NAKURU

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002 – 2008

Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

FOREWORD

The 7th Nakuru District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is *"Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction"*.

The Nakuru DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Nakuru District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.

Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Nakuru DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system is established, which facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy at the district and the national level. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire Project/Programme planning

process: from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.I.	Artificial Insemination
ADC	Agriculture Development Corporation
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIEs	Authority to Incur Expenditure
ASK	Agriculture Society of Kenya
CACCS	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Community Service Orders
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEMC	Divisional Environmental Management Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPTs	District Planning Teams
DPU	District Planning Unit
EAC	East African Community
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creameries
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PMG	Pay Master General
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAPS	Structural Adjustment Programmes
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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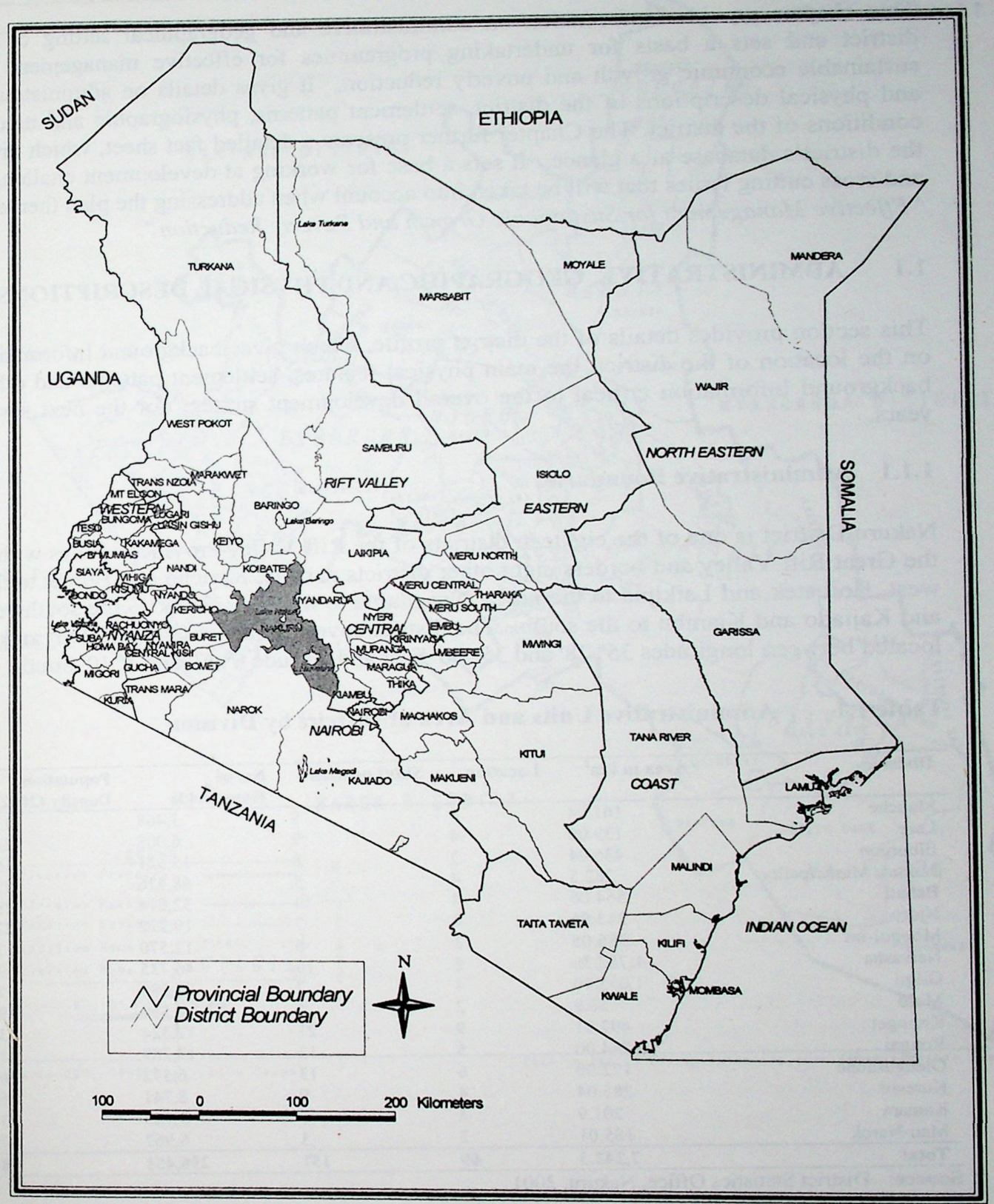
CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF NAKURU IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop.Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on administrative and geographical setting of the district and sets a basis for undertaking programmes for effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on administrative and physical descriptions of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions of the district. The Chapter further presents a detailed fact sheet, which gives the district's database at a glance. It sets a base for working at development challenges and cross cutting issues that will be taken into account when addressing the plan theme of *"Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction"*.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

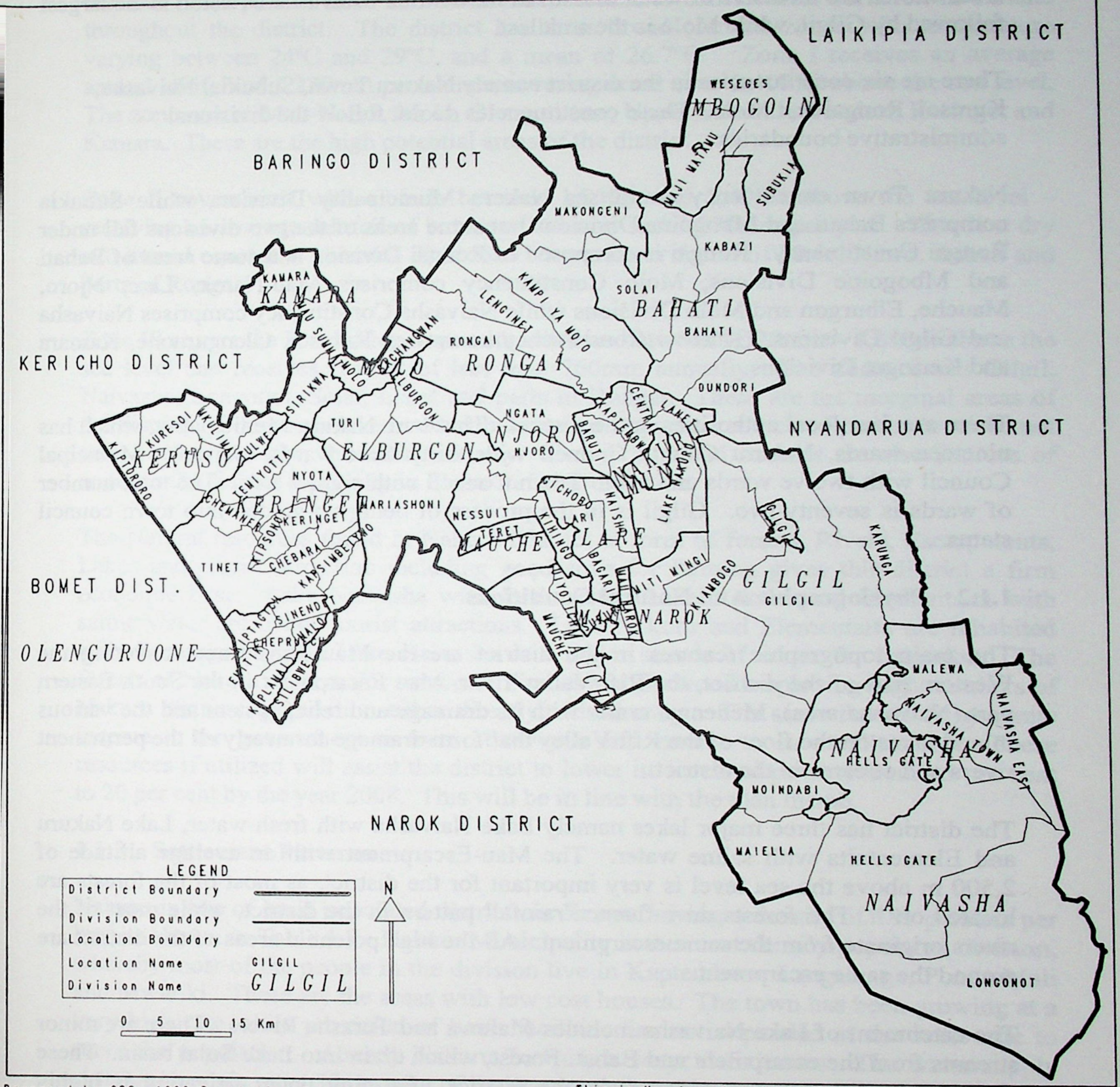
Nakuru District is one of the eighteen districts of the Rift Valley Province. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders eight other districts namely, Kericho and Bomet to the west, Koibatek and Laikipia to the north, Nyandarua to the east, Narok to the southwest and Kajiado and Kiambu to the south. The district covers an area of 7,242.3 km^2 and is located between longitudes 35° 28' and 35° 36' East and latitude 0° 13' and 1° 10' South.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units and Area of District by Division

Division	Area in km^2	Location	Sub/Location	No. of Households	Population Density (2002)
Mauche	161.04	4	8	3,468	118
Lare	139.06	4	9	6,008	220
Elburgon	436.04	3	8	15,521	166
Nakuru Municipality	262.5	4	5	68,436	974
Bahati	564.06	4	14	32,214	282
Njoro	313.06	4	7	19,222	279
Mbogoi-ini	386.05	3	6	12,570	170
Naivasha	1,782.30	8	16	46,735	98
Gilgil	1,055.10	4	7	22,385	96
Molo	58.9	2	4	8,354	599
Keringet	492.01	9	21	12,324	135
Rongai	744.00	5	13	17,789	115
Olenguruone	172.09	6	13	6,572	205
Kuresoi	285.04	4	9	8,741	159
Kamara	201.9	3	8	9,145	231
Mau-Narok	185.01	2	3	6,967	179
Total	**7,242.3**	**69**	**151**	**296,451**	**181**

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2001

NAKURU DISTRICT: Administrative Units



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Population Census

This is Map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

The district is divided into sixteen administrative divisions as shown in Table 1.1. The areas shown are inclusive of water masses in the district. Naivasha Division is the largest followed by Gilgil, while Molo is the smallest.

There are six constituencies in the district namely Nakuru Town, Subukia, Naivasha, Kuresoi, Rongai and Molo. These constituencies do not follow the divisional administrative boundaries.

Nakuru Town constituency comprises Nakuru Municipality Division, while Subukia comprises Bahati and Mbogoine Divisions but some areas of the two divisions fall under Rongai Constituency. Rongai is composed of Rongai Division and some areas of Bahati and Mbogoine Divisions; Molo Constituency comprises Mau-Narok, Lare, Njoro, Mauche, Elburgon and Molo Divisions while Naivasha Constituency comprises Naivasha and Gilgil Divisions. Kuresoi Constituency comprises Kuresoi, Olenguruone, Kamara and Keringet Divisions.

There are four local authorities in the district. These are Nakuru Municipality, which has nineteen wards, Nakuru County Council with thirty-three wards, Naivasha Municipal Council with twelve wards and Molo Town Council with eight wards. The total number of wards is seventy-two. Gilgil is in the process of being up-graded into town council status.

1.1.2 Physiographic And Natural Conditions

The main topographic features in the district are the Mau Escarpment covering the Western part of the district, the Rift Valley floor, Mau Escarpment in the South Eastern part (Naivasha area), Menengai crater with its drainage and relief system and the various inland lakes on the floor of the Rift Valley that form drainage for nearly all the permanent rivers and streams in the district.

The district has three major lakes namely Lake Naivasha with fresh water, Lake Nakuru and Elementaita with saline water. The Mau-Escarpment with an average altitude of 2,500 m above the sea level is very important for the district, as most of the forests are located on it. The forests do influence rainfall pattern in the district, while most of the rivers originate from the same escarpment. All the high potential areas of the district are around the same escarpment.

The catchment of Lake Naivasha includes Malewa and Turasha Rivers. There are minor streams from the escarpment and Bahati Forest, which drain into Lake Solai basin. These rivers are major sources of water in the district. Farming under irrigation is highly practiced in Subukia Valley using water from the local streams.

The topography found in the district has greatly influenced economic activities in the district. In the areas where volcanic soils are found, farming and dairying are common. In the drier parts, livestock keeping is practiced in addition to other activities linked to tourism.

The climate conditions of Nakuru District are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features (Escarpment, lakes and mountains). There is considerable variation in climate throughout the district. The district has three broad climatic zones with temperature varying between 24°C and 29°C, and a mean of 26.7°C. Zone I receives an average annual rainfall of 1,270mm per annum covering areas over 2,400 m above the sea level. The zone covers Mau-Narok, Molo, Olenguruone, Upper Subukia, Dundori, Keringet and Kamara. These are the high potential areas of the district.

Zone II covers area with altitude between 1,800m and 2,400m above the sea level – receiving an average rainfall of between 760 mm and 1,270mm per year. This is a dry sub-humid equatorial climate. This zone covers lower forest of Molo, Njoro, Bahati and parts of Rongai.

Zone III covers the Rift Valley floor with altitudes between 1,520mm – 1,890m above the sea level and receives rainfall of less than 760mm annually. The zone covers Gilgil, Naivasha, Longonot, Solai, Lanet and parts of Rongai. These are the marginal areas of the district. Olkaria geo-thermal has become an important source of power to serve not only Nakuru but also the entire country. Hot springs and streams are also sources of water in the district especially in Eburu in Gilgil Division.

The Natural resources found in Nakuru District in form of forests, Rivers, Escarpments, Lakes and tourist attraction including good soils for farming gives this district a firm economic base. Lake Naivasha with fresh water, Lake Nakuru and Elementaita with saline water are major tourist attractions. Lake Nakuru and Elementaita are inhabited with flamongoes while Lake Naivasha is a major source of water for irrigation. The forests of Nakuru are a major source of Timber and firewood employing high numbers of Nakuru districts' population either directly of indirectly. The same forests do generate income to the government in form of revenue and income to saw millers too. These resources if utilized will assist the district to lower its levels of poverty from 45 per cent to 20 per cent by the year 2008. This will be in line with the plan theme.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Nakuru is one of most populated districts in Kenya, having a density of 181 persons per km^2 as shown in Table 1.2. Nakuru Municipality is the most densily-populated division, whereby most of the people in the division live in Kaptembwo, Langalanga, Ponda Mali and Mwariki. These are the areas with low cost houses. The town has been growing at a very high rate while provision of basic facilities has not expanded at the same rate to serve the population. Already Nakuru Town is a water deficit area. The water supply systems can only meet 50 per cent of the water requirements.

Molo Division has a density of 607 persons per km2. Most of the people live in Molo Town, which has recorded the highest urban growth rate in the last ten years. Bahati Division is densely populated due to its high economic potential. This has resulted in fragmentation of land into uneconomical sizes.

Table 1.2 Projected Population and Density by Division (2002)

Division	Population	Density
Olenguruone	35,417	205
Kuresoi	45,251	159
Keringet	66,193	134
Molo	35,312	599
Mau Narok	33,079	179
Lare	30,659	220
Elburgon	72,220	165
Rongai	85,630	115
Mbogoini	65,803	170
Bahati	158,910	281
Njoro	87,489	279
Gilgil	101,649	96
Mauche	17,018	105
Naivasha	175,457	98
Kamara	46,752	232
Nakuru Municipality	255,715	974
Total	**1,312,555**	**181**

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2001

The sparsely populated areas in Nakuru District are in Gilgil and Naivasha Divisions. These are the marginal areas of the district and most of the people are found in urban areas. These two divisions also have the largest ranches in the district.

Most of the poor people in Nakuru are found in the slum areas of Nakuru Town. People who were displaced by the land clashes and are living in difficult circumstances are found in Molo and Elburgon Towns. Gilgil and Naivasha being the marginal areas of the district, have those people who are involved in small scale farming and they tend to live below the poverty line, while casuals and those looking for jobs in the flower farms in Naivasha are also poor. In general these are the divisions having the highest proportion of people living below the poverty line. In the lower areas of Rongai and Weseges valley in Rongai and Mbogoini Divisions, there is a good number of poor people too.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet below contains basic data for most of the key sectors in the district such as area of the district, topographic and climatic conditions, demographic and population profiles, socio economic indicators, educational indicators, health indicators and other important indicators critical for the development of strategies used to address the theme of the plan.

Area		
Total Area		7,242 km^2
Arable area		5,274 km^2
Non-arable land		1,685 km^2
Water mass		283 km^2
Gazetted forest		914.9 km^2
Urban area		424.5 km^2
Area under forest cover		3,071.9 km^2
Topography and climate		
Altitude	Highest	3,098 meters above sea level
	Lowest	1,520 metres above sea level
Annual Rainfall		
	Nakuru	980.1mm
	Naivasha	719.5mm
	Molo	1,281.6mm
Rainfall by seasons (Long and short rains)	Long	222.3mm
	Short	226.6mm
Climatical zones and annual rainfall -	Zone	Rainfall Altitude
	Zone 1	1270mm >2400m
	Zone II	1015mm >1800m<2400m
	Zone III	760mm >1520m<1890m
	Zone I	Mau Narok, Molo, Olenguruone,
	Zone II	Dundori and parts of Bahati
	Zone III	Lower Molo, Njoro, Bahati, Rongai Gilgil, Longonot, Solai and Lower Rongai
Temperature range	Highest	29.3^{0}C (December, January, February and March)
	Lowest	24.0^{0}C (June and July)
Temperature average		26.7^{0}C
Demographic and population profiles		
Population size (2002)		1,312,555
Population structure		
Total No. of males		662,009
Total No. of females		650,546
Female/male sex ration		98:100
Youthful population (15-25 years)		325,163
Total No. of Pre-Primary (3-5)		120,010
Total population of Primary School going age (6-13)		288,278
Total population of Secondary School going age (14-17)		125,274
Total labour force Age (15-64)		703,234
Dependency Ratio		100:91
Population growth rate		3.4%
Density		
Division with highest density, Nakuru Municipality		974 p.p/km^2
Division with lowest density, Gilgil		96 p.p/km^2
Average density for the district, Nakuru		181 p.p/ km^2
Rural Population		
Rural population in 2002 and 2008 Start of Plan (2002) End of Plan (2008)		 696,165 849,144

Urban Population	
No. of towns with population 2,000 and above	9 towns
Urban population at the start of the Plan period	616,389
Crude Birth Rate	18 per 1000
Crude Death Rate	7 per 1000
Life expectancy (Both sexes)	57 years
Infant Mortality Rate	50.3 per 1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	67.8 per 1000
Total fertility rate	5.3
Socio-Economic Indicators Total No. of households (2002)	327,797
Average household size	4 persons
Number of female headed households	79,241
Number of disabled	40,500
Children Needing Special Protection	1,329
Absolute poverty (rural and urban) Rural	45% (313,275)
Urban	41% (251,719)
Both (Rural and Urban)	44.2% (580,421)
Contribution to National poverty	3.5%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	48%
Rural self-employment	8%
Wage employment	19%
Urban self employment	23%
Others	2%
Number of unemployed in 2002	194,195 (15%)
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	2.5 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	1,100 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, Beans, Irish potatoes, vegetables
Main cash crops produced	Pyrethrum, Flowers, wheat.
Total acreage under food crops	130,098.2
Total acreage under cash crops	23,481.7
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	NCPB – 9 stores and 2 silos capacity 2,455,000 bags and granaries.
Population working in the agriculture sector	224,051
Total No. of ranches	8
Average size of ranches	2000 Ha
Main livestock bred	Dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, rabbits and bee keeping
Land carrying capacity	3.5 acres per unit/livestock
Population working in the livestock sector	224,051
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Oreochromis, Salmoides, Procambarus
Population of fish farmers	90
No. of fish ponds	109
No. of landing beaches	3
No. of Boats	113
Size of gazetted forests	914.9km^2
Size of non-gazetted forests	2157 km^2
Main forest products	Timber, poles, fuel wood
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc.)	1.6% (25,000)
No. of seedlings produced	648,039 (2000)
Revenue earned (forestry sub-sector)	Kshs. 7,900,123.10
Number of active co-operatives by type (i.e. SACCOs, Agriculture, Unions, housing etc):	
SACCOS	132
Land buying	8
Agricultural	52
Unions	0
Housing Coops	27
Other Coops	0
Total	**219**

