHI             | 104,186 | 131,989 | 146,373 | 170,973 |
| WANGURUONE        | 12,685  | 16,071  | 17,821  | 20,816  |
| WAO               | 217,648 | 275,729 | 305,778 | 357,167 |
| WURU MUNICIPALITY | 92,851  | 117,629 | 130,448 | 152,372 |
| DISTRICT TOTAL    | 522,709 | 662,199 | 734,364 | 857,782 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Population Census 1979, Volume 1, June 1981 and Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections for Kenya 1980 - 2000, March 1983.

### Pattern of Urbanisation

According to the 1979 census, the population of Major Designated Service Centres in the District compared to 1969 census was as follows:

Table 1.3 Population of Major Service Centres 1969 - 1979

|            | 1969   | 1979   | AVERAGE RATE OF GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION OVER 10 YEARS (p.a.) |
|------------|--------|--------|---|
| WURU       | 47,151 | 92,851 | 9.6%  |
| WASHA      | 7,425  | 11,491 | 5.4%  |
| WATHI      | 4,178  | 9,103  | 11.7%   |
| WURGON     | 5,343  | 8,701  | 6.2%  |
| WAO        | 3,037  | 5,803  | 9.1%  |
| WANGURUONE | 4,240  | 5,350  | 2.6%  |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Census for 1969 - 1979.



The rate of urbanisation in the major urban centres of District has been quite high. In all the centres, except Molo the urban population has almost doubled in the last 10 years with the largest increase being recorded in Gilgil town. The high growth in Gilgil can be explained by the large number of Government institutions that have been established there in the last ten years.

### Migration

Migration into the District has been very significant during the last 10 years. This partly accounts for the high intercensal growth rate of 6.04% in the last ten years. The high immigration has been the result of a number of settlement schemes for landless people from neighbouring Districts. Secondly a number of land-buying companies and co-operatives managed to purchase land and then sub-divide it into small farms for settling their members. There has also been immigration from other Districts by people seeking employment opportunities in the towns of Nakuru and Naivasha where job opportunities in industry are available. This trend is expected to continue into the future.

### Structure of Population

The District has a high proportion of young people with 62.6% of the population below the age of 20 years, while 36.5% of the population falls in the age group 24-50. This implies that the government and people will have to spend a substantial amount, investing in social services to cater for needs of the young population.



Table 1.4 Population Breakdown by Ethnic Group

|         | 1969    | 1979    |
|---------|---------|---------|
| Sup     |         |         |
| KUYU    | 169,363 | 317,855 |
| MBA     | 5,163   | 7,561   |
| HYA     | 24,154  | 36,142  |
| SHI     | 3,861   | 12,319  |
|         | 20,606  | 36,217  |
| ENJIN   | 35,751  | 81,651  |
| ROBC    | 10,636  | 3,979   |
| AFRICAN | 7,168   | 5,389   |
| MERS    | 14,751  | 21,696  |
| TOTAL   | 270,853 | 522,709 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Census 1969&79

The District, unlike many other districts, has a mixture of practically most of the tribes in the country. This is due to the fact that many people have migrated from other districts to settle in Nakuru District.

PHIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

PHIO-Economic Base

A large percentage of the population in the District depends on incomes earned from farm related activities. It is not easy to estimate farm incomes or living standards of smallholders in the District. The pattern of agricultural development has undergone a tremendous change. What used to be large scale farms have now been bought by Wananchi through Co-operative Societies, land leasing companies or partnerships. Sub-division is done giving average farm size of between 3 and 10 acres. A number of small farmers owning between 1 and 3 acres of land can neither afford to keep animals or grow cash crops on these farms to earn themselves incomes. These subsistence farmers supplement their incomes through other activities such as charcoal burning, and illicit trading of liquor.

The number of squatters on large scale farms is now reduced because of the Government's policy of ensuring that before a farm is subdivided its squatters are allocated land first. There are still pockets of squatters in the District. Their standard of living is generally very low. They constitute the poorest group. Most of them depend mainly on wage incomes as labourers in the



larger farms during the peak period.

### Wage Employment

Wage employment in the District is centered in the main urban centres of Nakuru, Gilgil, Njoro, Naivasha and Molo where there are a number of small scale industries which are mainly processing agricultural produce namely: the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, Kenya Co-operative Creameries, DCK Sulmac Company and the Panafri Vegetables Canning Factory (now closed due to financial problems). There are also a number of small food processing factories operating in Nakuru town. Apart from the processing industries, there are a number of wood-based industries in Nakuru and Elburgon as well as scattered sawmills in the District. The expansion of wage employment has not, however, provided adequate earning opportunities for the existing urban adult population. At the moment there is an acute shortage of land in Nakuru Municipality for industrial development. It will be necessary to acquire land either to the west towards Njoro or east towards Lanet for further industrial development. Meanwhile in towns such as Gilgil, Elburgon and Molo, there is lack of properly designated industrial areas.

The Government through the Kenya Industrial Estates started an estate composed of 25 factory sheds. This, if fully utilised, is capable of creating employment for 650 people. To date the following industries have been established: metal processing; paper processing and printing; wood processing; food processing; tailoring and surgical unit. Eight of the Nakuru Industrial Estate factories depend almost fully on local raw materials.

The remainder of the working age population is not necessarily all unemployed. Some are housewives, students or other persons seeking employment. A significant proportion of the adults not classified as employed is engaged in informal sector activities providing economic goods and services to urban population. Informal economic activity though not officially recognized and in some cases actively discouraged by authorities is often productive and lucrative. In such activities, people practice a variety of modern trades and crafts, but without the government's protection and encouragement. Their activities include small kiosks; charcoal burning; hawking; brewing changaa etc. Information on the urban informal sector is unreliable compared to that of the modern sector. However there is fairly rapid expansion in the number engaged in informal activities because of shortage of jobs in the modern sector.



PRODUCTION SECTOR

Agriculture

Table 1.5 Implementation record for Agriculture Sector

|                           | SOIL & WATER<br>CONSERVATION | MINOR<br>IRRIGATION | CROP<br>PRODUCTION | FRUIT TREE<br>NURSERIES | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| PROPOSED                  | 5                            | 2                   | 2                  | 2                       | 11    |
| IMPLEMENTED               |                              |                     |                    |                         |       |
| FULL                      | 3                            | 0                   | 2                  | 2                       | 7     |
| PARTIAL                   | 0                            | 0                   | 0                  | 0                       | 0     |
| RATE OF<br>IMPLEMENTATION | 60%                          | 0%                  | 100%               | 100%                    | 70%   |

During the 1979/83 plan period only 70% of the projects/programmes proposed for implementation in the agricultural sector were implemented. The reasons for non implementation of 30% of the projects were as follows:-

| <u>No. of projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2                      | Funds not provided                    |
| 1                      | Proposals not vigorously followed up  |

Livestock

Table 1.6 Implementation record for Livestock Sector

|                           | IMPROVEMENT<br>OF LIVESTOCK<br>HOLDING<br>GROUNDS | POULTRY<br>PROJECTS | BEE-<br>KEEPING<br>PROJECTS | CATTLE<br>DIPS | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|
| PROPOSED                  | 2   | 2                   | 7                           | 5              | 16    |
| IMPLEMENTED               |   |                     |                             |                |       |
| FULL                      | 0   | 1                   | 5                           | 4              | 10    |
| PARTIAL                   | 0   | 0                   | 0                           | 1              | 1     |
| RATE OF<br>IMPLEMENTATION | 0%  | 50%                 | 71%                         | 100%           | 68%   |



Out of the 16 projects proposed during the 1979/83 plan for the livestock sector in the District, only 11 were implemented. The reasons for non implementation of the 5 proposals are as follows:

| <u>No. of projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u>                        |
|------------------------|--|
| 3                      | Inadequate funds provided                                    |
| 1                      | Self help contribution from the local people not forthcoming |
| 1                      | Project was re-scheduled for 1984/88 plan                    |

In particular it is important to note that for one of the cattle dips that was not implemented through the rural development fund, there was a poor choice of site.

As for the beekeeping projects the money provided could only cater for five projects.

### Co-operative Development

There are altogether 28 farm purchase co-operative societies, six of which are under farm rehabilitation schemes manned by AFC. There are 39 savings and credit societies in the District, 30 of which are affiliated to KUSCO. Most of the co-operative programmes in the District were geared towards giving members education on the role of co-operatives and management.

### Natural Resources

Table 1.7 Record of Implementation for Natural Resources Sector

|                           | RURAL<br>AFFORESTATION | FOREST<br>STATIONS | TREE<br>NURSERIES | TOTAL |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|
| PROPOSED                  | 3                      | 5                  | 3                 | 11    |
| IMPLEMENTED               |                        |                    |                   |       |
| FULL                      | 1                      | 2                  | 3                 | 6     |
| PARTIAL                   | 0                      | 0                  | 0                 | 0     |
| RATE OF<br>IMPLEMENTATION | 33%                    | 40%                | 100%              | 55%   |

Only six (55%) out of the 11 proposed projects were implemented during the 1979/83 period. Two projects for rural afforestation did not take off because the funds for implementation



he projects were not received. Fire outbreaks especially on enegai Hill delayed the implementation of the projects. As a result, the project had to be rehabilitated almost every year.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Water Development

Table 1.8 Record of Implementation for Water Sector

|                              | RURAL WATER SUPPLIES PHASE III | RURAL WATER SUPPLIES PHASE II | SEWERAGE | DDC WATER PROJECTS | OTHERS | TOT. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------|------|
| PROPOSED                     | 1                              | 4                             | 2        | 6                  | 1      | 14   |
| IMPLEMENTED                  |                                |                               |          |                    |        |      |
| FULL                         | 1                              | 2                             | 1        | 0                  | 0      | 4    |
| PARTIAL                      | 0                              | 0                             | 0        | 4                  | 0      | 4    |
| PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION | 100%                           | 50%                           | 50%      | 66%                | 0%     | 57%  |

During the 1979/83 plan period 8 projects (57%) out of 14 proposed for the water sector had begun implementation. The reasons why 6 or 43% of the projects were not implemented are as follows:

| <u>No. of Projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u>        |
|------------------------|--|
| 1                      | Inadequate design.                           |
| 1                      | Project re-scheduled for 1984/88 plan period |
| 2                      | No funds released                            |
| 2                      | Project proposals were not followed up       |

The reasons for the partial completion of 4 projects in the district are: inadequate personnel for implementation of the projects, delayed tendering and problem of procurement of materials and transportation.



Energy

The 1979/83 development plan recommended rural electrification schemes to be implemented in Bahati and Naivasha divisions. To date, the programme has not taken off because the District was not considered for the scheme during the last development plan period.

Transport and Communication

Table 1.9 Record of Implementation for Transport Sector

|                        | ROADS | AIRSTRIPS | RURAL ACCESS ROADS | POSTAL DEVELOPMENT | OTHERS | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| PROPOSED               | 7     | 1         | 300 KM             | 7                  | 0      | 15    |
| IMPLEMENTED            |       |           |                    |                    |        |       |
| FULL                   | 3     | 0         | 180 KM             | 3                  | 0      | 6     |
| PARTIAL                | 1     | 0         |                    | 1                  | 0      | 2     |
| RATE OF IMPLEMENTATION | 57%   | 0%        | 60%                | 57%                |        | 53%   |

Out of the 15 projects proposed for implementation during the plan period only 8 were implemented. The reasons for non-implementation of 7 projects (47%) were given as follows:

| <u>No. of Projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u>   |
|------------------------|---|
| 2                      | Project re-scheduled for 1984/88 plan.  |
| 2                      | No funds were provided to carry out the work                                    |
| 2                      | District priorities changed to an extent that other important roads were funded |



IAL SERVICES SECTOR

1th

le 1.10 Record of Implementation for Health Sector

|                              | HOSPITALS | HEALTH CENTRES | MOBILE CLINICS | ENVIRON-<br>MENTAL<br>WATER<br>PROGRAMMES | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---|-------|
| POSED                        | 2         | 6              | 23             | 40  | 71    |
| IMPLEMENTED                  |           |                |                |   |       |
| FULL                         | 0         | 3              | 20             | 6   | 29    |
| PARTIAL                      | 1         | 0              | 0              | 0   | 1     |
| PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION | 50%       | 50%            | 87%            | 15%                                       | 42%   |

Out of the 71 projects proposed for the health sector in the district during 1979/83 plan period, only 30 projects (42%) had been started. The reasons for non-implementation of 41 projects are as follows:-

| <u>of Projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u>   |
|--------------------|---|
| 3                  | Take over by M.O.H. delayed because the structures did not conform to specifications required by M.O.H. |
| 38                 | Funds were not released   |

ation

le 1.11 Record of Implementation for Education Sector

|                              | PRIMARY SCHOOL STORAGE FACILITIES | NAKURU EQUIPMENT STORES | OTHERS | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| POSED                        | 5                                 | 1                       | 2      | 8     |
| IMPLEMENTED                  |                                   |                         |        |       |
| FULL                         | 0                                 | 1                       | 2      | 3     |
| PARTIAL                      | 0                                 | 0                       | 0      | 0     |
| PERCENTAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION | 0%                                | 100%                    | 100%   | 37%   |



Only 3 projects (37%) of the proposed projects for education sector were started during the 1979/83 plan period. The other projects (63%) were not implemented because of the following reasons:-

| <u>No. of Projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5                      | Priorities changed.                   |

Community Development

Table 1.12 Record of Implementation for Community Development Sector

|                           | VILLAGE<br>POLYTECHNICS | ARCHIVES | REHABILITATION<br>CENTRES | OTHERS | TOT. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| PROPOSED                  | 2                       | 1        | 1                         | 5      | 9    |
| IMPLEMENTED               |                         |          |                           |        |      |
| FULL                      | 1                       | 0        | 0                         | 5      | 6    |
| PARTIAL                   | 0                       | 0        | 0                         | 0      | 0    |
| RATE OF<br>IMPLEMENTATION | 50%                     | 0%       | 0%                        | 100%   | 67%  |

Out of the 9 projects proposed during the 1979/83 plan period 6 projects (66%) were implemented. The reasons for non-implementation of the 3 were as follows:-

| <u>No. of Projects</u> | <u>Reasons for non-implementation</u>                |
|------------------------|--|
| 1                      | Funds were not released in time.                     |
| 1                      | The project was not considered a District priority   |
| 1                      | Contributions from local people were not forthcoming |



## DISTRICT TRENDS IN THE PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES

### HEALTH FACILITIES

Nakuru District is served by three hospitals, one of which serves as a provincial hospital. There are three rural health demonstration centres, six health centres, three sub-health centres and thirty seven dispensaries many of which are run on self-help basis. The health facility population ratio is 1:10,000 and the dispensary population ratio is 1:14,000. These ratios may be misleading in a way because some of the health facilities in the district are restricted to serving institutions and in some cases are not available for the general public.

During the last plan period there was a proposal to upgrade the existing facilities in Olenguruone to a sub-district hospital. This particular area of the District is poorly served healthwise and the existing facility is over-utilised due to an influx of population in the area in the last few years. The nearest hospital to Olenguruone is situated 50km. away in Molo. But due to poor road conditions, it is becoming increasingly difficult for patients to travel all the way to Molo. Plans were made to construct a district hospital in Nakuru but this was never implemented due to financial constraints. This need is still there as the present facilities cannot cope adequately with the population growth and there is evident congestion in these institutions.

