



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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MWINGI  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
1997-2001



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

## FOREWARD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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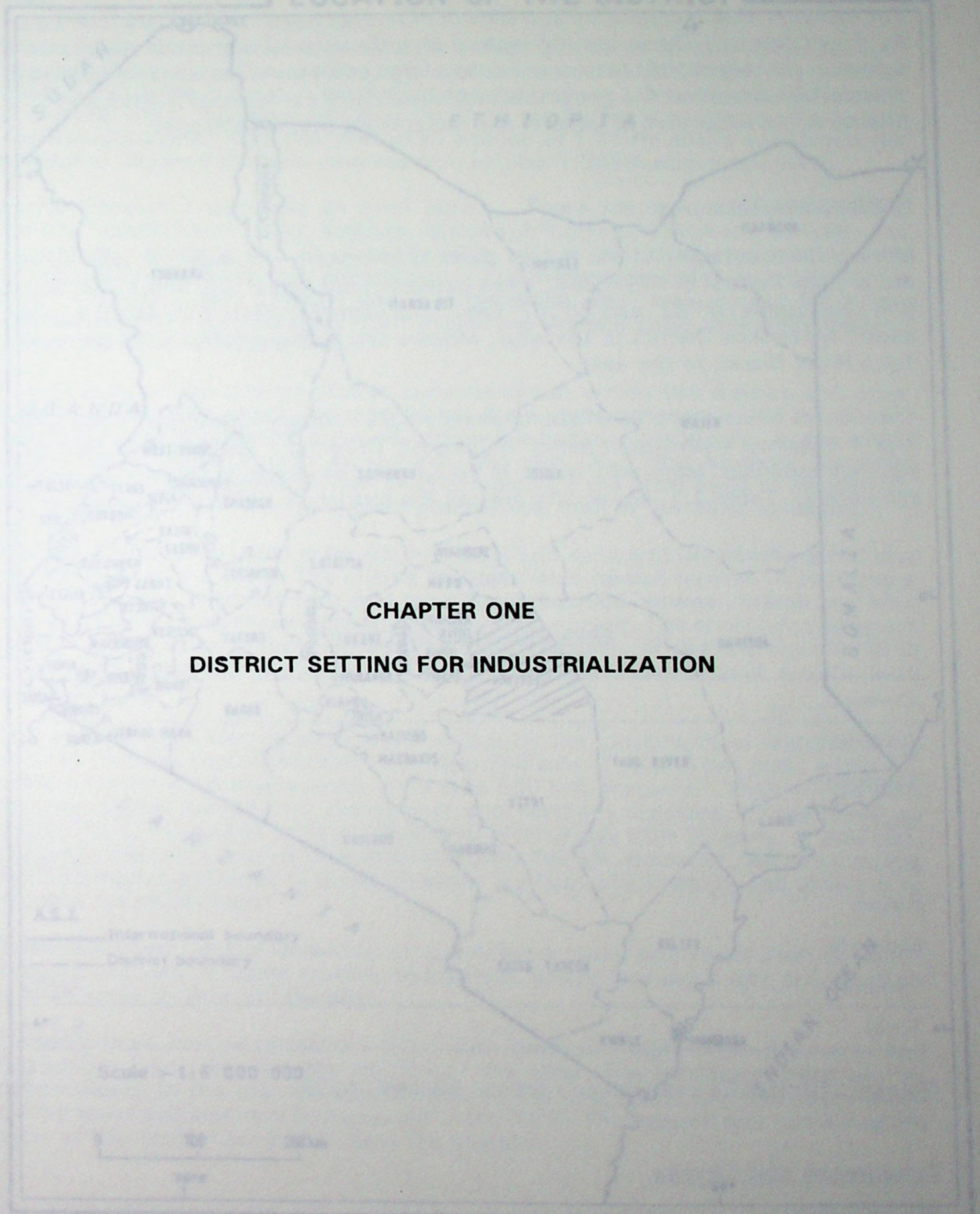
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CHAPTER ONE

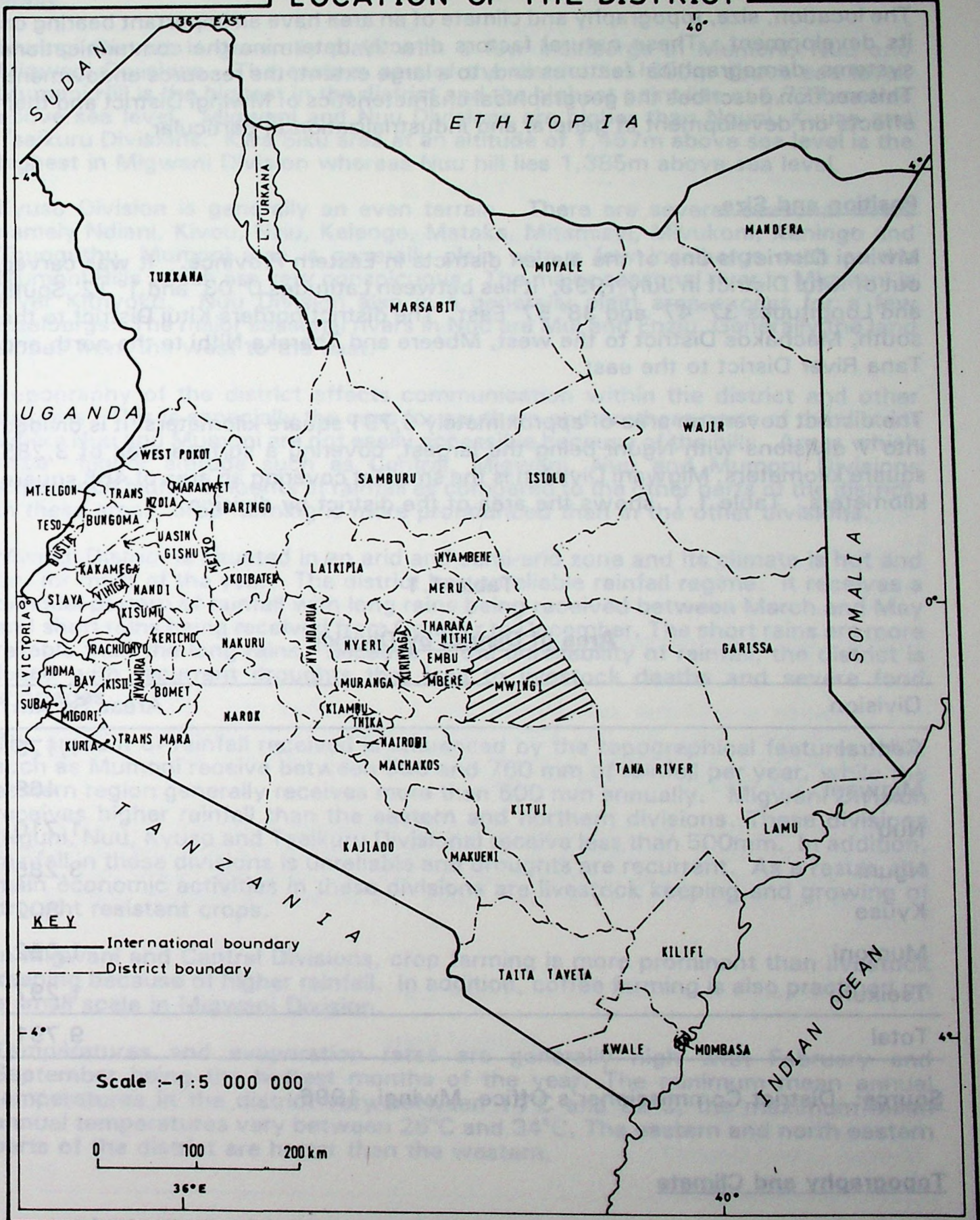
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



## CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The location, size, topography and climate of an area have an important bearing on its development. These natural factors directly determine the communications systems, demographical features and, to a large extent, the resource endowment. This section describes the geographical characteristics of Mwingi District and their effects on development in general and industrialization in particular.

### Position and Size

Mwingi District is one of the eleven districts in Eastern Province. It was carved out of Kitui District in July 1993. It lies between Latitudes  $0^{\circ} 03'$  and  $1^{\circ} 12'$  South and Longitudes  $37^{\circ} 47'$  and  $38^{\circ} 57'$  East. The district borders Kitui District to the south, Machakos District to the west, Mbeere and Tharaka-Nithi to the north and Tana River District to the east.

The district covers an area of approximately 9,791 square kilometers. It is divided into 7 divisions with Nguni being the largest, covering a surface area of 3,285 square kilometers. Migwani Division is the smallest covering an area of 468 square kilometers. Table 1.1. shows the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1

### Area of District by Division

Division	Areas Sq.Km
Central	1,178
Migwani	468
Nuu	1,710
Nguni	3,285
Kyuso	802
Mumoni	1,052
Tseikuru	1,297
Total	9,791

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Mwingi, 1996.

### Topography and Climate

The district has an undulating landscape giving way to plains towards the east. The southern, northern and western parts of the district are higher compared to the



eastern part. This is because of the few inselbergs which are spread in these areas.

Mwingi District is generally plain with a few inselbergs in Mumoni, Nuu and Migwani Divisions. The eastern part of the district lies 600m above sea level. Mumoni Hill is the highest in the district and the highest point lies at 1,737 metres above sea level. Migwani and Nuu Divisions are higher than Nguni, Kyuso and Tseikuru Divisions. Kwa Siku area at an altitude of 1,457m above sea level is the highest in Migwani Division whereas Nuu hill lies 1,385m above sea level.

Kyuso Division is generally an even terrain. There are several seasonal rivers namely Ndiani, Kivou, Nziu, Kalenge, Mataka, Mitamisiyi, Mivukoni, Kaningo and Thunguthu. Mumoni area is generally plain with a few inselbergs such as the Mumoni Hills which are very conspicuous. The major seasonal river in Migwani is River Kithyoko. Nuu Division also is a generally plain area except for a few inselbergs. The major seasonal rivers in Nuu are Mui and Enziu. Generally the land slopes from the west to the east.

Topography of the district affects communication within the district and other districts. This is especially the case for southern and northern parts of the district where Nuu and Mumoni are not easily accessible because of the hills. Areas which have higher altitude such as Central, Migwani, Nuu and Mumoni Divisions experience higher amounts of rainfall as compared to the other parts of the district. In these areas, crop farming is more pronounced than in the other divisions.

Mwingi District is situated in an arid and semi-arid zone and its climate is hot and dry for most of the year. The district has unreliable rainfall regime. It receives a bimodal pattern of rainfall with long rains being received between March and May and short rains being received from October to December. The short rains are more reliable than the long rains. Because of the unreliability of rainfall, the district is faced with recurrent droughts that lead to livestock deaths and severe food shortages.

The amount of rainfall received is influenced by the topographical features. Hills such as Mumoni receive between 500 and 760 mm of rainfall per year, while the eastern region generally receives more than 500 mm annually. Migwani Division receives higher rainfall than the eastern and northern divisions. These divisions (Nguni, Nuu, Kyuso and Tseikuru Divisions) receive less than 500mm. In addition, rainfall in these divisions is unreliable and droughts are recurrent. As a result, the main economic activities in these divisions are livestock keeping and growing of drought resistant crops.

In Migwani and Central Divisions, crop farming is more prominent than livestock keeping because of higher rainfall. In addition, coffee farming is also practiced on a small scale in Migwani Division.

Temperatures and evaporation rates are generally high with February and September being the hottest months of the year. The minimum mean annual temperatures in the district vary between 14°C and 22°C, the maximum mean annual temperatures vary between 26°C and 34°C. The eastern and north eastern parts of the district are hotter than the western.

## Administrative And Political Units

Mwingi District is divided into seven administrative divisions. These are Central, Migwani, Kyuso, Mumoni, Nguni, Nuu and Tseikuru Divisions. Table 1.2 shows the various administrative units in the district by division and number of locations and sub-locations.

Table 1.2

### Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Central	5	24
Migwani	4	15
Mumoni	4	17
Nuu	5	13
Nguni	3	10
Kyuso	3	11
Tseikuru	3	12
Total	27	102

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Mwingi, 1996.

The divisions are further sub-divided into 27 locations and 102 sub-locations. Central Division, with 24, has the largest number of sub-locations, followed by Mumoni with 17, while Nguni Division, with 11, has the least, yet it is the largest division in the district in terms of area.

The district has only two constituencies namely Mwingi North and Mwingi South. There are two local authorities in the district. These are the Mwingi County Council and Mwingi Urban Council. Mwingi County Council has 14 electoral wards whereas the urban council has six. Table 1.3 shows the political units in the district.

Table 1.3

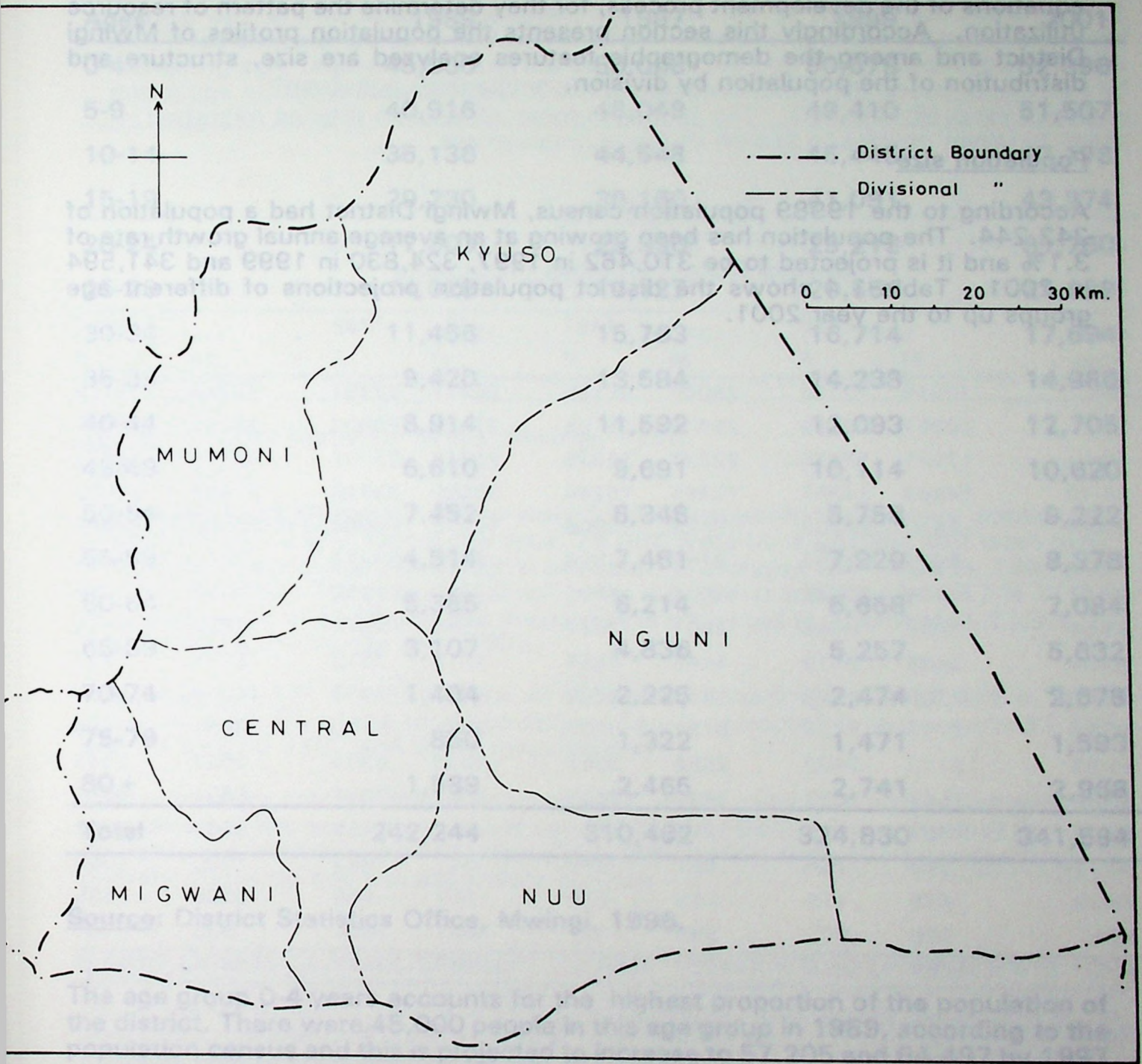
### Political Units

Name of Local Authority	No. of Wards
Mwingi County Council	14
Mwingi Urban Council	6
Total	20

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Mwingi, 1996.