Total registered members by type	
Membership: Saccos	26,909
Land buying	7,100
Agricultural	25,445
Housing	12,303
Other	1,700
Total	73,457
Total turnover by type	
Turnover in (Kshs.) Million: SACCOs	82.5
Agricultural	43.9
Housing	1.0
Other	-
Total	**127.41**
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	138,789
Number of households with access to potable water	211,527
Number of permanent rivers	26
Number of wells	20,426
Number of protected springs	40
Number of boreholes	1,500
Number of dams	122
Number of households with roof catchments	36,435 (8% HH)
Average distance to nearest potable Water point	2 kms
Number of Pit. Latrines	140,296
Education Facilities Pre-Primary:	
Number of pre-primary schools	1,219
Total enrolment rates (boys & girls)	
Boys	50.7%
Girls	50%
Total	50.3%
Total drop-out rates	Negligible
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Average years of school attendance	N/A
Boys	3 years
Girls	3 years
Primary	
Number of primary schools	558
Total enrolment rate by sex	
Boys	87.7%
Girls	86.8%
Total	**87.3%**
Total dropout rates by sex	
Boys	38%
Girls	38%
Total	**38%**
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35
Average years of school attendance by sex	N/A
Boys	5 Years
Girls	5 Years
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	140
Enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	54.8%
Girls	49.1%
Total	**52.0%**
Total drop-out rates by sex	
Boys	8.5%
Girls	8.1%
Total	**8.3%**
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:16
Average years of school attendance by sex	
Boys	3.7 years

	Girls	3.7 years
Tertiary		
Number of Other Training Institutions (e.g. Colleges, Polytechnics etc)		
	Private	23
	Public	12
	Total	**35**
Main type of training institutions		Medical, Teacher Training, University, Technical Training, Computer, Secretarial, Catering and Commercial.
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		180
Enrolment by sex	Males	1,283
	Females	1,543
	Total	2,826
Drop-out by sex	Males	144
	Female	428
	Total	612
Literacy levels by sex (15 yrs and above)	Male	257,851
	Female	229,811
	Total	487,662
		71% for both.
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		Upper Respiratory - Tract Infections, Malaria and Skin Diseases
Doctor/Population ratio		1:31,251
Number of hospitals		15
Number of other health facilities		279
Average distance to the nearest health centre		8 km
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		25,346
Number of trading centres with electricity (KPLC)		15
% Rural households using solar power		Not available
% Households using firewood/charcoal		(72.4%) 237,220 households
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas		(89,755) 27.4%
Transport Facilities Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murram, and bitumen), by division		20,04.8 km
Total length of railway line		292km
Number of railway stations		21 stations
Number of ports and inland container depots		Nil
Number of airstrips		4
Number of water ways		Nil
Number of public service vehicles		4,500
Number of PSV stages		45
Communication		
Number of households with telephone connections		7,441
Number of private and public Organization with Telephone connection		6,488
Mobile service coverage		13 areas covered (Naivasha, Giligil, Nakuru, Salgaa, Rongai, Elementaita, Mau Sammit, Solai, Molo, Elburgon and mainly along highway.
Number of post/sub-post offices		34
Number of telephone booths		670
Number of households without radios		124,890
Number of cyber cafes		21
Trade, Commerce and Tourism		
Number of trading centres		147
Number of hotels		236
Number of tourist class hotels		76
Main tourist attractions		Flora and Fauna, Landscape e.g. Rift Valley and Menengai, Geisers in Olkaria, Naivasha, Wildlife camp sites e.g. Kamp in Njoro, inside lake

	Nakuru National Park, and rangelands, Mt. climbing – Mt Longonot, fishing activities at Lake Naivasha, Golfing in Nakuru and Naivasha, Museum and pre historic sites, Transit town to Western Tourist Circuit.
Number of registered hotels	236
Number of licensed business	2,027
Number of Industrial Plants	146
Number of Curio shops	18
Total number of informal sector	
Enterprises	5,102
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	8 banks - 21 branches
Number of other financial institutions	3
Number of micro-finance institutions	7

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter addresses the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. The chapter provides a broad overview of the last Plan 1997-2001 and assesses whether the expectations of the plan were met, analyses the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the last plan and shows achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. Then it looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers and finally, looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district will address during the plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The 1997-2001 District Development Plan like the 8th National Development Plan, focused on rapid industrialization as a strategy for sustainable development. All the sectoral strategies were geared towards the attainment of this goal. Specific objectives were set for the major economic sectors and sub-sectors objectives were set for agriculture and livestock development, commerce, industry and tourism. Objectives were also set for human capital and basic infrastructure development.

The objectives for agriculture and livestock sub-sector were to produce and market a wide range of food crops and livestock products with a view to feed the district, produce for export and earn foreign exchange, provide raw materials for the local industries, and generate employment and income for the people of Nakuru. However, the targets set for agriculture and livestock production sub-sectors could not be achieved due to prolonged drought and the effects of structural adjustment programmes that were introduced in the district.

The main objectives set in the DDP for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, were to stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment, conserve the environment, develop fish farming, promote medium and small scale industries and businesses, increase employment opportunities through the promotion of the informal sector (Jua Kali). Tourism achieved most of the set targets. However, commerce and industry did not achieve much due to drought and global recession.

On the side of basic physical infrastructure, the objectives were to ensure efficient, adequate and reliable road network; conserve and ensure that there was adequate water supply for both industrial and domestic purposes through maintenance, augmentation and rehabilitation of existing water supplies. The El-Nino weather phenomenon impacted negatively on the roads sub-sector.

The DDP recognized the crucial role of human capital in achieving the goal of industrialization. The objective were to provide quality education through expansion of the existing educational facilities, improve retention at both primary and secondary levels, ensure fair deployment of science teachers in all the schools within the district and strengthen information systems. In the health sub sector, the objectives were to increase and improve curative services in the district, improve immunization coverage and promote campaign on HIV/AIDs in the district. Lack of funds affected the implementation of projects and programmes in the education and health sub-sectors.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

A total of 101 projects and programmes covering various sectors were included in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. Out of these only 29 projects was either fully or partially implemented giving an implementation status of about 29 per cent. Approximately Ksh.95 million was spent on the various projects and programmes and the balance required to complete the projects is about 904 million, almost 10 times what was spent.

A review of the on-going and new projects contained in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan indicate that most of the projects were carried forward from 1994-1996 Plan period. The carrying forward of on-going projects from the previous DDP affected the implementation of new project proposals for 1997-2001 plan period. This is because most of the resources were directed to the on-going projects, which were carried forward from the 1994-1996 District Development Plan. The various stakeholders including GOK, local community and donors gave priority to on-going projects because they wanted them to be complete and operational.

As has been indicated in section 2.1, the poor implementation of projects during the 1997-2001 Plan period could be attributed to lack of funds, global recession, adverse weather conditions and the effects of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The SAPs affected most of the sectors. For example, Forestry Department could not undertake planting of trees due to shortage of manpower, construction of staff houses could not continue due to change of Government Housing Policy. Further, the El-Nino rains and the prolonged drought shifted priorities set in the Plan, as the district was not prepared for these two disasters.

One observation during the plan period was that in some cases the projects contained in the District Development Plan were different from the projects in the annual work plans. As a result of this discrepancy, 17 projects were implemented outside the plan at a cost of Ksh.16,120,962. The balance required to complete these projects outside the District Development Plan is estimated at Ksh.28,165,620. The departments which implemented projects outside the DDP included; Veterinary, Roads, Social Services, Education, Adult Education, Police and Agriculture.

The Department of Veterinary Services managed to implement a number of on-going programmes omitted in the 1997-2001 DDP. These included foot and mouth disease control, rabies control, tick control, and meat inspection throughout the district. The Road Department did not implement the bridges and culverts proposed in the District Development Plan. However, the Department managed to implement other bridges and culverts outside the plan but were of urgency. These were Sinendet - Armco Culverts, Foot Bridge at Salgaa, Railway Under Pass Repair and Longwenda Causeway. The Department of Police continued to construct Kirengero Police Station in Subukia, though the project was not reflected in the 1997-2001 Plan.

Most of the projects, which were not completed in 1994-96, and 1997-2001 Development Plan have been carried forward as on-going or new projects in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, except where priorities or policies have changed. There has been a backlog of on-going projects, not completed as per schedule. The cost of these has escalated costing the government huge amounts of money as claims to the contractors.

2.3 LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

The theme of this District Development Plan is borrowed from the theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan that is "Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction". The National Development Plan provides the broad national objectives and strategies for sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty. The District Development Plan has attempted to broaden national objectives into specific district activities and targets for achieving the Plan theme.

The policy direction for this DDP has also been guided by the long term National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015 and the 3 year Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The National Poverty Eradication Plan provides a long-term framework for poverty alleviation based on three principles namely improved access to basic services, promotion of broad based economic growth and social integration.

The major link between the District Development Plan, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the National Development Plan will be the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) three year rolling and annual budget. The Medium Term Expenditure Framework provides the link between policy, planning and budgeting. The MTEF will ensure that sectoral budget allocations are directed to projects and programmes as per the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultative Process priorities.

In order to have consistent development, the District Development Committee will continuously refer to other policy documents including the National Poverty Eradication Plan, the HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, National Population Policy, National Water Plan, National Environment Action Plan, Food Security Policy and other documents so as to ensure that implementing departments act within the framework of Government policies and objectives.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Nakuru District has a high agricultural potential with 48 per cent of the household income derived from agriculture. To realize the full agricultural potential, the district has to address a number of challenges during the plan period. The challenges include poor marketing outlets for agricultural products, lack of credit schemes for farmers, expensive farm inputs, and poor/inadequate infrastructural facilities particularly feeder roads in high potential areas and high transport costs or lack of transportation for agricultural products. The collapse of the major corporations which used to process agricultural products will also affect the agricultural sector negatively for most of the farm produce will have little value added and hence low returns for the district.

In the education sub-sector the challenges include increased school dropout rate, low completion rates and high cost of education. The poor are the most affected by the high education levies problem. If this problem is not addressed, then the poor will continue to lag behind as lack of education means they will not be empowered to participate effectively in economic activities.

The cross cutting issues the district expects to face during the current Plan period include population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and disaster management. These issues are discussed in the remainder of this chapter.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The total population of Nakuru District was estimated at 1,187,039 people with a growth rate of 3.4 per cent as per the 1999 National Population and Housing Census. Table 2.1 shows the population projections by age Cohorts over the Plan period. The population is projected to increase from 1,312,555 at the start of Plan period in 2002 to 1,604,802 at the end of the Plan period in 2008.

The district population growth of 3.4 per cent stands above the national average of 2.4 per cent. This very high population growth rate has created a predominantly youthful population with about 54.8 per cent of the population less than 20 years of age and about 74.4 per cent of the population less than 30 years. The implication of a large youthful population is that it will exert pressure on the district to provide facilities and services to meet their school and college needs. For those who have completed school there will be pressure to provide gainful employment opportunities for them.

Table 2.1 Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	191,979	212,279	226,991	246,722	259,544
5-9	162,520	179,705	192,159	205,477	219,717
10-14	159,986	176,903	189,163	202,273	216,291
15-19	135,854	150,219	160,630	171,762	183,666
20-24	129.028	142,671	152,559	163,132	174,438
25-29	104,334	115,366	123,262	131,911	141,052
30-34	75,356	83,324	89,099	95,274	101,877
35-39	61,204	67,676	72,366	77,381	82,744
40-44	40,343	44,609	47,700	51,006	54,541
45-49	32,840	36,312	38,829	41,520	44,398
50-54	25,837	28,569	30,549	32,666	34,930
55-59	17,487	19,336	20,676	22,109	23,641
60-64	13,694	15,152	16,191	17,314	18,513
65-69	9,811	10,848	11,600	12,404	13,264
70-74	8,108	8,965	9,587	10,251	10,962
75-70	5,843	6,461	6,909	7,387	7,899
80+	7,933	8,772	9,380	10,030	10,725
Age Ns	4,882	5,398	5,772	6,172	6,600
Total	**1,187,039**	**1,312,255**	**1,403,422**	**1,500,793**	**1,604,805**

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2001

Table 2.2 shows the population projections by selected age groups, including; primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14 – 17 years), female population in the reproductive age (15-49 years), and the labour force (15-64 years) These age groups are important because of their potential contribution and impact on socio-economic development of the district.

Primary school going age (6-13 years: The population of primary school going age is projected to increase from 288,278 persons at the start of the Plan period 2002 to 352,465 persons at the end of the Plan Period in 2008. This represents an increase of 64,187

persons of 22.3 per cent. The increase of primary going age by 22.3 per cent over the plan period will necessitate investments in educational facilities and services.

Secondary school going age (14-17 years): The secondary school going age is projected to increase from 125,274 persons in 2002 to 153,167 persons in 2008. This represents an increase of 27,893 or 22.3 per cent. Similarly the increase in secondary school going age by 22.3 per cent over the plan period will call for increased investment in educational facilities and services.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years): The female population in the age bracket is 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. Females in reproductive age are projected to increase from 317,924 in 2002 to 388,712 in 2008. This constitutes 24 per cent of the total population at the start of the plan period. Given the district's high fertility rate of 5.3, the district has a potential for rapid population growth during the plan period. This will exert pressure on maternal and child health facilities and services unless measures are taken to control the high fertility rate.

Table 2.2: Population Projections For Selected Age Groups (1999-2008)

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	130,907	129,804	144,749	143,529	154,781	153,477	165,508	164,113	176,978	175,487
14-17 (Secondary)	56,514	56,780	62,490	62,784	66,821	67,135	71,452	71,452	76,404	76,763
(15 – 49) Female)		287,522		317,924		339,958		363,519		388,712
15-64 Labour Force	320,670	315,307	354,521	348,713	379,085	372,876	405,357	398,719	433,451	426,351

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2001

Labour Force Age Group 15-64 years: The district's labour force (15-64 age group) is expected to increase from 703,234 persons in 2002 to 859,802 persons in 2008. This represents 53.6 per cent of the total population at the start of the plan period. Given a labour force, which is more than half of the total population, measures will need to be put in place during the plan period to provide adequate employment opportunities. According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census Report 175,625 people in the labour force were unemployed, which means that unemployment rate in the district was about 28 per cent. Most of the unemployed are young people who have moved to the urban centres. It is also important to note that about 22 per cent of the labour force is engaged in family businesses or farms. In most cases, these people are unpaid family workers or under paid and also under-employed.

Nakuru is one of the districts in this country, which attracts high rates of external and internal migration. External migrations involve people moving from other districts into Nakuru while internal migrating involves movement of people from one division to another within the district. As a result, the district's population has been increasing steadily, creating new settlements, which encroach into the forest reserves. The size of acreage under forest cover has been reduced, water catchments areas have been encroached and stiff competition for basic amenities has been induced.

Many of the migrants move into towns within the district. As a result, the urban population growth rates for some of the urban centres in the district are higher than the national urban growth rate. Molo Town Council recorded a growth rate of 21.5 per cent between 1989 and 1999 while Naivasha recorded a growth rate of 15.3 per cent during the same period. Nakuru Municipality registered growth rate of 3.5 per cent, which was almost the same as the district growth rate. The reasons attributed to these varying urban growth rates are the land clashes of early 1990s and 1997, which started off in and out - migration. For Naivasha Municipal Council, it could be attributed to the increasing activities of horticultural farms. These high urban growth rates have also increased the demand for services such as education, water and sanitation, health, housing, and other services which are difficult to provide solely by the local authorities. Table 2.3 shows the district urban population projections over the plan period.

Table 2.3 District Urban Population 1999-2008

Name of Urban Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nakuru Municipality	119,281	111981	131,894	123,822	141,035	132,403	150,809	141,579	161,261	151,392
Naivasha Municipality	80,322	78,356	88,815	86,641	94,970	92,646	101,552	94,067	108,591	105,933
Molo	47,574	48,584	52,604	53,721	56,250	57,444	60,149	61,426	64,317	65,683
Elburgon	11,827	11,346	13,078	12,546	13,984	13,415	14,953	14,345	15,989	15,339
Gilgil	10,753	9,609	11,890	10,625	12,714	11,361	13,595	12,149	14,537	12,991
Njoro	8,275	8,235	9,150	9,106	9,784	9,737	10,462	10,412	11,187	11,133
Dundori	2,917	3,139	3,225	3,471	3,449	3,711	3,688	3,969	3,944	4,244
Mau Narok	1,677	1,667	1,854	1,843	1,983	1,971	2,120	2,108	2,267	2,254
Subukia	912	991	1,008	1,096		1.172	1,153	1,253	1,233	1,340
Rongai	823	676	910	747	1,078	799	1,041	855	1,113	914
Olenguruone	767	595	848	658	973	704	970	752	1,037	804
Keringet	569	438	629	484	673	518	719	554	769	592
Salgaa	450	425	498	470	532	503	569	537	608	575
Total	**286,147**	**276,042**	**316,404**	**305,230**	**338,322**	**326,384**	**361,780**	**349,004**	**386,854**	**373,192**

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2001

Shelter and Housing: The 1999 Population and Housing Census results indicate that 562,189 people or 47 per cent of the total population in the district live in the urban areas. This is one of the few districts in the country having less than 60 per cent of its population living in the rural areas. This high rate of urbanization is also an indicator of economic advancement. With this kind of population living in the urban areas and an unemployment rate of 28 per cent, it means that there is need for all the local authorities in the major urban centres to plan properly for the rapidly expanding population. Water and sanitation facilities are not adequate to cater for the prevailing size of urban residents. This has forced most of the urban population to live in unhygienic conditions, it has also

led to emergence of slums due to lack of proper housing, prevalence of water-borne diseases, among other problems.

Dependency Ratio: Population projections for 2002 indicate that the district's total population less than 15 years plus those above 64 years will be 603,933 people, while the total population in the labour force will be 708,632. Such a scenario gives a dependency ratio of 100:85. However, the actual dependency ratio in the district could be higher, if one takes into consideration the high unemployment rate prevailing in the district. The dependency ratio could further be made higher by the fact that the majority of those aged between 15-18 years are still in school, while those engaged in family businesses or farms are under employed. The high dependency ratio will lead to low savings and investment. The agricultural and manufacturing sectors have also been adversely affected resulting in high unemployment rate. In order to reverse the situation there will be need to revive all the stalled manufacturing enterprises in the district as it is indicated in the district PRSP.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty may be defined as the inability of an individual or members of a household to afford minimum basic human needs composed of food and basic non-food items. The Government has been fighting poverty since independence. A lot of resources have been directed to poverty reduction, but the level of poverty has been on the increase. As we enter the new millennium, the strategy will be to involve all those affected in order to reduce the levels of poverty. According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997, absolute poverty was 45 per cent for rural population and 41.06 per cent for urban population; food poverty was 42.1 per cent for the rural population and 21.38 per cent for urban population; hard-core poverty This situation has continued to decline further over the years.

The causes of poverty in Nakuru District include un-employment, landlessness, lack of water, insecurity, lack of basic services such as health, education, social services and lack of credit facilities. Women and children, unemployed and the elderly people form segments of the most affected members of the community. It should be noted that the land clashes has also played a big role in the current state of poverty by creating tension, insecurity, forced migration and destruction of life and property and wastage of time, which would have been otherwise directed towards productive activities. HIV/AIDS pandemic has also contributed significantly to high levels of poverty in the district.

Female-headed households are particularly affected by poverty. Besides, women perform all sorts of reproductive roles. This notwithstanding, they are constrained by poor access to credit due to lack of collateral or social will. It is also acknowledged that most of the women in the district are the ones fully involved in agricultural production whose proceeds mainly go to men as the family heads. For instance, the proceeds from pyrethrum go to men, while women and children do much of the work towards the crop production. The same applies to milk, tea, potatoes, maize, beans and other crops. When women are poor, they tend to have many children who end up receiving inadequate basic necessities including education.