The existing hospitals, that is the Provincial General Hospital, Naivasha Hospital and Molo, were to undergo some improvement and changes during the plan period. Work at the provincial hospital had been completed 80% at the end of the plan period. In Naivasha Hospital only 20% of the work had been carried out, while in Molo no work was carried out. All the hospitals need these improvements if the facilities are to offer adequate services. During the same period six dispensaries had been earmarked for improvement and money allocated but work was only carried out on three of them.

Considering that in the last 10 years the population of Nakuru has more than doubled while the general increase in health facilities was about 20%, it can be seen that there has been little improvement in health facilities and most of the existing ones are over utilised. The number of hospital beds available in the District at the moment is 1054 out of which 3 are in private hospitals. Access to health facilities has not improved considerably during the last five years.

In the fifth development plan, emphasis will be laid on improving and upgrading the existing facilities so that they can



function more efficiently. Currently most of the health centres require repairs, renovations and in some cases modification to allow proper and efficient dissemination of services.

#### WATER FACILITIES

Due to the geographical conditions of the District, most of the water projects have to depend on machines as opposed to cheap and easy to operate gravity system. As a result, most of the water projects especially those run by the local communities, are faced with problems of meeting recurrent costs of the projects. Secondly due to the influx of population the already operating water supply schemes will require some very major expansions and augmentations to be able to cater for the population adequately. Currently a number of water schemes are serving more people than they were originally intended to, e.g. Molo water supply, Rongai pipeline, Lake Nakuru Settlement Scheme and Albarlita Water Supply. For these schemes to meet the demand for water they need to be improved and enlarged.

A vast area of Nakuru District falls within the volcanic region which makes it difficult to utilise the ground water as a source of water. Areas that have already exploited this resource, have proved that to obtain any water, long depths have to be reached thus incurring large sums of money. The District has very poor water potentiality. The major river in the District is the Molo River which originates from Mau Forest and the Meleroni River. Others range from small streams, springs and seasonal rivers. It is for this reason that greater attention should be paid to conserving the available water resources for future use. This can be achieved in form of construction of various types of dams across the small and seasonal rivers. It will also be of vital importance to educate the general public on measures to protect water catchment.

Due to large population increase in the District, currently 70% of the existing water facilities are over utilised and will need improvement and augmentation in the near future. A large percentage of the dams were constructed long time ago and have silted and therefore need desilting.



## STOCK INFRASTRUCTURE

Currently there are a total of 449 cattle dips in the District distributed as follows:

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Molo Division     | 219  |
| Naivasha Division | 109  |
| Bahati Division   | 117  |
| Olenguruone       | 4    |
|                   | **** |
| TOTAL             | 449  |
|                   | **** |

Dip management in the District continues to deteriorate due to increased farm subdivision leading to poor dip management and dilapidation. This is especially so in farms owned by co-operative societies and settlement fund trustees. The best managed dips are those found on individual farms and these are 91 (18% of the total dips) in the District. There is a great need for construction of more dips in areas of Olenguruone and Naivasha as the few existing dips are over-utilised. In the rest of the District, what is urgently needed is to improve the maintenance of the existing dips.

### Stock Holding Grounds and Outspans

Nakuru Outspan This is a transit outspan. It is currently fully utilised because of delayed livestock purchasing due to shortage of funds. Other users include stock owners and butchers. It is administered by Min. of Agriculture and Livestock (M.A.L.D.) and the Municipal Council of Nakuru.

Naivasha Holding Ground This is a transit holding ground which has a proper fence and most of the time has been on Temporary Ownership Lease (T.O.L.) to stock owners. It is administered by M.A.L.D. but could be put to better use if the existing vehicle crashes could be maintained and an additional one installed. There is also a need for installing a weigh bridge.

Due to Nakuru District's geographical position and its strategic position in agricultural production, the District is well connected to neighbouring districts by a good road network. The main International Truck Road A.104 linking Kenya and Uganda passes through the middle of the District connecting the towns of Naivasha, Gilgil and Nakuru. A new inter African highway is also



currently under construction and when completed will ease traffic congestion.

The length of class 'A' and 'B' roads remained at 163.5km and 135km respectively while the length of class 'C' roads increased from 201.7km. to 216km. Class 'D' roads remained 563.4km while class 'E' roads increased from 449.3km to 586km.

During the last development plan the implementation of rural access roads programme was started. A total of 180km of roads have been constructed in the Divisions of Naivasha, Molo, Bahati and Olenguruone.

In parts of Molo and Naivasha Divisions, the programme initially experienced a set-back due to lack of labour. This was because of the low wages the casuals were paid for construction work. The programme is expected to construct roughly 600km of road network by the end of the fifth plan period.

There has been a general lack of adequate maintenance of access and feeder roads in the District due to poor equipment and lack of finances and supervisory staff. Most of the secondary and minor roads which enable farmers to transport their produce to the market are generally very busy but become impassable during the rainy season. This adversely affects marketing of perishable produce such as milk and vegetables. Following the transfer of road functions from the County Councils to the Ministry Of Transport and Communications in 1970, the maintenance of access roads that are unclassified has deteriorated because the Council which is supposed to maintain them does not have the necessary funds and personnel to maintain them adequately.

## EDUCATION

### Primary Schools

The number of primary schools in Nakuru District today stands at 301 as compared to 214 in 1978 (an increase of 40.6%), while the number of children attending primary schools has increased from 130,092 in 1978 to 160,119 in 1982 (an increase of 23%).

With the influx of wananchi on the large scale farms in the District, there has been a great need for the provision of more educational facilities in the District to meet the rising demand. Currently the schools are distributed as follows per educational division.



Table 1.13 Schools And Enrolment By Division

| <u>Division</u>     | <u>Schools</u> | <u>Enrolment</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Bahati              | 33             | 22,372           |
| Elburgon            | 26             | 12,447           |
| Gilgil              | 29             | 11,843           |
| Imbo                | 33             | 16,431           |
| Naivasha            | 34             | 16,689           |
| Njoro               | 37             | 22,641           |
| Olunguruone         | 22             | 8,773            |
| Rongai              | 28             | 13,270           |
| Subukia             | 24             | 13,916           |
| Nakuru Municipality | 35             | 21,785           |
|                     | -----          | -----            |
| TOTAL               | 301            | 160,167          |
|                     | =====          | =====            |

The responsibility of provision of primary school facilities is mainly with the local community. Most schools in the District lack adequate facilities as a result of which the existing facilities are stretched beyond capacity. In most of the rural schools, different classes are forced to share a classroom. 90% of the schools in the District, there are no adequate facilities to house teachers. As a result, several teachers live under one roof or look for accommodation outside the school. For example, in Bahati Division, there are a total of 33 schools, but only 3 schools (or 9%) having adequate facilities for both pupils and teachers, and in Njoro with 37 schools only one has adequate facilities and in Olunguruone none of the schools has such facilities.

Secondary Schools

The number of secondary schools in the District increased from 37 in 1977 to 56 in 1982 (an increase of 51%). Most of the schools in the District are either privately maintained or are on harambee basis. There is a need for more secondary schools educational facilities in the District as the number of pre-secondary education school leavers has been rising very fast every year.



## SERVICE AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The District has seven registered village polytechnics. Four of them receive grants from the Government, two are sponsored by voluntary organisations and one is run on self-help basis.

The village polytechnics in the District are currently over-utilised. It is anticipated that the problem will become more acute in the near future, because the competition for places at these institutions is not restricted to primary school leavers as was the case before, but also to post primary school leavers as well.

Apart from village polytechnics, there is a Kenyan Education Institute which is currently training day care centre teachers in the District. This is a centre that could be expanded to cater for other needs of the District such as offering short courses to farmers.

## GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES

### Farm Level

Storage facilities at the farm level for the small scale farmers are inadequate. The farmers either have no stores or their stores are too small to store their different types of produce. Large scale farmers on the other hand are better off than small scale farmers because most of them have adequate storage facilities.

### Institutional Level

For cereal crops, there is a government institution - the National Cereals and Produce Board. This stores maize, wheat and beans. The Board has both transit and permanent stores at Molo, Njoro, Rongai and Nakuru.

## SERVICE CENTRES

During the last plan period there was remarkable development in a number of service centres in the district. This was due to increased government services, increased commercial activities and improved communication system. The Town of Naivasha was first elevated to an Urban Council and then later to a Town Council. During the same period the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications introduced telephone services at Olenguru and constructed modern post offices at Njoro and Gilgil to improve telephone services in Nakuru Town were also improved with the introduction of the S.T.D. in the town.



PRODUCTION TRENDS

AGRICULTURE

Since Independence the pattern of agricultural development in the district has undergone tremendous change. Most of the large scale farms have now been bought through co-operative societies, land buying companies, or partnerships and sub-divided among their share holders. Due to high membership in company and co-operative farms, the size of holdings after sub-division is between 3 and 10 acres.

The approximate number of small scale and large scale farms in the district is as follows:-

Table 1.14 Farm Distribution by Division

| DIVISION     | SMALL SCALE FARMS | LARGE SCALE FARMS (over 100 acres) |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Matigi       | 15,500            | 65                                 |
| Mwamba       | 9,000             | 85                                 |
| Mt. Kenya    | 11,500            | 90                                 |
| Mt. Meru     | 6,000             | 40                                 |
| Mt. Kenya    | 14,500            | 100                                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>56,500</b>     | <b>380</b>                         |

Source: District Data Sheet

Small Scale Farms

It is estimated that there are a total of 57,000 small holdings in the District. These range from 1 to 20 hectares. The number of small scale farms is bound to increase over the next few years due to the process of sub-division which is still continuing.

Large Scale Farms

The number of large scale farms is estimated at 380. These are located mainly in the high and medium potential areas of the district. The table below presents the food crop production statistics in the District.



Table 1.15 A Comparison of crop production between 1977 and 1982

| CROP TYPE | HECTARES (ha)/TONS | 1977   | 1982   | % CHANGE BETWEEN 1977/82 |
|-----------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| MAIZE     | ha                 | 42,000 | 45,805 | 9%                       |
|           | Ton                | 75,600 | 66,528 | -12%                     |
| WHEAT     | ha                 | 38,500 | 35,680 | -7%                      |
|           | Ton                | 41,500 | 72,000 | 73%                      |
| BARLEY    | ha                 | 8,000  | 3,560  | -56%                     |
|           | Ton                | 14,400 | 11,214 | -22%                     |
| POTATOES  | ha                 | 1,150  | 3,905  | 239%                     |
|           | Ton                | 11,500 | 54,670 | 375%                     |
| BEANS     | ha                 | 20,000 | 29,638 | 48%                      |
|           | Ton                | 19,800 | 17,252 | -13%                     |
| COFFEE    | ha                 | 2,300  | 3,679  | 60%                      |
|           | Ton                | 1,900  | 952    | -50%                     |
| TEA       | ha                 | 245    | 465    | 86%                      |
|           | Ton                | 160    | 900    | 462%                     |
| PYRETHRUM | ha                 | 4,100  | 7,322  | 79%                      |
|           | Ton                | 1,900  | 5,656  | 198%                     |

Source: District Data Sheet

Maize

According to the above table maize is one of the District major food crops. There has not been a substantial increase hectarage between 1977 and 1982. It is, however, expected increase in subsequent years due to sub-division of large scale farms currently taking place. The average yield now is 39 bags per ha.

Wheat

There was a decrease in wheat hectarage but a substantial increase in the tonnage. This shows that output per hectare increased due to improvements in farming methods. The average yield of wheat is about 9 bags per acre or 22.5 bags per ha.



Barley

This crop is catered for by the Kenya Breweries who are also the main buyers. The hectarage under this crop is expected to decrease considerably. The crop is grown mainly in Mau Narok area. The average yield is about 35 bags/ha.

Potatoes

Although both production and hectarage of potatoes increased substantially, it is expected that this will tend to remain more or less constant for sometime due to marketing and storage problems experienced by farmers.

Beans

Both production and hectarage increased substantially and the trend is expected to continue due to intercropping with maize. The average yield is about 6 bags per hectare and is grown in most parts of the District.

Coffee

There has been a general drop in coffee production in the District, due to poor management of co-operative society and farms. Attention should now be given to coffee rehabilitation in the District. This crop is mainly grown in Bahati Division.

Tea

The hectarage under tea has increased substantially and there is very good room for its expansion especially in Olenguruone, Kerisoi and parts of Molo Division. The average yield is about 2.5 tons/ha of green leaf.

Pyrethrum

Both hectarage and production of this crop increased substantially between the years 1977/82. But of late, farmers have experienced enormous marketing problems for this crop. It should be noted that if this continues, it may adversely affect production of this crop.

LIVESTOCK

The population and distribution of livestock in the District are as shown in Table 1.16.



Table 1.16 Livestock Numbers and Distribution 1977/82

| DIVISION               | DAIRY<br>CATTLE | SHEEP   | GOATS   |        |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| MOLO                   | 33,070          | 58,000  | 9,000   |        |
| NAIVASHA               | 15,000          | 30,000  | 37,500  |        |
| NJORO                  | 57,000          | 25,000  | 30,000  |        |
| OLENGURUONE            | 15,562          | 3,537   | 1,435   |        |
| BAHATI                 | 30,000          | 2,000   | 20,000  |        |
| <u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u> |                 |         |         |        |
|                        | 1982            | 150,632 | 119,537 | 98,950 |
|                        | 1977            | 132,000 | 70,000  | 21,400 |
| % CHANGE               | 14%             | 71%     | 362%    |        |

Source: D.L.D.O.s 1982 Annual Report

- Table 1.16 above shows the divisional distribution livestock. It can be seen that the highest increase was in goats (362%) followed by sheep (71%) and dairy cattle (14%). However, milk production fell from 61 mln. litres in 1977 to 45 mln. litres in 1982 (a drop of 35%) while that of hides and skins fell from 126,685 in 1977 to 120,000 in 1982 (a drop of 5.5%).

#### Artificial Insemination

For the last three years, there has been a drop in the number of animals inseminated in the three A.I. Schemes in District. This has been mainly due to vehicle breakdowns on impassable roads during the rainy seasons.



## DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

### DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES (DVDCS)

The District is divided into five administrative divisions. Each division has a functioning divisional development committee. The regularity of meetings and attendance vary from division to division.

Each DVDC is supposed to meet four times a year, but may meet more regularly if the situation warrants. The average membership of the DVDC is 40, but unlike the DDC whose membership is spelt out, the compositions of DVDCs vary from division to division.

During the year 1982 three DVDCs namely Molo, Naivasha and Olenguruone, met twice. On the submission of projects, Bahati division submitted the largest number of projects followed by Naivasha, Molo and Olenguruone in that order. Of the DVDCs, Bahati and Molo have the best implementation record of projects while Olenguruone seems to have the poorest. The tendency has been that in most of the DVDCs' members tend to dwell more on political matters. The DVDCs prepare and submit minutes but in most cases minutes are submitted late.

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE ( DDC )

The Nakuru District Development Committee is supposed to meet at least four times a year, but may meet on special occasion if there are urgent matters to be discussed. During the last year (1982), the committee met twice. A third meeting scheduled for the end of the year was cancelled at the last minute due to unforeseen circumstances.

The average attendance per meeting is 40 members out of total membership of 57. There are no habitual absentees. The average DDC takes about 5 hrs with the bulk of time being spent on matters arising. Very little time is actually spent on discussing specific project proposals from DVDCs because very few members have details of such projects beforehand. Presentation from the industrial sector and parastatals which have a significant role in the District has been rather discouraging.