# MWINGI DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Map No. 2



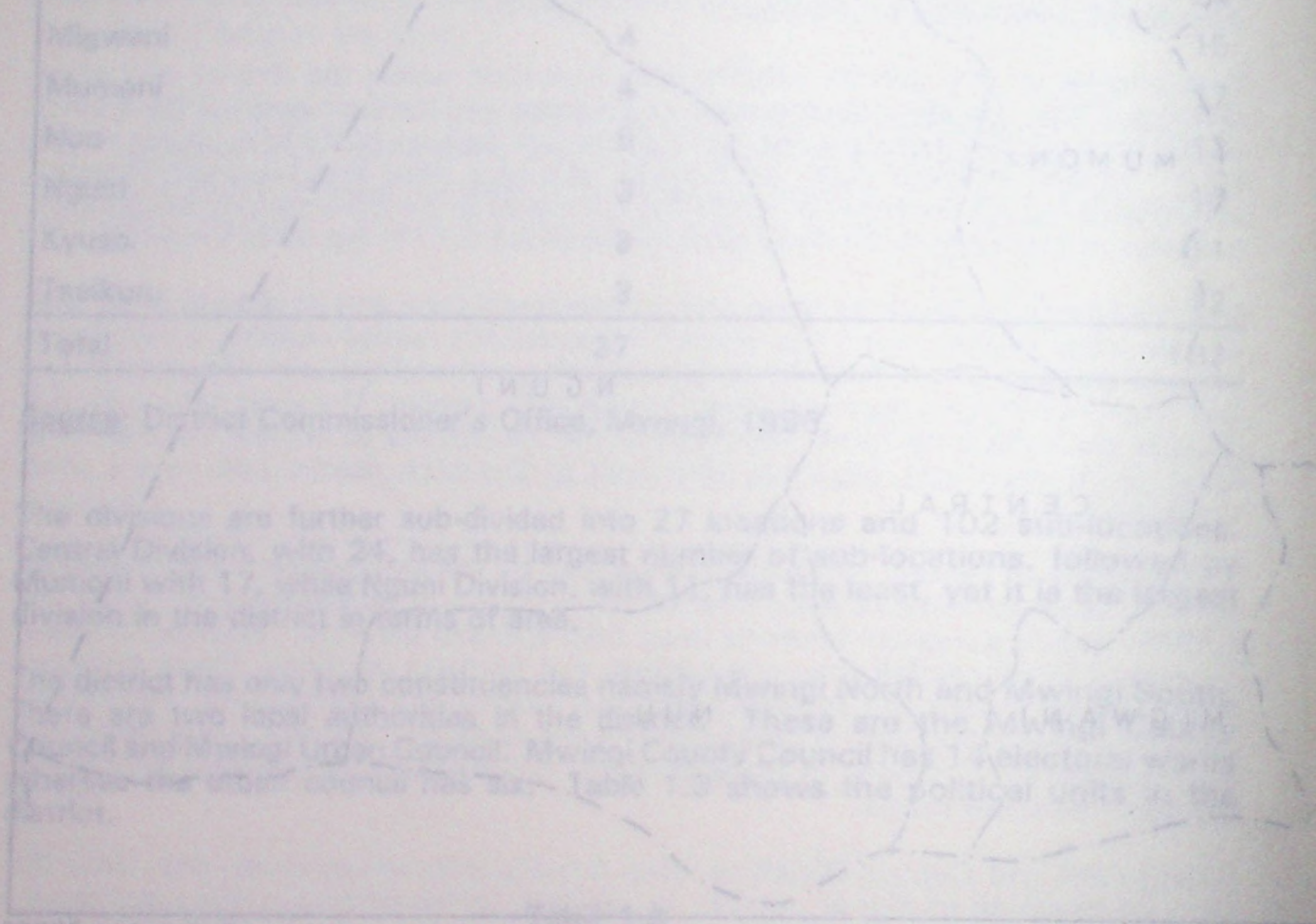
Prepared by DRSSRS

## POPULATION PROFILES

The size and demographic features of a population are important variables in the equations of the development process, for they determine the pattern of resource utilization. Accordingly this section presents the population profiles of Mwingi District and among the demographic features analyzed are size, structure and distribution of the population by division.

### Population size

According to the 1989 population census, Mwingi District had a population of 242,244. The population has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 3.1% and it is projected to be 310,462 in 1997, 324,830 in 1999 and 341,594 in 2001. Table 1.4 shows the district population projections of different age groups up to the year 2001.



Name of Sub-Division	No. of Wards
Mwingi District Council	25
Mwingi Urban Council	3
Total	28

Table 1.4

**District Population Projections by Age Groups**

Ages	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	45,000	50,068	50,679	52,396
5-9	40,916	48,049	49,410	51,507
10-14	35,136	44,548	45,445	47,178
15-19	29,230	39,160	41,091	43,274
20-24	17,803	25,990	29,213	31,780
25-29	14,028	19,127	20,554	21,899
30-34	11,456	15,763	16,714	17,694
35-39	9,420	13,584	14,238	14,986
40-44	8,914	11,592	12,093	12,705
45-49	6,610	9,691	10,114	10,620
50-54	7,452	8,348	8,758	9,222
55-59	4,514	7,481	7,920	8,378
60-64	5,385	6,214	6,658	7,084
65-69	3,107	4,836	5,257	5,632
70-74	1,434	2,225	2,474	2,678
75-79	850	1,322	1,471	1,593
80+	1,589	2,465	2,741	2,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>242,244</b>	<b>310,462</b>	<b>324,830</b>	<b>341,594</b>

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Mwingi, 1996.

The age group 0-4 years accounts for the highest proportion of the population of the district. There were 45,000 people in this age group in 1989, according to the population census and this is projected to increase to 57,205 and 64,497 by 1997 and 2001, respectively. The 75-79 years age group had the lowest population of 850 in 1989 and this is projected to increase to 1,081 and 1,218 by 1997 and 2001, respectively.

The high population of 0-4 age group implies that the district's annual population growth rate is high and this has impact on the limited social amenities in the district. In particular, this calls for more schools and hospitals. On the other hand, more population will ensure a ready market for both industrial and agricultural products.

## Population Structure

Table 1.5 shows age/sex projections in the district. Forty seven (47%) percent of the district population are males. This means that for every 100 males, there are 130 females. As shown in the table the male/female ratio of the age groups between 0 and 19 years is one to one and varies from this point onwards. From 20-24 age group to 70-74 age group females are more than males. Age group 50-54 has the highest male/female sex ratio of 100:174 followed by 30-34 age group with sex ratio of 100:160. The higher number of women implies migration of males to urban centres in search of wage employment.

**Table 1.5**  
**Mwingi District Age/Sex Projections**

Ages	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	22849	22151	29046	28159	30842	27751	32749	31748
5-9	20357	20559	25878	26135	27478	29900	29177	29467
10-14	17571	17565	22337	22329	23718	27751	35184	25175
15-19	14863	14367	18894	18264	20062	23710	21303	20592
20-24	7570	10233	9623	13008	10218	19993	10850	14667
25-29	5471	8557	6955	10878	7385	13813	7841	12265
30-34	4408	7048	5604	8960	5950	11550	6318	10102
35-39	3855	5565	4901	7074	5204	9514	5525	7976
40-44	3495	5419	4443	6889	4718	7512	5009	7767
45-49	2795	3815	3553	4850	3773	7315	4006	5468
50-54	2715	4737	3451	6022	2851	5150	3891	6789
55-59	2112	2402	2685	3053	3438	6394	3027	3443
60-64	2547	2838	3238	3608	2027	3831	3651	4068
65-69	1502	1605	1909	2040	942	2166	2153	2300
70-74	698	736	887	936	942	993	1000	1055
75-79	435	415	553	528	587	560	6230	595
80+	786	803	999	1021	1061	1084	623	1151
Total	114029	128815	144956	163752	153918	173877	163435	184627

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Mwingi, 1996.

Fifty six percent (56%) of the total population falls in the age groups 0-14 and over 60 years. For every 100 economically active persons in the age group (15 to 59) there are 131 dependants. This implies that dependency ratio is high given the low levels of incomes in the district.

There were 109,427 economically active people (labour force) in the district in 1989. This is expected to increase to 150,736 by 1997 and 170,557 by 2001. The 1989 economically active population constituted 45% of the district population.

Table 1.6 shows the population of selected age groups. These age groups represent primary and secondary school age, the female reproductive age and the labour force.

**Table 1.6**

**Population Projections on Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	29,886	29,642	37,992	37,681	40,342	40,011	42,835	42,485
14-17 (Secondary)	12,725	12,750	16,176	16,208	17,177	17,210	18,238	18,274
15-49 (Female)		55,000		69,922		74,248		78,836
15-59 (Labourforce)	47,284	62,143	60,108	78,997	63,827	83,882	67,771	89,068

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**Age group 6-13 (Primary):** There were 59,528 people in the primary school age group (6-13) in 1989. Out of the total, 29,886 were boys and 29,642 were girls. The primary school age population is projected to increase to 74,238 by 1997 and 79,955 by 2001. The primary school going age group constituted 24.3% of the total population in 1989 and this proportion is projected to decrease to 23.9% by 1997 and 23.4% by the year 2001.

**Age Group 14-17:** The population of secondary school age was 25,475 in 1989 which was 10.4% of the total population. This is projected to increase to 32,384 and 36,512 by 1997 and 2001 respectively.

The secondary school total enrolment of 4,594 is very low compared with the population of the secondary school age (31463 in 1994). Given the fact that few students are in secondary schools outside the district, then a large percentage of primary pupils do not join secondary schools.

**Female Population 15-49 group:** Female population in the 15 - 49 age group was 55,004 in the 1989 population census. This population is projected to increase to 69,922 and 78,836 in 1997 and 2001, respectively. The female population in this age group constituted 22.6% of the total population in 1989 and projections indicate that this proportion will remain more or less the same during this plan period.

**Labour Force:** According to the 1989 population census, Mwingi District had a labour force of 109,427. This constituted 45% of the total population. Of this total, 62,143 were females and 43,502 were males. The district's labour force is projected to increase to 139,105 and 156,839 in 1997 and 2001, respectively. Females are more than males and this is attributed to the fact that most of the males have migrated to the major towns to look for employment. Males have migrated to Nairobi, Mombasa and Thika, among other towns.

consists of mixture of skilled and semi skilled labourers. According to the 1989 population census, 45% of the labour force had no basic education. The district's labour force is adequate for industrial take-off although post- education training needs to be emphasized more than it has been done.

### Distribution And Density

In the 1989 Population Census Report, Central Division had the highest population of 62,262, followed by Migwani Division with 46,296 Tseikuru Division with 20,115 had the least population, followed by Nguni Division with 23,591. It is projected that Central Division will have a population of 89,239 by the year 2001, whereas Tseikuru Division will have 28,830 people. Table 1.7 presents the population of the divisions.

Table 1.7

#### Population Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Central	62,262	79,149	84,042	89,239
Migwani	46,296	58,852	62,491	66,355
Kyuso	27,748	35,274	37,455	39,771
Mumoni	34,640	44,035	46,758	49,649
Nguni	23,591	29,989	31,844	33,812
Nuu	28,192	35,838	38,054	40,407
Tseikuru	20,115	25,571	27,152	28,830

Source: District Statistics Office, Mwingi, 1996.

In 1989, the district as a whole had a population density of 25 persons per square kilometre. This is expected to increase to 32 and 36 in the year 1997 and 2001, respectively. Table 1.8 gives the population density by division.

Migwani Division has the highest population density in the district. In the 1989 population census, it had a population density of 99 persons per km<sup>2</sup> followed by Central with 53 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Nguni Division had the lowest population density of 7 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 1989. It is projected that this will rise to 10 persons per square kilometer in 2001. Migwani Division is projected to have a population density of 126, 134 and 142 by the years 1997, 1999 and 2001, respectively.

The high population density of Migwani Division is influenced by climate. Migwani Division is one of the most productive divisions in the district. It does not have severe water problem as other divisions. The division is also developed in terms of infrastructure. The same applies to the Central Division which also has a high



population density. Central Division density is also influenced by the Mwingi Town which has a high population. Nguni Division has a low population density because of climatic factors coupled with insecurity and low infrastructure development. The same applies to Nuu and Kyuso Divisions. Nguni, Nuu and Tseikuru Divisions are large in size and this is another contributing factor to the low population density.

**Table 1. 8**

**Population density by Division**

Division	Area in Sq.Km	1989	1997	1999	2001
Central	1,178	53	67	71	76
Migwani	468	99	126	134	142
Kyuso	801	35	44	47	50
Mumoni	1,052	33	42	44	47
Nguni	3,285	7	9	10	10
Nuu	1,710	16	21	22	24
Tseikuru	1,297	16	20	21	22
District	9,791	25	32	33	36

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Mwingi, 1996.

Although Central Division has the highest population in the district, it has lower population density than Migwani Division. This can be explained by the fact that Central Division is larger in size than Migwani Division.