In the urban areas, the most affected are the slum dwellers. For instance, in Nakuru Town, those living in single rooms without electricity nor water pay more in relation to

their earnings as such facilities are not found in low class estates and slum areas. As regards middle and upper income groups, housing is less expensive relative to their income levels, and the houses are also readily available. Another group, which is affected by poverty in Nakuru District, are those who were engaged in forestry related activities. Most of them have been laid off and they do not have ways and means of earning a living.

In spite of the fact that food in the district is relatively less expensive compared to other neighbouring districts, the population living in marginal areas of the district has a high proportion of people living below poverty line. Urban centres, which have recorded high urban growth rates, have also recorded very high numbers of poor people, owing to many people living in squalid conditions. In Naivasha Municipality, the most affected are casuals working in the flower farms and those looking for jobs in the same farms. The youth in general are the most affected by poverty for they do not have any capital to start any business. It should also be noted that most of the key-manufacturing firms in Nakuru Town have collapsed resulting in high number of unemployed people. This has also contributed significantly towards the national proportion of the poor.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district showed increasing trend, reaching its peak in 1998, before it started showing signs of decline. Table 2.4 shows HIV/AIDS prevalence rates from 1990 to mid 2001. The trend does indicate that the situation has improved and this could be attributed to the fact that Nakuru has been one of the first HIV/AIDS pilot campaign districts, the campaign has played a role in the declining prevalence rate since 1998, though it has not been fully successful.

Table 2.4 HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates 1990-2001

Year	Prevalence rate%
1990	10.0
1991	-
1992	-
1993	22.5
1994	-
1995	27.2
1996	-
1997	27.2
1998	27.5
1999	24.9
2000	18.0
2001	13.0

Source: Ministry of Health, Nakuru, 2001

The other possible explanation for the declining prevalence could be that in the initial stages that are early 1990s, most of the HIV/AIDS patients used to come to the Provincial General Hospital – while the patients were not necessarily from Nakuru District. The Government, through its HIV/AIDS campaign did encourage patients to be transferred to there nearby health facilities and also go for home-based treatment. These factors combined could give a downward trend. Nevertheless, the prevalence rate of 18 per cent recorded in 2000 is still very high if translated in terms of figures given the fact that the district has a population of about 1.2 million people.

The impact of the pandemic has been felt at all levels of the district's economic and social circles. Already Nakuru Town has more than 15 children homes and majority of the children are HIV/AIDS orphans. This is one of the major challenges facing the major urban centers of Nakuru District, while at the village level orphans are being taken care of by the old, while some very young people are forced to take care of their siblings. This has increased the dependency ratio and impacted much more negatively on the labour force.

In order to combat the disease, the district has established a surveillance station at the Provincial General Hospital Nakuru and recently other stations have been established at Gilgil, Naivasha, Molo and Olenguruone as sub-urban status in order to give more representative overall view of HIV/AIDS prevalence.

The district has conducted several trainings and workshops on HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. The Department of Health has closely collaborated with NGO's and CBOs in training and social mobilization, while the Provincial Administration right from the sub-locational level, has intensified awareness campaigns through barazas.

All departments have established Aids Control Units at the district level, while ensuring that the new guidelines on the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan are adhered to. Constituency AIDS Committees were launched with an intention of establishing other committees up to the grass root level. These committees have not been performing efficiently due to poor co-ordination. But with the establishment of the District and Provincial AIDS Co-coordinators, it is expected that by the end of the current Plan Period 2002-2008, the prevalence will be reduced by more than 50 per cent which means that if the target is achieved, then the prevalence rate will be around 5 per cent by the end of the Plan period.

In order to cope with the situation, taking into consideration the fact that HIV/AIDS is affecting the most productive population, the District Planning Team recommends that rural drug supply kits should include HIV/AIDS drugs in order to pro-long the lives of the infected. Poverty Eradication Committee, under the District Development Committee, should come-up with projects/programmes on income generating activities to support widows/widowers and orphans. The same programme should be extended to homes for the orphans and extended families that have accepted to take care of HIV/AIDS orphans. NGOs and GOK programmes that provide relief food should give utmost priority to such children while the Department of Education should encourage all secondary schools receiving bursary from the Government to set aside a certain percentage to be allocated to the orphans in order to reduce the drop out rate of children from school. The local residents should also develop a culture of donating to and supporting the needy.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The Kenya Government is a signatory of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). The Government does recognize the importance and contribution of women to development. However, the increasing level of poverty is bound to reduce any gains towards infusing gender equality. For instance, the girl child has got less chances of completing her education either in primary or secondary school as poor parents tend to give priority to the boy child in terms of paying school fees. Women spend most of their

time in production activities while they normally get very little in return. They also lack collateral resulting into inaccessibility to credit. Most of the shambas and plot title deeds are owned by men and in the absence of the man, the woman has to consult there young or grown up sons for decision making. Most of the Land Board Committees are not gender sensitive at all. Some of the development projects end up increasing the burden on women.

Nevertheless, it is fortunate that there are institutions such as Kenya Women Finance Trust, Poverty Eradication Commission and others, which have tried to uplift the welfare of women in general. However, this should be viewed as a complex issues in the sense that although the District Planning Teams would like to address this issue, in most cases, those who end up benefiting are those women who are economically able leaving the deserving cases unattended. There is also need to change the cultural values gradually in order to balance gender issues. Women empowerment will have to be introduced in all forums but with care not to disrupt the very family set-up.

Nakuru District Development Committee has taken deliberate moves to ensure that women are well represented in all development planning committees. All special purpose committees in the district are expected to have women representation; project management committees at the grass-root level are expected to have between 30-40 per cent women representation not only as members but also in the management cadre. A good example of this is the Focal Area Development Committee under the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), Constituency Aids Control Committees (CACCS) and Divisional Environmental Management Committees (DEMC). The DDC is also encouraging women to form income-generating projects in groups and as individuals in order to enhance their economic empowerment.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Nakuru District is located in the Rift Valley where some of the volcanic areas are considered dormant but not extinct. For instance Mt. Longonot is one of the dormant mountains in Kenya, while Menengai Crater is in the same category. It will be important to undertake rigorous seismic studies on the area and the possible vulnerability of the people to the volcanic eruptions and have the relevant information on disaster awareness passed to the stakeholders in the district.

Floods have also been reported in Nakuru-Moindabi Settlement area where people from Enosupkia were settled that is in Naivasha Division. The disaster destroyed crops, water supply, a dispensary, a primary school, trading centre and houses, disrupting the daily activities of the people. The Provincial Administration, in consultation with the local leaders, has been discussing the best way to handle the situation. Fire out-breaks have been reported especially in dry forested areas of the district.

Droughts, though not common in Nakuru District seriously affects those people living in high potential areas wherever they occur for they are less prepared and do lack coping mechanism unlike vulnerable groups who live in marginal areas of the district. The last pro-longed drought that affected the district after the El Nino rains in 1997-98, claimed more than 18.9 per cent of the cattle and 12.2 per cent of the small ruminants and 7 per cent of the donkeys. Dairy cattle were not inseminated, and therefore farmers lost in terms of production. There was controlled breeding of pigs and poultry.

In order to overcome this kind of situation in future, there is need to train the local communities on how to store fodder for livestock at any given time. Agricultural Extension Officers should also emphasis on the need for food security at the grassroots level. Accidents are common in Nakuru District, taking into consideration that the Trans African Highway traverses through it. Such like emergencies have been handled mainly by Kenya Police, Ministry of Health officials, Provincial Administration and Forest Department. The local communities are involved whenever a disaster occurs. Nakuru District needs to prepare herself for major possible disasters by strengthening the District Disaster Management Committee.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation

This is one of the major constraints facing the district. Nakuru District has been having a good toll of negative environmental impact. Poor environmental management has a negative impact on all the sectors of the economy. Some of the sectors which have been affected are fisheries, water supplies, forestry and its related industries, wild life, agriculture and livestock sub-sectors. Having realized this problem, the District Development Committee has discussed the issue fully and Environmental Action Plan has been prepared and awaiting operationalisation. The D.E.A.P. will be implemented fully with the support of the newly enacted bill, that is Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999.

In Naivasha Municipality, there is Lake Naivasha Riparian Owners Association, whose aim is to manage existing human activities in the lake's ecosystem through voluntary adopted sustainable principles to ensure conservation of the lake's resources. The district has also gone further to establish Divisional Environmental Management Committees. These committees are expected to come up with home-grown strategies on how to protect the fragile environment. It has already been found out that the water sources are recording low water volumes compared to the past. There is need to under-take a study on the same.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan and clearly states the development path envisaged for the district in the next seven years.

The strategies developed address the development of the district in its entirety and they specifically target problems facing the pockets of poor within the district in line with the priorities set under the PRSP.

The sectoral strategies are developed under the following headings: -

Agriculture and Rural Development
Physical Infrastructure
Tourism, Trade and Industry
Human Resource Development
Information Communication Technology
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision for Agriculture and Rural Development is "Sustainable and equitable rural development for all" while the mission is "to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industries development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the rural resources".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The major sector aim is to attain food self-sufficiency in the District in the Medium Term. The district has enough arable land to produce all the major staple crops, maize, wheat, beans and potatoes. The district has stores belonging to NCPB and in order to use them adequately, farmers groups will be encouraged to hire and use the facilities.

Diversification especially into horticulture by small-scale farmers, and mainly for export crops, will be another aim. This will employ more people and earn foreign exchange for the country. Due to the recent excision and settlement in forestland, emphasis will be in Agro-forestry practices, planting of woodlots and use of river line areas for tree planting will be a key priority in the medium term.

Provision of title deeds for land acquired in the district will be given utmost priority in order to allow for land owners to be able to invest in commercial rather than subsistence farming. It will allow for acquisition of credit for agricultural purpose.

3.1.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector is the mainstay of the economy of the district, the main contribution being in terms of food for both rural and urban population. The sector also supplies raw materials for agro-based and forestry related industries. In terms of export, the district has been involved in production of fresh horticultural products for European markets. Some of these crops are flowers, vegetables and fruits. Naivasha Division is the leading and the flower farms around Lake Naivasha primarily support the economy of the division.

The sector contributes to food production and in a normal year farmers produce 1.5 million bags of maize, 500,000 bags of wheat, 70, 000 tons of potatoes, plus vegetables and fruits. The district produces various cash crops of which pyrethrum, flowers, Coffee, Tea and sisal are of importance. Earnings from pyrethrum, Tea and coffee are 442, 190 and 178 million shillings in a year respectively. Milk productions are of greatest significance in the district with a production of up to 200 million kilogrammes per year.

The Forestry Sub-sector provides employment for a total of 25,000 people directly, while the Jua Kali sector employs a good number of the artisans in timber and wood related activities. The sub-sector is a major supplier of raw materials to the Trade and Industry Sector hence enhancing forward and backward linkages. In building and construction sub-sector of the Physical Infrastructure services, the sector supplies the entire timber requirement not only to the local market but also outside the district. It is also important to note that 72.4% of the district's population relies on forest products as their major source of fuel. The forestry cover is the main water catchments for the residents of Nakuru and other neighbouring districts.

The Co-operative Development sub-sector will be expected to play a leading role in terms of resource mobilization and marketing channels. To achieve this, major restructuring will be required as most of the co-operatives are facing serious management problems.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are several key players in this sector. The leading players being the Government of Kenya, the Private Sector, Non-governmental organizations, Community Based Organizations and the Civil Society too. This is the only one sector which the entire key Government Departments are involved. These departments are Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Co-operative Development, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, Lands and Settlement, Survey, Local Authorities, Water Development and Provincial Administration. Again other development agencies for instance Farming Systems of Kenya, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru, Christian Children's Fund, Community Trust Development Fund (CTDF), SIDA, DANIDA, Poverty Eradication Commission of Kenya, Community Based organizations are all involved. There are also Government Parastatals involved, these are:- KARI, AFC, ADC, NCPB, KFA and Banking institutions which give credit to farmers such as Kenya Commercial Bank, National Bank of Kenya, Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Barclays, Standard and other banks operating in the district. The Private sector is also playing its role such as the micro-credit schemes, Kenya Breweries, ASK, Kenya Seed Company of Kenya, Oil Crop Development Corporation etc. The flower farmers of Naivasha are also playing a major role while

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, KTDA and Dairy Board of Kenya are assisting the sector as well.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase food production for consumption and marketing; Produce adequate agro-industrial raw material.	Lack of organized marketing; High cost of inputs; Lack of credit to farmers; Impassable roads especially during rains; Lack of on-farm storage facilities; High attacks of crops by pests.	Encourage farmers to use adequate amount of fertilizers; Promotion of early land preparation; Proper weeding; Pests control methods application; Encourage farmers to have on farm stores; Encourage use of marginal land to grow wheat; Promote micro-financing; Farmers to from groups to purchase farm inputs in bulk.
Livestock Development	Increase livestock production.	Lack of marketing channels for milk and other products; Poor animal husbandry; High cost of breeding services like AI; Inability to add value.	Intensify provision of veterinary services; Intensify provision of meat control services; Ensure quality hides and skins Establish milk-marketing groups; Train farmers in milk production; Encourage production of exotic (quality) poultry; Promote dairy goat breeding.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Reduce No. of land disputes in the district.	Large number of pending boundary disputes; Limited land registrars and logistical problems; Rising cases of land fragmentation; Inadequate land information system Slow process of title deeds.	Modernize land information system; Educate people on how to prepare wills; Harmonization of various land acts; Introduction of a policy on the minimum acreage of sub-division.
Co-operative Development	Streamline co-operative management.	Mismanagement; Rampant collapse of co-operatives obsolescence of farm purchase co-operatives; Marketing problems and low returns; Stiff competition faced by co-operatives in accessing credit.	Streamlining of management of co-operatives; Encourage co-operatives to add value on agricultural produce; Capacity building for shareholders.
Food Security	Produce enough food for the district.	Lack of storage facilities; Under utilization of the NCPB silos Increasing poverty levels; Effects of HIV/AIDS on agricultural productivity.	Encourage on grain and multi-year storage facility; Ensure full utilization of NCPB silos; Introduction of drought resistant crops; Introduce bulking silage and agro-forestry to guard against shortage of fodder.
Environment	Conservation of the environment.	Deforestation; Rapid urbanization; Pollution of under-ground water; Poor farming practices; Intensive use of chemicals as pesticides; Poor enforcement of existing environmental by-laws;	Create awareness on environment; Intensification of re-afforestation programme; Stoppage of any further incision of the existing forest; Critically address water and sanitation problems.

		Poor enforcement of public health act.	Enforce the 1999 Environmental Act
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services	Provide agricultural Credit.	Inadequate credit for farmers High interest rates; Poor performance of institutions meant to support farmers; Poor repayment of loans.	Improve terms of credit for farmers; Revitalize operations of financial Institutions; Sensitise farmers on the need for timely repayment of loans Issue landowners with title deeds.
Rural Water Supply	Increase water supply.	Inadequate under-developed rural water supplies; Destruction of water catchments areas; Poor quality of water.	Develop more waters sources e.g. Dams, Pans, boreholes, water harvesting techniques. Protection and conservation of water areas.
Irrigation	Increase non-rain-fed agricultural production.	Inadequate water supply for irrigation; Inappropriate technology for irrigation.	Encourage individual farmers to develop their own water sources.
Fisheries	Increase fish production.	Over fishing in lake Naivasha Inadequate information on fish farming.	Enhance education on benefits of fish farming.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going projects/Programmes: Department of Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project All division	Increase production of various enterprises in the focal area; Introduce farmers to concept of farming as a business.	To cover all 16 divisions, 400 farmers per focal areas given messages on all aspects of production.	Choose a focal area in a division then carry out detailed planning for all farms in the chosen area for one year.
Farmer Field Schools	Increase food security provide new technology options for food production; Promote farmer innovator and combat desertification.	To work with 18 groups in the first year; 72 groups in second year and funds allowing 378 groups in 3rd year.	Identification of farmer groups to constitute field schools bases on particular enterprises; FFS carrying out simple experiment and measure parameters weekly.
Safe use project (All divisions)	Enhance the safety and health of farmers and consumers of agriculture produce.	To carry out at least 2 trainings in each division per year.	Train farmers on safe and effective use of pesticides.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Horticulture production centres Bahati Molo Naivasha	1	To offer market for perishable goods Have storage facilities and coolers to ensure longer shelf life of horticultural produce.	To have one go down per division.	Construction of 3 goes down to serve as produce collection centre market outlet and storage area. **Justification**: There is a lot of produce from the area which can fetch higher income if its marketing is organized.
Potatoes storage project	2	To enable farmers to get a higher price	Set up simple demonstration	Train farmers on on-farm storage of potatoes.

Molo, Naivasha, Mau Narok, Koresoi, Olengoruone, Elburgon, Kamara		from their potatoes after storage for two to three months in order to sell at appropriate time.	structures in each division.	**Justification**: Presently there is a lot of waste during peak production and farmers loose due to low returns.

A: On-going projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lari Wendani (irrigation) (40 Ha.) In Mbogoini	To ensure scheme is efficiently run and beneficial to members.	1 visit to scheme by divisional irrigation office per month; 1 visit by 21 D.I.E every 3 months.	Scheme is operation, monitoring and evaluation on going.
Munanda irrigation/drainage – Bahati	To ensure scheme is efficiently run and beneficial to members.	1 visit per month to scheme by divisional irrigation officer; 1 visit per 3 months by D.I.E.	Scheme in operation, Monitoring and Evaluation on going.
Kahuho Tree Nursery Self-Help Group – Bahati	To ensure reliable supply of irrigation water for members.	1 follow-up visit every 2 months by D.I.E.	Group in production of horticultural crops (vegetables and fruits) under irrigation development of alternative sources of water on going. (Shallow wells, springs and farm ponds).
Small – holder irrigation farms. – Naivasha (mainly around Lake Naivasha	To ensure proper documentation of irrigation activities and efficient water management practices.	To ensure proper documentation of irrigation activities and efficient water management practices.	Engaged in horticultural production; Pending documentation and promotion of efficient water management practices.
Group and individual small holder irrigation and drainage All divisions	To provide technical guidance, assistance to potential individual smallholder irrigation drainage farmers.	To provide technical guidance, assistance to potential individual smallholder irrigation drainage farmers.	Promotion of efficient and environmentally sound irrigation/drainage development.
Irrigation Demonstrations Public venues e.g. Nakuru Show, World Food Day, Field Days	To promote appropriate irrigation technologies to achieve efficient use of available water resources.	To promote appropriate irrigation technologies to achieve efficient use of available water resources.	Demonstrating on efficient water management and use of appropriate irrigation technologies.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project/Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Lari Wendani Irrigation Scheme - Mbogoini Division	1	To ensure adequate water during dry season when river Igreamiti's flow is low.	Design to be ready by March 2002 and implementation to commence soon after.	Design and construction of 90 – 120 day water storage (Reservoir or dam). **Justification:** Demand for irrigation water is highest during the dry seasons when river flow is lowest; Water storage during wet season when river flow is highest will reduce water shortage and water use conflicts during dry season.
Subukia River Basin Water users Association	2	To involve the community in managing and coordinating water use	Draft proposal by end of Feb. 2002; Water users	Proposal for establishment Sensitisation of all stakeholders. **Justification:** Due to the perceived high

		in Subukia River Basin.	association to be operational by 2003.	returns from irrigation farming, many farmers have engaged in uncoordinated irrigation farming within the Subukia River Basin. This has given rise to water use conflicts especially during the dry season when stream flows are lowest and demand for irrigation water highest; a basin-based water users association will help to coordinate the irrigation activities and ensure access to water for all, thus reducing water conflicts.
Chemasis Irrigation Project Mbogoini Division	3	To exploit the opportunities existing for irrigation development.	Hold three meetings with farmers by March 2002; Have concrete development plan by April 2002.	Farmers sensitisation and organization to enable planning and implementation. **Justification:** A few farmers in the area are successfully irrigating and there is a scope for more farmers to benefit from irrigation farming.
Kahuro Tree Nursery Self Help Group Bahati Division	4	To ensure adequate supply of irrigation water especially during the dry season, to raise high value crops.	All group members to have reliable sources of irrigation water by June 2002.	Promoting development of reliable sources of irrigation water (wells, ponds, springs and dams); NB: Prospects of getting additional water from Bahati Forest Station dam. **Justification:** Only a few members have adequate group – piped water, Thus only a few are currently successfully irrigating; Development of alternative reliable sources of irrigation water for disadvantaged members will enhance the group activities based on irrigation firming.
Promotion of Water Harvesting Storage and Efficient Utilization for Irrigation All Divisions	5	Promote use of alternative sources of water for irrigation amid dwindling traditional sources of water.	Organize a trip for interested farmers to successful projects for Gilgil Division by April 2002; other drier divisions to follow; Hold demonstrations on efficient appropriate irrigation technologies in shows, field days etc.	Promoting water harvesting/storage as appropriate technology to support irrigation farming; Promote use of drip/weep irrigation for efficient water use for crop production. **Justification:** Traditional sources of water are over committed in most parts of the district; Development and utilization of water harvesting infrastructure facilities and use of efficient and appropriate Irrigation technologies will help maintain and expand irrigation Development.
Study of Irrigation Farming using Sewage water Municipality Division	6	To establish the current status of sewage farming being carried out near the sewage treatment facilities.	Consult with farmers near the sewage treatment work, by February 2002; Consultative meeting with other key stakeholders e.g.	To study the present status of irrigation farming using sewage water to establish a firm basis of advising the concerned farmers on potential opportunities and hazards; Discuss with the farmers and other stakeholders on potential opportunities and hazards in sewage irrigation farming.