The DDC has not been as effective a decision making body as ought to be. This is mainly because of the following reasons:-

Its large size and irregular meetings do not allow the committee to discuss projects in detail.

There has been a tendency for implementing departments to treat DDC projects as secondary to their own sectoral projects.



- 3) There has been a tendency by the DDC to recommend more projects than can be funded, for prestige and at times for political reasons.
- 4) The DDC as a body has very little time for projects to follow up.
- 5) Sometimes junior officers, often without proper briefing, are sent to DDC meetings to represent the heads of departments.

#### DISTRICT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Nakuru District Community Development Committee has been very active in the past years. The Committee is supposed to meet twice a year. But during the last few years it met once a year mainly to allocate funds to various self-help projects in the District. The Committee's activities include community development, social welfare, vocational rehabilitation, youth development and supervision of women group activities. During the year 1982, most of the grants from this committee went to assisting primary schools, dispensary construction and women groups. The Committee's serious handicap is lack of sufficient funds for assistance to the various self-help projects in the District.

#### DISTRICT ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The major functions of this committee are promotion, coordination and monitoring of the literacy campaign in the District. The Committee meets twice a year. Apparently in Nakuru, the Committee meets mainly to discuss preparations for the International Literacy Day which falls in September. On the whole the Committee's work in the District has been made easier by the encouraging response towards the literacy campaign in the District.

#### DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD

The District Education Board is composed of 10 to 15 members. The major functions of the Board are:

- 1) To prepare and submit to the Minister for Education approval estimates of revenue and expenditure.
- 2) To receive grants or grants-in-aid from public or local authority.
- 3) To administer such grants or grants-in-aid in respect of such schools in accordance with the approved estimates of expenditure.
- 4) To submit to the Minister for Education for approval proposals for the development or promotion of education in the District.



To inspect the management of public schools in the District.

The Board in Nakuru has been very active and holds regular meetings.

#### NAKURU LAND CONTROL BOARD

The Land Control Board deals with all nature of land transactions under its jurisdiction. In Nakuru District, there are five land control boards corresponding to the administrative divisions. The boards hold regular meetings under the chairmanship of the D.C. and the work load is usually heavy due to a large number of land transactions in the District.

#### OTHER DEVELOPMENT ORIENTED ORGANISATIONS

There are within the District a number of church organisations such as the Catholic Diocese of Nakuru, AIC, NCCK and several others who have assisted or sponsored schools, health facilities and small agricultural projects in the District. However, often these institutions are not represented in the DDC and it becomes difficult to incorporate their forward plans into the District Development Plan for better co-ordination of the District's development.

#### GAME RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS

The only existing national park in the District is Nakuru National Park. This is the greatest bird sanctuary with up to 400 birds species. There are a few other places of interest in the District which could attract tourists. These include Hellis Gate, Longonot Crater and Menengai Crater. If these places could be acquired there would be a complete circuit for the District.

#### MINERALS

At present mining is not well developed in the District. There are no major known and economically viable mineral deposits. The only mining activity going on in the District is the extraction of potassium sulphate at Karisumbei. There are also varying quantities of mica near Mt. Longonot, sulphur on the south west of Lake Naivasha and soda ash on Lake Nakuru. But these other possible mineral deposits are not yet exploited. There is therefore need for further exploration of the mineral potential of the District with a view to exploiting it for the benefit of the District with income and employment.



## FURTHER RESOURCES

### FISHERIES

At the moment the only commercial fishing carried out in Lake Naivasha and fish is marketed through a co-operative society. But this does not meet the District's demand for more fish. More efforts should now be directed towards the construction of fish ponds in areas of Njoro and Molo. In order to encourage fish farming in the District there is a need for additional staff and public education. Huge potentials there exist and every effort should be made to tap this potential for the good of the District and the Nation at large.

### FOREST INDUSTRY

The total gazetted forest reserve area covers 1331 sq. Forest reserve and trees contribute to the provision of the needs of the population in form of domestic fuel and building materials. Forests also play a vital role in conserving and protecting water catchments. Currently this resource is being depleted through uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal burning, especially on the recently subdivided farms. There is a great need for improving management of various saw mills in Molo, Bahati and Olunguruone divisions to avoid wasteful exploitation of this resource. The saw dust from the timber mills which is thrown to waste could be used to manufacture charcoal which is in great demand.

### GAME RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS

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At present mining is not well developed in the District. There are no major known and economically viable mineral deposits. The only mining activity going on in the District is diatomite extraction at Kariandusi. There are also varying quantities of mica near Mt. Longonot, sulphur on the south west of Lake Naivasha and soda ash on Lake Nakuru. But these other possible mineral deposits are not yet exploited. There is therefore a need for further exploration of the mineral potential of the District with a view to exploiting it for the benefit of the wananchi who will be provided with incomes and employment.



INDUSTRIES

There are untapped potentials for development of light industries, especially for processing food products. This would help create employment and raise incomes of the people. The KIE and others should help by providing loans and expertise in this field.

RIVERS

There are no huge river potentials, but there are a number of lakes that can be put to better use in the future.

In order to curb soil erosion in the District, the Agricultural Act should be enforced. Currently in parts of the District there exist abuses of land and water catchment areas resulting in serious soil erosion. There has been an apparent negligence on the part of the enforcing Ministries, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Provincial Administration. Conservation units should be recruited and provided with conservation kits and facilities. Along the main roads, the water should be channelled into ditches instead of farms as is the current practice. As a permanent solution there is a need to amend the existing act to ensure appropriate drainage of water.

There is a real need for efficiency in agricultural production. Too much time is being spent by farmers to seek markets for their produce and some of the produce perishes before reaching the markets. This time could be spent for more production if there was an efficient marketing system. Some products such as cabbage, carrots and potatoes are difficult to market in the District during some periods. If a marketing agency for such products could be introduced, it would reduce the burden on the farmers in the District.

Improvement of utilization rates for infrastructure is important to the District. Social service facilities are not adequate and there is a need for capital input for most of the facilities. Lack of maintenance of existing facilities is a major problem in the District especially on the sub-divided farms. Such facilities have been left to deteriorate due to lack



## MAJOR POLICY ORIENTATION

Increased food production is an important national priority during the current plan period. Nakuru District should be able to make a significant contribution towards this because it has a considerable amount of under-utilised medium potential land. Realising this potential will require investment in the improvement of feeder roads in parts of Bahati Division, Molo Division and Olenguruone to enable farmers to transport their produce to market centres. Secondly with the subdivision of the large farms there is a real need for more agricultural field extension staff to enable them to reach the small scale farms and impart knowledge on better farming methods and the use of the right inputs. Currently the District is poorly served in this area with a ratio of 1 Technical Assistant to 1100 farmers. Thirdly there is a need to enable small scale farmers obtain loans for improvement of their farms. Title deeds should be issued as soon as possible after subdivision of land. Land adjudication should be speeded up and if possible the necessary resources be allocated to the department for speedy execution of land adjudication.

In order to curb soil erosion in the District the Environmental Conservation Act should be enforced. Currently in parts of the District there exist abuses of land and water catchment areas resultant serious soil erosion. There has been an apparent inactivity on the part of the enforcing Ministries, i.e. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Provincial Administration. Forest guards who existed some years ago should be recruited and a conservation unit should be reactivated and provided with conservation kits and facilities. Along the main roads, the drainage water should be channelled into dams instead of farms as is the current practice. As a permanent solution there is a need to amend the existing act to ensure appropriate drainage of water.

There is a real need for efficiency in agricultural production. Too much time is being spent by farmers to seek markets for their produce and some of the produce perishes away by creating a disincentive to farmers. Thus time could be saved for more production if there was an efficient marketing system. Some products such as cabbages, carrots and potatoes are difficult to market in the District during some periods. If a marketing agency for such products could be introduced, it would relieve farmers in the District of the burden.

Improvement of utilisation rates for infrastructure is a major concern to the District. Social service facilities are not adequate and there is a need for capital input for most of the activities. Lack of maintenance of existing facilities is a major concern to the District especially on the subdivided farms where such facilities have been left to deteriorate due to lack



of proper maintenance. This particularly applies to co-projects such as water projects where in some cases the have been uprooted by individuals and cattle dips where the owners of the farms have failed to organise themselves to provide necessary acaricides and money for the running cost maintenance.

The introduction of the rural access roads programme has a great impact in the District. However conditions governing construction of roads such as black cotton soil, wide spans and bridge, 8 miles from gravel, should be modified to facilitate and longer roads. In order to facilitate better maintenance roads in the District the M.O.T.C. should take over maintenance of settlement roads which are in a very poor state in the District.

A lot of emphasis was placed in the previous plan on provision of water for human consumption. In relation to National Food Policy, the development of water resources include water for livestock and irrigation purposes. This include water dams, boreholes and rivers. The dam construction unit which is currently covering two districts should be strengthened so that it can cover the two districts effectively at the same time. A number of dams which were constructed long time ago in parts of Molo and Bahati divisions have been neglected. These should be desilted. Collection and use of water from roof catchment should be encouraged in Molo, Bahati and Olenguruone divisions where there is high rainfall. One handicap is the availability of technical staff to implement water projects. The Ministry of Water Development should, where possible, provide technicians capable of implementing small water projects in the District. There exists potential for irrigation around Lake Naivasha, which if exploited could increase the District's agricultural production although this is an expensive undertaking which will require substantial amount of capital investment.

More emphasis will be given to completion of the on-going projects because this will help improve the living standards of the people of the District. It is necessary to complete the projects in time and prevent the costs of projects escalating due to inflation. There is need to start new projects before the old ones are completed as the budget will depend on the implementation capacity of the department concerned.

As mentioned earlier revitalising the existing facilities which in most cases are dilapidated is vital for Nakuru District. Therefore rehabilitation will receive great attention in the forthcoming plan period.

Also in accordance with the proposed theme of the National Development Plan (1984 - 1988) of "mobilising domestic resources for equitable development", every effort will be made to mobilise resources on self-help basis to initiate development projects and programmes.



## DEVELOPMENT THRUST FOR FIVE YEARS PLAN PERIOD

In the last development plan the primary objective was alleviation of poverty, with the objective of creating higher incomes, more rural employment and improved diet. Nakuru District because of its very small industrial and commercial base will continue placing its main emphasis on agriculture and livestock development if these objectives are to be achieved. It is agricultural production which provides the base for rural development in Nakuru District as a large proportion of the population is engaged in agricultural production. There is still unexploited potential for higher production in the rural areas of the District since the resources of land and labour are not fully utilized yet. In the high potential zone land carrying capacity is almost reached, but with improved productivity through intensive land use and application of appropriate technology more can be produced. Greater attention should be given to the lower potential areas and especially the sub-divided farms where untapped or only partly tapped resources could yield significant development. To achieve greater agricultural development in the lower potential land, an integrated approach is required. There is also a need for additional staff in these areas so that small scale farmers can have access to readily available information on modern techniques.

## C H A P T E R II

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES

Although Nakuru's economic growth has continued to improve during the last plan period and the contributions made by agriculture to overall growth and welfare of the District were substantial, the benefits of rising incomes have not been shared evenly and a substantial proportion of the rural families are still families with insufficient land for full employment of their labour, the landless and the few remaining squatters. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development should therefore focus its attention to this group in the next plan.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has identified potential for growing tea in the area of Lengurudone, Kericho and some parts of Molo Division and intends to channel financial and technical assistance to the farmers in the area. It may be necessary to have a factory constructed in Lengurudone during this plan period if farmers respond to this potential. In the meantime there will be a need for the construction of a road connecting Lengurudone to Kericho District so that tea can be transported to the neighbouring factories for processing before a factory is put up in the District. Cotton which in the past has been grown on trial and error basis has proved that it can grow well in areas of Nogotio, Solai and lower Mbatia. At present the District has roughly 18 ha. under this crop but this can be substantially increased with proper liaison with the Cotton Board. On the other hand pyrethrum which has been a major cash crop for farmers in Molo, Lengurudone and Mbatia areas may reduce in hectareage if the problem of late payment to growers for the flowers delivered is not solved.



## DEVELOPMENT THRUST FOR FIVE YEARS PLAN PERIOD

In the last development plan the primary objective was alleviation of poverty, with the objective of creating higher incomes, more rural employment and improved diet. Nakuru District because of its very small industrial and commercial base will continue placing its main emphasis on agriculture and livestock development if these objectives are to be achieved. It is agricultural production which provides the core for rural development in Nakuru District as a large proportion of the population is engaged in agricultural production. There is still unexploited potential for higher production in the rural areas of the District since the resources of land and labour are not fully utilised yet. In the high potential zone land carrying capacity is almost reached, but with improved productivity through intensive land use and application of appropriate technology more can be produced. Greater attention should be given to the lower potential areas and especially the sub-divided farms where untapped or only partly tapped resources could yield significant development. To achieve greater agricultural development in the lower potential land, an integrated approach is required. There is also a need for additional staff in these areas so that small scale farmers can have access to readily available information on modern techniques.

Although Nakuru's agricultural output continued to improve during the last plan period and the contributions made by agriculture to overall growth and welfare of the District were substantial, development in the rural areas of the District has been uneven and a substantial proportion of the rural families have not shared the benefits of rising incomes. These are primarily families with insufficient land for full employment of their labour, the landless and the few remaining squatters. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development should therefore focus its attention to this group in the next plan.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has identified potential for growing tea in the area of Olenguruone, Keriso and some parts of Molo Division and intends to channel financial and technical assistance to the farmers in the area. It may be necessary to have a factory constructed in Olenguruone during this plan period if farmers respond to this potential. In the meantime there will be a need for the construction of a road connecting Olenguruone to Kericho District so that tea can be transported to the neighbouring factories for processing before a factory is put up in the District. Cotton which in the past has been grown on trial and error basis has proved that it can grow well in areas of Mogotio, Solai and lower Bukuria. At present the District has roughly 18 ha. under this crop but this can be substantially increased with proper liaison with the Cotton Board. On the other hand pyrethrum which has been a major cash crop for farmers in Molo, Olenguruone and Naivasha may reduce in hectareage if the problem of late payment to farmers for the flowers delivered is not solved.



DEVELOPMENT THRUST FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD

Social Services are not properly catered for in areas Molo, Olenguruone and Bahati Divisions. With the present division of large scale farms and a high population growth in the District especially among the migrants who have come settle on the farms, there is a need for upgrading various existing health facilities. Molo to be upgraded to a hospital, Olenguruone to sub-health centre, Maella sub-health centre and Mau Narok sub-health centres to full health centres. Banita, Rare and Kerisoi dispensaries will also need to be upgraded to sub-health centres. No new dispensaries had been planned for construction during the last plan period but a number of harambee dispensaries have been put up and these will need to be taken over gradually by the Ministry of Health during the current development plan period. The emphasis on health services will be mainly focused on upgrading and improving health centres and dispensaries in the current plan, this will also include the provision of housing for the staff as some of the institutions are in areas where rental houses are not available.

Currently there are five village polytechnics in the District catering for over 500 school leavers in the District. These are situated in Bahati Division, Naivasha Division and Nakuru Municipality Division. The five cannot adequately meet the District's ever growing number of school leavers who would like to join these institutions and there is a big need for such institutions to be set up in the areas of Molo Division and Olenguruone.