**Urban Population**

Urban population in Mwingi District is low as there are few large towns. Mwingi Town has the highest urban population in the district. According to the 1989 population census, the town had a population of 2,303 people. This is projected to increase to 4,732 by 1997 and 8,621 by 2001. Other major market centres in the district are Kyuso, Migwani, Mbondoni, Nuu, Nguni, Ngomeni, Tseikuru, Katse, Thitani, Nguutani among others. These centres were not covered as urban centres during the 1989 population census and, therefore, it is hard to quantify their population. Apart from Mwingi Town, rural-urban migration within the district is not pronounced as the infrastructure facilities at these markets are not fully developed.

## RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

In order to realize industrial development it is important to understand the district's resource base and the level of utilization of these resources. Establishment of small-scale industries requires adequate and accessible raw materials. Mwingi District is endowed with several resources; these resources include land and soils, livestock, minerals and tourist attractions, among others.

### RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The resource potential of a district is a good indicator of the level and pace at which the district can develop in all aspects, including industrialization. Although much of Mwingi District is in the low potential and semi arid areas of the country, it is endowed with resources which, when combined with the necessary infrastructure, could foster industrial development of the district. This section describes the types and the spatial distribution of the various resources and their potential for the establishment of industries in the district.

#### Land and Soils

The soils in the district are largely determined by the parent rock though most of them are of low fertility. This is characteristic of the red sandy soils and the clay/black cotton soils in the eastern plains and the western parts of the district, respectively. However, the river valleys are covered by saline alluvial soils of moderate to high fertility, while the soils on the hills are shallow and stony. The soils in the district are not optimally used because rainfall is inadequate. Although some areas of the district have fertile land suitable for crop farming, livestock rearing is the preferred activity.

In Migwani, Central and some parts of Nuu Division, more land is utilized on crop farming than in the other parts of the district which specialize in livestock keeping. Land use pattern in the district follows the agro-ecological zones. The drier parts of the district are suitable for livestock farming, but, due to population pressure, crop farming is also being practised. These are the arid agro-pastoral, semi-arid ranching and arid-pastoral zones, where only the drought resistant crops can be grown. These zones cover all the divisions in the district. The semi-arid farming zone is comparatively a high potential area for crop farming and crops such as maize, beans, pigeon peas, coffee and sunflower are grown. This zone is spread in small areas of Migwani and Central Division. Table 1.9 shows the land use pattern in the district and a simplified agro-ecological map indicates the areas covered by the zones as well as the types of crops that can be grown in each zone.

**Arid-Agro pastoral Zone:** This is found in the eastern part and covers areas with virtually no agricultural development. People in these areas depend on livestock for their livelihood.

The low potential land can generally be categorized into two zones. The first category comprises areas receiving an average rainfall of between 250 mm and 500mm. This zone experiences unavoidable crop failure. In this zone shifting cultivation is the mode of farming and livestock keeping is the major economic activity. The other category comprises those areas receiving less than 250 mm of rainfall annually. They have high chances of crop failure. These lands which mostly lie in the eastern part of the district can be developed into ranching schemes.

Table 1.9

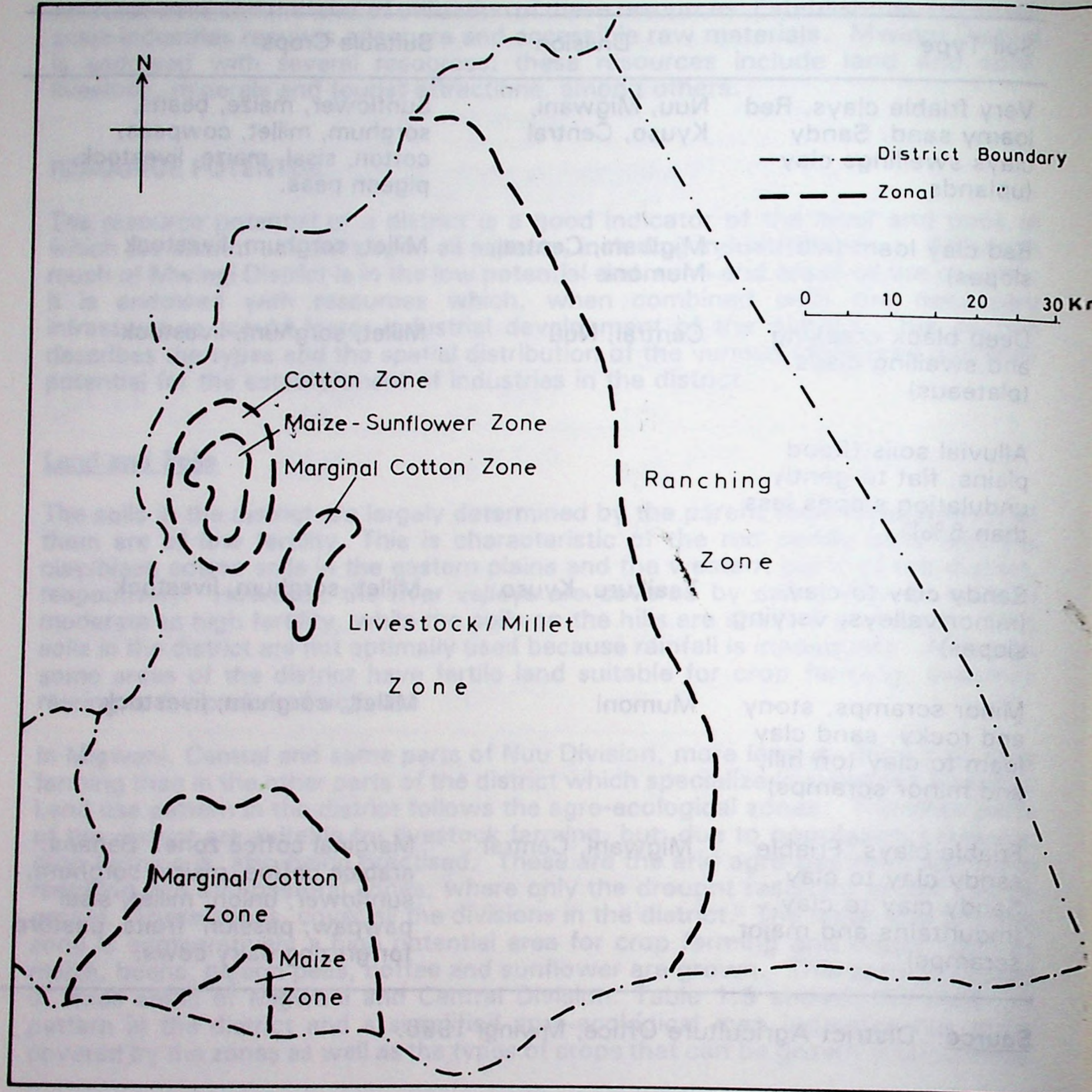
Soils and Land use Patterns

Soil Type	Division	Suitable Crops
Very friable clays, Red loamy sand. Sandy clays swellings clay (uplands)	Nuu, Migwani, Kyuso, Central	Sunflower, maize, beans, sorghum, millet, cowpeas, cotton, sisal, maize, livestock, pigeon peas.
Red clay loam (hill slopes)	Migwani, Central, Mumoni	Millet, sorghum, livestock
Deep black cracking and swelling clays (plateaus)	Central, Nuu	Millet, sorghum, livestock
Alluvial soils (flood plains, flat to gently undulation slopes less than 5%)		
Sandy clay to clay (minor valleys, varying slopes)	Tseikuru, Kyuso	Millet, sorghum, livestock
Minor scramps, stony and rocky, sand clay loam to clay (on hill, and minor scramps)	Mumoni	Millet,, sorghum, livestock
Friable clays, Friable sandy clay to clay. Sandy clay to clay. (mountains and major scramps)	Migwani, Central	Marginal coffee zone. Banana, arabica coffee, maize, sorghum, sunflower, union, millet, sisal pawpaw, passion fruits, pasture for grazing dairy cows.

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

# MWINGI DISTRICT AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES

Map No. 3



Prepared by DRSRS

## Water

The district has only one perennial river, the River Tana, which runs along the boundary with Embu and Tharaka-Nithi Districts. All other rivers in the district are seasonal and dry up during the dry season. Most of them originate from Central, Migwani and Nuu Divisions. Some of the notable seasonal rivers are Tyaa, Kivou, Mwanja, Mataka, Enziu, Nzitu, Katse, Kiluma and Kithyoko. All these rivers drain into the Tana. The district's drainage pattern is such that all rivers flow from west and south and drain into River Tana to the north and east. The seasonality of these rivers notwithstanding, their waters could be harnessed for irrigation and domestic use through construction of dams into which water can be diverted during the rainy season.

The groundwater potential is low due to the low water table and low rainfall received. The level of salinity is also high hence limiting its uses.

Mwingi Town and the surrounding areas are expected to get adequate water upon the completion of the Kiambere-Mwingi Water Project which is on-going.

## Forestry

The district has a total of 18,295.90 hectares of gazetted forests located in Nuu and Mumoni Divisions. Most of the district is arid and semi-arid and the vegetation cover is mainly shrubs and woodlands. There are five forests in the district of which three are gazetted and two are trustlands. The gazetted forests are Mumoni (10,441 ha), Gaikuyu (3075 ha) and Nuu (3532.9 ha) while Imba/Chakuyu (732) and the Maai (515) are trust lands. The Mumoni and Gaikuyu Forests consists of high trees, shrubs and other bushes. The Mumoni Forest has cypress, pine, greville robusta and eucalyptus trees. The forests form the main water catchment areas and in places like Nuu, water springs are found in the forests. Hard wood trees such as Mukau (*Mellea Volkensis*) which is found in the district is very useful for construction purposes.

The Mwingi County Council is entrusted with the protection of Tharaka, Endui, Kanyungu, Mbaika Nziu, Mutwangome and Nuu Hills. Forest plays an important role in bee-keeping in the district. The vegetation is also used for grazing of animals (livestock), woodfuel, a major source of energy in the district, as well as for building materials. The department of forest is helping in afforestation of less forested areas through provision of seedlings. Table 1.10 shows the areas of forest in the district.

Table 1.10

Gazetted Forests

Hill	Total Area (ha)	Plantation Exotic (ha)	Shrubs Indigenous (ha)
Mumoni	1044.0	132.2	10309
Gakuyu	3075.0	Nil	3075
Nuu	3532.9	Nil	3532.9
Imba/Chekuyu	732.0	Nil	732
Maai	515.0	Nil	515
Total	18,295.9	113.2	18,163.9

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Mwingi, 1996.

Other areas which require to be gazetted are Tharaka, Endui, Kanyungu, Mbaika Nziu and Mutwangome Hills. Out of the total gazetted forest area only 13.2 hectares have exotic plantation while the rest are covered by indigenous trees (shrubs). The forest resources in the district are inadequate to support the district's requirements.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

There are few established commercial minerals and materials in the district. High building sand is being exploited in most of the rivers in the district. The major constraint to the exploitation of sand is limited local market. It is only along the Kangingu River near Mwingi Town where there is a major sand harvesting site. Other sand harvesting activities are widespread in the district.

Studies conducted have shown that the district has gypsum, garnet, ignite and coal silmanite in the areas between Rivers Katse and Kalange near Mwingi and Mui, respectively. Further investigations need to be undertaken to establish the quantities available. Limestone is being exploited at Mui in Nuu Division and transported to Mombasa for the manufacture of cement. However, the extent of the reserves is not known.

## **Tourist Attractions**

The district has high tourism potential but has not been exploited since the district is not located in the tourist circuit. The district has one gazetted National Reserve (Mwingi National Reserve), gazetted hills, forest reserves, state land ranches, Tana Basin Hydro-electric dams, pockets of community wildlife and trust land which host various wildlife species. These include giraffes, buffaloes, eland, hippo, elephants, lessen kudu, gazelle, zebra, dik-diks, guinea fowls, doves, sand grouse, geese, ostrich and gerenuks. Mumoni, Nuu and Endui hills have the potential of being used for climbing, site seeing, and as view points

The Tana River Basin hydro electric dams offer sporting facilities for fishing, boating and swimming. Tana and Athi River Development Authority (TARDA) has initiated crocodile farming which will be a big tourist attraction. The Kamba people are specialized in wood carving, handicraft and folk dances. This is a human resource with good market for tourists in cultural centres.

Mwingi National Reserve borders Kora National park, Meru National Park, Bisanadi National Reserve and Buffalo Springs National Reserve. These conservation areas are within the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) proposed Eastern Circuit. Mwingi District is connected to the northern districts of Tharaka-Nithi, Isiolo, Meru by Usueni bridge. The road from Mwingi to Usueni has been improved.

Although the areas bordering the Mwingi National Reserve are sparsely populated, there is a problem of encroachment onto the reserve during the dry seasons when farmers take their livestock inside the reserve in search of pasture. Hunting of wild animals, which is illegal, is also practiced during droughts. Wildlife menace in the district is minimal, although there have been some cases of destruction of crops and killing of human beings by wild animals.

Development of the tourism industry will benefit the district in terms of employment creation and generation of incomes. The Mwingi County Council will be able to generate revenue which will be used in various development activities.

## **RESOURCE EXPLOITATION**

Agriculture and livestock sectors dominate the economic activities of the district. However, other resources such as minerals and materials have been exploited but at lower levels. Lack of infrastructural facilities has hindered exploitation of some resources. This section describes the resources outlined earlier and their potential in setting up of industries in the district.

### **Agricultural Activities**

The major food crops grown in the district are maize, sorghum, bulrush millet, beans, cowpeas, green grams, cassava and sweet potatoes. Maize, pigeon peas, cowpeas, green grams, cassava and sweet potatoes are grown all over the district, while beans are mainly grown in Migwani and Central Divisions. Sorghum and bulrush millet are grown in Kyuso, Mumoni, Nuu and Nguni Divisions. Small-scale farming is the predominant farming system in the district. Table 1.12 shows the distribution of the small farm sector and the crops grown by division.

Table 1.12

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq. km	Rural HH	HH per Sq. Km	Small Holdings	Main products	Main cash crops grown	% of HH with High Value Food crops	% of HH with High value cash crops
Central	653.4	12,651	11	294116	Maize, beans, C/peas Green grams	Cotton, Fruits, Vegetables	20	5
Migwani	304.2	7,403	16	17212	Maize, beans C/peas, Green gram P/peas	Coffee, Cotton, Fruits	25	9
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	1049.5	8,000	4	16641	Maize, Sorghum, B/Millet, C/peas, G/gram	Cotton, Fruits	10	1
Mumoni	347.2	5,428	6	9413	Maize, Sorghum, B/millet, C/peas, G/gram	Cotton., Fruits	13	3
Nuu	342	5,170	4	9229	Maize, Sorghum, B/millet, C/peas, G/gram, P/peas	Cotton, Fruits, Castor oil	10	2
Nguni	328.5	4,217	2	7308	Maize, Sorghum, B/millet, C/peas, G/gram, P/peas		7	Nil

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Mwingi, 1996.