			Municipal Council Public Health Department Provincial Administration by March 2002; Follow-ups there after.	**Justification:** There is a scope in Development of sewage Irrigation farming.; Countries like Israel, Japan use sewage water for irrigation. However, there are potential health hazards in the use of sewage water. Some farmers are using sewage water to rise crops e.g. Kales, for home use and sale. Some stakeholder has raised concerns about this. Thus a study on this will establish the status of this farming with a view of providing proper guidance to all concerned.
Promotion of Efficient and Appropriate Irrigation Technologies for Small Holders Irrigation Farming All Divisions	7	To ensure that available water resources are utilized efficiently and profitably.	Hold demonstrations on farm, shows, field days, and world food days. All divisions.	To train staff and farmers on efficient and appropriate irrigation technologies **Justification:** Traditional sources of water for irrigation are dwindling and therefore water resources available from these and other alternative sources need to be utilized efficiently; Many farmers and some staff are unaware of new; Efficient technologies, thus the need for training.

B: New Project Proposals: Department of Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Environmental awareness campaigns/Nakuru municipality	1	Create a better understanding of environmental and National resources management; Create awareness on the environmental management and co-ordination Act (EMCA 1999).	Ensure all stakeholders understand environmental issues and apply best practices in resource management.	Create awareness through workshops for district and community leaders; Train communities through seminars and Barazas; Print brochures on environment; Establish a library in the district environment office. **Justification:** Most of the environmental problems being experienced are to a large part due to lack of awareness.
Developing economic instruments for solid waste disposals (municipality)	2	To have a clean town where solid waste is properly disposed.	Encourage recycling and separation of garbage; Use incentives and dis-incentives in solid waste management.	To organize a seminar and invite experts in this field so as to develop the best economic instruments for solid waste management in the District. **Justification:** The seminar will include manufacturers, industrialists and consumers.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy Development Project	1	Increase milk production and farmers incomes from sell of milk.	Increase milk output per cow from 6 kg to 12 kg.	Improve farmer production skill through focused training in field days and workshop. **Justification**: The existing potential for increased production is over 50%.
Dairy goats production	2	To avail buck to farmers with small land parcels To increase availability of milk for household utilization.	Raise dairy goat population from 2600 to 23600 by end of plan period.	To avail bucks to farmers groups. **Justification:** The present subdivision of land calls for change of enterprises.
Indigenous Chicken improvement	3	To increase quality of eggs and meat from indigenous birds.	Raise production of indigenous birds to 160 eggs per hen. Improve on size of eggs and quality of meat.	Provision of quality cockerels to farmers. **Justification**: Indigenous chicken has less intensive management than exotic The birds are kept by many farmers

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disease and pest control District wide	Ensure the district livestock population is disease free so as to facilitate adequate provision of animal product for consumption within and outside the district.	Increase milk output per cow from 6 kg to 12 kg.	Vaccinations Disease Surveillance Control of livestock movement.
Foot and mouth diseases control	Ensure the district livestock population is disease free so as to facilitate adequate provision of animal product for consumption within and outside the district.	100,000 cattle.	Twice yearly vaccination.
Meat inspection	Ensure a healthy human population that is productive to reduce poverty.	All slaughtered animals will be inspected.	Inspection of all meat of animal origin to confirm fit for human consumption; Licensing of slaughter premises and meat carriers.
Hides and skins inspection	To ensure high quality hides/skins for both local and export market.	Large stock and small stock.	Inspection and licensing of hides and skins premises; Licensing of slaughter men; Producer education/extension hides and skin movement control.
Rabies control	Ensure health dogs, cats and other animals Prevent human deaths due to rabies.	5,000 dogs vaccination per year 2,000 dogs killed per year.	Vaccination of dogs and cats annually.

Artificial Insemination A.I.	Improvement of our local herds to increase productivity and prevent breeding diseases.	Veterinary Doctors in each of the 16 divisions to advice farmers accordingly.	Licensing and supervision of private A.I. operators farmers education/extension provision of agency service for control artificial; Insemination station (CAIS) (Semen and liquid nitrogen sales.
Tick control	Ensure the cattle population is free of tick borne diseases for higher productivity.	All livestock keepers in the district.	Supervision of individual and communal tick control facilities and quality control Monitoring tick resistance.

A: On-going projects/Programmes: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Olenguruone/Other trading centres	To ensure availability of safe drinking water and increase access to other households.	Ensure a constant flow of safe water to the town; Every financial year we have two projects where we upgrade towns by providing safe water.	Replacement of old defective pipes in all the distribution system.
Suswa Water supply	Re-routing the old washed away pipes Improve the water quality by chlorination; Increase production by drilling new boreholes.	To ensure availability of safe drinking water and increase access to other households.	Drill and equip new boreholes; Replacement of old defective pipes washed away by floods during el-Nino.

B: New Project/Programmes Proposals: Water Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bahati Chania Water supply in Bahati Division Subukia Constituency	1	Increase water production, increase the water flow and extend the same to the consumers.	To meet with the current water demand, which has greatly increased due to, population increase and sub division of plots, which attract new settlers.	Build office block; To improve on the intake and enlarge the off-take pipe from 6" and 8" replace 1" pipes on distribution pipe to $1^1/_2$ class D PVC pipes; Repair and roof storage tanks. **Justification** Build another intake at Bahati Forest.
Kerma Water Supply in Njoro Division Molo Constituency	2	Water rationing has continued for too long. We need to increase water production.	To meet with the current increased water demand; To raise more revenue by increasing more consumers.	To extend the distribution pipe system to un served areas. To drill and equip a new bore hole **Justification**: The increased population and new settlers need more water.
Creater Stream in Bahati Division	3	To increase water production.	To meet with the current increased water demand.	Rehabilitate the old Wanyororo Boreholes; Drill and equip new boreholes; **Justification**: Water rationing has continued for too long. Too high population increase without increasing water supply.
Keringet W/S in Keringet Division	4	To supply water to the newly divisional headquarters which is currently depending on shallow wells and	To give the community portable water to their areas.	Rehabilitate the two boreholes by cleaning and equipping both boreholes; Extending pipeline to the community. **Justification**: There is urgent need to rehabilitate

		roof catchments, which is not enough.		and look for other sources to increase production.
Ngata W/S in Njoro Division	5	The present water supply is not enough.	To meet with the current water demand in this newly settled farms.	Drill a new borehole and equip it. **Justification**:
Ndabibi Borehole in Naivasha Division	6	The stalled water project to be reviewed.	To give community portable water.	Rehabilitate the old boreholes by clearing and equipping. **Justification**: There is no other water source except boreholes in this newly settled area.
Kiambogo Boreholes in Gilgil Division	7	To revive this Water Supply.	Currently they have to travel long distance to get very little supply.	Rehabilitation of 2 boreholes by clearing and equipping both boreholes. **Justification**: Since 1950s there has been no improvement on this project despite population increase.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	**Objectives**	**Targets**	**Description of Activities**
Intensify cooperative Member mobilization and management Improvement Scheme (JCMIS)	To improve quality management in primary cooperative societies.	Have well trained members of primary cooperative societies, committee members and staff.	Education on and training primary cooperative (farmers) societies in cooperative management.
Small Holders Coffee Improvement Programme (SCIP II) Location/Division	To improve the quality and increase the quantity of coffee production of better income standard of living of the farmers.	Revive one dormant coffee farmers co-operative societies.	Renovation of the coffee processing industry.
Co-operative Development Fund	To improve dairy and pyrethrum production and overall standard of living of farmers.	To increase milk and pyrethrum production from 545,000 kg to 1,000,000Kgs and 215,000 Kgs to 400,000 Kgs respectively.	Education and training of primary cooperative members.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	**Priority Ranking**	**Objectives**	**Targets**	**Description of Activities**
Cooling plant for Dairy farmers Molo and Olenguruone	1	To have a cooling plant for livestock farmers.	To construct two cooling plants.	The two areas are high potential and require cooling plants. **Justification**: Milk goes into waste due to lack of cold storage facility.
Cooperative Farmers – Potato plant Molo	2	To construct a cold storage plant for potatoes.	To complete construction of the cold storage facility in 4 years period.	Potato plant to cater for Molo, Keringet, Olenguruone and Kamara division. **Justification**: Potato during high season is sold at throwaway price. Cold storage will regulate marketing.
Education and Training Progromme for Housing and SACCO Cooperatives	3	To have strong Saccos and Housing and	Capacity building for the management and shareholders of co-	To train all dormant co-operative societies.

– Naivasha, Molo and Nakuru Municipality		provide shelter to improve standard of living.	operative societies.	**Justification**: For the last ten years, 85 co-operative societies have been dormant. They need to be revived.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of fish demonstration ponds – Naivasha	To develop fish demonstration ponds and availability of fingerlings.	To produce adequate Fingerlings for Nakuru fish farmers.	Rehabilitation of boreholes; Installation of electricity; Laying of pipes to ponds; Rehabilitation of existing fish ponds; Construction of additional ponds.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct Fish Demonstration Ponds in the District	1	To promote fish farming in Nakuru To increase the number of fish farmers in the district.	Construct one fish pond per division 2002 – 2008.	Dig ponds; Stock the ponds with fingerlings; Training of farmers; **Justification**: Current demand for fish has increased leading to over fishing in Lake Naivasha.
Development of Landing Beaches in Lake Naivasha	2	To improve quality of fish landed Improve hygiene at beaches.	Construct two leading beaches.	Construction of landing beaches **Justification**: The three landing beaches are inadequate
Construction of Landing jetty	3	Create a permanent landing point for boats; To reduce destruction of shoreline.	Construct one jetty.	Build a permanent landing jetty **Justification**: Currently the department does not have a jetty for ease of patrolling lake Naivasha

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Wildlife Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Awareness	Attitude change and concentration support and participation.	3 workshops for CBOs leaders per year; 2 conservation awareness seminars for teachers; Weekend and public holiday bus shuttle service.	Create awareness and support CBOs in conservation activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Wildlife Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waste Management	1	Waste management maintain Ecological integrity.	Monthly water quality analysis; Hydrological study in 3 years; Park clean up exercises once every 2 months; Estate clean up every 3 months; Campaign and rallies on	Waste quality monitoring ; Hydrological studies; Solid waste management – clean ups; Greening park/town inter phase. **Justification**: Water quality needs frequent monitoring due to its effect on blue-green algae and flamingos;

			international days; Plant 1000 trees per year.	To understand the hydrological dynamics of the catchments; There is an accumulation of solid wastes especially plastics in estates bordering the park; To control spillage of sewerage and solid wastes into the part.
Re-afforestation	2	Restore soil cover to reduce soil erosion; Reduce lake siltation.	1 Baraza per month; 50 tree nurseries in 3 years; 20 terraces per year.	Awareness barazas. Establishment of tree nurseries; Tree planting; Terracing; **Justification**: People are ignorant of impacts of bad farming methods; Catchments has been deforested and soil erosion is rampant.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forest Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Plantation	To raise seedling for plantation establishment for sale and give to the public; Plant catchments areas; Plant along river banks; Prepare the land for planting.	To increase the hectarage of plantation for sustainable development.	Raise 2,193,578 seedlings; Plant 200 ha. of plantation; Land preparation.
Protection of Forest	To protect over 91.000 ha. of forests against stealing and an authorized cutting.	Establish beats at various parts of the forest areas to curb destruction.	Deployment of forest guards to guard our forest from fires and other destruction agents.
Pruning	In order to improve the quality of our timber.	Ha. to be pruned 279.0 (from 1st pruning to 3rd pruning).	Pruning of the selected trees (high pruning).
Thinning	In order to give space for the trees to increase in size and volume.	None commercial thinning to be carried out in Kiptunga/Bahati and Dundori plantation.	Thinning of trees in the plantation to the required standard.
Firebreak/ Boundary Cleaning	To protect the plantation in cases of outbreak of fires so that the fire cannot cross to the next plantation and to have a base when fighting fires.	157 km. of boundary cleaning to be covered.	General cleaning of the boundary and fire breaks.
Coppice Reduction	This will allow only a few stems to grow to maturity.	162 ha. of plantation will be carried out in the district.	Reducing of copies in eucalyptus plantation in the district.
Road Maintenance	Roads to be maintained to assist in logging in different forest roads in the district.	Bahati forest station forest roads and Dundori, Logoma and Baraget forest station.	Forestry roads to be maintained.
Extension Service Division	To raise seedling and assist farmers in the farms to raise seedlings to be planted in their farms.	Assist groups; Assist farmers in tree seedling and how to manage the nurseries in rural farms; Assist schools in raising of seedlings and protection of environment; About 1,000,000 seeds for the district to be raised by the extension services.	Raising of seedlings in the division, locations and farms.
Training of Staff	To equip the officers with new technologies.	Women groups raising seedlings and school patrons dealing with environment in their schools.	Training of extension agents.

B: New Project Proposals: Forest Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agro-forestry Training and Extension Programme	1	To provide farmers with alternative source of income by marketing tree products i.e. seedlings, timber and poles; To conserve soil and water in order to increase food production.	Train women groups to manage tree nurseries; Train women groups on how to market their tree products Conduct regular exchange visits with others from other districts and divisions Train the farmers on species selection suitable to the areas.	Train the farmers on agro-forestry. **Justification**: Farmers' income will be boosted, forest cover will be increased.
Tree Planting in River Banks and Hill Tops	2	Assist the farmers by planting all the river banks to protect the soils.	All farmers along the river banks and those cultivating on the hills to be advised on how to plant trees along the contours.	Involve the farmers to protect river banks. **Justification:** Protection of these delicate catchments.
Forest Guard Houses and 3 Construction	3	To protect the area where charcoal burning has been going on in the area for a number of years.	Two houses to be constructed near Kiambogo but inside the forest area.	3 houses to house forest guards in Eburu; One to be constructed near the forester's office Eburu forest conserves the forest. **Justification:** There is no accommodation for forest guards.
Foresters House (class five) Eburu	4	To house the forester so that he can be close to the area he is expected to protect.	Eburu forest to conserve the forest.	To construct one class five house at Eburu. **Justification**: There is no accommodation for a forester at Eburu.
Move Forest Ground Houses in Surura – 4 Logoma – 2 Kiptunga – 2 Baraget – 4 Bahati – 2 Dundori –4	5	To protect areas that have been opened up by settlement areas of sururu, Nessuit, Likia, Marioshoni and Baraget.	18 homes to be targeted in the six stations for a period of seven years.	Protection of forest areas next to farmland. **Justification:** For the other to be closer to his working area and to reduce fields being used for travelling to and from the town.
Road Construction in Sururu – 20 km Eburu – 10 km Bahati – 75 km Logorian – 20km Kiptunga – 30km Baraget – 15km.	6	To reduce the costs by moving too long distances.	Bahati road Surur. Logorian Kiptunga and Baraget roads.	Roads for logging and protection purposes. **Justification:** To take produce to the market and protection from fires.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For Agricultural sector to develop as envisaged in the development plan, roads will play a major role in marketing of agriculture and livestock produce, transportation of farm inputs and cheap transport cost to the farmers. The print and electronic media ease

marketing channels by giving daily prices of agricultural products and promotion of extension services through information, communication and Technology (ICT). Most of the professionals in agriculture are trained in Egerton University, Njoro while Baraka Institute in Molo trains farmers on modern methods of bee keeping.

The sub-sector of Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement is closely linked with Provincial Administration in settlement and resettlement of people, resolving of land disputes through Provincial Administration and village elders. The judicial sub-sector does provide justice where there are land disputes. The commercial and industrial sub-sector provides a major market for agricultural products.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy.

In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of the facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts on the agricultural production, trade, industry and tourism.

In the long term, the sector is to be a leading input on the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads and posts that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As mentioned earlier, this is a key sector in the district as it provides the necessary infrastructure on which agricultural growth fully depends. This is also important as the Trans-African Highway passes through a large section of the district. The district's industrial growth also relies on adequate power supply provided by this sector. The district's urban population rely heavily on the available physical facilities for example road network and residential buildings. As part of poverty reduction, residents of this district require provision of adequate water supply and good sanitation without which serious disease outbreaks can occur.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