It is a declared Government intention to bring to the entire population the benefits of safe and reliable water within a reasonable distance for domestic and livestock consumption by year 2,000. The implementation record for water projects in the District has been rather discouraging due to a shortage of technical manpower. Also in the very recent years cost increases in inputs to water development programmes have escalated adversely affecting the implementation of various water projects. The Ministry of Water Development will concentrate mainly on improving existing water schemes and completing projects under implementation during the current plan period. With the available manpower it will not be possible for the Ministry to undertake many more new projects in the Districts.



DIVISIONAL PRIORITY SECTORS

| NAIVASHA                       | BAHATI                         | MOLO                           | OLENGRUONE                     | NAKURU MUNICIPALITY            |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Physical Infrastructure sector | Physical Infrastructure sector | Physical Infrastructure sector | Physical Infrastructure sector | Social services sector         |
| Social services sector         | Social services sector         | Social services sector         | Social services sector         | Production sector              |
| Production sector              | Production sector              | Production sector              | Production sector              | Physical Infrastructure sector |

The above table shows the result of the consultative exercise held during March 1983 with the five Divisional Development Committees in the District ( DVDC ). It can be noted for the four divisions namely Naivasha, Bahati, Molo and Olenguruone which are largely situated in a rural setting their ranking of divisional development priorities were identical. In most of these areas top priority according to the D.V.D.C.'s was the provision of water for human and livestock consumption, followed by access roads and bridges and lastly the provision of power.

Under the Social Services Sector the main priority ranking was the provision of health facilities followed by educational, vocational and technical training. Under the production sector the priorities for Naivasha were livestock production, commercial enterprises and soil and water conservation while for Bahati, Molo and Olenguruone top priorities were crop protection, livestock production and rural industries.

Nakuru Municipality Division which is situated in an urban setting had as its top priority the provision of social services, with the following rankings: Provision of housing, basic and secondary education, and lastly health facilities.



PRIORITY ACTIONS AND PROJECTS  
FOR 1983/88

The following are the priority projects for each of the sectors as they stand to date. But priorities might change due to changing socio-economic circumstances and this will be taken care of in the annex which will be updated every year.

| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY & FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|--|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|--|

AGRICULTURE

- |    |                             |            |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------|------------|---|---|
| 1. | Soil and water conservation | Dept. Head | Increased food production and protection of environment | Ministry of Agric. & Livestock Development (M.A.L.D.) Beneficiary M.O.W.D. M.E.N.R. |
|----|-----------------------------|------------|---|---|

Whole District

DESCRIPTION

Control soil erosion and protect water catchment throughout the District as an ongoing programme.

- |    |  |  |                                    |                             |
|----|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. | Kiambu Nyakinywa DVDC water gully rehabilitation |  | New project in a badly eroded area | R.D.F. M.A.L.D. Beneficiary |
|----|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Longonot

DESCRIPTION

The project involves the construction of a cut off drain 4km length, terrace layout and gully rehabilitation.

- |    |                                   |      |  |                             |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|--|-----------------------------|
| 3. | Muungano Women Fruit Tree Nursery | DVDC | Increased food production and to earn incomes and provide employment | R.D.F. M.A.L.D. Beneficiary |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|--|-----------------------------|

Njoro

DESCRIPTION

The project aims at supplying fruit tree seedlings to farmers.



| PRIORITY PROJECT NAME<br>ORIGIN & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION<br>CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING<br>MINISTRY OR<br>FUNDING SOURCE |
|--|--------|-----------------------|---|
|--|--------|-----------------------|---|

|   |      |  |   |
|---|------|--|---|
| Subukia Valley<br>Soil Conservation Project | DVDC | Increased food<br>production and<br>protection of<br>environment | R.D.F.<br>M.A.L.D.<br>Beneficiaries<br>M.O.W.D.<br>M.E.N.R. |
|---|------|--|---|

Kabazi

DESCRIPTION

The project aims at controlling soil erosion in the location and protection of water catchment areas.

|  |          |                             |          |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Crop demonstration for<br>Maize/Irish<br>Potatoes, Beans<br>Onions, and Tomatoes | M.A.L.D. | Increase food<br>production | M.A.L.D. |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------|

4 Divisions as per description below

DESCRIPTION

Extend advise to farmers on small holders farms in Molo, Olenguruone, Njoro and Rongai areas. It is expected to cover 400 farmers.

|                |          |                                  |                           |
|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Fodder Bulking | M.A.L.D. | Increase<br>fodder<br>production | M.A.L.D.<br>Beneficiaries |
|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|

Bahati  
Olenguruone

DESCRIPTION

To improve both fodder and pastures to supply to farmers around the areas to feed their animals.

|                       |          |   |                           |
|-----------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|
| Njoro Food<br>Project | M.A.L.D. | Increase<br>supply of<br>fruits for<br>local consumption and<br>sale out of<br>the District | M.A.L.D.<br>Beneficiaries |
|-----------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|

Njoro

DESCRIPTION

To supply fruit tree seedlings to farmers.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OF FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

|    |  |     |                                    |  |
|----|--|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| 8. | Kiplombe Soil Conservation Project<br><br>Rongai | DDC | New project in a badly eroded area | M.A.L.D.<br>M.E.N.R.<br>R.D.F.<br>Harambee<br>M.O.W.D. |
|----|--|-----|------------------------------------|--|

DESCRIPTION  
The project involves construction of cut off, drainage of grass, sisal and trees in order to minimize the run off from the catchment area.



| PROJECT NAME<br>ORIGIN & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION<br>CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING<br>MINISTRY OR<br>FUNDING SOURCE |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---|
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---|

LIVESTOCK

|  |      |                       |   |
|--|------|-----------------------|---|
| Foot and Mouth<br>Disease<br>Campaign<br>Programme<br><br>Whole District | MALD | On-going<br>programme | Min of<br>Agriculture<br>& Livestock<br>Development<br>(M.A.L.D.) |
|--|------|-----------------------|---|

DESCRIPTION

A district wide campaign to contain foot and mouth disease. This is a continuous yearly programme.

|                                   |      |  |                    |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|--------------------|
| Mwireri Cattle<br>Dip<br><br>Rare | DVDC | New project in<br>a badly under-<br>served area. | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

The project will serve about 300 animals. Previous implementation rate 90%.

|                                  |      |                     |                    |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Bagari Cattle<br>Dip<br><br>Rare | DVDC | On-going<br>project | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Completion of a cattle dip under construction. The project is expected to serve about 200 animals. Previous implementation rate 90%.

|  |      |   |                    |
|--|------|---|--------------------|
| New Karati<br>Women Poultry<br>Project<br><br>Naivasha | DVDC | Increase<br>incomes in<br>the area and<br>improve nutri-<br>tional standards. | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|--|------|---|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

The project will help a group of 150 members raise their standard of living and nutrition. It will be used as demonstration unit as well. Previous implementation rate 50%.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

|    |                    |      |   |                 |
|----|--------------------|------|---|-----------------|
| 5. | Suku-et Cattle Dip | DVDC | New project in a badly under-served area. | R.D.F. Harambee |
|----|--------------------|------|---|-----------------|

Olenguruone

DESCRIPTION

This project will serve about 200 animals to help curb tick borne diseases.

|    |                    |      |                                     |                 |
|----|--------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. | Dundori Cattle Dip | DVDC | New project in an under-served area | R.D.F. Harambee |
|----|--------------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|

Dundori

DESCRIPTION

This project will serve approximately 300 animals. Previous implementation rate 90%.



| PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

OPERATIVE SECTOR

|                   |            |   |                                       |
|-------------------|------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Opening of stores | Dept. Head | On-going project to improve food production | Min.Of Cooperative Development (MOCD) |
| Whole District    |            |   |                                       |

DESCRIPTION

Opening of 2 stores to supply farm inputs to farmers in the District.

|                                       |            |  |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|------------------|
| Co-operative Production credit scheme | MOALD MOCD | New project to improve food production | Co-op. Bank MOCD |
| Whole District                        |            |  |                  |

DESCRIPTION

The project is to grant societies loans to improve dairy in the District.





| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENT MINISTRY FUNDING S |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------------|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------------|

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE SECTOR

|    |                                |                |                               |   |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Game Reserve Roads improvement | MTW Dept. Head | Improving existing facilities | Min. Of Tourism & Wildlife (M.T.W.) MOT&C |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---|

Lake Nakuru National Park

DESCRIPTION  
Gravel all road within the Lake Nakuru National Park improve their condition and encourage tourism.

|    |                   |     |   |                        |
|----|-------------------|-----|---|------------------------|
| 2. | Wildlife Research | MTW | Identification of human vs wildlife conflicts with a view to solving them | MTW MOEST Habitat MENR |
|----|-------------------|-----|---|------------------------|

Whole District

DESCRIPTION  
Aerial and ground survey of wildlife's population. project will investigate wildlife feeding requirements habitation. This is a new project.

|    |                                 |     |   |     |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| 3. | Wildlife Conservation Education | MTW | On-going Wildlife Conservation and management programme | MTW |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---|-----|

Whole District

DESCRIPTION  
Intensify and extend wildlife conservation awareness public. This will result in promotion of wildlife.



| PROJECT NAME<br>RANKING & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION<br>CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING<br>MINISTRY OR<br>FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---|
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---|

RESTRY

|                            |     |  |  |
|----------------------------|-----|--|--|
| Kariandusi<br>Tree Nursery | DDC | New project<br>aimed at<br>improving<br>soil and water<br>conservation<br>standards. | R.D.F.<br>MENR<br>Beneficiaries.<br>Provincial<br>Administration |
| Gilgil                     |     |  |  |

DESCRIPTION

To supply seedlings to about 8,000 people.



PRIORITY PROJECT NAME  
RANKING & LOCATION

ORIGIN

SELECTION  
CRITERIA

IMPLEMENTING  
MINISTRY OR  
FUNDING SOURCE

.....  
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

|    |  |      |                          |                 |
|----|--|------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Barut Bridge<br>Nakuru<br>Municipality | DVDC | Improve<br>communication | R.D.F.<br>MOT&C |
|----|--|------|--------------------------|-----------------|

DESCRIPTION

The bridge will connect Nakuru Municipality with Barotia area and improve communication.

|    |  |              |  |   |
|----|--|--------------|--|---|
| 2. | Roads<br>Regravelling<br>Programme<br><br>Whole District | MOT&C<br>DDC | Under-utilised<br>existing<br>facilities | Min.of<br>Transport &<br>Communi-<br>cation |
|----|--|--------------|--|---|

DESCRIPTION

Gravel (about 200km) of existing roads to improve communication in the District.

|    |   |       |  |       |
|----|---|-------|--|-------|
| 3. | Aerodrome<br>Construction<br><br>Kabarak Nakuru | MOT&C | Improve<br>communication<br>in an under-<br>served area. | MOT&C |
|----|---|-------|--|-------|

DESCRIPTION

Construction of aerodrome to meet all weather conditions. This will improve communications and increase tourism. No previous implementation rate available.

|    |  |     |                             |       |
|----|--|-----|-----------------------------|-------|
| 4. | Construction<br>of rural access<br>roads<br><br>Whole District | DDC | To improve<br>communication | MOT&C |
|----|--|-----|-----------------------------|-------|

DESCRIPTION

Construct about 86km of rural access roads. Previous implementation rate 60%.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

WATER DEVELOPMENT

|    |                               |      |  |                    |
|----|-------------------------------|------|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Lupwani water project<br>Rare | DVDC | New project in a badly underserved area. | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|----|-------------------------------|------|--|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

This project is situated about 10km south west of Nakuru. It will serve about 70 families. The projected water demand is about 45 cubic metres a day for domestic and livestock use. Previous implementation rate for similar project is 60%.

|    |                                       |      |          |                              |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|----------|------------------------------|
| 2. | Bahati Chania Water Project<br>Bahati | DVDC | On-going | R.D.F.<br>Harambee<br>E.E.C. |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|----------|------------------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Complete Phase II of the project. This will result in water being extended to a further approximately 200 people in Bahati Centre and the Settlement Scheme.

|    |   |      |                  |                    |
|----|---|------|------------------|--------------------|
| 3. | Kahuru Borehole Water Project<br>Naivasha | DVDC | On-going project | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|----|---|------|------------------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

This project will comprise the installation of pumping equipment and an elevated tank. The project is expected to serve 64 families of approximately 400 people.

|    |   |      |                                 |          |
|----|---|------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 4. | Olunguruone Centre water Project<br>Olunguruone | DVDC | Over-utilised existing facility | M.O.W.D. |
|----|---|------|---------------------------------|----------|

DESCRIPTION

Increase pump and rising main capacity to cope with the increase in population of the town and rectify the situation of water supply to the Market Centre.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

|    |                        |      |                  |                 |
|----|------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------|
| 5. | Rerechwa Water Project | DVDC | On-going project | R.D.F. Harambee |
|----|------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------|

Kiambogo

DESCRIPTION

Improve intake, construction of a 20,000 gallon water tank. The project is expected to serve about 50 families.

|    |                   |            |                                |          |
|----|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 6. | Molo Water Supply | Dept. Head | Under-utilised existing scheme | M.O.W.D. |
|----|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|

Molo Town

DESCRIPTION

Minor augmentation of the system to meet the growing demand.

|    |                    |            |                                |          |
|----|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 7. | Njoro Water Supply | Dept. Head | Under-utilised existing scheme | M.O.W.D. |
|----|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|

Njoro Town

DESCRIPTION

Improvement of the existing scheme to meet the growing demand.

|    |                   |            |                                |          |
|----|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 8. | Rare Water Supply | Dept. Head | Under-utilised existing scheme | M.O.W.D. |
|----|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------|

Rare

DESCRIPTION

Augumentation of the system to meet the growing demand by drilling a second borehole.

|    |                        |      |          |                 |
|----|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|
| 9. | Samotuet Water Project | DVDC | On-going | R.D.F. Harambee |
|----|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|

Rongai

DESCRIPTION

Construction of intake and a water tank. The project expected to serve approximately 300 people. Previous implementation rate 60%.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

|     |                                  |      |          |                                |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 10. | Nyamami Water Project<br>Subukia | DVDC | On-going | R.D.F.<br>Harambee<br>M.O.W.D. |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Extension of water supply to serve a rural centre and a dispensary. Previous implementation rate 60%.

|     |                                  |      |                                 |         |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 11. | Ol'bonita Water Project<br>Solai | DVDC | Existing under-utilised project | M.O.W.D |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|---------|

DESCRIPTION

Improvement of intake and additional distribution lines.

|     |                                |      |          |                    |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|
| 12. | Mumoi Water Project<br>Subukia | DVDC | On-going | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Improvement of intake to augment the existing system covering two existing tanks. The project is expected to serve 200 people and their livestock.

|     |                               |      |          |                    |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|
| 13. | Ngondu Water Project<br>Njoro | DVDC | On-going | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Equiping of a borehole and installing electricity supply and connecting to the borehole.

|     |                                   |      |   |                    |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|---|--------------------|
| 14. | Engoshura Water Project<br>Bahati | DVDC | New project in a badly under-served area. | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|---|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

The project will involve construction of a tank, and purchase of pipes.



15. Subukia Valley DVDC On-going R.D.F.  
 Water Project project Harambee  
 Kabazi

DESCRIPTION  
 The project involves the completion of Phase II. This will result in water being extended to a further 50 households.

16. Muguma Dam DVDC Under-utilised R.D.F.  
 existing M.O.W.D.  
 facility  
 Rare

DESCRIPTION  
 Desilting the present dam, fencing the dam, and constructing a cattle trough.