The table shows that a large proportion of the households grow crops with low value. It is only in Migwani and Central Divisions where more farmers grow comparatively high value food crops. Cotton, fruits, coffee, cashew nuts and vegetables are the major cash crops in the district. Nguni Division has no cash crop, though. Sorghum and bulrush millet are mainly grown in Nu, Kyuso, Mumoni and Nguni Divisions. The potential has not been fully exploited because most farmers are not aware of the nutritional value of these crops and also because of the birds menace. These two crops are drought resistant and hence suitable for the district. Beans potential in the district is limited by inadequate rainfall and non-use of organic manure and poor timing of the planting season. Cowpeas are drought resistant and have a high potential in the district. However production of



the crop is affected by pests. About 30% of the crop is sold leaving 70% for home consumption.

Pigeon peas grown in the district take two rainy seasons to mature. The frequent crop failure of March/April seasons has reduced the potential for the production of the crop. During good harvests upto 75% of the crop is sold but this reduces to 25% when the harvests are poor.

Green gram is basically a cash crop but it also serves as a food crop. Ninety five (95%) percent of the crop is sold, leaving only 5% for home consumption. The crop is widely grown in the district, although the full potential has not been exploited. The main constraint to green gram production is poor rains and pests. Other crops are cassava and sweet potatoes which are grown in most parts of the district. The crops play the dual role of food and cash crops and their production potential is limited by inadequate planting materials during planting season.

Coffee farming is limited to Migwani Division. Hectarage under the crop can only be increased marginally because the climate in the district is not ideal for coffee farming. Migwani Division has the highest percentage of households with a high value cash crops, followed by Central Division. Kyuso Division has the lowest. Mangoes are the main horticultural crop grown in the district, largely concentrated in Migwani and Central Divisions.

Table 1.13 shows the hectarage under each crop, the yields and the production trends for 1994-1995 period. Agricultural production is usually affected by erratic rainfall as the district is prone to drought and rainfall reliability is between 40-50%.

Maize production decreased from 140,000 bags in 1994 to 100,000 bags in 1995 while sorghum production decreased from 64,000 to 41,000 bags. The low crop production in 1995, was due to inadequate rainfall during that period. Maize harvests are normally below the set target because of erratic rainfall and low use of manure. Maize is mainly a food crop and most of it is mainly used by the flour milling plant in Mwingi Town, but during drought, the plant relies on maize supplies from outside the district.

Crop	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Hectares	Hectares	Yield (bags)	Yield (bags)	Av. Yield (bags)	Av. Yield (bags)
Sweet Potatoes	240	244	158	190	8.4	8.8
Cotton	480	240	632	698	82.88	48.2
Coffee	158	148	115	125	0.174	0.188
Cassava	80	44	30	33	0.44	0.42

Source: District Agricultural Office, Mwingi, 1996

Table 1.13

## Crop Production Trends

Crop	Hectarage/Yield	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area(ha)	12,600	15,300	15,600	16,000	14,800
	Yield (bags)	105,523	110,800	133,000	140,000	100,000
	Av. Yield (bags)	8.34	7.24	8.53	8.75	6.76
B/millet	Area(ha)	10,600	12,600	12,290	13,000	11,000
	Yield (bags)	48,374	50,793	60,952	64,000	41,500
	Av. Yield (bags)	4.56	4.56	4.88	4.92	3.77
Beans	Area(ha)	6,050	6,400	7,500	7,800	8,1000
	Yield (bags)	35,373	37,143	44,571	46,800	35,700
	Av. Yield (bags)		5.80	5.94	6.	4.41
Cowpeas	Area(ha)	11,760	12,180	13,730	15,000	14,600
	Yield (bags)	52,909	55,555	66,000	70,000	78,700
	Av. Yield (bags)	4.5	4.56	4.80	4.67	2.98
Green Grams	Area(ha)	11,338	13,136	13,445	14,400	14,400
	Yield (bags)	36,280	38,095	45,714	48,000	44,300
	Av. Yield (bags)	3.20	2.90	3.4	3.30	2.98
P/peas	Area(ha)	367	409	458	2,600	5,200
	Yield (bags)	1,871	1,963	2,385	14,040	2,600
	Av. Yield (bags)	5.1	4.80	5.2	5.4	5.0
Cassava	Area(ha)	162	183	220	300	250
	Yield (bags)	452	475	571	600	750
	Av. Yield (bags)	2.8	2.6	2.6	2	3
Sweet Potatoes	Area(ha)	17	22	23	24	80
	Yield (bags)	158	190	22.8	244	240
	Av. Yield (bags)	9.4	8.8	9.8	10.17	3
cotton	Area(ha)	632	595	490	240	490
	Yield (bags)	32,986	28,667	24,562	3,958	21,660
	Av. Yield (bags)	52.88	48.2	50.1	16.5	44.2
Coffee	Area(ha)	115	125	143	149	158
	Yield (bags)	2	21	26	274	298
	Av. Yield (bags)	0.174	0.168	0.182	0.184	0.189
Castor Oil Seed	Area(ha)	30	33	36	44	50
	Yield (bags)	132	139	16.7	167	225
	Av. Yield (bags)	0.44	0.42	0.47	0.4	0.45

Source: District Agricultural Office, Mwingi, 1996.

The potential for cotton production in the district is under- exploited. The climatic conditions are suitable for cotton growing but only a few farmers are engaged in its production. The major constraints faced by the cotton industry in the district are low prices and poor marketing, which have discouraged many farmers from growing the crop.

The few farmers producing the crop sell their produce to cotton ginneries in Embu and Kitui Districts. Cotton farming should be promoted in order to support the establishment of a cotton ginnery in the district. Low prices paid to cotton farmers, delays in marketing, inaccessibility and the high prices of pesticides are the main disincentives to cotton production in the district.

Castor oil seeds are mainly grown in Nuu Division. The area under the crop and the yields have been increasing but at a slow pace because of low prices paid to the farmers and insufficient marketing system. The potential for castor oil production has not been fully exploited, although the climatic conditions are suitable for castor growing in the district. Promotion of castor oil seeds growing would enable the establishment of a processing firm in the district.

### **Livestock Production Activities**

Livestock production remains the major economic activity in the district. About ninety percent (90%) of the district total area is suitable for extensive livestock production. The main types of livestock kept in the district are beef cattle, shoats, poultry and bees, which are kept in all the divisions, while the main livestock products are beef, chicken meat, mutton, goat meat, eggs, hides and skins. Table 1.14 shows livestock production by division.

Beef cattle are kept by the majority of the people, with a higher concentration in the drier areas of Tseikuru, Kyuso, Nguni and Nuu Divisions. Towards the more drier zones of the district, household densities are lower and the relative importance of livestock increases. This is because the risk of crop failure is high and thus farmers would rather concentrate their efforts on livestock keeping. According to Table 1.15, the population of most of the livestock has been increasing over the years, apart from beef cattle and donkeys whose numbers reduced in 1993 due to the drought experienced in 1992.

Table 1.14

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Farm area Sq. km	Rural Households	Main Livestock	Major Livestock Products	Land Carrying Capacity
Central	1178	12,651	Cattle, goats Poultry, bees	Beef, chicken, honey Hides & skins	4
Migwani	468	7,403	Poultry, cattle, dairy, goats	Beef, chicken, honey, hides & skins, eggs	3
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	2098	8,000	Beef cattle, poultry, goats, bees	Beef, chicken, honey, hides & skins	5
Mumoni	1052	5,428	Beef cattle, poultry, goats, bees	Beef, chicken, honey, hides & skins eggs	45
Nuu	1710	5,170	Beef cattle, poultry, goats, bees	Beef, chicken, honey, milk, hides & skins, eggs	5
Nguni	3288	4217	Beef cattle, goats, bees & poultry	Beef, chicken, honey, hides, & skins, eggs.	5

N.B. Land carrying capacity is for beef cattle and goats

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Mwingi, 1996.

The three leading types of livestock are poultry, goats and beef cattle. Dairy cattle are reared on a very small-scale in Migwani and Central Divisions because conditions of the district are not favourable to dairy farming. The main dairy cow breeds are Frisians, Ayrshire, Jersey, Sahiwal Semental and their cross-breeds, which are in the introduction phase. The milk produced is consumed locally.

The beef cattle breeds in the district include the small East African Zebus, Boran, Sahiwal and cross-breeds of the two types. The district had a beef cattle population of 162,700 in 1994 and this increased to 167,580 in 1995. The cattle provide beef, hides, skins, milk and manure. The oxen are also widely used for ploughing. A lot of cattle are sold for slaughter outside the district.

Poultry keeping is widely practiced on a small-scale basis. Most of the breeds are local, and only a few farmers have commercial flocks. Most of the poultry products are sold within the district and some are sold in Nairobi. There is a high potential for poultry farming in the district because the products can be easily marketed in the major towns such as Thika and Nairobi.

Bee-keeping is practiced extensively in all the divisions, save for Migwani where it is practiced on a small scale. Traditional hives are used and the farmers use traditional methods to refine honey, since there is no refinery in the district. The potential for bee-keeping has not been fully exploited and this can be addressed through improvement of marketing of honey products. Table 1.15 shows the trend of livestock production in the district between 1991 and 1995.

**Table 1.15**  
**Livestock Production 1991-1995**

Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Beef Cattle	179,634	177,835	141,240	162,700	167,580
Goats	258,570	272,177	301,792	325,000	350,000
Sheep	40,838	42,906	57,250	61,000	65,000
Poultry	306,660	323,049	395,844	407,720	419,952
Dairy Cattle	23	28	36	45	57
Donkeys	39,738	41,778	40,288	40,691	41,098
KTBH	182	191	200	210	220

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

Goat rearing is practiced district-wide and the main goat breeds are the Small East African Goats, Galla and the cross breeds of these two types. Cultural beliefs limit the keeping of sheep and the main breeds kept are Red Masai, Black Persian head, Doppers and cross breeds.

Livestock farming has the potential to provide raw materials for industries such as abattoirs and tanneries in the district. These will enable utilization of local raw materials, employment opportunities and increase incomes.

Table 1.16 shows quantities of livestock and livestock products sold between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.16

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

Year	Livestock (No.)		Livestock Products	
Year	Cattle	Shoats	Hides & Skins	Honey (Kgs)
1991	3,953	15,713	93,124	784,952
1992	4,034	16,547	95,024	826,952
1993	4,153	17,612	98,983	860,693
1994	4,331	18,514	104,192	915,630
1995	7,818	51,119	102,174	970,563

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

There was a decrease in the number of hides and skins sold in 1995. This is partly because of an influx of hides and skins from North Eastern Province into the Mwingi market. There was a general increase of livestock sold in 1995 because of famine. Normally farmers sell their livestock during famine to buy food. Cattle sold shot from 4,331 in 1994 to 7,818 in 1995, whereas shoats increased from 18,514 in 1994 to 51,119 in 1995. The sale of hides and skins reduced from 104,192 to 102,174 within the same period as most of the live animals are sold outside the district.

**Other Natural Resource Exploitation**

**Fisheries:** Fishing is a commercial activity in Kiambere Dam while Katooni on the Mwingi side is used as a fish landing beach. The fishing vessels used here are mainly oar-paddled wooden boats. "Foot Fishermen" are scattered along the shores of the dam and along the Tana River (riverine fishery). The fishing gears used include gill nets, traditional traps (ukoono), rod and line. Table 1.17 shows the volume of the various species of fish landed between 1994 and 1995.

**Table 1.17****Mwingi District Fish Landing**

Species	1994 July-Dec. Weight (Kg)	Value (Ksh)	1995 Jan- Dec. Weight (Kg)	Value (Ksh)
Tilapia	14,796.1	44,388.95	102,359	307,067.15
Common Camp	7,648.5	38,242	37,226.5	186,132.60
Mud Fish	2,316.0	23,160.00	27,942.0	279,420.00
Eel	357.0	10,710.00	375.8	11,250.00
Banbus	879.05	2,197	1,374.80	3,437.00
Labeo	215.25	558.05	580.6	1,741.80
Munyrus	298.0	894.00	877.85	2,389.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,509.9</b>	<b>120,150.20</b>	<b>170,735.75</b>	<b>791,438</b>

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

The species exploited include tilapia, common cap, mirror cap, manyrus, eels, banbus, labeo, and mud fish. Of these species, tilapia and common caps form the bulk of the landings. Eels and mud fish are few but are in high demand in the local markets.

In 1995, there were twenty (20) registered water-worthy fishing vessels, twenty six (26) licensed fishermen and seventeen (17) licensed fish traders. These numbers have since increased as evidenced by increased landings. The fish landed is transported to outside markets via Embu due to the state of the roads within Mwingi District. Nairobi market receives both fresh and smoked fish, while Mombasa receives only smoked mudfish.

Although the district produces a substantial amount of fish, the bulk of it is sold outside the district and only a very small percentage is consumed in the district. This is because of the eating habits of the local people. To improve the fishing industry in the district, fishing methods and marketing systems should be improved. This will increase fish landing in the district. Construction of fish bandas will improve the quality of fish. Tilapia fish constitutes the largest percentage of fish landed in the district. Between July and December 1994, 14,796.1 kgs of tilapia was landed while 102,359.06 kgs was landed in 1995. Eel, labeo and munyrus species are few along Tana River and their landing is the lowest.

The development of aquaculture in the district is hindered by the absence of permanent water, lack of transport to cover the vast district and shortage of

fisheries extension officers. However, many earth dams and rock catchments have been identified for stocking and re-stocking. There are three fish farmers (two from Migwani and one from Nuu Division) who have their ponds ready awaiting stocking with suitable species.

The two dams which have been proposed in Lower Tana will increase fish production in the district once they are completed. The proposal of another dam, the Mutonga Dam is at an advanced stage. The existing numerous earth dams and rock catchments along with the up-coming dams being constructed by various NGOs and Government departments will be a source of additional protein and income to the local people once stocking/restocking is completed.

**Forest and Agro-forestry:** Most of the district is covered by natural bushes and shrubs. Forests are found within the water catchment areas and a soft wood plantation is found on Mumoni Hill covering 133 hectares. The plantations have not been exploited due to the rugged terrain.

Farmers are involved in conservation and afforestation activities within their farms. There are 27 groups, 8 schools and 44 individual farmers with tree nurseries and undertaking tree planting activities. Of the eight government tree nurseries in the district, three of them are in Central Division, two in Mumoni and each one in Nuu, Kyuso and Nguni Divisions. The number of farmers interested in agro-forestry activities in the district is increasing with the realization of the importance of soil conservation measures.

Locally produced timber caters for upto 20% of the timber demands in the district and therefore there is need to plant more species like Mukau (*Melea volkensirs*) which is termite resistant. Table 1.18 shows the distribution of tree nurseries in the district.