During the District Consultative Forum on Poverty Reduction, the sector was prioritized third in ranking after Agriculture and Human Resource Development sectors, some of the stakeholders involved were Naivasha Municipal Council, Nakuru Municipal Council, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru, among others. The role of Government is to provide adequate facilities and routine maintenance, while the role of the private sector and other stakeholders is to complement the government's efforts especially in provision of safe drinking water, maintenance of feeder roads by local authorities and provision of transport by matatu and bus owners.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide efficient and reliable road network in the district	Inadequate funding; Destruction of roads by rain water; Destruction of roads by heavy vehicles and even high volume of vehicles; Blocking culverts and water logging; Inadequate machines with frequent mechanical problems.	Maintenance of rural access roads through use of Cess funds; Routine maintenance of all the classified roads; Use of community service order on opening blocked drainage; District Roads Committees to be funded and revitalized.
Energy	Promote Rural Electrification Programme.	Unable to plan for Rural Electrification Programme as it is difficult to know its annual budgets. High cost of energy provision, Ever increasing prices of kerosene; Depletion of forest resources.	Fair distribution of rural electrification funds; Intensification of reforestation and agro-forestry campaigns; Instituting compulsory tree planting programmes Encouraging use of alternative sources of energy eg solar power Encourage private tree planting.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Expand and rehabilitate water supplies in the district.	Inadequate and old systems characterized by frequent bread-downs; Poor quality of underground water i.e. high fluoride content; Poor progress of major water works due to environmental degradation; Inadequate sanitary facilities Poor/absence of water and sanitation planning; Disposal of sewerage into the lake leading to pollution; Inadequate enforcement of laws and by-laws governing sanitation.	Develop major water works for urban and rural areas; Sensitise the public on importance of conserving the environment; Purify borehole water ; Undertake planning for sewerage system in all major urban centres; Maximizing utilization of the District Water Laboratory in order to check the quality of water.
Building and Construction	Promote affordable building designs.	Declining standards of building and construction; Limited by-laws for the sub-sector; Incoherent allocation of land for building construction Non-adherence to rules and regulations.	Physical Planning for all major urban areas; Review and strengthen existing by laws; Streamline land allocation.
Communication	Expansion of Communication network.	Posts & Telecommunications Corporations to cover most of the rural areas. Air time is very expensive	Expansion of the Posts and Telecommunication; Services in the rural areas Reduction of the cost of air

			time.
Urbanization	Promote planned urbanization.	Very high urban population growth rates while essential services such as water supply, sewerage systems, power supply and cemeteries cannot cope with the increased demand; Migration to urban areas due to tribal clashers.	In the medium term proper urban planning should undertaken for towns such as Rongai, Njoro Molo, Elburgon and Subukia; In the long-term rural/urban balancing will be encouraged by providing social facilities in rural areas; Adequate security to be provided.
Transport	Provision of reliable transport system.	Poor maintenance of road network; Inadequate bus parks; Poor maintenance of PSV vehicles.	Improve road maintenance Develop bus parks; Improve maintenance of roads.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D 320 – Lanet-Elementaita Nakuru Municipality	To repair failed sections of the road which is already bitumen standard.	FY – 2001 – 2002 completion of the remedial works.	Remedial works of 8.0 Kms failed sections Km 0 + 840 – 7 + 840 – bitumen standard and 19 + 800 – 20 + 800; Funding GOK Fuel Levy.
C 88 – Rironi-Mai Mahiu section Naivasha Division	To reduce the rate of deterioration and save cost of rehabilitation of the road	FY-2000-2001; Completion of the works during plan period.	Repair and Resealing of 21 Km – Funding GOK Fuel levy.
Opening and Graveling Extension Works for 150 Kms on the following Roads: Olenguruone-Kapcheluget Kapchluget-Mulot Kapcheluget-Ololunga Kapcheluget-Tegat Silibwet Olenguruone Division	Interconnecting all areas of Olenguruone division and access to Naroku district.	FY 2001-2004 completion of the works.	Road opening, graveling installation of culverts and construction of 2 (two) bridges.
D 319 – Kiptagich-Silibwet 8.20 Kms Olenguruone Division	Make the road all weather;	FY 2001-2003 Commencement and completion of works.	Road widening and improvement to gravel standard plus installation of drainage works; Funding GOK Fuel Levy.
D 319 – Olenguruone – Kiptagich 8.0 kms Outstanding Lenguruone Division	Facilitate smooth flow of vehicles to the tea factory and ease transport of tea leaves and other agricultural produce.	FY – 2001-2003 Commencement and completion of works.	Upgrading outstanding road works to bitumen standard; Funding GOK Fuel Levy.
Sururu-Mauche Pombo – 6.0Kms outstanding works Mauche Division	To make the road all weather for easy communication to the local community.	FY 2001 – 2003 Commencement and completion of road works.	Opening up gravelling, one No. (1) bridge plus 1` No. Box culvert.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
A 104 N Naivasha-Lanet Nakuru-Timboroa Length 170 kms	1	To hasten movement of export and import of goods to neighbouring countries; For fast and smooth movement of vehicles to Western and Nyanza Provinces.	FY 2002-2008 commencement and completion of construction and rehabilitation of the road.	Rehabilitation and reconstruction to bitumen standard. **Justification:** Trans African highway very important road connecting Kenya to other East African countries i.e. Uganda, Ruanda; Democratic Republic of Congo; Funding – Donors.
C 69 Lanet-Dondori Nyakiambi Length 25 Kms Bahati Division	2	To ease transport of farm products milk horticultural products and quicken development activities in the areas served by the road.	FY 2002-2004 start and completion of construction and drainage; Improvement works.	Reconstruction and resealing works plus drainage improvement. **Justification:** Road serves high agricultural potential areas and forms important linkage to Nyandarua, very poor status; Funding GOK Fuel Levy.
B 4 Nakuru-Mogotio Length 37 Kms Rongai Division	3	To contain fast deterioration of the road in order to reduce high cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the roads.	FY 2001-2002 patching, resealing and drainage works to start and completion in the plan period.	Patching, resealing and drainage works. **Justification:** Road last Re-sealed 1993 important linkage to Baringo – Koibatek other districts; Funding GOK fuel levy.
D 315 Molo-South – Kuresoi Length 37.3 Kms Molo Division	4	To make the road all weather and open Kuresoi areas for fast development and ease transport of agricultural produce to the market.	FY 2001-2003 Re-gravelling work and drainage improvement to start and completion during the two (2) years period.	Re-gravelling and Drainage improvement. **Justification:** Road serves high agricultural potential areas. Road impassable during rainy seasons road forms linkage to Kericho District current status very poor; Funding GOK fuel levy.
E 261 Junction D315 Molo-South – Mochorue Length 38 Km Molo/Kuresoi Division	5	To make the road all weather for ease of transport of agricultural produce to the market and hasten development in areas the road serves.	FY 2003-2005 Commencement of re-gravelling, drainage improvement works and completion of project.	Re-gravelling and drainage improvements. **Justification:** Road to open up vast untapped division, enable other development projects commence e.g. damming proposals for water conservation in the district. Road serves high potential agricultural areas; Funding GOK fuel levy.
D 317 Elburgon-Rongai Machenge C55 Length 25-3Kms	6	To connect Molo constituency to Rongai constituency and open those areas for development.	FY-2003-2005 start and completion of the re-gravelling and drainage improvements works.	Re-gravelling and drainage improvements: **Justification** Road serves very high agricultural potential areas. Road serves important linkage to Koibatek District;

				Funding GoK fuel levy.
D 323 Moi South Lake Length 28 Kms Naivasha Division	7	Make the road all weather for ease of Communication for marketing of horticultural products in the area.	FY 2003-2006 Re-gravelling and drainage improvement works status and ends in that plan period.	Re-gravelling and drainage improvement. **Justification:** Road serves Tourist attractions and horticultural farmers around lake Naivasha; Funding GOK Fuel Levy.
D 366 Solai-Subukia Bahati Division Mbogoini Division length 50 Km	8	To improve movement of vehicles as the only access road to lower Solai and Mbogoini Division of the district.	FY – 2003-2006 commencement and completion of the re-gravelling and drainage improvement works.	Re-gravelling and drainage improvement. **Justification:** Road serves very high agricultural potential areas, tourist attractions areas of Lake Solai Road impassable during rainy seasons; Funding GOK fuel levy.
Kabazi – Munanda – Wei Road Mbogoini Division	9	To improve movement of vehicles.	FY 2003 – 2005 commencement and completion of gravelling and drainage improvement works.	Re-gravelling and drainage improvement. **Justification** Road serves high potential area.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Electrification Programme (Energy)

Project Name Location/Division	**OBJECTIVES**	**TARGETS**	**DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES**
Kamwaura Water Pump Njoro Division	To supply clean water to residents of Kamwaura.	To supply power to Kamwaura Water Supply and the local community.	Provide power through Rural Electrification Programme.
Kihingo, Mauche Market and environs – Njoro Division	To supply power supply to the Kihingo and Mauche trading centres.	Traders, Jua Kali Artisans and the local community.	Provide power through Rural Electrification Programme.
Tombo Woman Group Molo	Supply power to Tombo women group in order to Promote informal sector.	Tombo women group members in Molo.	Provide power through Rural Electrification Programme.
Corner Water Project Naivasha	To supply the water supply with power for pumping purposes.	Corner water project.	Connect the water supply with electricity for pumping water.
Kiptagich Water Pump and Environs	To supply power to Kiptangich water project.	Kiptagich and surrounding population.	Provide power to the local community for pumping water and other purposes.
Menengai Hill Farm Rongai	To supply power to the people living in Menengai.	Menengai community.	Supply water for domestic and Jua kali purposes.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	**Priority Ranking**	**Objectives**	**Targets**	**Description Of Activities**
Gilgil Town Route, Eburu Mirera Electrification Programme	1	To provide power for domestic and industrial use.	Electricity borehole, Kekopey trading center, and Eburu.	Electrification of Gilgil town route; Eburu Deliverance Church Kekopey route, Mirara Water Borehole. **Justification:** The community has got a borehole and Jua Kali activities, which will be enhanced by supply of power.

Bahati Rural Electrification Programme	2	Provision of power supply to community members.	Supply electricity to Eliud Kuria and other 64 members; Kahuaini Stima Women Group and others in Dundori Sub-location.	Connect power supply to Kahuaini Stima Women Group and others. **Justification:** This is a high potential area and power supply will create employment opportunities to the residents of this area.
Naivasha East Water Project Power Supply	3	Connect power to a water project and the local community.	Naivasha East Water Project and Muninga Sub-Location.	Connect Naivasha East Water project with power **Justification:** This is the only major water source for Muninga residents and supply of power will ease water problem.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector creates an enabling environment for industrialists, Traders, Tourists, Agricultural production and also enhances information technology through provision of power supply.

Building and construction provides shelter for the urban dwellers in the district and also for industrial/commercial premises.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the above mission and vision, the sector intends to undertake the following: -

Facilitate development of trade through formulation and implementation of policies and strategies, which promote domestic, regional and international trade.

Promote the role of indigenous entrepreneurs through training, extension and consultancy services to micro-enterprises.

Collect, analyse, store and disseminate trade related information relevant to expansion of business enterprises.

Facilitating the development of efficient marketing system necessary for equitable distribution and pricing of goods and services.

The provision of business finance received through J.L.B. (Joint Loans Board) and identification of other available source of finance for utilization by business community.

Involvement of all district based NGOs and women groups towards income generation projects especially in agricultural production.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The importance of the sector in the district cannot be overemphasized as it plays a key role in commercialisation of the other sub-sectors through forward and backward linkages, for example direct selling of raw materials or selling of processed products.

During the last three years, the sector employed a total of 30,943 people in the Jua Kali informal sector with an additional 22,878 jobs in the formal sector on industrial activities with a total of 146 industrial plants for the year 2000 where 8,909 jobs were created.

By the year 2000, the sector was able through the department of trade and industry to train 1,125 traders on basic business skills, trade finance, 88 traders benefited from Kshs.2.05 million disbursed through the Joint Loans Board in the district while 2,588 new businesses were established in the last three years.

The volume of export trade particularly to the COMESA region has continually increased in volume and value export to other destinations has also continued to increase in volume and value from the district.

Arising from the vast tourist attractions available, in the district i.e. Lake Nakuru, Menengai crater and the Great Rift Valley the district has remained the hub of tourist activities serving the western circuit.

The district boasts of a number of minerals available for example diatomite at Kariandusi, Manganese at Oleolorindo and Malewa rivers, quarries, opal, geothermal and ground water among others.

Particularly for diatomite at Kariandusi, some employment exists with some exports to COMESA region earning the district a substantial amount of income.

3.3.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

In addition to the government, the following stakeholders operate in this sector: Kenya Industrial Estates (K.I.E): This is a government institution meant to spearhead the development of small and medium scale industrial activities through provision of small and medium industrial credits.

Industrial and Commercial Development Cooperation (ICDC): This is meant to provide credit facilities to medium and large industrial activities including individual businesses.

Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI): This is an organization of entrepreneurs meant to spearhead and facilitate trade domestically, regionally and internationally.

Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS): The KWS is a parastatal charged with the management of existing game parks and reserves. They are also involved with environmental

conservation activities in the same areas in collaboration with the Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).

Financial Institutions, for example, commercial banks and others do play a major role in the development of commerce and industry.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Promote rapid industrialization in the district	Inadequate infrastructure; Lack of constant water supply; High cost of electricity; Stiff competition from import; High cost of capital; Inappropriate technology; Inadequate credit facility.	Upgrading of feeder roads; Encourage the Department of Water resources and the Local Authorities to develop additional water sources; Lobbying for reduction of tariffs on energy; Usage of sawdust as a source of energy; Encourage local industries to be more efficient; Take advantage is AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act); Industrialist to apply modern technology; Local Authorities in major urban centres to set aside land for industrial use; Implementation of Central Bank finance Bill, 2000 (Donned Bill); Make use of existing micro-credit facilities.
Trade	Promote the Commercial Sector	Limited capital and inaccessibility to credit facilities ; Stiff competition from imported products; Lack of entrepreneurial skills and poor marketing strategies; Poor loan recovery; Hawking in Central Business District (CBD).	Encouraging society for traders to develop saving culture; Establish trading linkages e.g. AGOA, COMESA and EAC, Establish a training centre for traders.
Tourism	Promote local and foreign tourism in the district.	Poor infrastructural facilities to and within tourist attraction destination; Pollution and environmental degradation; Poor domestic tourism.	Establish a tourist centre in Nakuru; Improve on the existing infrastructure to and within the tourist destination; Encourage local tourism.
Mining	To enhance mining activities in Nakuru District	Controlled Exploration on minerals; High cost of exploration; Inadequate information on existing mineral deposits.	Relax control on mineral exploration; Implementation of the Environmental management and co-ordination act (1999); Mining areas to be declared public places; Intensify exploration of minerals.
Financial Services	Make financial institutions more accessible to the locals.	Inaccessibility to financial institution by the rural population; High interest rates on loans; Poor repayment rates; Low Saving ratio;	Issue farmers with title deeds to enable them access credit facilities; Encourage micro-credit schemes and Saccos; Encourage loan repayment.

		Lack of collateral.	
Small Scale Industries	Promote small scale industries and Jua Kali.	Poor Marketing of products; Poor quality products.	KIRDI to assist in quality products; Streamline Jua Kali Associations for marketing.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Financing to cover all divisions	Poverty reduction.	Disburse Kshs.20 million to 500 traders.	Loan disbursement and recovery.
Training of traders District wide	To develop entrepreneurial culture among traders	To reach about 2000 entrepreneurs.	To organize traders' seminars, barazas and workshops provide consultancy services.
Trade licensing	Regularize trading activity.	Licence 26,000 Business per year during plan period.	Implementation of the trade licensing (Licensing activity Act).
Export facilities	To expand traders knowledge on export trade.	To process at least 5,000 documents during the plan period.	Processing, verification and certification of export documents; Dissemination of information i.e. markets products and trade agreements both regional and bilateral e.g. AGOA).

B: New Project Proposals: Trade Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Naivasha Joint Loan Board Loan	1	To disburse loans to traders within Naivasha Municipality.	Disburse Kshs.6M to 150 traders.	Board establishment and gazettment. **Justification** Currently there is high demand for JLB loans.
Molo Joint Loan Board.	2	Disbursement of loans to traders within Molo Municipality.	Disburse Kshs.3M to 75 traders.	Board establishment and gazettment. **Justification:** Due to high demand JLB Loans.

B: New Project Proposals: Department of Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension Services District wide	1	Encourage foreign and local investors to establish industrials in the district.	Kenya Association of Manufacturers Nakuru Branch; K.I.E. and National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Nakuru.	Publicize the industrial investment opportunities in the district; Help entrepreneurs to identify viable projects. **Justification:** There are many unexploited industrial activities in the district which the entrepreneurs need to be made aware of; e.g. peanut butter processing, stone crushing, cotton ginning etc; Funding GoK and cost sharing.
Co-ordination Role	2	Streamline industrialization in Nakuru and love less industrial pollution.	Reduction of industrial pollution and promotion of organized industrialization.	Co-ordinate all industrial matters among government industries, NGO's institutions, donor agencies and other stakeholders. **Justification:** All the institutions provide the necessary funds and information to the entrepreneurs; They guide on location of industries/Project, sources of funds and appropriate technology.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Weekend/Public Holiday Bus Shuttle Service Nakuru town	Educate and create awareness on local tourism.	Reach at least 6,000 people per year.	Weekend and Public holiday park tours (twice daily).
Ecological Monitoring	Maintain ecological integrity; Monitor changes and functions.	2 Game census per year; 3water fowl courts; 3 vegetation monitoring per year.	Game and Water fowl census; Vegetation monitoring; Special species studies.
Wildlife Protection	Protection of endangered and other species.	Daily surveillance and patrols.	Rhino monitoring and surveillance Park Patrols.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waste Management Nakuru Town	1	Reduction of high pollution into Lake Nakuru.	District Environmental Committee Nakuru Municipal Council and other stakeholders in conservation measure.	Water analysis; Study water catchments areas; Clean-up and greening park and town.
Reaforestation Nakuru town and its environs	2	Control siltation of Lake Nakuru.	Farmers around Menengai Hill, Barut, Njaro and Lanet areas.	Organize barazas. **Justification:** Establish tree nurseries, terracing and planting trees.
Tourism Development Nakuru District	3	Tourism promotion and diversification.	Produce 20,000 brochures per year; Produce 10,000 maps per year; Open a website; Open gift shop.	Production of information materials. **Justification:** Development tourism facilities sensitisation programmes.

3.3.6 Cross sector linkages

The sector of Tourism, Trade and Industry to grow steadily, cross sector linkages will be crucial. The agricultural sub-sector will contribute in terms of raw materials for the Industrial sub-sector, while agricultural products find their way into the commercial sub-sector. For tourism, trade and industry to prosper, reliable physical infrastructure is of major importance.

To date, there are stiff competitions in business; therefore information communication will be an important tool for the sector. It will also be important to have skilled and healthy manpower.

Provision of security through maintenance of law and order plays a big role. This will be provided by the departments of Police and Provincial Administration so as to create an enabling climate for investors in this district.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans. The mission is to achieve greater levels of human resources development through improved man capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For any meaningful development to take place in Nakuru District, the importance of human resource development is crucial. To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resource for better quality of life for all Nakuru residents, the sector

aims at increasing the school enrolment rate and retention rates, literacy rate, reduce the population growth rate, reduce child mortality rate, provide affordable and quality shelter and housing, promote positive cultural dynamism and ensure general better health and nutrition by promoting food safety, water and sanitation within the district.

The net effect of our vision is to ensure there is greater level of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement.

The district has set good strategies to address those challenges during this plan period.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays an important role of training of manpower through provision of basic and secondary education; training of skilled manpower at Technical institutions like Kenya Industrial Training Institute, Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology, National Youth Service College (Gilgil), Dairy Training Institute (Naivasha), Medical Training College, KWS Institute (Naivasha), Egerton University (Diploma/Degree level Training), Kenya Plan Health Institute (Lanet) and through various commercial colleges scattered all over the district.

The sector also provides job opportunities for training, instructional and support staff at all levels of teaching and training; mobilizes savings through SACCOs, therefore offering loans and investment opportunities to members.

The sector is important as it plays the role of development of real estates and generation of income. The building and construction industry provides housing and shelter to the high population in the district. The industry also provides job opportunities to estate agents in the district. The industry also provides job opportunities to estate agents contractors and casual workers.

Other roles include generation of revenue to the government through taxation on income of those employed in various activities; provision of medical care through the Provincial General Hospital, district hospital, health centres, dispensaries and private medical clinics; and supply of affordable labour force to investors in the district.

However increased HIV/AIDS and medical cost is affecting efficiency and effectiveness of human resource development negatively as households, firms and the Government have to spend vast amounts of resources for medical care.

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

In the Health sub-sector, the role of other stakeholders is very crucial. In Nakuru District, there is a lot of networking and collaboration among other stakeholders such as Non-governmental Organizations, religious organization, bi-lateral donors, private individuals and Community Bases Organizations. These organizations have played an important role in curative, preventive and promotive measures. They have done good work towards HIV/AIDS campaign, immunization and provision of medical care. These stakeholders are Family Planning Association of Kenya – Nakuru Branch, Kenya Red Cross – Nakuru Branch, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru Religious Organisations such as Catholic Church,

the African Independent Church (AIC), Full Gospel Churches of Kenya, the Salvation Army Church and others have sponsored several schools in the district.