17. Kirengero DVDC New project in R.D.F.  
 Water Project a badly under- Harambee  
 served area  
 Kabazi

DESCRIPTION  
 The project will involve the installation of pumping equipment and construction of a 20,000 gallon water tank. The project is expected to serve approximately 400 people. Previous implementation rate 60%.

18. Ngwataniro DVDC On-going R.D.F.  
 Water Project project Harambee  
 Bahati

DESCRIPTION  
 Completion of a 20,000 gallon water tank and extension of water to neighbouring villages. When completed the project will serve approximately 600 people. Previous implementation rate 60%.

19. Kyamunyeki DVDC On-going R.D.F.  
 Water Project Harambee  
 Bahati

DESCRIPTION  
 Construction of a water tank and laying distribution lines.



|     |                                |      |  |                    |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|--|--------------------|
| 20. | Kirenget Water Project<br>Molo | DVDC | New project in a badly under-served area | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|--|--------------------|

|     |                                 |      |                                     |                    |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 21. | Munyu Water Project<br>Naivasha | DVDC | New project in an under-served area | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Drilling of a borehole and constructing a water tank. The project is expected to serve 50 families.

|     |                                   |      |                                     |                    |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 22. | Kasambara Water Project<br>Gilgil | DVDC | New project in an under-served area | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

This is a gravity scheme expected to serve 200 people.

|     |                                |      |                                  |                    |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 23. | Ndaruku Water Project<br>Njoro | DVDC | Existing under-utilised facility | R.D.F.<br>Harambee |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Improving the existing water supply by constructing a water tank and laying distribution lines. The project is expected to serve 300 people.

|     |                               |      |   |          |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|---|----------|
| 24. | Eburo Water Project<br>Gilgil | MOWD | New project in a badly under-served area. | M.O.W.D. |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|---|----------|

DESCRIPTION

Investigation, planning and design and construction of water supply.



25. Kijabe-Longonot Water Project DDC Naivasha

New project in underserved area. R.D.F.

DESCRIPTION  
Expected to serve 60 families.

26. Mau Summit Water Project DDC Molo

New project in underserved area. R.D.F.

DESCRIPTION  
Expected to serve 40 families.

The following water supplies require to be improved and enlarged during the plan period:

1. Rongai Pipeline
2. Lake Nakuru Settlement Scheme w/s
3. Lanet Water Supply
4. Visoi Water Association
5. Albainita Water Association
6. Elburgon Pipeline

The following projects under implementation will need to be completed:

1. Glonyland Chinga Water Project
2. Bahati Viazi
3. Kiambu Water Project

The following new projects are recommended for implementation during the plan period:

1. Berut
2. Cheprueth Water Project
3. Taboga Water Project
4. Solai Water Project.



TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

- |    |   |      |                       |                         |
|----|---|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | New Telephone Exchange for Nakuru   | KP&T | Improve communication | Kenya Posts & Telecomm. |
|    | Nakuru Municipality   |      |                       |                         |
|    | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>  |      |                       |                         |
|    | Installation of STD facilities at the Nakuru Telephone exchange to improve communication. |      |                       |                         |
| 2. | Naivasha Exchange   | KP&T | Improve communication | K.P.& T.                |
|    | Naivasha  |      |                       |                         |
|    | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>  |      |                       |                         |
|    | To replace present manual exchange with a bigger automatic exchange.                      |      |                       |                         |
| 3. | Bahati exchange   | KP&T | Improve communication | K.P.& T.                |
|    | Bahati  |      |                       |                         |
|    | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>  |      |                       |                         |
|    | To increase the capacity to 200 lines at a new site.                                      |      |                       |                         |
| 4. | Lanet exchange  | KP&T | Improve communication | K.P.& T.                |
|    | Lanet   |      |                       |                         |
|    | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>  |      |                       |                         |
|    | To have a planned capacity of 300 lines.  |      |                       |                         |



COMMERCE & TRADE SECTOR

|    |                  |                |                   |                             |
|----|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Joint Loan Board | DDC Dept. Head | On-going activity | Min. of Commerce & Industry |
|----|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|

Whole District

DESCRIPTION

Increase traders' loans to meet the rising demand for loans. Previous implementation rate 100%.

|    |                 |     |                            |                       |
|----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. | Commercial bank | DDC | Serve an underserved area. | Private Entrepreneurs |
|----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------|

Njoro

DESCRIPTION

Establish a full time bank at local level to serve the people of Njoro and adjoining areas.

|    |                     |     |  |                       |
|----|---------------------|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 3. | Mobile bank service | DDC | New project in a badly under-served area | Private Entrepreneurs |
|----|---------------------|-----|--|-----------------------|

DESCRIPTION

To operate a mobile bank service to people in Olenguruo area on fixed dates.



HEALTH SECTOR

|    |               |     |                                 |  |
|----|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Molo Hospital | DDC | On-going over-utilised facility | M.O.H.<br>Min.of Works & Housing<br>(M.O.W.H.) |
|----|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|--|

Molo

DESCRIPTION

Due to rapid increase in population the hospital requires expansion of all wards including a maternity wing coupled with an increase in the bed capacity to 200 beds, and construction of staff houses. This will upgrade the hospital to a district hospital status.

|    |                   |     |                                 |                    |
|----|-------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. | Naivasha Hospital | DDC | On-going over-utilised facility | M.O.H.<br>M.O.W.H. |
|----|-------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------|

Naivasha

DESCRIPTION

To upgrade Naivasha hospital. This will require construction of an O.P.D. and an Xray Unit, a public health office and an administration block and staff quarters.

|    |                                     |           |  |        |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|--------|
| 3. | Sub health Centres and dispensaries | Dept Head |  | M.O.H. |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|--------|

Whole District

1. Olenguruone sub-health centre
2. Maella sub health centre
3. Banifa dispensary
4. Longonot dispensary
5. Lare dispensary
6. Mau Narok sub health centre
7. Kerisoi dispensary

DESCRIPTION

The above centres which at the moment are working as either sub-health centres or dispensaries will be upgraded to full health centres so that they can render both curative and preventive services.



4. Kiambogo Dispensary  
Kiambogo

DDC

New project in a badly under-served area

M.O.H. Beneficiaries

DESCRIPTION

The Ministry of Health to take over facilities for provision of health services after completion. The facility will cater for a population of approximately 600 people.

5. Kabazi Dispensary  
Kabazi

DVDC

New project in a badly under-served area

M.O.H. Harambee

DESCRIPTION

The Ministry Of Health to consider taking over buildings provided for provision of health services.

6. Chepakudi Dispensary  
Olenguruone

DVDC

New project in an under-served area

M.O.H. Harambee

DESCRIPTION

For consideration for take-over by Ministry Of Health.

7. Amalo Dispensary  
Olenguruone

DVDC

On-going project in an under-served area

Harambee

DESCRIPTION

Completion of building under construction.

8. Kerisoi H.Centre  
Molo

DVDC

Existing facility

R.D.F. Harambee

DESCRIPTION

Construction of a water tank to tap water from the roof.



PRIORITY PROJECT NAME ORIGIN SELECTION IMPLEMENTING  
RANKING & LOCATION CRITERIA MINISTRY OR  
FUNDING SOURCE

9. Nyamamithi DDC New project in M.O.H.  
Health Centre underserved Beneficiaries  
area

Subukia

DESCRIPTION  
To serve about 1,000 people.

10. Bondeni Municipal New project M.O.H.  
Maternity Council Nakuru  
Municipality

DESCRIPTION  
To serve about 3,000 people.

11. Turi Elburgon DVDC New project M.O.H.  
Health Centre

Molo

DESCRIPTION  
To serve about 600 people.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

EDUCATION SECTOR

|    |   |     |                      |                 |
|----|---|-----|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Olenguruone. Sec. DDC School<br>Olenguruone | DDC | On-going DDC Project | E.E.C. Harambee |
|----|---|-----|----------------------|-----------------|

DESCRIPTION

Complete construction of 2 dormitories, laboratories and a classroom. No previous rate available. kitchen, two implementation

|    |   |       |   |  |
|----|---|-------|---|--|
| 2. | Primary School Storage Facilities<br>Whole District | MOEST | Increase ditribution and efficiency of school supplies. | Min. of Edu Science & Technology (MOEST) |
|----|---|-------|---|--|

DESCRIPTION

Build at least five 20,000 ton capacity stores in each of the five divisions to facilitate effective distribution of school milk.

|    |   |       |   |       |
|----|---|-------|---|-------|
| 3. | Sec. Schools Capital Development<br>Molo Sec. School<br>Njoro Girls<br>Bahati Girls Sec. School<br>Larmudiac Sec. School<br>Michinda Sec. School<br>Njoro High School | MOEST | On-going Project, improvement of existing facilities. | MOEST |
|----|---|-------|---|-------|

|    |   |       |   |       |
|----|---|-------|---|-------|
| 4. | Opening New Education Office<br>Elmentaita<br>Lare<br>Mau Narok | MOEST | Improve working conditions and improve productivity | MOEST |
|----|---|-------|---|-------|

DESCRIPTION

Opening of new educational offices to enable closer supervision of schools in the area with a view to raising performance in school examinations.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

|    |                                       |     |   |  |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Maai Mahiu Village Polytechnic Kijabe | DDC | On-going project to provide for self employment | Min. of Culture & Social Services (MCSS) R.D.F. Harambee |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----|---|--|

DESCRIPTION

Expansion of an already existing V.P. started on selfhelp basis to cater for more trainees.

|    |                                      |            |                            |                      |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. | Matumaini Rehabilitation Centre Molo | Dept. Head | Rehabilitation of disabled | MCSS R.D.F. Harambee |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|

DESCRIPTION

Provision of training to disabled in the District. No previous implementation rate available.

|    |                                      |                |  |                    |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------|
| 3. | Family Life Training Centre Elburgon | DDC Dept. Head | Improve standard of living of the people | MCSS M.O.A. R.D.F. |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------|

DESCRIPTION

The centre is expected to cater for about 30 familie initially. No previous implementation rate available.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|
|------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|

|    |   |                           |   |                |
|----|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 4. | Construction and equipping of Village Polytechnics<br>Olenguruone | DDC                       | A new project in a badly under-served area. | MCSS<br>R.D.F. |
|    | (i)   | Molo Village Polytechnic  | Molo  |                |
|    | (ii)  | Solai Village Polytechnic | Bahati                                      |                |

DESCRIPTION

Provide training in technical skills to school leavers in the divisions.

|    |                                     |            |  |             |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|
| 5. | Construction of Sheltered Workshops | Dept. Head | Earn incomes and provide employment to less fortunate people | MCSS<br>KIE |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|

Nakuru Municipality  
Molo  
Bahati  
Naivasha

DESCRIPTION

Sheltered workshops will provide facilities for the disabled persons and village polytechnic leavers to produce items such as furniture, tinware, etc. No previous implementation rate available.

|    |                                |                           |                   |      |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------|
| 6. | Kenyatta Educational Institute | MCSS<br>DDC<br>Dept. Head | Existing facility | MCSS |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------|

Njoro

DESCRIPTION

Construction of buildings to enable the centre to cater for more trainees.



| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME & LOCATION  | ORIGIN | SELECTION CRITERIA                | IMPLEMENTING MINISTRY OR FUNDING SOURCE            |
|------------------|--|--------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 7.               | Cultural Centre<br><br>Nakuru Municipality   | MCSS   | Preservation of cultural heritage | MCSS<br>Nakuru Municipal Council                   |
|                  | <u>DESCRIPTION</u><br>Construct a building where cultural values can safely be preserved for study, viewing and general information. No previous implementation rate available.                            |        |                                   |  |
| 8.               | Sports Development<br><br>Whole district   | MCSS   | Promote sporting activities       | MCSS/RDF   |
|                  | <u>DESCRIPTION</u><br>Improve and construct stadia within the divisional centre. This will facilitate easy access to adequate sports facilities and consequently improve sports standards in the District. |        |                                   |  |
| 9.               | Self-help Development<br><br>Whole district  | MCSS   | On-going programme                | MCSS<br>Provincial Administration<br>Beneficiaries |
|                  | <u>DESCRIPTION</u><br>Promote formation of more self-help groups in the District to enhance harambee activities to mobilise resources for the development of the District.                                 |        |                                   |  |



| PRIORITY PROJECT NAME<br>RANKING & LOCATION | ORIGIN | SELECTION<br>CRITERIA | IMPLEMENTING<br>MINISTRY OR<br>FUNDING SOURCE |
|---|--------|-----------------------|---|
|---|--------|-----------------------|---|

ADULT EDUCATION

|    |                           |      |                           |                                 |
|----|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Adult Education Programme | MCSS | Eradication of illiteracy | MCSS Provincial Administration. |
|----|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|

Whole district

DESCRIPTION  
Increase literacy centres in the District, to intensify literacy campaign.

|    |                         |      |                      |   |
|----|-------------------------|------|----------------------|---|
| 2. | Adult Education Offices | MCSS | Improving conditions | MCSS Beneficiaries Provincial Administration. |
|----|-------------------------|------|----------------------|---|

Bahati  
Olenguruone

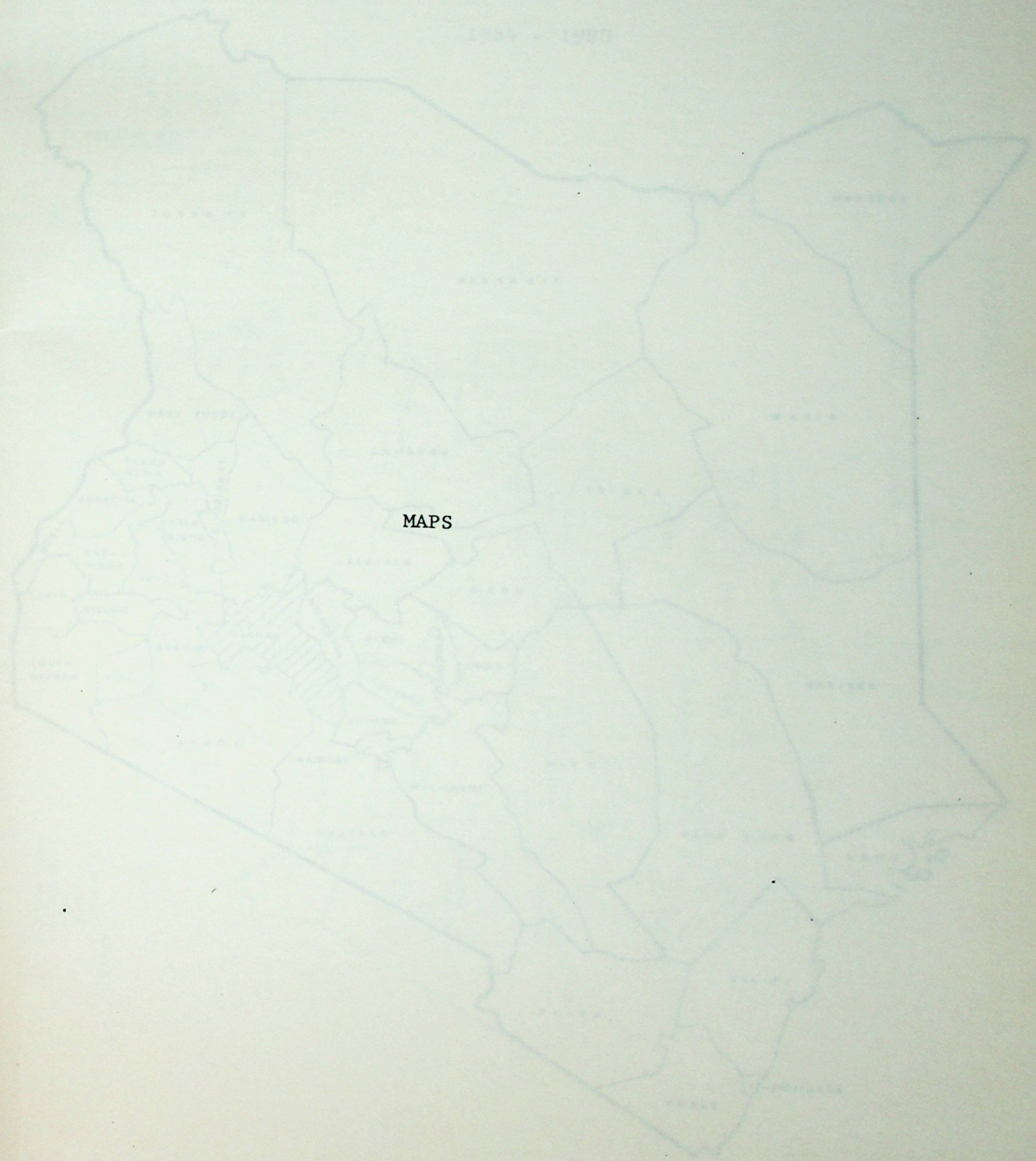
DESCRIPTION  
Construction of adult education offices in two divisional headquarters. No previous implementation rate available.