Table 1.18

Distribution of Tree Nurseries

Division	No. of Nurseries (GOK)	No. of Nurseries (Farmers)	Types of Seedlings
Central	3	22	Exotic, Indigenous fruits
Mumoni	2	5	Exotic, Indigenous fruits
Nuu	1	4	Exotic, indigenous
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	1	8	Exotic, Indigenous
Nguni	1	5	Exotic, Indigenous
Total	8	44	

**Source:** District Forest Office, Mwingi, 1996.



The most common seedlings species in the district are Cassia Siamca, Levcaena Levcocephala, Maginfena Indica, Grevillea Robusta, Croton Megalocarpus and Citrus Lemon. The major problem in this activity is that there is limited market for tree seedlings. However, fruit, seedlings are in high demand. It is only in Central and Migwani Divisions where agro-forestry activities are well pronounced. In other divisions, most of the land is still covered by the natural shrubs and bushes because farmers have little interest in agro-forestry. It should be noted that the over-exploitation of shrubs and bushes through charcoal burning in the district may lead to environmental degradation.

**Mining:** Although the district has some mineral deposits, commercial exploitation has not fully started; so far, there is no exploitation of gypsum, garnet, ignite and coal sillimanite which are found in the district. Sand is harvested along Kanginga River for the building and construction industry in Mwingi Town, while the rest is sold outside the district. However, plenty of sand harvesting is not being done on a large scale due to the fact that the local market is small and the costs involved in transporting sand to markets outside the district are very high.

Limestone mining in the district started in 1996 and the raw materials are transported to Mombasa for cement manufacturing.

**Tourism:** Despite the high potential for it, especially in terms of wildlife resources, tourism has had little impact on the district's economy as the potential has not been exploited. In order for this sector to have impact on the district economy some efforts must be made to establish a touris circuit linking the national reserves in the district to the bordering parks such as Kora National Park, Meru National Park, Bisanadi National Reserve and Buffalo Springs National Reserve. Construction of tourist hotels in the district should be given priority as it will enhance the district's stake in the industry.

### **Industrial Activities**

The industries in the district include flour milling, tile and brick making, bakeries, traditional honey refinery and numerous small-scale jua kali activities. Although there are several small-scale industries, the district's industrial potential has not been fully tapped. The Kenya Industrial Estates (K.I.E) and the Industrial and Commercial Development (I.C.D.C), which have branches in Kitui District, are assisting small scale industries which can easily use the locally available raw materials. These include furniture workshops, posho mills, mango canning, honey refinery, sisal fibre mats and clay works.

There is industrial potential in food processing and livestock related industries. Fruit drying was started in the district in 1996 and there is ready market for dried fruits. This potential requires to be exploited further, as the district produces alot of mangoes. The climatic conditions in the district are suitable for the growing of adequate cotton for industrial use. The cotton produced within the district is processed in ginneries based in Embu and Kitui Districts. Establishment of an abbatoir and a tannery in the district would utilize the local livestock and livestock products.

## Commerce, Trade and Services

**Formal Sector:** The range of business activities which are practised in the district include retail and wholesale trade, catering, distribution, manufacturing and motor vehicle repairs. Retail business is the most dominant. Most of the entrepreneurs in the district especially in the small trading centres operate small-scale businesses because they are constrained by lack of capital and market.

The formal sector in the district has grown rapidly since the creation of the district in 1993 thus generating employment opportunities to the local people. The sector also generates a substantial percentage of the total income in the district. Most of the incomes generated in the district are re-invested locally thus enabling the expansion of the commercial sector. Table 1.19 shows the growth of registered business activities and the revenue collected between 1994 and 1995.

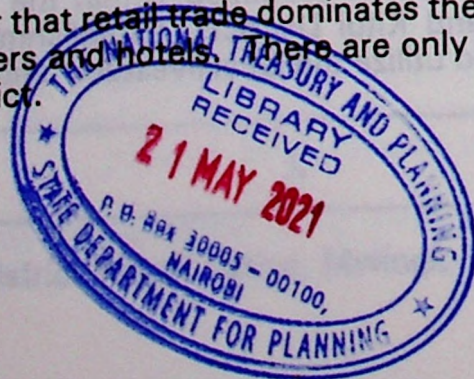
Table 1.19

### Registered (Licensed) Business Activities

Business Activity	1994		1995	
	No.	Revenue (Ksh.)	No.	Revenue (Ksh.)
Whole Sale	29	34,174	29	64,167
Caterers/Hotels	178	70,429	168	79,980
Motor Vehicle Repair	4	3,300	7	8,800
Retail (Regulated)	797	322,703	931	915,353
Miscellaneous (Lodgings etc)	20	52,580	24	152,900
Manufacturers	2	3,300	1	6,600
Distributors	2	2,200	1	2,200
Total	1032	488,686	1161	1,230,00

**Source:** District Trade Development Office, Mwingi, 1996.

It is clear that retail trade dominates the business activities in the district, followed by caterers and hotels. There are only two manufacturers and two distributors in the district.



**Informal Sector:** Although data on informal sector activities is not available, observations indicate that the sector is playing an important role in the district as far as employment generation is concerned. The informal sector activities includes 'Jua Kali', barber services, shoe repair, shoe-shining, radio and watch repair, blacksmith, tailoring, furniture making, leather works and welding. Most of these activities are found in the urban centres of the district.

Those activities that seem to grow faster are welding, tailoring, furniture making and shoe repair. It is very hard to quantify the income generated from the informal sector because most of them do not keep records. The sector generates employment for school leavers, graduates from technical institutions and retirees. Land for the development of jua kali sheds has been set aside to promote the growth of the sector.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Development of infrastructure is crucial for industrial development. This section discusses some of the most important infrastructural facilities that the district would require to foster industrialization.

### Communication Network

**Roads:** The district has a road network of 1054.9 kilometers of which 851.6 kilometers is classified and 163.3 kilometers unclassified. Table 1.20 shows the length and status of various roads in the district.

Table 1.20

#### Roads Infrastructure

Type of Road	Bitumen (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
International (A3)	72	51	-	123
Trunk Roads (A)	-	-	-	-
Primary Roads (C)	-	125.7	-	125.7
Secondary Roads (D)	-	77.5	130.9	208.4
Minor Roads (E)	-	-	434.5	434.5
Rural Access Roads	-	115.8	47.5	163.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>572.9</b>	<b>1054.9</b>

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

The district has only one trunk road, the Thika-Garissa Road of which 72 kilometers of the road is tarmacked. The road is being tarmacked and it is expected to open up the district and the north eastern province after completion.

Central and Migwani Divisions are covered by a fairly developed road network. Nuu Division has a fair road network, except that some roads are impassable during the rainy seasons. The eastern parts of Nguni and Kyuso Divisions have adequate roads, but the roads are poorly maintained because of inadequate funding and lack of equipment. This is a banditry prone area but it has high agricultural potential.

Some roads in the district are under-utilized because of low traffic flow especially in Nuu, Nguni, Kyuso, Tseikuru and Mumoni Divisions. Another reason for underutilization of these roads is that the roads are often severed during rainy seasons when floods wash away drifts and bridges. Roads in the Central and Migwani Divisions are well utilized, as these divisions are comparatively more developed. Mumoni Division does not have a well developed road network due to the hilly terrain in most parts of the division. Some parts of Mui and Nuu Divisions are impassable during the rainy season because there are many seasonal rivers which overflow their banks during the rains. Bridges and drifts need to be constructed across these rivers to ease communication. In general, the road network in the district, if well maintained, can support the economic activities being undertaken. Improvement and maintenance of the road network in the district such as bridge construction and graveling will ease communication and hence support development of economic activities in the district.

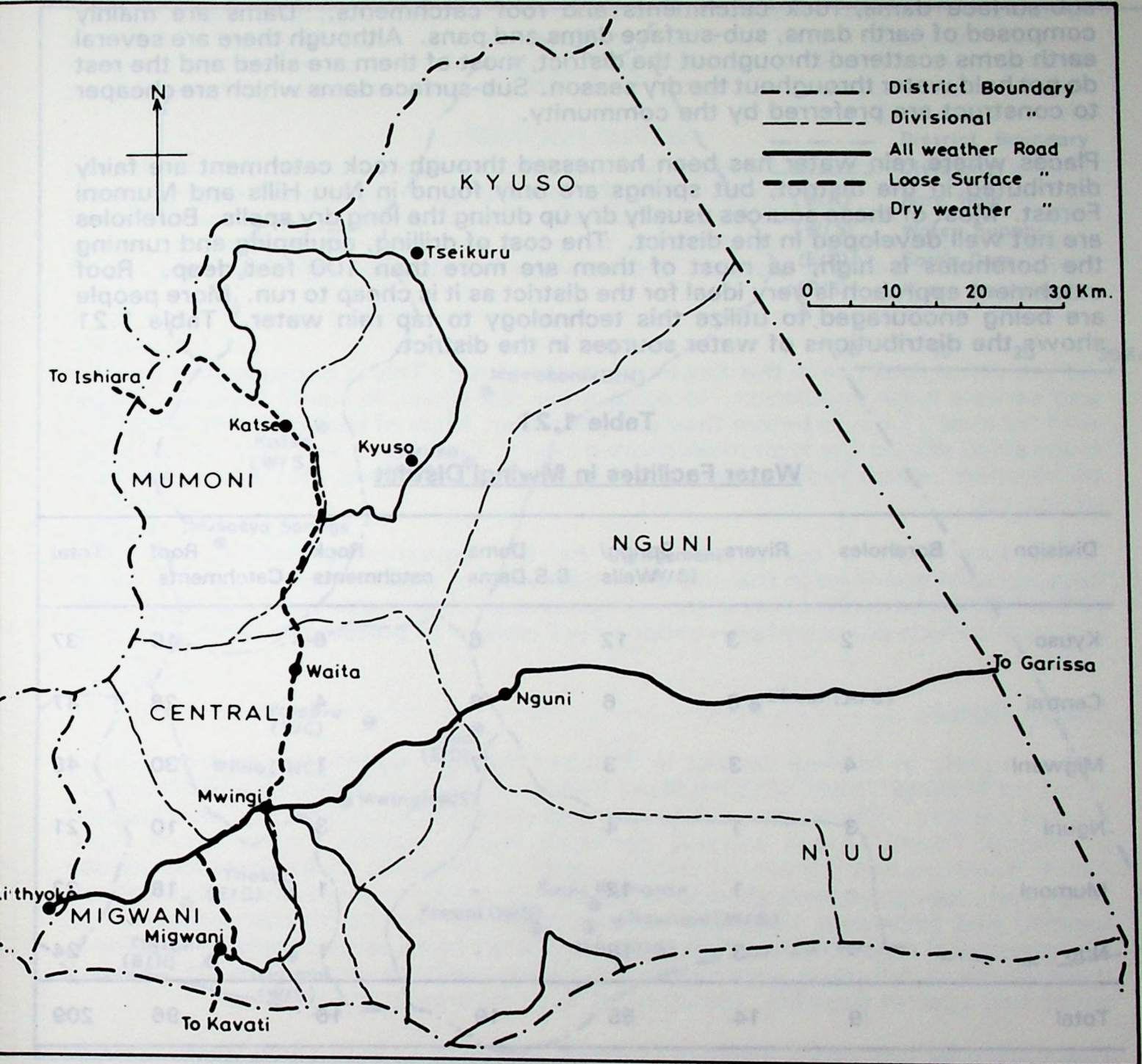
Through the normal road maintenance programme and the Rural Access Road Programme the Ministry of Public Works has made a great effort to improve the road network in the district. Food For Work Programme is another programme which is assisting in the improvement of the road network in the district through its rural works programmes in which the famine stricken families are engaged in road repairs.

Animal are widely used in the district for transport purposes. Donkeys are used to transport goods to and from the market centres and for fetching water and firewood.

**Telecommunication:** This is limited to only a few urban centres. These include Mwingi, Migwani, Kyuso, Katse and Tseikuru. Of these, it is only Mwingi and Migwani Towns which are served with the Standard Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facilities. These telephone facilities are over-utilized and, therefore, should be expanded as well as extended to other parts of the district, to enhance industrial and commercial development.

# MWINGI DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK

Map No. 4



Prepared by DRSSRS

## Water Facilities

The main sources of water in the district are boreholes, rivers, springs and wells, sub-surface dams, rock catchments and roof catchments. Dams are mainly composed of earth dams, sub-surface dams and pans. Although there are several earth dams scattered throughout the district, most of them are silted and the rest do not hold water throughout the dry season. Sub-surface dams which are cheaper to construct are preferred by the community.

Places where rain water has been harnessed through rock catchment are fairly distributed in the district, but springs are only found in Nuu Hills and Mumoni Forest. Most of these sources usually dry up during the long dry spells. Boreholes are not well developed in the district. The cost of drilling, equipping and running the boreholes is high, as most of them are more than 100 feet deep. Roof catchment approach is very ideal for the district as it is cheap to run. More people are being encouraged to utilize this technology to tap rain water. Table 1.21 shows the distributions of water sources in the district.