The Harambee movement has also assisted a great deal towards promotion of education in the district. The local Authorities particularly, Nakuru and Naivasha Municipal Councils have played a significant role towards this sub-sector. Private individuals have managed to open up schools from nursery school, primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

All these stakeholders are expected to continue their operations and play their role in the divelopment plan.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities Ranking	Constraints	Strategies
Health & Nutrition	Increase health care services.	High cost of drugs; Increasing bed occupancy; Lack of water and sanitation Increasing poor nutrition especially among children from the poor families.	Increase awareness on TB to the general public and all healthcare providers; Intensity HIV/AIDS control campaigns; Intensify Primary Health care; Train Health Management Teams; Improve provision of drugs; Increase awareness on environmental health; Address food security Issue.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce the rate of prevalence by half.	Increased bed occupancy by HIV/AIDS patients; High cost of drugs (anti-retrovirals); Slow sex behavioural change.	Intensify home – based care; Rural drugs supply kits to include anti-retroviral; Intensify campaign on sex behavioural change.
Shelter & Housing	Improve housing facilities in the district.	Increasing immigrants from the rural areas to the urban areas; High cost of building materials and land; Low level of investment in low cost housing.	Proper planning in all urban centres; Provision of land for public utilities; Development of a low housing scheme.
Education and Training	Improve school enrolment rate and quality education.	High cost of education resulting in high drop-out rates at all levels; Increasing number of school drop-out owing to increasing poverty and being orphaned due to HIV/AIDS scourge; High Cost of education; Poor distribution of teachers; High level of poverty; High number of orphans; Inadequate laboratories workshops and their respective equipments; Insufficient number of text books and reference materials; Indiscipline in schools. **Uniforms:** Unnecessary/frequent changes; Forced central purchasing of uniform Complicated and expensive uniform; Quality of education offered	Strive to improve enrolment rate in schools; Intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns in the learning institutions Focusing of the bursary funds disbursement on the most needy children; Encourage PTA/BOGs to expand the existing school infrastructure to accommodate increasing number of school going children; Encourage increased deployment of teachers to deserving areas like the rural schools; Implementation of fees guidelines and setting right priorities; Effective balancing of teachers; Proper targeting of bursary and increase the amount allocated; Identification of needy orphans and bursaries issued directly; Equip and expand the existing schools; Solicit donors to contribute towards relevant textbooks, reference materials and equipments; Train teachers in guidance and counselling; Discourage change of uniforms and decentralize purchasing points; Cheap and available designs Intensify monitoring and inspection and

		in private schools.	evaluation.
Population	Reduce population growth rate through NCPD and FPAK.	High growth rate; Immigrants from other district being settled in excised forests; High dependency ratio; High population density in certain areas of the district.	Intensify planning education and services; New settlement to be provided with the basic social facilities; Cottage and rural industrialization; Encourage tribal clash victims to go back to their farms.
Culture, Reclamation and Sports	Preserve culture.	Inadequate facilities for sports and recreation; Lack of information; Lack of play grounds in rural and urban areas; Lack of cultural centres.	Local authorities to equip the existing creative hall with modern facilities; Sensitisation of the public on existing recreational facilities; Land for playgrounds and cultural centres to be set-aside in all new settlement and urban areas.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	**Objectives**	**Targets**	**Description of Activities**
Green Hills Secondary school Bahati Kabazi	Renovation and putting a new roof to accommodate teachers in the school compound.	To complete the Renovation and roofing within a reasonable time.	Re-roofing Teachers houses and construction of laboratory.
Naishi Secondary School Lare	Provide the community with a secondary school.		Construction of two Classrooms and Laboratory.
Karima Secondary School Naivasha Naivasha Central	Provide the community with a Secondary School.	Construction of a classroom and Administration block within 1st year and thereafter a classroom each year.	Construction of classroom and a laboratory.
Naivasha Day Secondary Naivasha/Naivasha Central Mary Mount Secondary Molo Division	Provide for Increasing need for Secondary education in Naivasha town; To expand the school so as to admit more students	Construction of class each year. Put up a class room by the end of the 1st year of the plan period	Construction of two more classroom and a laboratory Putting up a second stream. Putting up a second stream.
Wei Secondary School Mbogoini Division Subukia	Provide the community of Mbogoini division with a secondary school.	To complete a classroom each year.	Construction of two more classrooms and laboratory.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	**Priority Ranking**	**Objective**	**Targets**	**Description of Activities**
Taita Secondary School Mauche Division	1	To meet educational needs for the local community.	Putting of a classroom and administration block in the first year an thereafter a classroom each year.	A new Secondary School in the new division on Mauche construction of classrooms and administration block and laboratory. **Justification:** The Division requires a secondary school.

Lower solai Secondary School Mbogoini Division	2	To meet education needs for the local community.	Putting of a classroom and administration block in the first year an thereafter a classroom each year.	A new secondary school in the location-construction of classrooms, administration block and laboratory **Justification:** The location does not have a secondary school at the moment.
Kiptangich secondary school Olenguruone Division	3	To meet educational (secondary) needs for the local community.	Putting of a classroom and administration block in the first year an thereafter a classroom each year.	A new secondary construction of classroom block and administration block and laboratory **Justification:** Insufficient secondary school in the Division.
Cheptuech Secondary School Olenguruone	4	To increase the catchment area.	To accommodate 80 students every year.	Construction of a dormitory. **Justification:** A day school, which requires to offer accommodation to students who travel long distances to the school.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	**Objective**	**Targets**	**Description of Activities**
Safe motherhood and Child survival District wide	Reduce MMR, IMR, TFR; Increase CPR, Cbr.	Children under five years; Women 15 – 49 years.	Upgrading more SDP centres; Initiate outreach services; Procure equipment for RH.
HIV/AIDS and TB District wide	Reduce HIV///AIDS prevalence.	8 – 49 years (population).	Establishment of VCT centres; Provision and distribution of STI drugs and condoms and TB drugs; Peer education on sexual behaviour change.
Nutrition	Reduce malnutrition.	Entire district population.	Encourage nutrition components in agriculture; Promote kitchen gardens.
Mental Health	Improve awareness Reduce mental illness.	General population	Initiate awareness programmes to general population update health workers.
Laboratory services	Improve diagnosis and blood safety.	General population and health workers	Establishment of more laboratory, supply of reagents and equipment and update for lab staffs.
Essential Drugs Programme (EDP)	Adequate drugs Supply and retroviral drugs.	All health facilities including community pharmacies (BIS).	Procurement and supply of drugs. Starting of BI's. BI to supply gloves to home base care providers.
Dental Health	Reduce dental illness.	General population and health facilities.	Strengthen Oral Health establishment of dental services.
CBR Community Based Rehabilitation	Reduce disabilities.	General population.	Strengthen Rehabilitation programmes.
Treatment of Minor Ailments	Make essential drugs available at community level.	All divisions.	Establishment of BI in all division and capacity building.
Vector and Disease Control All Divisions	Reduce disease vector to tolerable level; Raise community awareness and update health workers on local ailments emerging communicable	Reduce by 30 % Malaria vector by 2005 and 50% by 2008 50 per year 50 per year Investigate and follow-up all cases of notifiable diseases; All cases seen in the health facilities and community level.	Insecticide treated bed nets promotion; Training community on malaria prevention and control; Update Health workers on emerging diseases and response.

	diseases and control measures. Reduce morbidity and mortality due to vector-borne diseases.		
Water and Sanitation District wide	To reduce incidences of water borne and sanitation related diseases in the district and improve on hygiene and food safety.	To improve water and sanitation situation in all urban centres especially slums and pockets of the poor people in the rural areas of the district.	Construction of water storage tanks protection of water sources; construction of VIP latrines; enforcement of sanitation laws; analysis of water samples; repair and maintenance of sewerage system and sensitisation of the community on the importance of environmental conservation; Food analysis and food storage improvement; improve housing, enforcement of food laws.
Food Safety and Quality Control	Reduction in food borne diseases and provision of wholesome food to Nakuru residence.		Training of Health workers and food handlers/vendors on hazards analysis critical control points (HACCP); Carry out food analysis.

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nakuru District Hospital at Kapkures Nakuru Town	1	To improve health services.	Construction to start 2002 – 2005; Serves 1.3m people.	Construction of a district hospital; **Justification:** District does not have a hospital to serve population of more than 1.3 million people.
Maji Tamu Dispensary	2	Provide health services closer to the population.	To start by 2002 – 2004 on self help initiatives.	Construction of a dispensary. **Justification:** The residents of Maji Tamu walk long distance in search of medical care.
Wei Dispensary Subukia	3	To bring health services closer to population.	The local community are already mobilized.	Construction of a dispensary. **Justification:** There is high population in the Subukia and no nearby dispensary.
Baraget dispensary Kurusoi Division	4	Provide health services.	To serve the newly settled people.	Construction of a dispensary **Justification:** This is a newly settled area without a health facility
Kinamba Dispensary Naivasha Division	5	Provide health services and ease congestion of the existing one.	To serve the newly settled people.	Construction of a dispensary **Justification:** The existing health facility is congested and land has been set-aside for the same.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Literacy Programme	To enhance better an enrolment for national development.	More than 5,000 learners.	Mobilise adult learners in all divisions.
Post Literacy Programme Project All Divisions	To train adult education teachers and learners as a continuous learning.	More than 5,00 learners and 169 adult education teachers.	Train teachers and adult learners.
Community Learning Resource Centres (CLRC's) Only Divisions like Njoro and Bahati and Municipality Naivasha	Establishment of community learning centres for self growth and also continuous learning.	Adult education learners per the division. It will be constructed.	Construction of community learning resource centres.
Income Generation Projects All Adult Education Centres	Initiating and upgrading of income generating projects for self-sustenance in adult programmes.	More than 5,00 adult education learners.	Mobilise resources and give credit to needy groups.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Literacy Projects All Divisions	1	To enrol more learners in adult education programmes.	5,000 adult learners to be taught.	Publicity campaign to enhance better enrolment. **Justification:** To ensure that all the adults who are illiterate are reached.
Community Learning Resources Centres (CLRC'S) Keringet, Molo, Olenguruone, Gilgil, Lare Mau-Narok Mauche	2	To provide facilities to enhance adult education.	5,000 Adult education learners.	Initiation and Establishment of all CLRC'S. **Justification** It is expected to reach all the adult education learners in all the concerned division..
Income Generating Projects All Adult Education Centres	3	To provide an avenue for adult learners for economic self-reliance.	5,000 Adult education learners.	Initiation and up grading of all the income generating projects. **Justification:** To assist the adult learners to be self reliant and development minded.
Post-Literacy Project All Divisions	4	To assist in continuous learning as a lifelong programme.	5,000 Adult education learners.	Training of adult education teachers and learners. **Justification:** To enhance the education level in this country among adult learners.

B: New Projects Proposals: Employment Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Recruitment of Kenyan Labour Force (cruise ship)	1	To place job seekers into gainful employment.	To target 5,000 school leavers and other jobs seekers for placement.	Register, sensitise and refer job seekers to approved employment agents. **Justification:** Due to the saturation of the local labour market and high rate of

				unemployment, exporting labour to other countries is seen as a way of assisting the job seekers.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Services to Vulnerable Groups (SVG)	1	To assist less fortunate (Vulnerable) Groups/persons.	Less fortunate members of the society, disabled, aged, orphans, destitute, widows, widowers, HIV/Aids Victims etc.	Provide small grants/loans to needy members of the society to start small viable income generating activities. **Justification:** There are many needy cases in the district who need special assistance.
Gender and Development	2	To mainstream gender in all development activities in the district.	Women and girls, men and boys.	To involve women, men, boys and girls in all development activities. **Justification:** Gender concerns have not been properly addressed in development activities.
Community Development/Self Help Movement	3	To assist community initiated projects/programmes to ensure sustainability.	Community initiated projects e.g. schools, cattle dips, dispensaries, water projects, etc.	To provide grants to community initiated projects for completion and sustainability and training for capacity building. **Justification:** There are so many projects initiated by the communities which have stalled due to lack of funds and mismanagement.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Cultural Centre Nauru Town	1	To preserve culture in the district.	All communities living in Nakuru.	Promote the district's cultures while discouraging negative cultural practices.
Collection of Artifacts District wide	2	Collect artefacts for future generations; To promote culture.	Artifacts from various communities living in Nakuru district.	Collect documents and artefacts from all the communities living in Nakuru.
Promotion of Cultural Festivals District wide	3	Promote cultural festivals.	Different communities living in Nakuru.	Promote and preserve positive cultural festivals while discouraging negative ones.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The way this sector links or relates with other sectors will determine the quality and quantity of human resources produced in the district.

For instance, linkages with Provincial Administration would enhance discipline and orderliness in schools and training institutions, encourage enrolment in primary schools through public barazas, enforce law and order where learning is taking place without adequate facilities (private institutions), mobilization of funds for provision of learning facilities.

The linkages between Agricultural sector Health and Nutrition sub sector of human resource development is also crucial. The Agricultural sector provides or should provide sufficient and quality food for the district increasing population. Such production of food would help us attain better quality of life for all Nakuru residents.

The linkage with the commercial, industrial and tourism sector plays the role of absorbing various cadres of skilled and semi-skilled manpower produced by the district training institutions.

For effective human power utilization, improved human capabilities, it is important that the sector concerned with physical infrastructure (Public works) develop efficient delivery of water, proper sanitation, proper planning for housing and shelter and effective and efficient transport services. This would reduce loss of man-hours occasioned by disease incidences, congestion in housing estates and slow means of transport. This is a sector, which requires the latest Information Communication and Technology.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to ensure that "Kenya is at the forefront in Africa in the case of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies".

Its mission is to "promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status".

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, Nakuru District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will install a computer with internet and E-mail facilities which will be accessed by other departmental heads in the district while dissemination of the 1999 Population and Housing Census Results for Nakuru will be done at the district level through computerization at the District Statistics office.

The District Development Committee is a encouraging civil servant in the district to undertake computer training locally. Egerton University has established town campus in Nakuru Town offering computer packages/maintenance. There are also private investors who have established commercial colleges offering IT (Information Technology) courses. The Kenya National Library Services (KNLS) – Nakuru branch has a good stock of ICT journals, which can be accessed by members of the public.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

ITC has enhanced communication in this district through communication efficiency by provision of ATM facility in most banks, trading through Email, E-Commerce with over 21 Cyber Cafes in Nakuru providing services, employment and income to the people of this district.

Introduction of cell phones has assisted in the decongestion of landlines and made communication easy along the covered areas. This is one sector, which does not require construction of new buildings but only use of technology in the existing buildings.

In Nakuru District, Information Communication and Technology has got several key players. Although this is a new industry, we should not forget that it has been in existence for several decades. Some of the key players are: - Ministry of Information, the electronic media as T.V. and Radio. Ministry of Information has been the pioneer until recently when other players joined the market. There are libraries in Government Institutions and Non-governmental institutions; there are also the printed media, providing newspapers such as the Daily Nation newspapers, Standard newspapers, Kenya Times and other local publications.

The mobile telephones, computers, fax machines, E-Mail, Inter-net have assisted in reduction of communication cost. Telecommunication such as Post and Telecommunication have assisted a great deal in development. With improved Information and Technology, there will be less need to spend a lot of money and time in traveling.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in Sector

There are several key stakeholders in Information and Technology in the district. These include the government, private sector, individuals, parastatal organizations and non-governmental organizations. The government covers the electronic media very well through collection and dissemination of information covering the entire district, the private sector on the side of printed media, telecommunication through private sector and parastatals while training on the same is being undertaken by private individual and parastatals. There are several commercial computer-training institutions in the urban areas, whereas Egerton University, Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology, Kenya Industrial Training Institute (KITI) do offer courses related to Information and Technology. For efficiency of running banking and financial institutions ICT is a must, while Local Authorities will need to improve on ICT too.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Promote usage of ICT in all sectors	ICT is quite expensive for the majority of the people in the district; Limited technical know-how about ICT in the district; Limited airwave coverage as most parts of the district are not covered; Limited electricity supply which promotes provision of ICT e.g. use of	Liberalize the regulations covering electronics media such as TV and Radio; Reduction of the cost of acquiring air time; The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to develop a syllabus for IT at the

		computers, internet, etc.	Primary, Secondary and Tertiary level; Provision of electricity to the rural areas at affordable rates; Carry out publicity on the advantages of Information Technology.
Kenya National Library Services Nakuru Branch	Expansion and Modernization of the library.	Inadequate utilization of the facility by the locals ; Inadequate facilities.	Decentralize library services in the district; Encourage the locals to develop positive attitude towards reading after completion of schools.
District Information and Documentation Centre D.I.D.C	Equip and stock the centre to a reasonable standard.	Lack of computer; No stockings of books and journals; Lack of funding to the DIDC.	Equip the DIDC with a computer and books and latest journals; Improve funding of the centre.

B: New Project Proposals K.N.L.S, District Development Office and Central Bureau of Statistics

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
KNLS Molo Community Based Library Molo Division	1	To create and sustain awareness of the importance of public library services and information as an agency for National Development.	All the primary and secondary schools students and their teachers within the Division; Business, Commercial and Tertiary colleges; General public at large.	The D.O. to constitute a library development Committee of local stakeholders; The committee to plan and cost renovation and equipping of the selected facilities; Mobilize funds; Collaborate with local leaders in renovating and equipping and stocking of the library; Identify staffing needs and post KNLS staff to run the local attendants. **Justification:** To expand library services to rural areas and other centres where there is great demand.
District Information and Documentation Centre (D.I.D.C) Nakuru	2	The DIDC is an important data centre in the district.	All Departmental Heads will make use of the centre 2002-2003.	Purchase and Equip the DIDC with a computer. **Justification** This is an important centre for both Public and Private individuals and institutions.
National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme IV (NASEP IV) District wide	3	To create a new sample frame for CBS data collection.	Design and map out over eighty (80) new Rural and Urban clusters.	Stratification of Nakuru Town; Identification of Enumeration Areas in Rural Areas for the frame. **Justification** The current frame is over ten years and long overdue and has caused respondent fatigue.
2009 Population and Housing Census (Preparatory Activities) All divisions.	4	To enumerate the total population of the district.	Statistical Data Consumers (Government, Private, Public, Researchers, Students etc) within the district.	Mapping of the entire district, Household assessment and creation of EAs (2006 – 2008) and Pilot Census in (2008). **Justification** This is an important National Exercise, carried out after every 10 years for planning purposes.

3.5.6 Cross Sector Linkages

ITC is important in communication technology in that it facilitates smooth running for all the other sectors e.g. provision of security through telephone, radio calls, electronic and print media and business transaction through E-Commerce, instruction to schools, HIV/AIDS through media, tourism booking for tourists coming to Lake Nakuru National Park booking of transport facilities within and outside Nakuru district.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to realize "Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while its mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capability building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal/policies ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For promotion of socio-economic and politically stable development of Nakuru district, the District Development Committee has embarked on efficient utilization of her resources for instance cess funds accruing from agricultural produce. In the short term the district has established a joint cess management committee to ensure optimum use of cess funds too.

The district settlement committee under the chairmanship of provincial Administration in the short term will try to resettle those who were affected by land clashes, while district physical planning and liaison committee will endeavour to implement the 1996 Physical Planning Act to ensure an enabling environment for residents, industrialist visitors and other investors. Nakuru district has embarked on participatory planning approach in all sectors to ensure that committees come up with implement-able action plans. The District Executive Committee (DEC) ensures that resources from Government, Donors, Parastatals, Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations are efficiently utilized for the purpose intended for while in the long term the two committees will evaluate the impact of those projects/programmes.

The District Education Board in the short term will continue monitoring disbursement of bursaries and ensure fair distribution to all needy cases in the district.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very crucial in ensuring that levels of poverty are reduced through good governance. It should also be sensitive to the needs of the most vulnerable section of the community.

The sector also ensures that the wheel of development continues to roll. It also ensures there is security, tranquillity prevailing to enable development actors to contribute towards development.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The role of Provincial Administration in Nakuru District is co-ordination of development activities; interpretation of government policies and ensuring there is law and order at the District, Divisional, Locational and Sub-Locational level.
The judicial department is involved in administration of justice and resolution of conflicts through handling of cases, arbitration assists in resolving disputes outside court.

The police department is charged with the responsibility of enforcing law and order. For rehabilitation of lawbreakers, there are two major penal institutions for major offenders, probationary and community service order for petty offenders, while there is a juvenile remand home for child offenders.

The four Local authorities in Nakuru District are involved in the provision of water and sanitation, education, health, housing, marketing, urban planning and regulation of commerce and industry.