MAP 1  
NAKURU

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1984 - 1987



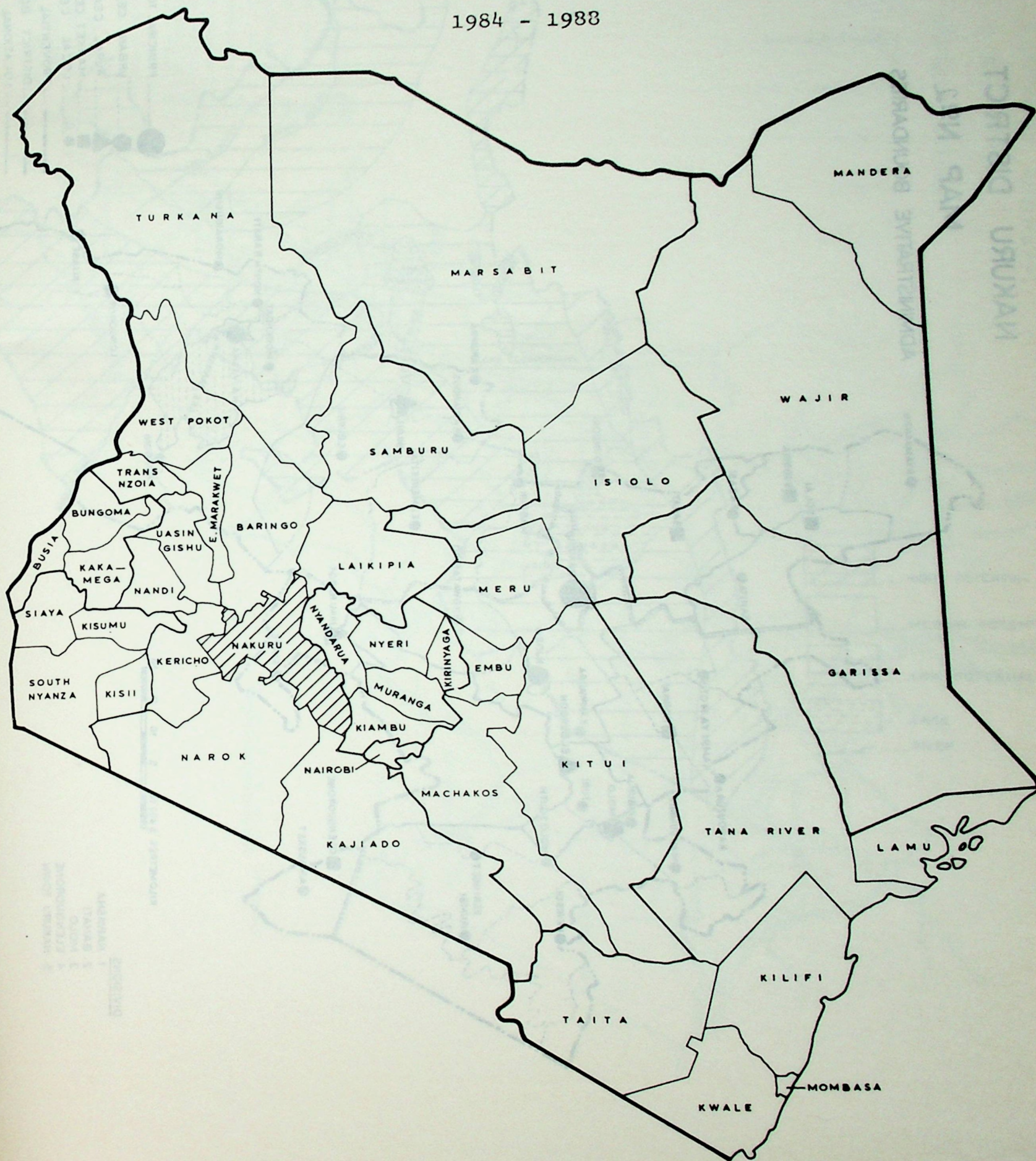


MAP 1

# NAKURU

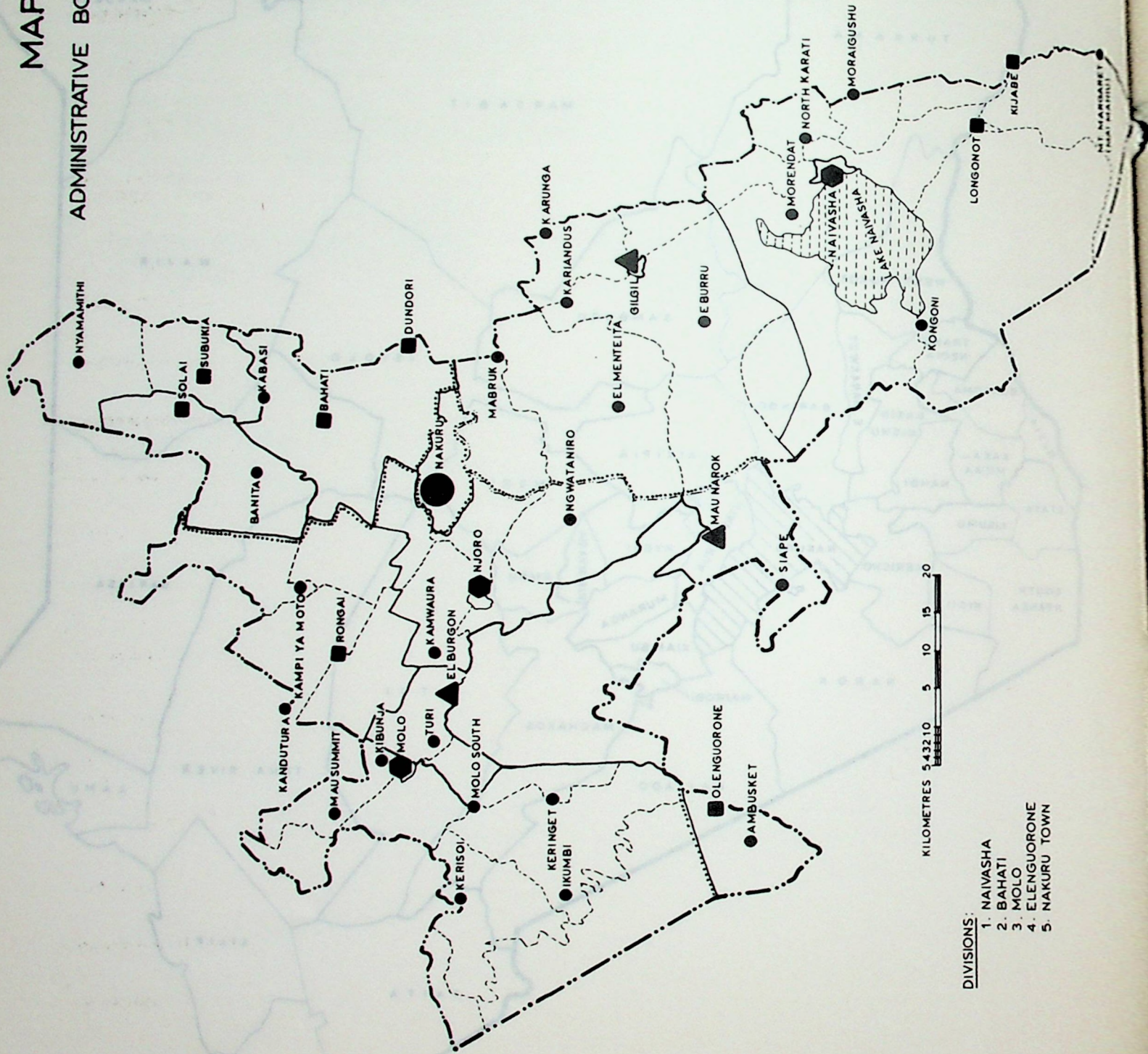
## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1984 - 1988





# NAKURU DISTRICT MAP No 2 ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



KILOMETRES 5 10 15 20

- DIVISIONS:**
1. NAIVASHA
  2. BAHATI
  3. MOLO
  4. ELENG'ORONE
  5. NAKURU TOWN

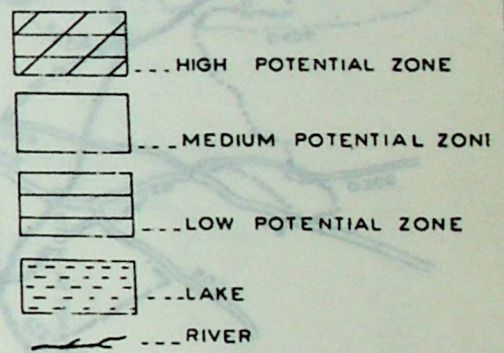
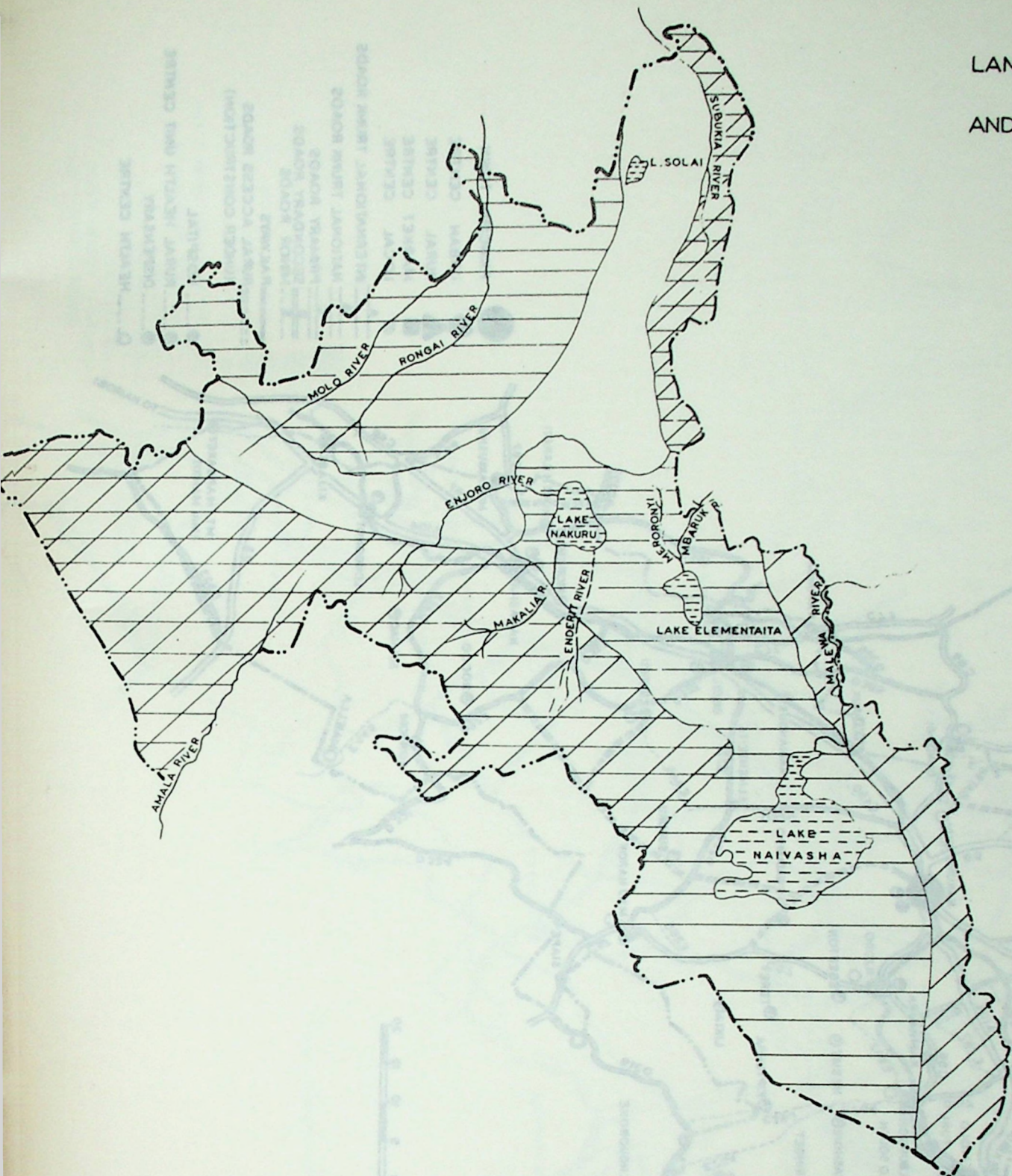
- PRINCIPAL TOWN
- URBAN CENTRES
- ▲ RURAL CENTRES
- MARKET CENTRES
- LOCAL CENTRES
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- LOCAL BOUNDARIES
- SUB-LOCAL BOUNDARIES
- DIVISIONAL BOUNDARIES