Table 1.21

### Water Facilities in Mwingi District

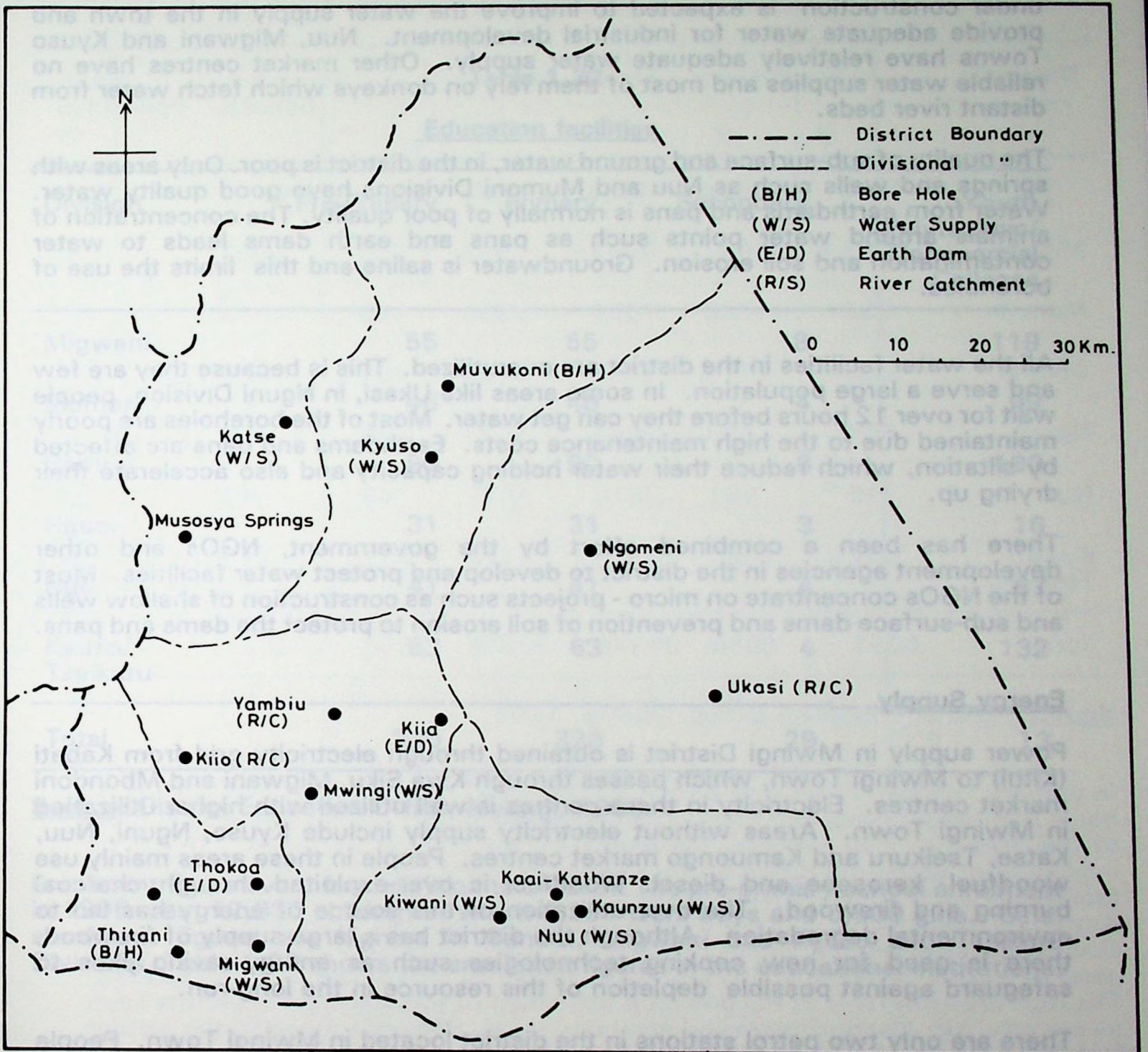
Division	Boreholes	Rivers	Spring/ Wells	Dams S.S.Dams	Rock catchments	Roof Catchments	Total
Kyuso	2	3	12	6	6	10	37
Central	-	3	6	6	4	28	47
Migwani	4	3	3	7	1	30	48
Nguni	3	1	4	-	3	10	21
Mumoni	-	1	12	-	1	18	32
Nuu	-	3	18	-	1	-	24
Total	9	14	55	19	16	96	209

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

Migwani Division with 48 has the largest number of water facilities followed by Central Division with 47 facilities. Nguni Division has the least with 21 water facilities. There are 9 boreholes and 55 springs in the district.

# MWINGI DISTRICT WATER FACILITIES

Map No. 5



Prepared by DRSDRS

Roof catchments dominate the number of water facilities followed by springs and wells. This is due to the fact that these facilities are cheap to install. Mwingi Town has an acute water shortage. The Kiambere-Mwingi water supply which is under construction is expected to improve the water supply in the town and provide adequate water for industrial development. Nuu, Migwani and Kyuso Towns have relatively adequate water supply. Other market centres have no reliable water supplies and most of them rely on donkeys which fetch water from distant river beds.

The quality of sub-surface and ground water, in the district is poor. Only areas with springs and wells such as Nuu and Mumoni Divisions have good quality water. Water from earthdams and pans is normally of poor quality. The concentration of animals around water points such as pans and earth dams leads to water contamination and soil erosion. Groundwater is saline and this limits the use of boreholes.

All the water facilities in the district are overutilized. This is because they are few and serve a large population. In some areas like Ukasi, in Nguni Division, people wait for over 12 hours before they can get water. Most of the boreholes are poorly maintained due to the high maintenance costs. Earthdams and pans are affected by siltation, which reduce their water holding capacity and also accelerate their drying up.

There has been a combined effort by the government, NGOs and other development agencies in the district to develop and protect water facilities. Most of the NGOs concentrate on micro - projects such as construction of shallow wells and sub-surface dams and prevention of soil erosion to protect the dams and pans.

### **Energy Supply**

Power supply in Mwingi District is obtained through electricity grid from Kabati (Kitui) to Mwingi Town, which passes through Kwa Siku, Migwani and Mbondoni market centres. Electricity in these centres is well utilized with higher utilization in Mwingi Town. Areas without electricity supply include Kyuso, Nguni, Nuu, Katse, Tseikuru and Kamuongo market centres. People in these areas mainly use woodfuel, kerosene and diesel. Woodfuel is over-exploited through charcoal burning and firewood. The over-utilization of this source of energy has led to environmental degradation. Although the district has a large supply of firewood, there is need for new cooking technologies such as energy-saving jikos to safeguard against possible depletion of this resource in the long-run.

There are only two petrol stations in the district located in Mwingi Town. People have to travel long distances for petroleum supplies. Other sources of energy in the district that have potential but are not yet developed include biogas, and wind-power.

### **Educational Facilities**

There are 326 pre-primary schools, 326 primary schools, 29 secondary schools and 13 youth polytechnics. Educational facilities are fairly distributed in the district. Central Division with 190 has the largest number, followed by Kyuso and Tseikuru



with 132 while Nguni Division with 66 has the least. Every division has a primary school. Table 1.22 shows the distribution of education facilities in the district.

**Table 1.22**  
**Education facilities**

Division	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Youth Polytechnic/ Commercial Colleges
Migwani	55	55	8	119
Mumoni	46	46	4	99
Central	90	90	6	190
Nguni	31	31	3	16
Nuu	41	41	4	87
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	63	63	4	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>

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

Enrolment figures vary from division to division. The pre-primary school enrolment in 1996 was 12,980 children of which 6,391 were boys and 6,509 girls. Girls' enrolment figures are highest in Central, Migwani and Kyuso and Tseikuru Divisions. Table 1.23 shows the enrolment figures in the educational institutions.

**Table 1.23**  
**Enrolment in Education Institutions**

Division	Pre-Primary		Primary Schools		Secondary Schools		Youth Polytechnics
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Migwani	1083	1517	7053	7333	930	809	6
Mumoni	730	728	7291	7330	163	113	43
Central	233	2114	9457	9269	705	602	113
Nguni	539	453	2655	2477	95	57	6
Nuu	716	691	3614	3571	149	143	34
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	992	1086	5326	5328	511	317	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>6391</b>	<b>6589</b>	<b>35396</b>	<b>35308</b>	<b>2554</b>	<b>2041</b>	<b>236</b>

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

In primary schools, there was a total enrolment of 70,704 pupils with almost an equal number for boys and girls. There is no significant gender disparity in most of the divisions. On average, the enrolment per class is 24 pupils. This is an indication of under-utilization of the existing primary school facilities. Education facilities in Central and Migwani are well utilized compared to other divisions in the district. These two divisions are more developed and they have high population. One cause of under-enrolment in some schools is insecurity. Banditry in some parts of Kyuso, Nguni and Nuu Divisions has led to the closure of some schools. The high drop out rates in the district is attributed to socio-economic factors such as poverty, sex discrimination and early marriages. Primary schools in the district lack most of the basic equipment like workshops, permanent classrooms and libraries.

Among the 29 secondary schools in the district, 27 are public and 2 are private. Total students enrolled in secondary schools is 4595 which include 2041 girls and 2554 boys. Migwani Division has the largest number of secondary schools (8) while Kyuso has the least (3). Table 1.24 shows the distribution of teachers in the district.

**Table 1.24**  
**Teachers Distribution**

Division	Pre-Primary			Primary			Secondary			Youth Polytechnic	
	Trained	Un-trained	Teacher/Pupil Ratio	Trained	Un-trained	Teacher/Pupil Ratio	Trained	Un-trained	Teacher/Pupil Ratio	Teachers	Teacher / Pupil Ratio
Migwani	12	49	1:42	470	40	1:29	46	18	1:28	2	1:3
Mumoni	3	42	1:33	297	32	1:45	21	7	1:10	10	1:5
Central	33	81	1:39	587	103	1:28	71	17	1:15	13	1:9
Nguni	4	22	1:39	173	36	1:25	15	6	1:8	5	1:2
Nuu	14	35	1:29	251	31	1:26	20	3	1:13	8	1:5
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	6	42	1:44	382	58	1:25	56	6	1:14	10	1:4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1:38</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1:29</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1:16</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1:28</b>

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

There are 2,460 primary school teachers, of whom 300 are untrained. This implies that the teacher/pupil ratio in primary schools is 1:29. This is a general indication that the schools in the district are not understaffed. On the other hand, the number of secondary school teachers is 286, out of which 229 are trained. This gives teacher/pupil ratio of 1:16 for secondary schools. However, these ratios vary from division to division. Nguni and Kyuso Divisions, for instance, have higher teacher/pupil ratio of 1:25 while Mumoni Division has the least ratio of 1:45.

Most of the facilities in secondary schools are fully utilized. Many secondary schools in the district lack laboratory and workshop equipments. There is need to construct school laboratories and workshops in those schools that are lacking the facilities. Secondary school drop out rate is not as pronounced as in primary schools.

Participation rate in primary school is very high. Out of the number of children of the total primary school age group, 95% are enrolled. However, the case is different for secondary schools where the participation rate is only 13%. This low participation rate is attributed to poverty which makes some parents unable to pay school fees; enrolments in other districts; early marriages and, in some cases, preference by some parents to educate boys. This is evidenced by the fact that participation rate for girls in secondary schools is 11% as opposed to that for boys which is 16%. The district does not have any teachers training college.

There are ten youth polytechnics and three commercial colleges in the district. These polytechnics and commercial colleges absorb many form four school-leavers who are trained in different fields including tailoring, dressmaking, masonry and carpentry. These institutions play a very important role in the development of the district, as most of the graduates are absorbed in the informal sector.

Total enrolment in the service and training institutions is 236 students. It should be noted that the two private institutions and the one sponsored by the church are highly utilized, well equipped and have adequate teachers.

Although the district has a large number of both standard 8 and form 4 school-leavers, there is low enrolment in youth polytechnics because these institutions are not only few in the district but also poorly equipped and poorly staffed. Also some students in the district cannot afford fees being charged by these institutions, while on the part of form four leavers there is a negative attitude toward joining youth polytechnics, as they seem to believe that the youth polytechnics are meant for standard 8 leavers.

### Health Facilities

The district has 24 government health facilities comprising 1 hospital, 4 health centres and 19 dispensaries. The Mwingi District Hospital has a capacity of 122 beds while all the other health centres have a combined capacity of 38 beds. The health centres are Migwani, Nguni, Nuu, and Tseikuru. Table 1.25 shows the distribution of health facilities in the district.

**Table 1.25**

**Health Institutions in the District**

Division	Hospital	Health Centres	Dispensaries	Total
Central	1	-	3	4
Migwani	-	1	3	4
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	-	1	3	4
Nguni	-	1	2	3
Nuu	-	1	3	4
Mumoni	-	-	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>

**Source:** Mwingi District Medical Office, 1996.

Each division has an average of only four (4) health facilities. Kyuso/Tseikuru Division has an area of 2,128km<sup>2</sup> but has only 4 health facilities. This indicates that people walk for many kilometers to reach the nearest health facility.

The district is also faced with the problem of lack of health personnel. There are only 3 qualified doctors, who are based in Mwingi District Hospital. This results in a doctor/ population ratio of 1:96,030. The district also lacks a dentist, a pharmacist and has a very low bed capacity.

The health facilities in the district lack some vital equipment and critical cases are referred to Kitui, Embu, Matuu and Thika. The district hospital does not have a mortuary. Private clinics are emerging in the provision of health services in the district.

Most of the private health facilities in the district are sponsored by churches. Tei wa Yesu in Kyuso Division is sponsored by the PCEA church; Kimangao Health Centre in Kyuso Division by Catholic church, Kyome Dispensary in Mwigwani Division by AIC, while Nuu PHC is sponsored by a mission. Despite low incomes in the district, the private health facilities have good attendance because they are equipped and have good supply of drugs.

## WELFARE INDICATORS

The welfare of the people of a given society is indicated by the levels of employment, incomes, distribution of incomes, infant mortality rates, disease incidence, nutrition and food availability. Total income for each house-hold is derived from the sum of the values of agricultural and livestock production, wages and incomes from self-employment. The section analyses the welfare indicators of Mwingi District, as they are determinants of the potential for savings and investment and the quality of the labour force.

### Employment Levels

In 1989 the district's labour force defined as consisting of those capable of being engaged in gainful employment was estimated at 109,673 comprising 43,501 males and 57,172 females. This increased to 124,924 in 1994 and is projected to increase to 138,677 and 156,912 in 1997 and 2001, respectively. It should be noted that a detailed analysis of the distribution of labour force within various sectors is not given due to nonavailability of data. However, the largest percentage of the labour force is employed in the agricultural and livestock sectors. Most of the people in these sectors are self-employed, with only a few in wage employment.

The second largest employer in the district is the commercial sector which is growing rapidly. The majority of people in this sector are engaged in retail, wholesale, transport, catering, manufacturing and distribution.

The public service constitutes the largest number of those in wage employment, comprising 2,7466 primary and secondary school teachers and slightly less than 2,000 in government departments and parastatals. The informal sector, which includes the 'jua kali' and small-scale enterprises, mainly constitutes self-employed labour-force.

In 1989, 45% of the labour force in the district lacked both basic and technical education, hence the low level of skills among active labour force. A significant part of the district's skilled labour is employed in major towns outside the district. Unemployment is high especially among school leavers whereas under-employment exists within the agricultural sector. There is a lot of outmigration to the neighbouring districts and major towns during droughts, when people seek temporary jobs to enable them buy food.

### Incomes

Income level is an important determinant of the potential for savings and investments for industrial development. The agricultural produce in Mwingi District is marketed immediately after harvesting and the returns are often low because of glut which prevails in the market at the time of harvest. The earnings from sale of produce are used to satisfy many and competing basic needs thus rendering it almost impossible for the majority of farmers to undertake any meaningful capital formation. Table 1.26 shows the district's income levels from the agricultural/livestock sectors and the wage earnings.

**Agriculture/Livestock Production:** The value of crops produced in 1991 was Kshs. 175.2 million and this increased to Kshs. 217.4 million in 1992 and further Kshs. 390.3 million in 1994. There was a decline in value of crops produced in 1995, despite good prices, compared to 1994. This was due to the drought which was experienced in 1995. Maize dominates as the main income earner in the agricultural sector. In 1991, the value of maize contributed 27.1% of the total value of crops in the district, followed by bulrush millet and beans which, earned, Ksh.40.49 million and Kshs.31.84 millions, respectively. Cash crops constitute only a small percentage of the total crop value in the district. Green grams, which is regarded as both food and cash crop and thrives well in the district, had the highest value among cash crops with Ksh.79.74 million recorded in 1995. Cotton produced in the same year was valued at Kshs. 311,000 whereas castor oil was valued at Kshs. 144,000. This shows that cash crop farming in the district has not fully taken off and, therefore, more effort should be made to encourage farmers to expand crop farming. The climatic conditions and soils are suitable for cotton and castor oil growing.