The District Development Committee identifies, selects, approves, co-ordinates, monitors and evaluates development activities in the district.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administrative Issues	Create a conducive environment for political, and social economic development.	Inadequate funding and logistical support Inadequate capacity building; Lack of grass root participation in policy formulation.	Involve all stakeholders build capacity for officials involved in administration issues Ensure accountability and efficiency in use of resources.
Financial Management	Ensure financial accountability.	Inadequate cash float and cash flow Slow reimbursement process cumbersome PMG-Runner system; Freezing of funds before the end of the Financial Year Inconvenient quota allocation system of AIEs Untimely release of funds.	Improvement of district cash float; Automation of District Treasury, Avoidance of freeze on spending; Revert to bi-annual allocation Timely release of AIEs.
Development Planning	Involve all stakeholders in development planning.	Failure to link projects to budget; Inadequate and incoherent monitoring and evaluation of DDPs; Lack of clear budgetary cycle and its linkage with development plans.	Introduce proper linkage between plans and the budgetary process; Endorsement of an Act of Parliament to back the planning process.
Probation Services	Reduce crime within the community; Re-integration of criminal offenders for meaningful development;	Inadequate logistical support and qualified personnel; Poor scheme of service for probation personnel; Lack of collaboration and	Improve transport and information and technology; Empower inmates with funds and basic fools in the areas they are trained in;

	Help offenders to continue playing a role in the provision of socio-economic services; Ensure harmonious existence in the community.	networking; Inadequate probation hostels; Inadequate funding for the department.	Encourage networking among the key stakeholders.
Local Governance	Promote economic growth through provision of services.	Inadequate revenue and poor mobilization of funds; Bloated workforce; Obsolete Local Government Act.	Improve efficiency in revenue collection; Optimum staffing levels; Acquisition of equipment and machinery; Improvement on information technology systems; Speeding up the review of Local Government Act.
Administration of Justice	Ensure rights of property and justice.	Inadequate judges and magistrates; Piling up of cases; Complicated criminal and civil procedures; Inadequate logistical support; Inadequate number of courts.	Hiring of more judges, magistrates and paralegals; Civic education promotion; Provision of adequate facilities and logistical support; Introduction of a special court for municipal councils.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kerengero Police Station Bahati Division, Kabazi Location	To reduce crime rate in the area.	The project was to be completed in September, 1999 but due to scarcity of funds it is incomplete; To be complete by end of 2003/4 Financial year.	The construct the station to completion. **Justification:** The station building houses have been built but painting and fixing windows panes yet to be done.

B: New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Keregero Police Station and Two Residential Houses for OCS/and D/OCS	1	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct two residential houses for the OCS and D/OCS.	Construction of residential Houses. **Justification:** The station is very necessary for crime prevention within the area.
Maai – Mahiu Police Station	2	To reduce the crime rate in the area.	This project should be started 2003 –6.	Construction of a complete Police Station. **Justification:** The area requires a full Police Post; The nearest Police station is 20 km away.
Kinamba Police Post Naivasha Division	3	To reduce the crime rate in the area.	This project should be started 2003 –6.	Construct police post. **Justification:** There is need for construction of a police post and the community has set aside land for the same.

B: New Project Proposals: Office of the President

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nakuru District Headquarters	1	Renovate the entire building for better services.	Rehabilitation works to start by 2002/03 Financial Year.	The entire building requires re-roofing. **Justification** This is an old building accommodating most of the departments.
Kinamba Chief's Office Naivasha Division	2	Provide an office for the chief to enhance administration services.	Complete construction.	Construction of chiefs office. The construction should start by mobilizing resources locally. **Justification:** This is a newly settled area and land has been set aside.
Lare-DO's Office Lare Division	3	Provide office accommodation for the D.O.	Complete construction.	D.O'S office construction. The construction should start by mobilizing resources locally. **Justification** This new division lacking office accommodation for all the officers.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of probationers, Community Service Order Offenders and After Care Cases District wide	To ensure that the different set of clients is rehabilitated, economically independent and law abiding.	Rehabilitate 1,000 offenders annually within their communities.	Rehabilitation of probationers; Community service offenders and after-care cases by making home visits, follow-up: guidance and counselling and by providing them with alternatives sources of livelihoods; Provide after-care cases with tools, capital and physical facilities to resettle them into the community.
Sensitisation/Publicit y Seminars and Workshops District wide	Equip officers with new skills in crime management and community based rehabilitation of offenders; Create public awareness on how to stay out of crime and rehabilitation of offenders.	Enhance professional skills of all probation officers in the district; Hold sensitisation seminars for all opinion leaders in each of the 16 divisions at least once annually.	Holding of seminar/workshops for probation officers; Holding seminars and workshops at each division.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Empowerment of Offenders	1	To ensure a completely rehabilitated and law abiding.	Ensure that at least 1000 offenders are removed from the prison system and rehabilitated within their community set-ups.	Conduct social inquires and file pre-sentence reports to courts; Make home visits and follow-ups to resettle the offenders released from prisons. **Justification:** There is need to ensure that all offenders released on community based rehabilitation are actually rehabilitated, resettled and empowered to avoid them reverting to criminality.
Training Needs Identification, Prioritization, Capacity Building for an Effective and Efficient Community Service Orders (CSO) Programme	2	To ensure a thoroughly understanding and proper implementation of CSO programme in the district.	Ensure that all the magistrates, protection officers, district committees and supervisors undergo two training sessions each financial year.	Train magistrates, probation officers, District committees and supervisors involved in implementing the C.S.O programmes. **Justification:** The CSO programme is newly introduced and all stakeholders need to be trained on how it operates.
District Community Service Orders (CSO) Work Places Profile	3	To ensure a clear community work-places profile for placement of CSO offenders.	Ensure district has a CSO work places profile detailing all community-based projects.	Conduct a survey and make an inventory of community based projects throughout the district. **Justification:** The CSO programme being new, there is need to have an inventory of work places where all offenders eligible for the programme will be committed to.
Publicity Sensitisation and Awareness Creation	4	To ensure that the Nakuru population has a through and objective understanding of the probation programmes	To ensure that at leas 20 opinion leaders from each of the 16 Divisions are sensitised in each financial year.	Participate in ASK shows Produce brochures on departmental programmes; Organize open days on probation Service matters. **Justification:** There is general lack of proper information and knowledge on the sources offered by the departmental.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intensified Registration programme- All divisions	Registration and issue ID/Card to all Kenyans of 18 years and above in accordance with Cap 107 Laws of Kenya.	Register and issue ID/Cards to projected 40,000 persons per year.	Registration and issue ID/Cards to all young Kenyans – Not previously register (NPR); Replace old ID/Cards; Issue Duplicates to unserviceable and lost ID/Cards; Process change of particulars.

B: New Projects Proposals: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Prefabricated Office Structure at Naivasha Sub-District	1	Provide offices to improve working environment; Enhance performance Ensure safety of Government property.	Identify site 1st financial year. Purchase materials and construct the prefabricated unit during the 1st two financial years Purchase materials during 3rd financial year.	Construct the prefabricated unit; Obtain construction materials; Upgrade and renovate the offices. **Justification:** Sub-district with high population and applicants turnout and observes the status of a full-fledge District.
Construct of Prefabricated Office Structure at Molo Sub District	2	Provide offices to improve working environment; Enhance performance Ensure safety of Government property.	Identify site 1st financial year; Purchase materials and construct the prefabricated unit during the 4th and 5th financial years.	Construct the pre-fabricated unit. **Justification:** Sub-district with high population density and high applications turnout and deserves the status of a full-fledged District NRB office.

B: New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Expansion of Nakuru Juvenile Remand Home	1	To improve and expand facilities catering for CNSPS.	20,000 children by June 2008.	Construction of two dormitories complete with toilet and bathroom; Extension of dining hall; Construction of kitchen and fitting of Belarive Jikos. **Justification:** Increase in number of Juvenile Delinquency within the District.
Building of Staff Quarter	2	To improve services delivery.	2 staff houses.	Construction of staff houses for officer in charge and a deputy. Both of categories D. **Justification:** To make available the two responsible officer to attend to children's issues even during emergency.
To facilitate the Improvement of Vulnerable Families Capacity to Properly Bring up their Children	3	To reduce the number of children from getting the medical services; To provide legal services; To offer/Provision of after care services.	20,000 children by 2008.	Provision of guidance and counselling in parenting peer relationship; Referring children to relevant agencies for medical care, legal redress and economical empowerment; Undertake social enquiries and providing report to courts; Supervise and offer after care services to CNSP's released from court and those from approved schools. **Justification:** To minimize the number of child abuse To enable the families who cannot meet the medical expenses have access to the facilities. To enhance the disposition of children cases pending in courts; To ensure safety for the children discharge from these institutions.

Reduction of Children Suffering from all Types of Abuse	4	Reduce the number of children suffering.	20,000 children.	Prosecution of child abuses, Provision of legal advice; Create awareness on child abuse through Baraza DCAC; Under-taking home visits, social enquiries and counselling; Interpretation of the child right conventions and African charter on rights of the child Training of the police officers in charge of the children's desk at police stations. **Justification:** To reduce the high rate of cases of child abuse; Creating the awareness on issues of child rights.
Provide Alternative Custody for Children aged between 3 and 5 years Accompanying their Mothers to Prison.	5	To provide alternative custody to children accompanying their mothers to prison.	6,000 children.	Caring out social enquiries of social cases through home visits conducting interviews accessing home environment and seeking alternative places of safety for such children. **Justification:** To bar such children from accompanying their mothers to prison.
To Reduce Negative Peer Influence	6	To reduce the negative peer influence amongst children and youth.	15,000 children.	Seeking alternative intervention for children who fail to reform e.g. committing them to approved school; Provision of counselling to both child and parent; Establishing child right clubs; Create awareness on negative peer influence through barazas, seminars, and churches.
To place Children in need of Protection in Improved and better Child Friendly Environment.	7	To reduce the suffering of the delinquent children.	20,000 children.	Improvement of welfare in Nakuru Juvenile remand home; Placing in rescue centres committing children to fit persons; Provide spiritual guidance; Supervision, Counselling and guidance to both parents and children; Registration, Inspection of the running children's homes in the District; Rescue children from harmful environment. **Justification:** High number of delinquent children in the district.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For development to take place in the district the sector plays a major role in provision of security to all the other sectors and co-ordination of development activities, settlement of displaced personalities, interpretation of government policies and regulation of trade and commerce, provision of justice, preparation of district development plan, project proposals, assists in development of schools, roads, health facilities, control and regulation of traffic, provision of services etc.

CHAPTER FOUR

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used during the plan implementation period in determining the progress made in all envisaged projects and programmes as detailed in chapter 3. The M & E framework set up clear performance indicators and the various committees that will be involved in the M & E exercise at various levels in the district.

4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The District has a special purpose committee for monitoring and evaluation – District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) which reports to the District Development Committee (DDC) and the District Executive Committee (DEC). The DMEC will this time round co-opt members from the other development partners in the district like NGOs, CBOs, church organization among others. The District Development Committee reports to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. The District Commissioner, the District Development Officer and all the members of Parliament are members of the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC). Divisional Development Committees have been monitoring progress on all development activities taking place at the divisional level. At the grass root level, immediately a project proposals is identified, a project management committee is established and these have and will continue to perform monitoring of the implementation process on all projects undertaken at that level.

By the beginning of the year 2002, these committees will be reconstituted with an aim of strengthening them through capacity building.

The District Roads Committee will have the responsibility of monitoring all roads in the district, while the District Aids Control Committee will be in charge of HIV/AIDS activities in the district. District Environment Committee will ensure the environment of this District is conserved accordingly. All these committees will report to the DDC hence the need to strengthen the DFRD through legal backing.

Community Management Committees will be required to monitor their own projects using indicators reflected in the District Development Plan through site meetings and reports to the sub-district development committees (sub-DDC's).

Implementing departmental heads will be expected to prepare quarterly reports and apply the same to project management committees. The PMEC and DMEC will provide guidance to the District Development Committees on how best to implement their projects whenever required.

District Planning Teams (DPT's) will also require strengthening to form a broader secretariat of the DEC unlike the current DPU.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

For the district to achieve the set targets, monitoring indicators will be used to gauge the progress made during the plan period as indicated in the matrix provided below:

4.2.1 Agriculture And Rural Development

Rural Water Supplies

Project/Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Bahati Chania Water Project	8.0. Million	2002-2005	No. of km. of pipe laid; No. of bore holes done; Average time taken to the nearest water point; No. of beneficiaries.	Monthly progress reports to headquarters DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	GOK Community	Mobilization of funds, provision of labour, maintenance, operation and conservation of the environment.
Kerma Water Supply	35million	2002-2003	No. of boreholes drilled per financial year; No. of beneficiaries.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarters; DEC & DDC reports.	GOK Community	Mobilization of funds, provision of labour, maintenance, operation and maintenance of the water supply
Creater Stream	5 million	2002-2004	One borehole per year.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarters; DEC & DDC reports.	GOK Community	Mobilization of funds; Provision of labour.
Keringet Water Supply	4 million	2002-2004	One borehole drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries; Distance to the nearest water point.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarters, DEC & DDC reports	GOK Community	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour
Ngata Water Supply	3 million	2002-2003	One borehole drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries; Distance to the nearest water point.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarters, DEC & DDC reports	GOK Community	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour
Ndabibi Water Supply	8 million	2002-2003	One borehole drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries; Distance to the nearest water point.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarters, DEC & DDC reports	GOK Community	Desiltation and installation of pump sets
Kiambogo Water Supply	3 million	2002-2003	One borehole drilled per	Monthly progress	GOK Community	Mobilization of funds;

			year; No. of beneficiaries; Distance to the nearest water point.	reports to Headquarters, DEC & DDC reports		Provision of labour.
Kirengero Water Supply	3.5 million	2002-2004	Weir and raising main constructed. No. of beneficiaries.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarters, DEC & DDC reports	GOK Community.	Mobilization of funds; Provision of labour.
West Acre Water Supply	15 M	2002-2003	Well and rising main constructed; One borehole drilled; Distance to the nearest water point.	Monthly progress reports to Headquarter; DEC and DDC Reports.	GOK Community.	Train water management committee; Provision of unskilled labour; GOK to fund.

Veterinary

Project/ Programme Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stake holders Responsibility
Diseases Pest Control	1,523,400	Continuous (Twice yearly)	Numbers of animals vaccinated; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced.	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC, reports	DVO	Vaccination and creation awareness on the same.
Foot and Mouth Disease	313,920	Continuous	Numbers of animals vaccinated; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced.	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC, reports.	DVO	To monitor and inform farmers whenever there is an out break and vaccinate animals.
Rabies	47,600	Continuous	Number of dogs vaccinated.	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC, reports.	DVO	Vaccinate and destroy dogs.
Meat Inspectorate	127,680	Continuous	Carcasses inspected; Premises and containers licensed.	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC, reports.	DVO	Inspection of slaughter houses and carcasses.
Hides and Skins Improvement	47,660	Continuous	Premises licensed; Quantities sold	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC.	DVO	To improve the quality of hides and skins.
Artificial Insemination	811,420	Continuous	Numbers inseminated.	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC, reports.	DVO	Educate farmers on where to get quality A.I.
Tick Control	482,280	Continuous	Numbers dipped Number of operational dips.	Annual Reports to the Headquarters; DEC, DDC, reports.	DVO	Educate farmers on the importance of dipping their livestock.

Livestock

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dairy Development Project	4.0 million	Continuous	Milk production increase; No of beneficiaries; Level of income.	DRSK records; DLPOs reports.	Department of Agriculture.	To train farmers of improved skills on production; Mobilization of farmers and cost-sharing contribution.
Dairy Goats	2.5million	Continuous	Milk production.	DLPO's reports.	Department of Agriculture.	Focused training; Intensive demonstration; Identification of the right breed for the farmers.
Indigenous Chicken Improvement	1.5. Million	Continuous 2002-2007	No. of trays of eggs produced; No. of farmers involved.	DLPO's report.	Department of Agriculture.	To train farmers; Provision of cockerel on exchange programme.
Horticulture Production Centres	15 million	2003-2007	No. of stores built; Kilograms of produce handled; Level of income increased.	H.C.D.A. records DALEO's report.	Department of Agriculture HCDA	Build storage, go-downs; Promote and train management committees to run the go-downs sustainability.
Potatoes Storage Project	6 million	2002-2006 Build stores	No. of demonstration structures; No. of adopted structure; Quantity of potatoes stored.	DALEO's reports.	Department of Agriculture.	Train farmers on simple techniques on on-farm storage in each of the 15 division.

Irrigation Development

Project Programme Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder Responsibility
Lari Wendani Irrigation Scheme Mbogoini Division	2,000,000	2002-2006	No. of hectares under irrigation; Production increased.	Reports from Community Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, DEC, DDC.	Scheme Committee; DALEO.	Technical services offered; Farmers contributions; Implementation of the scheme.
Subukia River Basin Water Users Association	100,000	2002-2006	No. of members sensitised on project management.	Reports from the water users association; DALEO; Divisional monitoring and Evaluation Committee;	Stakeholders (farmers, Department of water development Administration etc).	Consultative meetings with key stake holders; Membership recruitment; Implementation progress.

				DEC and DDC.		
Promotion of efficient and appropriate irrigation technologies for small holder farming District wide	100,000 per division	2002-2006	Number of farmers with appropriate technology; Increase in total acreage irrigated.	Reports from the community; Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee; DEC, DDC.	DIU/DALEO's Office	Funding from communities and GOK.
Promotion of water harvesting Storage and efficient utilization of water for irrigation District wide	500,000 Kshs.	2002-2006	No. of farmers applying water-harvesting techniques. No. of tours meant to successful in a year.	Reports from the local community; divisional M&EC, DEC, DDC and DALEO's annual report.	Organize Farmer groups and individuals; DIU.	Demonstrations; To conduct training sessions and tours.
Study on irrigation farming Using sewage water Municipal Nakuru	500,000	2002	Report on research findings.	Briefs to the DEC, DDC and DAC.	DIU and stakeholders.	Consultative meetings.
Chemasis Irrigation Project Mbogoini Division	Kshs, 2,000,000	2002-2004	No. of farmers trained or attending barazas; Acreage irrigated; Number of consultative and planning meetings.	Reports from the irrigation scheme, Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, DEC, DDC and DALEO	Scheme committee DIU.	Demonstrations; Install irrigation equipment.
Kahuho Tree Nursery Self Help Group Bahati Division	10,000	2002-2006	No. of wells, ponds, and springs developed and types of crops grown; No. of benefi-ciaries.	Reports from the irrigation scheme, Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, DEC, DDC and DALEO.	Group DIU.	Construction of water sources, mobilization of resources,; Provision of labour and growing of high value crops.

Co-operatives

Project/ Programme Name	**Costs Kshs.**	**Time Frame**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Monitoring Instruments**	**Implementing Agency**	**Stakeholders Responsibility**
Diary Farmers Co-operative Cooling Plant 2. No.	20.0M	2003 - 2008	Level of construction and funds disbursement; Kgs of milk handled.	Reports from the department; District Agricultural Committee report DMEC, DDC and PMEC	Co-operative societies and DCO	Mobilization of funds, construction and equipping the facility
Training	4.5M	Contin-	No. of co-	Reports to	Co-operative	To streamline

Programme for Housing and saving credit co-operative societies		uous	operative societies trained; No. of revived coops within the plan period.	DAC, DDC and PMEC annual report from DCO's office.	societies in the district and DC office	management of co-operative societies.
Establishment for tree nurseries.		2002-2006	No. of Seedlings planted per division; Suitable species for the farmers available.	Records with the forestry department; Reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Department (Farmers in the Divisions)	Provision of adequate tree seedlings in the district and the right species for different areas.
Riverbank Protection		2002-2006	Length of riverbank planted.	Reports with the DEPO; Community reports; Field visit.	Forests in the division (forest Department).	Plant trees along riverbanks and water catchment areas.
Plantation Establisment		Contin uous	Percentage of survival of the trees planted.	Field visit reports; Observation.	Forest Department.	Intensify the forestation in the district.
Boundary Clearing		2002-2004	Area cleared per month	Reports Observation. Field visit	Forest Department	Ensure no encroachment of forests.
Maintenance of plantations		Contin uous	0.5 hectares pruned; Crop management per hectare reduced; Topic shown on the map.	Field visits Reports Observation.	Forest department officers in the station and in the district.	Provision of quality timber, conservation of water catchment areas.