NAKURU DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
1984 - 1988



# MAP № 3

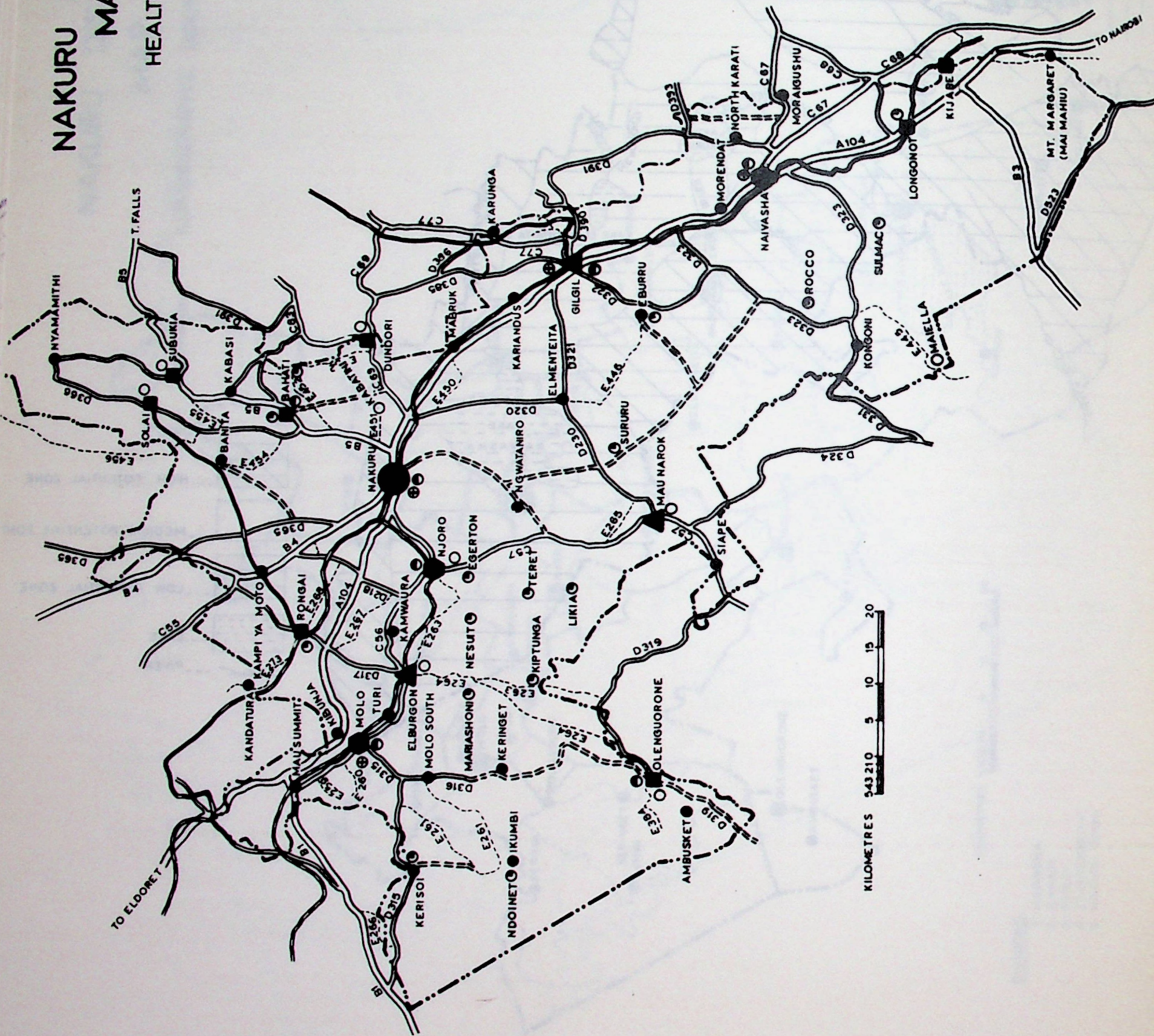
LAND POTENTIAL ZONES  
(AGRO-ZONES)  
AND RIVERS



HEALTH FACILITIES  
MAP № 3  
MAKURU DISTRICT



# NAKURU DISTRICT MAP No 4 HEALTH FACILITIES



- PRINCIPAL TOWN
- URBAN CENTRE
- ▲ RURAL CENTRE
- MARKET CENTRE
- ◆ LOCAL CENTRE
- A INTERNATIONAL TRUNK ROAD
- B NATIONAL TRUNK ROAD
- C PRIMARY ROADS
- D SECONDARY ROADS
- E MINOR ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- - - RURAL ACCESS ROADS (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- HOSPITAL
- RURAL HEALTH UNIT C
- DISPENSARY
- HEALTH CENTRE

KILOMETRES 5 10 15 20



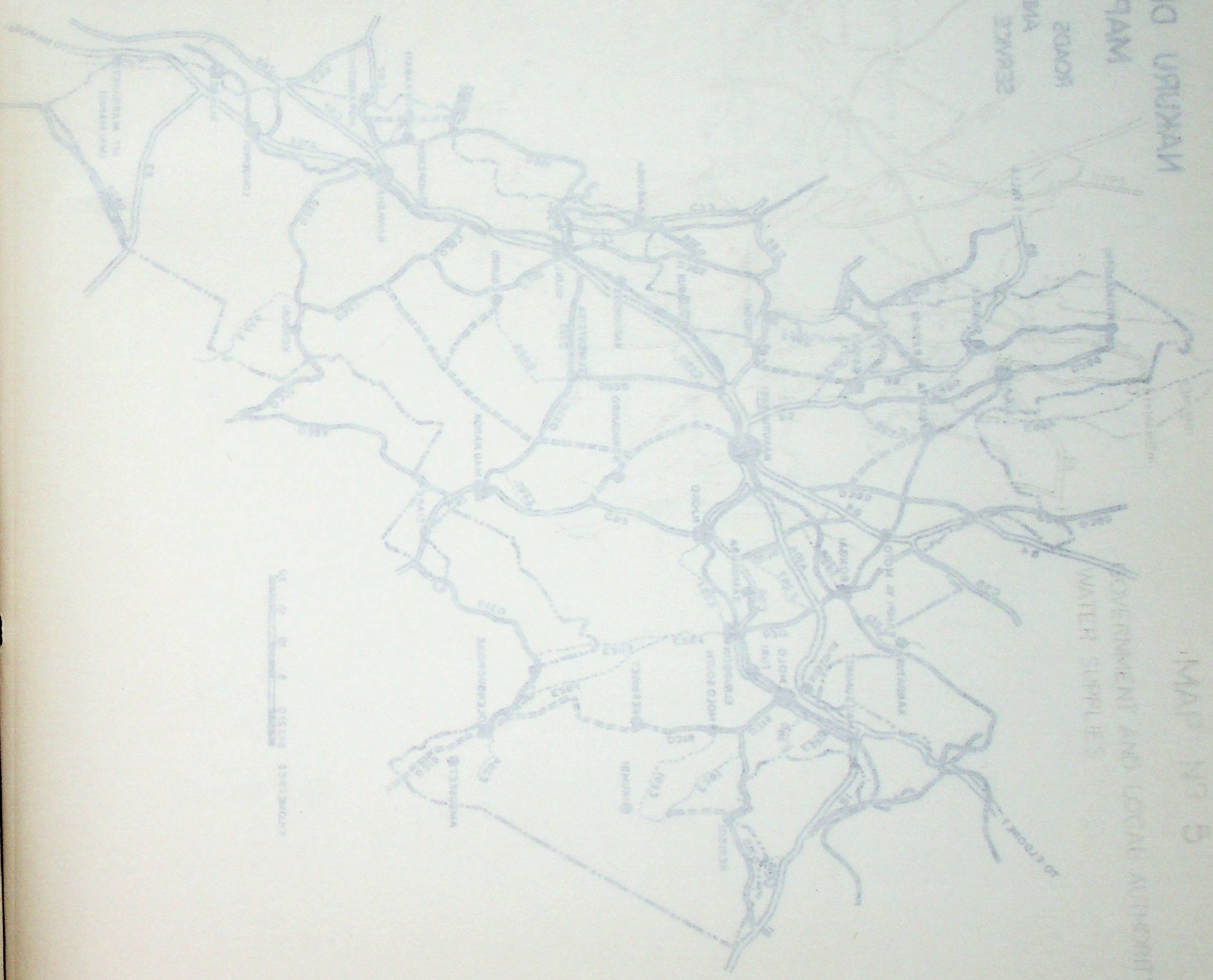
- 1. 1:50,000 SCALE
- 2. 1:100,000 SCALE
- 3. 1:200,000 SCALE
- 4. 1:500,000 SCALE
- 5. 1:1,000,000 SCALE
- 6. 1:2,000,000 SCALE
- 7. 1:5,000,000 SCALE
- 8. 1:10,000,000 SCALE
- 9. 1:20,000,000 SCALE
- 10. 1:50,000,000 SCALE
- 11. 1:100,000,000 SCALE
- 12. 1:200,000,000 SCALE
- 13. 1:500,000,000 SCALE
- 14. 1:1,000,000,000 SCALE
- 15. 1:2,000,000,000 SCALE
- 16. 1:5,000,000,000 SCALE
- 17. 1:10,000,000,000 SCALE
- 18. 1:20,000,000,000 SCALE
- 19. 1:50,000,000,000 SCALE
- 20. 1:100,000,000,000 SCALE
- 21. 1:200,000,000,000 SCALE
- 22. 1:500,000,000,000 SCALE
- 23. 1:1,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 24. 1:2,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 25. 1:5,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 26. 1:10,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 27. 1:20,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 28. 1:50,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 29. 1:100,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 30. 1:200,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 31. 1:500,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 32. 1:1,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 33. 1:2,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 34. 1:5,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 35. 1:10,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 36. 1:20,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 37. 1:50,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 38. 1:100,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 39. 1:200,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 40. 1:500,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 41. 1:1,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 42. 1:2,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 43. 1:5,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 44. 1:10,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 45. 1:20,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 46. 1:50,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 47. 1:100,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 48. 1:200,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 49. 1:500,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE
- 50. 1:1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 SCALE

# NAKURU DISTRICT

MAP NO. 5

WATER SUPPLIES

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITY



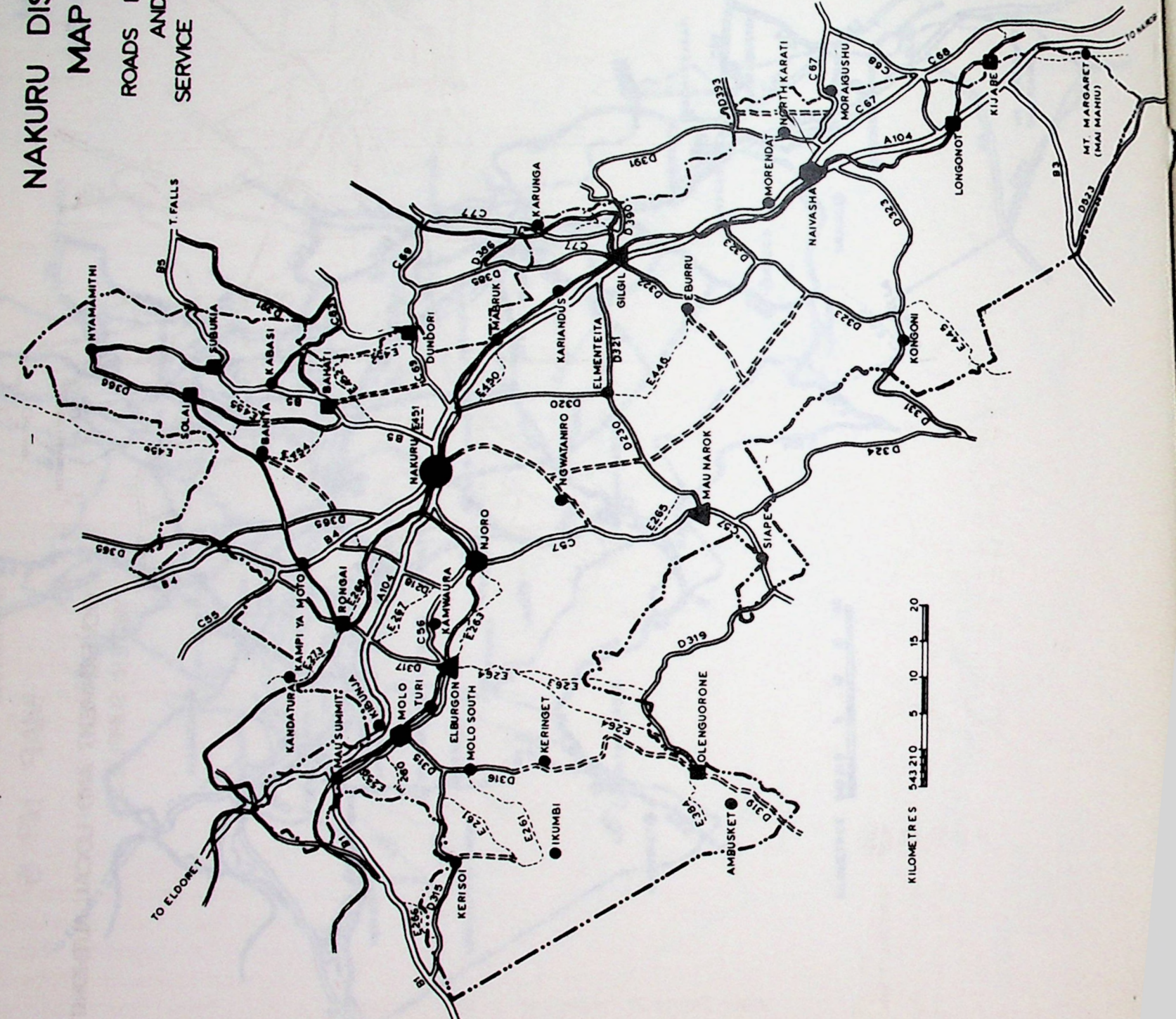
NAKURU DISTRICT  
MAP NO. 5

GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITY  
WATER SUPPLIES



# NAKURU DISTRICT MAP No 6

ROADS NETWORK  
AND  
SERVICE CENTRES



- PRINCIPAL TOWN
- URBAN CENTRE
- RURAL CENTRE
- MARKET CENTRE
- LOCAL CENTRE
- A — INTERNATIONAL TRUNK ROADS
- B — NATIONAL TRUNK ROADS
- C — PRIMARY ROADS
- D — SECONDARY ROADS
- E — MINOR ROADS
- RURAL ACCESS ROADS
- (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

KILOMETRES 5 10 15 20



ANNEX I

Table of Contents

Introduction

Development Programmes 1983 - 1984

Two Year Rolling Plan 1984/85 - 1985/86

Detailed Implementation Schedules 1983 - 1986

A N N E X

NAKURU DISTRICT

ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMMES

1 9 8 4 - 1 9 8 8



ANNEX I

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| III. Detailed Implementation Schedules 1983 - 1984 | 13          |



## INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a series of annexes to be written and appended to the plan every year. Each Annex consists of extracts from Development Estimates, a two year rolling plan and detailed implementation schedules for selected District - identified priority projects that need inter - ministerial co-ordination in order to improve implementation.



| MINISTRY   | HEAD            | PROJECT                    | 1983/84 | RECEIVED | REMARKS |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
|  |                 |                            | EST.    | AMT.     |         |
| Office of the President                                | 092 740 411     | Tabakas Police Station     | 30,000  |          |         |
| Office of the Vice-President, Min. of Home Affairs     | 128 740 220     | Nakuru Provincial Hospital | 1,000   |          |         |
| Agriculture and Livestock Development (Livestock Dept) | 272 013 various | Foot & Mouth Dis. Control  | 27,000  |          |         |