The value of livestock and livestock products in 1991 was Kshs. 88.799 million. This increased to Kshs.113.819 million, 194.8 million and 363.5 million in 1992, 1994 and 1995, respectively. The value of livestock and livestock products sold increased by 86.6 % in 1995 because many people sold their animals due to drought.

**Table 1.26**

**Income Trends 1991-1995 (kshs'000)**

Sector	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agricultural Production Values	175,224	217,366	326,238	390,330	342,230
Livestock Sold/Livestock values	88,799	113,819	149,406	194,482	363,527
Wages Earnings	159,200	187,500	221,500	256,400	-
Total	423,223	518,685	697,144	841,212	705,757

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**Wage Earnings:** In 1990, Kshs.140 million was realized from wage earnings. This increased to Kshs.159.2 million, 187.5 million, 221.5 million and 256.4 million in 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994, respectively. The trend in wage earnings has been increasing over the years because the district headquarters has attracted many economic activities since the creation of Mwingi District in 1993. Mwingi Town also

serves as a transit centre to the North Eastern Province, hence increasing the number of trade and service activities and attracting many people into wage employment.

**Informal Sector:** The informal sector accounts for the largest number of business activities, indicating that incomes from this sector are increasing. Although it is very hard to quantify incomes from the informal sector, the sector has a lot of potential for growth in the district. Informal sector activities in the district include bicycle and motor vehicle repairs, weaving, wood carving, hawking and watch repairs, among others. Most of the informal sector activities are located in towns and trading centres. It is important to note that the informal sector has been experiencing bottlenecks like the other sectors in the district due to the consumers' low per capita incomes and hence limited purchasing power.

### **Distribution of Incomes**

A large proportion of the district's population has low incomes but a large proportion of people living in Central and Migwani Divisions has higher per capita incomes as compared to the other divisions. The reasons behind this is the fact that the two divisions are more developed in terms of agricultural, livestock production and commerce. Mwingi Town in Central Division is the largest town in the district with the highest concentration of commerce and trade. Nuu, Nguni, Kyuso, Tseikuru and Mumoni Divisions have low incomes because they rely mostly on agricultural and livestock production activities which are affected by recurrent drought hence reducing the levels of incomes.

The households which rely entirely on agricultural activities and have no family members who are in wage employment have lower incomes than those earning incomes from diversified activities. Other people with low incomes in the division are the landless poor, the urban poor, pastoralist who have lost their livestock through banditry, female headed households and the destitutes.

### **Infant Mortality Rates**

The infant mortality rate in the district stands at 120 deaths per 1000 live births. The major causes of the high infant mortality rate in the district are malaria, acute respiratory track infections and diarrhoeal diseases.

Infant mortality contributes the largest proportion of deaths in the district. Other factors responsible for high mortality rates in the district are low immunization coverage and inadequate maternal/child health care facilities.

### **Disease Incidence**

The major diseases in the district are malaria, respiratory diseases, skin diseases, intestinal worms, diarrhoeal diseases, urinary tract infections, eye infections, pneumonia and anaemia. Malaria continues to be the leading disease with 37,706 cases reported in the first 6 months of 1996. Table 1.27 shows the trend of disease incidence in the district.



Table 1.27

The Trend of Major Diseases 1994-1995

Disease	1994	1995	1996*
Malaria	51,558	56,322	37,706
URTI	37,082	43,418	2,644
Skin disease	8,723	4,812	9,566
Diarrhoea	7,880	4,209	4,415
Intestinal worms	4,728	5,800	7,113
Pneumonia	2,113	2,740	1,410
Anaemia	1,343	1,510	906
Eye infections	1,311	1,923	2,277
Ear infections	816	948	-

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

\*For the first six months.

It should be noted that most of these diseases are caused by poor water quality and improper sanitation. The high incidence of malaria in the district is due to the existence of climatic conditions favouring quick multiplication of the malaria vectors, and to some extent ignorance of preventive measures on the part of the people. Diarrhoeal diseases are caused by inadequate safe water supply coupled with lack of knowledge of preventive measures. All in all, poor access to basic health services has accounted for most of the diseases. This situation could be controlled through the increase of access to basic health services by increasing the number of rural health facilities and campaigns on basic hygiene and sanitation.

According to the Ministry of Health, the first cases of AIDS were reported in Kitui/Mwingi in 1988. Central Division has recorded the highest number of HIV/AIDS in the district so far. Table 1.28 shows the distribution of AIDS cases in the district. It shows that HIV/AIDS cases are increasing despite the on-going public awareness campaign. Most of those tested are blood donors, in-patients and out-patients. The majority of the positive cases are within the age brackets of 16-50 year.

Table 1.28

Distribution and Trend of HIV/AIDS Cases in the District

Division	1994	1995	1996*
Central	20	30	24
Migwani	8	21	5
Nguni	3	2	3
Nuu	1	5	4
Kyuso/ Tseikuru	7	4	8
Mumoni	1	1	3
Total	40	63	47

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

\* For the first six months of 1996.

In 1994, 40 cases were reported and this increased to 63 in 1995 and in the first six months of 1996, 47 cases were recorded. The most affected locations are Migwani, Nguni, Mui, Kyuso and Katse Locations. Some of these areas are located along the main roads such as the Nairobi - Garissa and Mwingi - Mombasa Roads which serve as transit points.

The estimated number of AIDS orphans in the district was 74 in 1995 and had risen to 100 by June 1996. In 1994, 3.2% of the blood donors tested in the district were positive. These figures only represent a small proportion of the population and it is an indication that HIV infection could be higher. Table 1.29 shows the sero-positivity of HIV/AIDS in the district.

**Table 1.29**

**HIV/AIDS Sero-Positive cases**

Year	Positive blood donor	Positive patient	Total positive	No. of donors
1994	17	35	42	168
1995	17	49	66	259

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

**Nutrition**

According to the 1994 Household Nutrition Survey carried out in the district, 50% of the children surveyed suffered from stunted growth. Thirty six percent (36%) were under weight and 8.1% were wasted or suffered acute malnutrition. The major causes of malnutrition in the district are poverty, which leads to non-availability of and inaccessibility to food, lack of knowledge on alternative diets, poor hygiene and sanitation, high population growth, and insufficient health services. Table 1.30 shows the malnutrition prevalence by division.

**Table 1.30**

**Malnutrition Prevalence By Division (%)**

Division/ Malnutrition	Migwani	Kyuso/ Tseikuru	Mumoni	Central	Nguni	Nuu	District Average
Wt/Age	40	41.5	32.4	36.5	33	28.2	35.9
Ht/Age	51.3	56.9	32.4	52.5	53.4	35.9	49.7
Wt/Ht	8.8	10.8	20.6	0	7.8	5.1	8.1

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

Kysuo/Tseikuru Divisions are leading with chronic malnutrition or stunted children (Ht/Age) in the district with 56.9%, followed by Nguni with 53.4%. The district's average is 49.7% while Mumoni Division has the lowest chronic malnutrition prevalence with 32.4%. Kyuso/Tseikuru Divisions also have the highest percentage

of under weight (Wt/Age) children in the district, followed by Migwani and Central Divisions. Nuu Division has the lowest percentage of under weight children 32.4%.

About 8% of the children in the district are wasted or suffer acute malnutrition, with Mumoni Division having the highest percentage of 20.6%. Central Division has no significant cases of wasted children. The high number of cases of stunted and underweight children in the district has serious implications for their education and their productivity, small malnourished children are prone to various diseases and hence may not be able to perform well in education. It may affect their physical development and hence their productivity.

### Food Availability

Mwingi is one of the districts in the Eastern Province that suffer from recurrent food shortages as a result of frequent droughts. Rains are usually unreliable and unevenly distributed. During droughts, the district relies on food from outside the district. Severe food shortages are sometimes alleviated with relief food. Table 1.31 shows the district food availability and requirement in 1996.

**Table 1.31**  
**Food requirements per annum**

Food Commodity	Quantity of Food Required	Total Available	Deficit/ Surplus
Maize	480,000	134,560	- 345,440
Sorghum	60,000	40,040	- 19,960
Beans	180,000	27,980	- 152,020
Cowpeas	45,000	66,700	+ 21,700
P/Peas	60,000	6,150	-53,850
G/gram	15,000	18,580	+ 3,580
B/millet	60,000	118,090	+ 58,090

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Mwingi, 1996.

The table indicates that apart from bulrush millet, cowpeas and green grams, there is a deficit in all the other foods. Maize and beans have the highest deficit as they are widely consumed. The district relies on vegetables from outside the district as the amount grown in Migwani and Central Divisions cannot satisfy the district's demand. The district is self-sufficient in meat but deficient in milk which is imported from outside the district in processed form to cover the deficit.

Although in most cases, the available supply of food from traders is adequate, a significant portion of the population does not have access to the food. This is because the low purchasing power of the local people make the food un-affordable for a section of the population. The district has various temporary intervention measures to counter food deficits. These includes the government relief food and Food for Work Programmes managed by churches, NGOs and other development agencies in the district. All relief food operations in the district are handled by the District Social Dimensions of Development Committee.

The intervention measures are not always adequate and people have to supplement the rations they get with the traditional mechanism which includes migration to the neighbouring districts and hunting. There is need to find a lasting solution to the recurrent food shortages in the district. The problem with relief food is that it is not balanced, as in many cases the people are only given maize, beans and cooking oil.

### Social Dimensions of Development

The Structural Adjustment Programmes adopted by the government have had adverse effects on the most vulnerable groups (both Urban and Rural). The negative effects have resulted from the structural changes in the economy, which the government initiated to implement the SAPs. These changes include reduction/removal of government subsidies in a number of important areas such as provision of health and education services, loss of jobs due to the closure and redundancies in both the public and private sectors and retrenchment programme implemented by the government. In addition the general rise in unemployment in the entire country means that many people have no reliable sources of incomes.

These economic changes have affected a large section of the population and there is need therefore, to cushion them against the adverse effects of the structural changes. Recurrent drought and banditry have affected production of food and livestock, making the people poorer. The low incomes in the district have led to increased school drop-out rates due to lack of school fees, and low purchasing power which inhibits expansion of the market for both locally produced goods and services and also goods from other districts. Hence the introduction of the Social Dimensions of Development Programme.

The SDD programme is intended to assist the vulnerable groups which include the landless, the elderly poor, pastoralists who have lost their livestock through droughts and diseases, peasants who realize insufficient harvests, the unemployed, students from poor families, households headed by females, malnourished children, the small scale subsistence farmers, traders and jua kali artisans.

Several programmes and projects have been identified by the government to be implemented through the SDD programme. These projects and programmes are

expected to cover welfare and basic services, skills development, employment and job creation, rural development, environment and security and public administration.

In Mwingi District the Social Dimensions of Development Committees have been instituted from the district to the sub-locational level. They are all functional and have identified projects which have been compiled into the district project profile. The district has already started implementing some of the SDD projects.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

This section describes the institutional framework which would play a key role in the district in order to create an enabling environment for industrialization. These are both governmental and non-governmental institutions, focussing on their effectiveness and contributions towards supporting development

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

The DDC is the foundation of the decentralized planning strategy. It approves project proposals that reflect the development priorities of the local community. It also monitors the progress of the implementation of all development activities in the district and evaluates their developmental impact. The technical aspects of its activities are undertaken by the District Executive Committee and the sub-committees.

The DDC also coordinates the activities of the NGOs operating in the district. It undertakes this in conjunction with the District NGOs coordinating committee. As the Mwingi Urban Council has no land for industrial development, the DDC will assist in identifying suitable land in the district for the location of industries.

The DDC will also play an important role in creating conducive climate for private investments. This will be done through selection, prioritization and implementation of projects which will attract private investment. These include power, water supply telephone facilities, and improvement and maintenance roads. Through the DDC, Mwingi and Kyuso Towns have got their physical plans currently under preparation.

**District Executive Committee (DEC)** The District Executive Committee is the technical arm of the DDC. Its activities include management and implementation of projects. Other duties of the DEC are:

- Make operational decisions within the guiding directives of the DDC
- co-ordinate and monitor implementation of all projects/programme activities
- prepare draft District Development Plans and annual annexes for submission to the DDC, and
- prepare briefing notes on all proposals and reports to be submitted to the DDC and ensure that proposals from the district conform with overall national development strategy and objectives.

The committee has been very effective in its activities. It has been co-ordinating and inspecting implementation of development projects in the district through district monitoring and evaluation tours. The committee has also helped in the preparation of the district development plan and annual annexes.

**Divisional Development Committee:** The Divisional Development committees are charged with the responsibility of prioritizing what has been forwarded from the locational development committees. These committees are active, effective and meet at least four times a year. The main functions of the committee include:

- Appraisal and prioritization of projects received from locations
- forwarding projects to the DDC for formal review assessment and endorsement, and
- monitoring and supervision of all on-going projects in the division.

**Locational and Sub-locational Development Committees:** Locational and sub-locational development committees are responsible for identification and planning of community needs at the grass-roots level. All the locations and sub-locations in the district have functioning development committees. Functions of the Locational development committee are:-

- Listing and prioritization of sub - locational submissions
- Determination of linkages of projects in the location.
- Forwarding priorities to the Divisional Development Committee, and
- Mobilization of resources for locational projects

Development Functions of sub-locational committee are:-

- Identifications of local felt needs and problems
- Identification and mobilization of locally available resources, and
- Prioritization of local needs for forwarding to the locational development committee.

**District Planning unit:** The planning unit has not been established in the district due to inadequate personnel. The unit is expected to be operational during the current plan period, as some of the officers who are its key members have already been posted to the district.

**District Social Dimensions of Development Committee:** The District Social Dimensions of Development Committee has been instituted in the district to coordinate the implementation of the Social Dimensions of Development Programme. The SDD Committees have been formed up to the sub- locational level. The district has compiled the district project profile and the implementation of the programme has started.

**District Water Board:** The board has been meeting regularly and it is effective in water and sanitation issues. Mwingi is a dry area and therefore water issues are very relevant to this committee. There is little pollution in the district as there are few industries existing and pesticides are not extensively used.

**District Tender Board:** The board handles supplies operations in the district and meets regularly. The board is effective.

**District Information and Documentation Centre:** The district does not have a DIDC. However, the District Development Committee is looking for premises to house the institution.

### **Local Authorities**

The district has only two local authorities. These are Mwingi County Council and Mwingi Urban Council. Mwingi County was created from Kitui county council on 12th August 1994 and has 14 wards.