Fisheries Department

Project Name Programme	**Costs (KShs.)**	**Time Frame**	**Monitoring Indicators**	**Monitoring Instruments**	**Implementing Agency**	**Stakeholders Responsibility**
Construction of Demonstration Ponds	1.6 Million	2 ponds per year	No. of ponds Dug; No. of trainings held; No of fish farmers trained.	Reports to the DDC, DE Management Committee and sub-DDCs annual reports.	Fisheries Department; Beneficiaries.	Develop demonstration ponds for training purposes at divisional level.
Development of landing beaches in Lake Naivasha	1.2 Million	2002 – 2003 1st landing 2004 – 2005 2nd landing.	No. of landing beaches made. Quality and amount of fish caught.	Departmental report; DEMC, PMEC, DDC reorts.	Fisheries Department Fisher folk.	Construct 2 landing beaches.
Construction of landing jetty	750,000	2003 - 2005	One jetty.	Departmental report DEMC, PMEC, DDC.	Fisheries Department.	Construction of a jetty according to specifications.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
A104 Naivasha – Lanet – Nakuru – Timboroa (Naivasha-Nakuru Municipality) Rongai Molo	2.55 billion	2002-2007	No. of kms rehabilitated yearly.	Monthly progress report; Monthly site meeting; Mminutes; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection; Observation.	Ministry of Public Works.	Provide funding; Ensure good workmanship; Timely completion of the project.
C69 Lanet/Dundori Nyakiambi (Subukia Constituency)	375 million	2002-2003	No. of km reconstructed and resealed yearly, .	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes	Department of Public Works.	Provide funding; Ensure good workmanship; Timely completion of the project.
B4 Nakuru-Mogotio	555 million	2002-2004	No. of km parched and resealed yearly.	Monthly progress reports Monthly site meeting minutes	Department of Public Works.	Provide funding; Ensure good workmanship; Timely completion of the project.
D315 Molo South-Kuresoi	130.6 million	2002-2003	No. of km re-gravelled yearly	Monthly progress report Monthly site meeting minutes	DRC	Provision of funds; Contracting and monitoring.
E261 Molo South Mochorwe	-	2002-2003	No. of km re-gravelled yearly.	Monthly progress report Monthly site meeting minutes	DRC	Provision of funds; Contracting and monitoring.
D317 Elburgon-Rongai Machenge C55 (Molo)	133.0 million	2002-2003	No. of km re-gravelled yearly.	Monthly progress report Monthly site meeting minutes	DRC, FRD department and DWO	Provision of funds Contracting and monitoring
D323 Moi South Lake	98 million	2002-2003	No. of km re-gravelled yearly.	Monthly progress report Monthly site meeting minutes	DRC	Provision of funds; Contracting and monitoring.
D366 Solai-Subukia	210 million	2002-2004	No. of km re-gravelled yearly.	Monthly progress report Monthly site meeting minutes	DRC	Provision of funds; Contracting and monitoring.
D317 Elburgon – Rongai Machenge	88.6 million	2002-2003	No. of km graded yearly.	Monthly progress reports, site meetings and reports to	DRC	Provision of funds; Contracting and monitoring.

				DEC and DDC		
Kaptembwa Githima-Baruti road	50.0 million	2002-2004	No. of km gravelled yearly.	Monthly progress reports, site meetings and reports to DEC and DDC	KRB DRC Municipal C. Nakuru	Provision of funds; Contracting and monitoring.
Rural Electrification Programme		2002-2006	No. of H businesses with new connections.	KPLC/Ministry of Energy, and DDC, Community reports.	KPLC	Cost sharing from the community and Gok Funding

Energy

Project/Programe Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rural Electrification Programme Gilgil Division		2002-2004	No. of households connected with electricity supply.	Reports from Kenya Power and lighting Co; .DDC, DEC, Divisional monitoring and evaluation committee reports; Project management committee reports.	K.P.L.C and ministry of Energy.	Ministry of energy to fund the programme under rural electrification programme; Community to contribute towards the same.
Bahati Kabatinini Rural Electrification Programme		2002-2005	No of house holds connected with electricity supply.	Reports from Kenya Power and lighting Co; DDC, DEC, Divisional monitoring and evaluation committee reports; Project management committee Reports.	K.P.L.C and ministry of Energy	Ministry of energy to fund the programme under rural electrification programme. Community to contribute towards the same.
Rongai Division Menengai Hill electrification project.		2002-2005	No of house holds connected with electricity supply	Reports from Kenya Power and lighting Co. DDC, DEC, Divisional monitoring and evaluation committee reports, Project management committee reports.	K.P.L.C and ministry of Energy	Ministry of energy to fund the programme under rural electrification programme; Community to contribute towards the same.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade & Industry

Trade

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Trade – Finance	20.0. Million	2002-2006	No. of beneficiaries; Amount issued and recovered.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Report from beneficiaries.	DTDO/GOK Local Authority	Disbursement of loans and recovery of loans to those who have benefited.
Trade Licensing	50,000	2002-2006	No. of licenses issued yearly No. of new businesses started.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Report from beneficiaries.	Trade Office	Process and issue of licenses in order to regulate trade.
Training of Traders	1.5 million	2002-2006	No. of traders trained; No. of new businesses started.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Report from beneficiaries.	Trade Office	Mobilization of training of traders.
Export Facilitation	60,000	2002-2006	No. of certificates issued Volume exported. Total earnings from exports	Reports to DEC/DDC; Report from beneficiaries.	Trade Office	Easy issue of export from beneficiaries.

Industry

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Industrial Registration	400,000	2002-2008	No. of industries registered.	Reports to DEC/DDC and from beneficiaries.	Ministry of Trade and Industry/DIDO.	Promote rapid industrialization in the district.
Identification of industrial land	50,000	2002-2006	Pieces of land identified.	Reports to DEC/DDC report from beneficiaries PDP drawings. Site visits.	Ministry of Trade and Industry/DIDO.	To set a side land for industrial purpose in major urban centres in the district.
Training of Jua Kali Artisans	1,650,000	2002-2006	No. of artisans trained; No. of new businesses started.	Reports from DATO; DDC/DEC minutes.	Ministry of Trade and Industry/DIDO.	To mobilize and up-grade skills of jua kali artisans.

Kenya Wildlife Services

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Weekend/public holiday bus shuttle services	5,000,000 per year	Conti-nuous	No. of people/ visitors to the parks.	Monthly and annual visit for statistics and reports.	KWS	Promote local tourism and public relations.
Tourism Development	-	-	No. of brochures; No. of maps Gift shop in place; Certificate of registration gazettement.	Records; Physical structure; Certificate.	KWS	Marketing of KWS facilities in the district and outside including foreign tourism through production of brochures.
Ecological Monitoring	-	Annual basis	No. of studies made.	Census records; Final reports;	KWS	Ensure that wildlife is conserved and manageable.
Wildlife Protection	-	Conti-nuous	No. of patrols made.	Records.	KWS	Protection of the wildlife in the district.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Education

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Taita Secondary School	3.0. Million	-	Secondary School enrolment rate.	B.O.G. minutes and PTA minutes; Monthly/annual report of AEO Mauche.	B.O.G. PTA	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation.
Lower Solai Secondary School - Mbogoini	2.5 Million	-	Secondary school classroom; Enrolment rate.	Annual/monthly reports; AEO Mbogoini Minutes of BOG and PTA.	B.O.G. PTA	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation.
Kiptangich Secondary School	3 million	-	Secondary school enrolment rate.	Annual/monthly reports Minutes of BOG and PTA	BOG PTA	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation.
Cheptuech Secondary School	800,000	-	Dropout rates Secondary school enrolment rate	Annual and monthly reports by AEO-Olenguruone BOG, PTA minutes	BOG PTA	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation.

Employment

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Recruitment of Kenyan Labour force abroad cruise ship		2 years	Number of people who go through the placement procedure e.g. pass medical test and get their passports	Reports from the agents and immigration department on those who have applied or/obtained passports	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (National Employment Bureau	Office of the president (Immigration Department) for processing passports – Kenya Police for letter of good conduct, Park road nursing home for medical tests; Natural employment bureau for publicity.

Health

Project/Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Safe Motherhood and Child Health (Survival)	1.6. Million	2002-2008	Immunization coverage to increase to 90% from 50% by 2008; IMR, MMR and TFR to reduce to 88/1000, 18/1000, and 28/1000, respectively by 2008.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Supervision; Monitoring; Evaluation; Mobilization of funds.
HIV/AIDS and TB	21.0 million	2002-2008	Prevalence rates to reduce from 13% to 5% by 2008; Bed occupancy to reduce by 60% to 5% by 2008.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Intensify campaign Promote home-based care.
Environmental Health	16.8 Million	2002-2008	Morbidity and mortality rates to reduce from 60% to 20% by 2008.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Supervision; Monitoring; Organization.
Nutrition	900,000	2002-2008	Growth monitoring increased; No. of malnutrition cases reduced.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Promote nutritional status for the entire population.
Mental Health	750,000	2002-2008	No. of mental illnesses reduced; No. of health workers updated.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Create awareness on the importance of mental health care.
Laboratory services	1.5 million	2002-2008	No. of facilities equipped.;	Annual reports; Monthly	DHMT, DHMB, Health	Provide lab services.

			No. of new labs put in place.	reports.	Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	
Essential Drug Supply	50 million	2002-2008	No. of BIs established.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Provide EPD to all health facilities.
Dental Health	1.2 million	2002-2008	No. of facilities providing services; No. of mobiles clinics operating.	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Provision of services.
CBR	3.0 million	2002-2008	No. of CBR centers established	Annual reports; Monthly reports.	DHMT, DHMB, Health Workers, CBOs, NGOs, GOK.	Establish CBR in the rural areas.
Nakuru District Hospital - Kapkures	20 Million	2002-2006	Contract award documents. Construction work done. No. of patients admitted.	D.H.M.B reports. Reports to the D.O.C, D.E.C and P.M.E.C . Reports to ministry of health.	M.O.H.-Nakuru D.W.O-Nakuru	Mobilization of funds by the local community, Purchase of land.

Adult Education

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Basic Literacy Project	100,000	-	No. of enrolled learners.	Reports from AAEOs, teachers and the community.	DAE, GTZ Development committees.	Funding; Monitoring; Community Mobilisation.
Post Literacy Project	250,000	-	No. of trained teachers and no. of enrolled adult learners.	Reports AAEOs, Teachers class Community.	DAE GTZ and Community.	Community; Mobilization; Monitoring.
Income generating projects	250,000	-	No. of beneficiaries; Level of income; No. of viable projects and amount given.	Reports from AAEO's; Class committees; Reports from teachers.	DAE GTZ and community.	Mobilize funds for construction from GOK and GTZ local community to cost share.
Community learning resource centers (CLRC's)	3.27 million	-	No. CLRC's initiated and established in the district; No. of attendants	Reports from division; heads and division; Development committees.	DAE GTZ Any other.	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring; Evaluation.
Basic Literacy Project	100,000	2002-2006	No. of participants; Modules offered; No. of teachers.	Reports to DDC DEC and ministry headquarters; Interview with beneficiaries.	DAEO, GTZ and community.	Monitoring and evaluation; Mobilisation of resources and community mobilization.

Social Services

Project/ Programme Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Services to vulnerable groups (SVG)	10 million	2002-2008	No. of vulnerable groups/persons assisted per year.	Progress reports from communities, sub DDC, DDC and annual reports to Headquarters.	D.S.D.O, Provincial Administration/NGOs and CBOs.	To mobilize and provide grants/loans to start income generating activities to improve their standard of living.
Gender and Development	5 million	2002-2008	Number of men, women and youth (groups) involved in development activities.	Progress reports to sub-DDCs, DDC, Social Services, DDO and HQs.	DSDO, Provincial Administration/NGOs and CBOs.	To mobilize, train and support/empower gender sensitive programmes and activities.
Community development/Self Help Movements	15 Million	2002-2008	Number of community initiated projects assisted and completed per year against the funding	Progress reports to social services, Sub-DDC, DDC, DDO and Headquarters	DSDO, Provincial Administration, NGOs/CBOs	To support community initiated projects with group to complete and sustain their projects.
Construction of District Cultural Centre Nakuru Town	5 million	2002-2004	Level of construction versus amount spent on the same.	Progress reports to DEC, DDC, PMEC and Ministry Headquarters.	District Cultural Officer and District Works Officer.	GOK, British Council, Municipal Council of Nakuru to Mobilize and allocate land.
Collection of artefacts District wide	2 million	2002-2007	Number of artefacts collected per year.	Progress reports to Provincial Cultural Officer DEC, DDC and Ministry headquarters.	DCO, DSDO, DSO, Provincial Administration and DDO.	To collect document and preserve artefacts from all communities living within Nakuru District.
Promotion of cultural festivals District wide	5.5 million	2002-2007	Number of cultural festivals held per year.	Progress reports publicity announcement reports and brochures prepared and circulated.	DCO, DSDO and Provincial Administration.	To promote and preserve positive cultural practices while discouraging negative practices and mobilization of funds.
Molo Community Based Library	1.5m	2003 - 2004	Construction, done; Equipping and stocking the facility done.	Reports from KNLS DDE/ DEC minutes.	KNLS and the local community.	Mobilization of resources and books.
District Information and Documentation Centre	900,000	2002 - 2003	Equip the DIDC with a computer.	Report to the DDC/DEC, observation. Interview with DDO.	District Development Officer – Nakuru and National AIDS control Council/DACC.	To purchase the computer and train the users immediately.

Computer Training Programme for Public Officers	250,000	2002 - 2003	No. of GOK officers trained per year.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Interviews with beneficiaries.	District Executive Committee.	Cost sharing of resources required for the purpose.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Provincial Administration

Project/ Programme Name	Cost KHS.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stake holders Responsibility
Renovation of District Headquarters Nakuru	10 Million	2002-2003	Level of renovation and fiscal disbursement.	Site meetings; Reports from Provincial administration and Department of Public Works (buildings); Contract award documents.	District Commissioner Nakuru and D.W.O.	GOK to provide funds.
Construction of District Officer's headquarters Lare Division	5 Million	2002-2003	Level of construction versus fiscal progress.	Reports to DEC, DDC, PMEC and site meeting reports.	District Commissioner Nakuru and D.W.O	GOK to provide funds and community to raise funds through harambee.

Police Department

Project Programmes Name	Costs Khs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibity
Kirengero Police Station		2002-2003	Building offices in place; No. of staff accommodated .	Site reports to headquarters, district and provincial evaluation committees.	OCPD Nakuru and Public Works.	To request for funds from the headquarters; Complete the Project on time.
Maai Mahiu Police Station	20 M	2002-2008	Building offices in place; No. of staff accommodated	Report from the OCPD Nakuru and site meetings from Public works, DMEC DDC and PMEC.	OCPD Nakuru and Public Works.	To request for funds from the headquarters; Complete the Project on time.

Probation

Project/ Programme Name	Cost Khs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stake holders Responsibility
Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Empowerment of offenders	3.5M	Continuous	No of Court Referrals; No. of offenders Rehabilitated and Resettled; No of out reach programmes started; No of tools, materials and funds provided.	Reports to DEC/DDC District Probation (use Committee (DPCC) and District Community service case committee (DCSCC).	D.P.O. District Probation office.	Conduct Social Court inquires, home visits, follow-up, resettle, provide tools and empower the offenders economically.
Training needs identification, prioritisation, capacity building for an effective and efficient Community Service Orders (CSO) Programme	2.8 M	Continuous	No. of magistrates and Probation officers assessed for training; No of District and Divisional CSO Committee established and trained; No of District and Divisional CSO Committee established and trained; No. of judiciary staff and probation officers trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC; No of District and Divisional CSO Committee established and trained;	D.P.O.	Capacity building for magistrates, Probation officers; District committee and supervisors.
Establishment of District Community Service Orders (CSO) work-places profile			No. of work places identified and entered in the District's CSO work profiles.	Reports to DSC to DSC/DDC District community service committee.	D.P.O	To conduct a survey of community project to enable CSO be posted to productive activities
Publicity Sensitisation and Awareness Creation	700,000	Continuous	Departmental heads rented; No. of Divisional opinion boarders rented and sensitised; No of ASK show No. of brochures produced; No of Public Barazas addressed.	Reports to DEC DDC and Probation; Officers and CSO case committee minutes.	D.P.O Probation headquarters	To participate in ASK shows; Produce brochures attend Barazas.

Children's Department

Project Programme Name	Costs KShs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Expansion of Nakuru Juvenile Remand Home	880,000	2002-2004	Dormitories completed; Extension of existing dining hall done; Kitchen and fitting of two blearier jikos completed.	Monthly report from DCO; Reports to DCAC, DDC, DMEC and PMEC.	District Children's Officer.	Ensure the availability of funds; Create a favourable environment for the Process; GOK Funding.
Building of two staff houses	1.8 Million	2002-2005	Houses for O/IC and deputy O/IC completed.	Monthly report from DCO; reports to DCAC, DDC, DMEC and PMEC.	DCO; Public Works.	To ensure the availability of funds for the project GOK Funding
To facilitate the improvement of vulnerable families to properly bring up their children		2002-2008	No. of creation barazas held; No. of vulnerable families empowered economically through suit fees payment.	Monthly reports and DDC, PCO and DCAC.	PCO DCO DEAC.	Accept the economic challenges; Ensure that all beneficiaries get proper contribution.
Reduction of children suffering from various types of Abuses	450,000	2002-2008	No. of children suffering from various diseases reduced by 50%.	DHMT reports DDC/DEC minutes; Interviews with DCO.	Police Save the children (Anpcan) Rift Valley Law Society of Kenya (Legal Aid Scheme) KBC.	Ensure that all cases are reported and dealt with according to the existing laws.
Provision of Alternative custody of children between the age of 3 and 5 years	300,000	2002-2008	No. of children between 3 and 5 years given alternative custody; No. of street children.	Monthly reports for the department, DCAC, and DDC minutes.	PCO DCO DCAC Probation Officer Police.	Ensure that such cases are reported earlier for prompt disposition.
Placement of CNSP's in an improved and better child friendly environment	480,000	2002-2008	Number of children rehabilitated.	Monthly and annual reports DDC/DEC minutes; Interview with DCO.	PCO R/Valley DCO O/IC MLUJRH DCAC. Police.	Provision of Winsellor. Ensure all cases reported are handled promptly.
To reduce negative peer influence	300,000	30.6.2008	No. of home visits, social places lectures given and establishment of children clubs.	Reports from the concerned DCO, DDO. DDC/DEC minutes; Annual report from DCO to PCO.	PCO R/Valley DCO O/in Nku JRH Probation Office Police DCAC.	Negative peel influence is reduced.

Registration of Persons

Project/ Programmes Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Intensified Registration Programmes District wide	1.2 Million	2002 - 2003	Number of persons registered; Increased yearly.	Inspections, reports and returns from registration officers I/C D.O.'s in the divisions and the community.	District Registrar of Persons.	To issue, renew and change of identification cards.
Construction of prefabricated office structure at Naivasha sub-District	850,000			Reports and returns from registration office I/C and DO of the sub-district.	District Registrar of Persons.	To construct the pre-fabricated office and in Molo Sub-district.
Construction of pre-fabricated office structure at Molo sub District	850,000	2002 - 2003	Completed No. of staff accommodated	DECDMEC, DDE & PMEC Reports and returns from registration office I/C and the D.O. of the sub-district.	District Registrar of Persons	To mobilize funds for construction of Molo offices.

4.3 SUMMARY MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

The following performance Indicators will determine the proposed and impact of the projects/programmes in various sectors.

	2002 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant Mortality rate	97/1000	88/1000	50/100
Immunization coverage	90%	95%	98%
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:31.251	1:28,000	1:25,000
HIV/Aids Prevalence	13%	9%	5%
Education			
Primary School Enrolment Rate	87.3%	90%	95%
Primary School Dropout rate	38%	25%	20%
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1:35	1:35	1:35
Secondary School Enrolment Rate	52%	60%	70%
Secondary school dropout Rate	8.4%	5%	3%
Student /Teacher Ratio	1:16	1:16	1:16
District Literacy Level	71%	75%	80%
Roads Murram /Graveled roads	636.6km	700km	750km
Water Access to clean and safe water	64%	70%	75%
Absolute Poverty	45%	35%	25%

Energy Households with Electricity Connections	25,346	40,000	50,000
Households using firewood/charcoal	72.4%	65%	50%
Households using Kerosene/Gas (cooking)	27.4%	42.4%	47.3%
Telecommunication Network			
Automatic	7,411	10,000	20,000
Manual Public Telephone Booths	670	1,200	2,400