Section I

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1983 - 1984

|                    |             |                                   |         |  |  |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|--|
|                    | 295 046     | Poultry Development Projects      | 1,374   |  |  |
|                    | 298 810     | Range Development and Improvement | 1,918   |  |  |
| Ministry of Health | 316 700 220 | Nakuru Provincial Hospital        |         |  |  |
|                    |             | Equipment                         | 150,000 |  |  |
|                    |             | Buildings                         | 50,000  |  |  |
|                    | 317 741 400 | Narvaaha District Hospital        | 50,000  |  |  |
|                    | 328 741 410 | Gilgil (Psychiatric Services)     |         |  |  |
|                    |             | Housing                           | 80,000  |  |  |
|                    | 328 741 411 | Cleophrane                        | 10      |  |  |



| MINISTRY   | HEAD | SUB HEAD | ITEM    | NAME OF PROJECT                                | ESTIMATES 1983/84 KPDS. | EXTERNAL RECEIPTS KPDS | SOURCE OF EXTERNAL RECEIPT |
|--|------|----------|---------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Office of The President                                | 092  | 740      | 411     | Kabaraka Police Station                        | 90,000                  | -                      | -                          |
| Office of The Vice President, Min. Of Home Affairs     | 128  | 740      | 220     | Nakuru probation hostel equipment Building     | 5,000<br>15,000         | -                      | -                          |
| Agriculture and Livestock Development (Livestock Dept) | 272  | 013      | various | Foot & Mouth Dis. Control                      | 27,000                  | -                      | -                          |
|  | 295  | 020      | various | Bee keeping projects                           | 300                     | -                      | -                          |
|  | 295  | 046      | "       | Poultry Development Projects                   | 1,374                   | -                      | -                          |
|  | 298  | 010      | "       | Range Development and Improvement              | 1,916                   | -                      | -                          |
| Ministry Of Health                                     | 316  | 700      | 220     | Nakuru Provincial Hospital Equipment Buildings | 150,000<br>50,000       | -                      | -                          |
|  | 317  | 741      | 400     | Naivasha District Hospital                     | 50,000                  | -                      | -                          |
|  | 318  | 741      | 410     | Gilgil (Psychiatric Services)                  |                         | -                      | -                          |
|  | 335  | 741      | 411     | Housing Olenguruone                            | 80,000<br>10            | -                      | -                          |



|                            |     |     |     |   |           |           |                  |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Local Government           | 375 | 015 | 521 | Nakuru Municipal Council Water supply   | 60,000    |           |                  |
|                            | 375 | 020 | 506 | Naivasha (Town Council Sewerage)        | 10        |           |                  |
|                            | 375 | 060 | 573 | Naivasha (Slaughter House)              | 30,000    |           | Dutch            |
| Works & Housing            | 400 | -   | 401 | Nakuru M.O.W.H. Provincial Headquarters | 150,000   |           |                  |
| Transport & Communications | 445 | 700 | 433 | Longonot-Naivasha                       | 80,000    |           |                  |
|                            | 445 | 700 | 436 | Naivasha Lanet (A 104)                  | 1,600,000 | 1,040,000 | IBRD             |
|                            | 465 | 740 | 432 | Nakuru ( Rural Access Roads Programme)  | 200,000   | 140,000   | IBRD             |
|                            | 465 | 740 | 433 | Nakuru ( GCB )                          | 145,000   | 75,000    | KFW (German aid) |
|                            | 464 | 740 | 441 | Nakuru (Aerodromes)                     | 100,000   | -         | -                |
|                            |     |     | 442 | Kabarak "                               | 100,000   | -         | -                |
| Tourism and Wildlife       | 544 | 640 | 400 | Naivasha Wildlife & Fisheries Institute | 300,000   | 491,332   | IBRD             |
|                            |     |     |     |   |           | 14,000    | "                |



|                                      |     |     |                                    |                                  |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|--------|--|--|
| Culture<br>and<br>Social<br>Services | 907 | 931 | 220                                | Kenyatta                         |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | Educational Institute            | 5,000   |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | Njoro Inst.                      | 50,000  |              |                     |        |  |  |
| Water                                | 590 | 001 | 181                                | Naiivasha                        |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | Rural Water Supply               |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | Investigation                    | 15,000  |              | IBRD                |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | Planning and Design.             |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | Construction of the Water Supply | 100,000 |              | IBRD                |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | 590                              | 002     | 181          | Bahati Rural        |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    |                                  |         |              | Water Supply        |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    |                                  |         |              | Investigation       |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    | 425                              |         |              | Planning and Design | 45,000 |  |  |
|                                      |     |     |                                    |                                  |         |              | Construction        | 10     |  |  |
| 590                                  | 003 | 181 | Eburu Water                        |                                  |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     | Supply                             |                                  |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     | Investigation                      |                                  |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
| 425                                  |     |     | Planning and Design                | 50,000                           |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     | Construction of the Water Supply   | 200,000                          |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
| 590                                  | 004 | 181 | Subukia                            |                                  |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     | Water Supply                       |                                  |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
|                                      |     |     | Investigation, Planning and Design | 50,000                           |         |              |                     |        |  |  |
| 425                                  |     |     | Construction                       | 10                               |         | IBRD         |                     |        |  |  |
| 383                                  | 002 | 425 | Maella Self-Help Water Supply      | 5,000                            |         | Nether lands |                     |        |  |  |



| Water Development | 383 | 003 | 425 | Nyamami-<br>thi S.H.<br>Water<br>Supply   | 10,000 |        |  | Nether<br>lands |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|--------|--------|--|-----------------|
|                   | 383 | 004 | 425 | Bahati<br>Chania<br>S.H.<br>Water<br>Supply   | 10,000 | 5,000  |  | E.E.C.          |
|                   | 383 | 008 | 425 | Karati-<br>Nyodia<br>S.H.<br>Water<br>Supply  | 10,000 | 5,000  |  | E.E.C.          |
|                   | 894 | 740 | 181 | Greater<br>Nakuru<br>County and<br>Urban Water<br>Supply -<br>Investigation<br>Planning<br>and Design | 20,000 |        |  |                 |
|                   |     |     | 425 | Construction  | 10     |        |  |                 |
|                   | 894 | 742 | 181 | Rongai Water Proj.<br>Investigation<br>Planning<br>and Design   | 20,000 |        |  |                 |
|                   | 894 | 743 | 425 | Naivasha<br>Urban Water<br>Supply<br>Construction   | 20,000 |        |  |                 |
|                   | 895 | 743 | 406 | Naivasha<br>Sewerage<br>Construct-<br>ion   | 30,000 | 27,000 |  | Norad           |
|                   | 896 | 007 | 412 | Naivasha<br>Dam Cons-<br>truction   | 20,000 |        |  |                 |



|   |     |     |         |                                     |         |
|---|-----|-----|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Education, Science & Technology (Higher Educ. Dept) | 805 | 730 | 400     | Board of Governors Nakuru Buildings | 24,860  |
| Lands and Settlement                                | 202 | 740 | 400     | Construction of Nakuru Registry     | 50,000  |
| Min. of Agriculture and Livestock Dev. (Agr. Dept)  | 237 | 010 | "       | Crop Demonstration Schemes          | 443     |
|   | 237 | 080 | various | Horticultural Extension             | 774     |
|   | 237 | 085 | "       | Strengthening Bird Control Services | 559     |
|   | 237 | 096 | "       | Cassava/Root crop Development       | 23      |
|   | 245 | 025 |         | Soil Conservation                   | 21,930  |
|   |     |     |         | (a) Naivasha Nursery                | 2,000   |
|   |     |     |         | (b) Njoro Nursery                   | 2,500   |
|   |     |     |         | (c) Rehabilitation of Eroded Land   | 600     |
|   |     |     |         | (d) Training                        | 2,237.5 |



Min. of  
Agricul-  
ture and  
Livestock  
Dev. (Agr.  
Dept)

250 025 190

Financial  
Assistance  
Small Scale  
Irrigation 1,500



and which will be...  
Committee priorities and departmental proposals.

HEAD SUB ITEM

HEAD

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

1. 092 740 411 Kebarak police station

OFFICE OF THE VICE - PRESIDENT & MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS:

1. 128 740 220 Makutu probation hostel

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

1. 375 015 521 Nakuru Municipal Council water project

2. 375 020 506 Naivasha Town Council sewerage

**Section II**

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS **TWO YEAR ROLLING PLAN**

1. 465 740 432 **1983/84 - 1984/85** Roads Programme

- (i) Kaptemba School - Barut Mogoos School
- (ii) Cedar Lodge - Matanya
- (iii) Ndulele - Kiriri - Lusiro
- (iv) Kabini - Kiamains
- (v) Matunda School - Chamanes
- (vi) Kerioget Centre - Chebara - Olengeguone
- (vii) Goria - Soosa Forest
- (viii) S.K. Njuguna Farm - Mukinyai

2. 464 740 400 Nakuru Aerodrome

MINISTRY OF HEALTH PROJECTS:

1. 316 700 220 Nakuru Provincial Hospital buildings

2. 317 741 400 Naivasha District Hospital

3. 318 441 410 Gilgil housing

Environment sanitation slab construction at  
Konyai

Construction of V.L.P. latrines at  
Waters show ground.



Min. of  
Agricul-  
ture and  
Livestock  
Dev. (Agr.  
Dept.)

Section II  
TWO YEAR ROLLING PLAN  
1983/84 - 1984/85



in the ... and which will continue into 1984 & 85, District Development Committee priorities and departmental proposals.

HEAD   SUB   ITEM  
HEAD

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

1.    092    740    411    Kabarak police station

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT & MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS:

1.    128    740    220    Nakuru probation hostel

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

1.    375    015    521    Nakuru Municipal Council water project

2.    375    020    506    Naivasha Town Council sewerage

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:

1.    465    740    432    Nakuru Rural Access Roads Programme

- (i)            Kaptembwa School & Barut Magoon School
- (ii)           Cedar Lodge & Matanya
- (iii)          Ndulele & Kiriri & Lusiro
- (iv)           Kabtini & Kiamaina
- (vi)           Matunda School & Chemanes
- (vii)          Keringet Centre & Chebara & Olenguruone
- (viii)        Gorofa & Saosa Forest
- (ix)           S.K. Njuguna Farm & Mukinyai

2.    464    740    400    Nakuru Aerodrome

MINISTRY OF HEALTH PROJECT:

1.    316    700    220    Nakuru Provincial Hospital Buildings

2.    317    741    400    Naivasha District Hospital

3.    318    441    410    Gilgil Housing

4.                    Environment sanitation slab construction at Rongai

5.                    Construction of V.I.P. latrines at Nakuru show ground.



2. Expansion of Naivasha hospital
3. Upgrading and take over of the following centres:
  - (1) Olenguruone
  - (2) Maella
  - (3) Banita
  - (4) Kiambogo \* take over
  - (5) Longonot \* take over
  - (6) Kerisoi \* take over

HEAD   SUB   ITEM  
           HEAD

MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

- |     |     |     |     |   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1.  | 390 | 001 | 181 | Naivasha rural water supply investigation, planning, design and construction of water supply. |
| 2.  | 590 | 002 | 181 | Bahati rural water supply investigation, planning and design.                                 |
| 3.  | 590 | 003 | 181 | Eburu water supply investigation, planning, design and construction                           |
| 4.  | 590 | 004 | 181 | Subukia water supply investigation, planning and design.                                      |
| 5.  | 383 | 002 | 425 | Maella self * help water supply   |
| 6.  | 383 | 003 | 425 | Nyamamithi self * help water supply   |
| 7.  | 383 | 008 | 425 | Bahati Chania self - help water supply  |
| 8.  | 383 | 008 | 425 | Karati Nyodia S.H. water supply   |
| 9.  | 894 | 740 | 181 | Greater Nakuru County and Urban water supply, planning and design.                            |
| 10. | 894 | 742 | 181 | Rongai water supply planning and design   |
| 11. | 894 | 743 | 425 | Naivasha Urban water supply construction  |
| 12. |     |     |     | Suswa water project   |



2. Bahati Chania water project
3. Kahuru borehole water project
4. Olenguruone centre water project
5. Rerechwa water project
6. Mumoi water project
7. Nyamamithi water project
8. Simotuet water project
9. Ngewataniro Secondary School water project

HEAD   SUB   ITEM  
HEAD

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEV. (AGR. DEPT.)

1. 237 010 various Crop demonstration schemes
2. 245 025 various Soil conservation
3. Njoro fruit tree nursery
4. Naivasha fruit tree nursery

D.D.C. PRIORITIES:

1. Kiambu Nyakinywa water gully rehabilitation
2. New Karati poultry project
3. Nuungano Women Group fruit tree nursery

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE:

1. 544 640 400 Naivasha Wildlife Fisheries Institute
2. Completion of staff houses
3. Water supply at Hells Gate



1. Purchase of salvinia harvester
2. Construction of central landing beach
3. Construction of fish ponds in the District
4. Opening and construction of patrol bases around the lake at D.C.K., Kongoni and green parks

HEAD   SUB   ITEM  
HEAD

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEV. (Livestock Dept.)

1.    272    013    various Foot and mouth disease control
2.    295    046    various Poultry development
3.    295    020    various Beekeeping project

GAME WARDEN NAIVASHA

1.                                    Completion of staff houses
2.                                    Water supply Hells Gate

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

1.    907    931    220    Kenyatta Educational Institute, Njoro construction of buildings.
2.                                    Establishment of a cultural centre
3.                                       Mai Mahiu Village Polytechnic

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL SERVICES:

1.                    Nakuru                    - To have a new exchange
- Bahati                    - To have a capacity of 200 lines on a new site
- Lanet                     - To have a planned capacity of 300 lines
- Dundori                  - Facilities to be expanded



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (i) Molo Secondary School sanitation programme
- (ii) Njoro Girls water tank
- (iii) Bahati Girls Secondary School laboratory
- (iv) Larmudiac Secondary School laboratory
- (v) Michinda Secondary School laboratory
- (vi) Njoro High School sanitation

2. NEW EDUCATIONAL OFFICES:

- (i) Elmentaita
- (ii) Lare
- (iii) Mau - Narok

3. SCHOOL EQUIPMENT STORE:

Molo  
Elburgon  
Olenguruone  
Subukia  
Rongai  
Njoro  
Naivasha

4. Teachers advisory centres ( 12 ).

HEAD SUB ITEM  
HEAD

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

1. 202 740 400 Construction of Nakuru Registry



Planal Year: 1983/84

Year Number: D20/M3/1004/425

District: Naxos

Project: Babel Chitra Water Project Extension

| Implementation Activities                        | Input Requirements | Responsible (individuals) | Time Required | Start Date | End Date |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1. AIE (MOWD) M/W 20/0/83                        |                    |                           |               |            |          |
| 2. Tender for Materials                          | 2,700 M/s Bars     | D.S.O                     | 4 weeks       |            |          |
| 3. Mobilisation and Organisation of local people |                    |                           | 2 weeks       |            |          |
| 4. Digging of trench                             | Tools              |                           | 4 weeks       |            |          |
| 5. Clearing and digging of trench                | Local labour       |                           | 1 week        |            |          |
| 6. Purchase of materials                         | Transport/Fuel     |                           | 1 week        |            |          |

Section III  
Detailed Implementation Schedules  
1983 - 1984











District: Nakuru

Fiscal Year: 1983/84

Project: Kiambu Nyakinywa Water  
Gully Rehabilitation

Vote Number: RDF/GRANTS

| Implementation Activities               | Input Requirements                   | Responsible Individual(s) | Time Required | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Forward application to MFP           |                                      | DAO/<br>DDO               | 2 months      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
| 2. Issue of AIE to DDC                  |                                      | MFP                       |               |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
| 3. Field visit & mobilization of people | Vehicle, petrol KShs. 350            | DAO/<br>TA/Chief<br>CDA   | 1 week        |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
| 4. Recruitment of labour                | 20 people @ KShs. 18/-               | TA,<br>Chief              | 1 week        |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
| 5. Purchase of tools                    | 30 jembes, 30 shovels<br>KShs. 3,000 | DAO,<br>DSO<br>DDO        | 1 week        |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |



