**Mwingi county council:** Since its creation, the council has graded approximately 100 kilometers of feeder roads in Tseikuru, Mivukoni and Nuu Locations. The Council has also constructed VIP latrines in several market centres in the district. It has adequate land for industrial development which is spread over the district. Most of the trading centres in the district with council land are far away from the Thika-Garrisa Road and therefore potential investors are not willing to invest there. The centres lack the basic infrastructural facilities such as water and telephone. The council faces a number of problems that constrain its effectiveness. These include lack of office accommodation, lack of transport (this hampers the collection of revenue) and inadequate office equipment and furniture

**Mwingi Urban Council:** Created in 1993, the council has six wards and covers an area of 893 square kilometers with an estimated population of 60,417 people in 1995. Since its creation, the Mwingi Urban Council has opened market stalls, constructed a slaughter houses and established a market at Kasovin, and prepared a physical plan of Mwingi Town. However the Urban Council faces such problems as lack of transport for effective revenue collection, land control problems, lack of funds for capital projects and ineffectiveness in controlling unplanned construction.

Mwingi Urban Council has no land for industrial development in Mwingi Town, since all the land in town is privately owned. The urban council has improved town access roads and is looking for donors to finance the sewerage system in the town. Completion of these projects and the Kiambere-Mwingi Water Supply will create conditions favourable for investors.

Despite the financial problem the local authorities are committed to creating conducive environment for industrial development in Mwingi District.



**Voluntary Agencies.**

There are several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) engaged in various development activities in the district. They provide water, education, health, family planning services, man-power training and housing. Their areas of operation and activities are shown in table 1.34.

NGOs in the district operate through the DDC, which approves their proposals. After completion, most of the NGO's in the district hand over project to the communities to maintain them. They have had a big impact in the development of the district. Their combined budget is large and they have a lot of achievements in various sectors. Their objectives are co-ordinated by the DDC through the District NGOs Co-ordinating committee, which ensures that there is no duplication of resources among the development agencies.

Table 1.32

Voluntary Agencies

Name of NGO	Area of Operation	Activities Undertaken
Action Aid, Kenya	Kyuso, Tseikuru, Mumoni, Nguni Divisions	Integrated development activities
Catholic Diocese of Kitui	District wide	Integrated development Activities
German Agro Action	Nuu and Nguni Divisions	Food for work programme
World Vision	Central and Nuu Divisions	Education Agriculture water and spiritual
World Neighbours	Central Division	Environmental conservation, organizational development, food production, income generation and water projects.
Christian Children Fund	Migwani Division	Health, water and education.
Genesis Development Assistance	Migwani Division	Water institutional support, baseline surveys training and water
CPK Diocese of Kitui	District wise	Integrated development activities
African Housing Fund	District wide	Water
Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Assistance	Migwani Division	Agriculture, training and credit scheme
Ambassador development Agency	Nuu Division	Agriculture and water
Friends International	Mumoni Division	Education and relief food

**Source:** District Development Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**Integrated Food Security Programme-Eastern (IFSP/GTZ-E):** The programme has assisted various GOK department and NGO's in implementation of community based, food security related projects. The programme undertakes water projects, soil conservation, environmental conservation and protection, seed bulking programme,

community Based Health Care, provision of tools, drought monitoring, training and Food for work programme

The IFSP-IGTZ) together with the line ministries and NGO's have drawn a two (2) year development strategy aiming at a sustainable improvement in food security within Mwingi District.

### **Harambee Movement**

The harambee movement has had a major impact in the district, as many projects have been implemented through the movement. These projects include Primary schools, Secondary schools, Women groups youth centres, health centres, dams and water catchments, cattle dips and crushes and poultry houses. Its benefits are evenly distributed in the district.

Available statistics for 1993/94 show that Ksh.20.7m was contributed towards various projects. This contribution included materials, labour and cash. The harambee movement has a great potential for mobilizing funds for development. However, realization of this potential depends on the initiative of the local leaders.

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

**Tana and Athi River Development Authority (TARDA):** This is the only regional authority operating in Mwingi District. Its operations are along River Tana. It has financed the Kiambere - Mwingi Water Supply. The completion of the project will not only help Mwingi Town alone but also other market centres along the pipeline as they will be provided with water. TARDA has future plans to establish more hydro-electric power generation dams along Tana River. One of the proposed dams is the Mutonga Dam within Mwingi District.

**Kenya Wildlife (KWS):** The objective is to promote the conservation and utilization of wildlife in the district. Its activities are mainly in Mwingi National Reserve. The parastatal has assisted communities neighbouring the reserve in various development projects in conjunction with the Mwingi County Council. KWS plans to open up the Mwingi National Reserve for tourists. This will boost the revenue base for the council.

**Kenya Posts And Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC):** This has provided the district with telephone and postal facilities. Mwingi Town and Migwani have STD facilities. Other towns and market centres in the district do not yet have these facilities, these include Nguni, Nuu, Ngomeni, Mitamisiyi and Ukasi. There is need for KPTC to extend services to these centres in order to promote industrialization. The DDC has already made recommendation for extension of telephone and postal services to these market centres.

**Kenya Power And Lighting Company:** Kenya Power and Lighting Company has supplied electricity to Mwingi, Mbondoni, Migwani and Kwa Siku. The towns without electricity supply include Kyuso, Tseikuru, Nuu, Nguni, Katse and Kamuwongo among others. There are plans, however, to extend electricity to Kyuso, Tseikuru and Usueni.

The DDC has also requested the parastatal to extend electricity to Nguutani, Thitani, Kanyaa, Mumbuni, Nzaluni, Nguni, Nuu and Katse Towns.

**National Social Security Fund (NSSF):** A branch of NSSF has been established in Mwingi. The parastatal will handle cases of pensioners who used to travel to Kitui, Thika or Nairobi for pension services.

### Banks and Non - Bank Financial Institutions

Banking services are important institutions for development, since they promote expansion of credit for commercial or industrial development. Kenya Commercial Bank is the only bank in Mwingi District, based at Mwingi Town. Other banking services are offered by the post office savings bank, while non-banking financial institutions in the district include Zone Holding and Credit Investment Limited and Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) which operates from Kitui. Lending conditions of these banks and non-bank financial institutions are hard to meet and discourage potential investors.

### Co-operative Societies

Co-operative societies play a key role in the development. They are major sources of funds for industrial development. There are twenty eight co-operative societies in the district. They are involved in ranching, farming, fishing, poultry and SACCO. There are four ranching, two multi-purpose, six SACCO, ten farming, two horticulture, two fishing and two poultry co-operative societies in the district. Most of the co-operative societies are concentrated in Central and Migwani Divisions.

Out of the twenty eight societies, only four are active. Nineteen are dormant, four are new and one is under liquidation. Many of the co-operative societies' problems are associated with poor management. They have insufficient funds and many of them have no physical facilities.

Savings and credit co-operation (SACCO) could be a source of credit, but members' share capital contributions are low. Table 1.33 shows the number of co-operative societies in the district by share capital and annual turnover.

Table 1.33

Co-operative Societies

Type	Number of Co-operative	Share Capital (Kshs)	Annual Turnover (Kshs.)
Ranching	4	376,440	360,000
Multi-purpose	2	88,000	40,000
SACCO	6	760,000	900,000
Farming	10	183,00	-
Horticulture	2	12,500	-
Fishing	2	-	-
Poultry	2	-	-
Total	28	1,419,960	1,300,000

**Source:** District Cooperative Office, Mwingi, 1996.

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR  
INDUSTRIALIZATION

Table 1.22: Summary of the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable 'Y' and independent variables 'X1' and 'X2'.

Variable	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability >  t
Intercept	100.000	10.000	10.000	0.0001
X1	0.500	0.100	5.000	0.0001
X2	0.250	0.050	5.000	0.0001
X1^2	-0.010	0.002	-5.000	0.0001
X2^2	-0.005	0.001	-5.000	0.0001
X1*X2	0.005	0.001	5.000	0.0001

The regression equation is:

$$Y = 100.000 + 0.500X_1 + 0.250X_2 - 0.010X_1^2 - 0.005X_2^2 + 0.005X_1X_2$$

Each of the independent variables (X1 and X2) has a positive effect on the dependent variable (Y). The quadratic terms (X1^2 and X2^2) indicate that the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is non-linear. The interaction term (X1\*X2) suggests that the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable depends on the level of the other independent variable.

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.85, indicating that 85% of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables in the model.

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Mwingi District is probably one of the least industrialized districts in Eastern Province. The marginal land potential, the inadequate infrastructure base coupled with undeveloped raw materials generally explains the low level of industrialization. These constraints need to be tackled through concerted efforts in order to allow industrial take off in the district.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

This section presents the constraints to development in Mwingi District. The major constraints towards industrialization in the district include inadequate infrastructure, inadequate human resources, poor marketing, inadequate raw materials and inaccessibility to credit, among others.

### Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

**Road Network:** The district has inadequate roads which impede industrial and the district's overall development. Of significant importance are the access roads which are of poor condition and impassable especially during the rainy periods. Access roads in the district do not link adequately the potential industrial centres with raw material sources, and the few that are there are not properly maintained.

The district is also inadequately served by the road network. This affects the delivery of both urban and farm products from production to collection points. Such products as dairy, livestock products, maize, etc. are not easily transported to market centres within the district. Additionally, fish caught from Tana River are sold on the north side of the fishing tanks.

## CHAPTER TWO

## CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR

## INDUSTRIALIZATION

Only Central and Mwingi Divisions which have comparatively better developed road network. The other five divisions have inadequate road network. The district does not have enough funds and equipment to adequately maintain the roads. Because of poor roads, some parts of the district are not easily accessible hence a setback to industrialization.

**Telecommunication Facilities:** Mwingi District is not adequately covered with telecommunication facilities. Only Central and Mwingi Divisions are served with STD telephone facilities. Some divisional headquarters which are also major market centres such as Nguni and Nuu have no telephone facilities, yet these facilities are very important in the marketing of products.

**Inadequate Water Supply:** As Mwingi is an arid and semi-arid region, the district lacks adequate, clean and reliable water. Most centres therefore lack reliable supply of water. The limited supply of water has to be scooped from sandy river beds or harvested using different methods. This is a hindrance to industrial growth as most industries require water in large quantities. Mwingi Town which is the most developed lacks adequate water supply. It depends on a borehole from a seasonal river whose supply is not adequate. Migwani, Kyuso and Nuu are the only urban centres with adequate water supplies. The other centres lack adequate water both for industrial use and domestic consumption. The few industries in Mwingi Town have water boosters which they use to supplement the intermittent water supply.

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CHAPTER TWO  
CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR  
INDUSTRIALIZATION



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The district is also inadequately served by the road network. This affects the delivery of farm inputs and farm products from production to collection points. Such products as honey, livestock products, maize, beans and green grams are not easily transported to market centres within the district. Additionally, fish caught from Tana River are taken to Embu District due to poor accessibility on the Mwingi side of the fishing zones.

It is only Central and Migwani Divisions which have comparatively better developed road network. The other five divisions have inadequate road network. The district does not have enough funds and equipment to adequately maintain the roads. Because of poor roads, some parts of the district are not easily accessible hence a setback to industrialization.

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**Lack of Energy Supply:** Mwingi District has inadequate energy supply. Only six urban and trading centres are served with electricity. These are Mwingi, Mbondoni, Thokoa, Musuani, Migwani and Kwa-Siku. It is only in these centres that meaningful industrial development especially the Jua Kali sector, can occur. Other major urban centres in the district rely on a few private power generators and solar power for their energy needs. The use of these sources of energy is limited because of the high costs involved.

### **Under-Developed Human Resources**

Many people in the district lack skills necessary for industrial and economic development due to inadequate access to training facilities. The district has got only 29 secondary schools which are not only inadequate but also not well equipped. Nor are training institutions, which play an important role in technical training, adequate.

The thirteen training institutions in the district cannot absorb standard eight and secondary school leavers who require such training. It is important to note that these training institutions are not evenly distributed in the district. Furthermore, local training institutions are ill-equipped hence enrolment is low. Upon graduation, most of the artisans migrate to other areas in search of employment, because of lack of financial support necessary for starting small-scale businesses. There is also lack of training in business management. Due to the above factors, the local potential investors are not well equipped to start small-scale industries.

Although some diseases such as malaria, URTI, skin disease, diarrhoea and cases of malnutrition are prevalent in the district, they have little negative effect on human resources. Mwingi District has some investment opportunities but the local people are not aware of their existence. Most of the people are interested in the production and sale of farm produce. The local people need to move to the second stage of production of semi-processing of farm produce. There are investment opportunities in honey, hide and skins, beef and fruit processing which are not exploited.

### **Poor Marketing Systems**

The district has products such as hides and skins, honey, farm produce and wood carvings in abundance. However, there are no marketing co-operatives which would undertake transportation and storage of farm produce. The result, therefore, is that producers themselves individually organize for the marketing of the produce and do not tap the benefits of an expanded market.

Farmers in the district usually sell their produce to middlemen because they lack marketing skills. Farmers are also not aware of the ruling market prices and sometimes are ignorant of the best marketing opportunities available in and outside the district.

The crops mostly affected are green grams, sorghum and mangoes. Mangoes and other fruits rot in the farms because of lack of ready market. Jua Kali products have no ready market in the district. Most of the Jua Kali products are found displayed at trading centres, outside workshops and shops. If a good marketing system could be developed, such products would boost the industrial base of the district.

Basket weaving is a prominent activity in the district. Women produce high quality baskets (Ciondos) using sisal and Boab as weaving threads. Some of the baskets are exported. Normally, women sell them to middlemen who in turn sell them in the major towns. To get higher returns from this enterprise the women involved in it should organize themselves into a co-operative society.

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

The district has a sizeable variety of agricultural and livestock products as well as untapped mineral resources. Agricultural products such as maize, millet, sorghum, green grams, cassava, pigeon peas, cotton and castor oil and beans are grown in all parts of the district. Bee-keeping is also a significant economic activity in the district, while cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and poultry are reared in large numbers. Though some materials are available, they are sold in their raw form, as they are not processed within the district. This denies the district the opportunity of developing its own processing plants and, consequently, entails loss of benefits from value added. It should be noted, though, that some materials are not available in enough quantities to warrant the establishment of processing firms.

Although the soils and climate of the district are suitable for cotton and castor oil farming, the production of these crops is very low. Cotton produced in the district is sold to cotton ginneries outside the district. The district has one maize milling firm and the erratic production of maize in the district, due to frequent drought, is not adequate and therefore the firm sometimes rely on maize supplies from outside the district.

Though the district is endowed with mineral deposits, most of them have not been exploited. Limestone which is exploited is taken to Mombasa for cement manufacture thus having little impact on the district economy.

There is adequate honey to attract a refinery but at the moment it is sold unprocessed thereby denying the district an opportunity to produce/process wax and sweets. The potential for establishing industries based on locally available raw materials has not therefore been fully exploited.

Farmers in Mwingi ignore traditional food crops which are not only drought resistant but also very nutritious. This includes millet, sorghum and cassava. They prefer crops like maize, beans, green grams, pigeon peas, instead of choosing drought resistant crops like Katumani and Makueni 5:11.

During the drought season, farmers are not willing to de-stock thus most of the animals die due to lack of enough pasture and even those which survive still lose a lot of weight and finally sell at very low prices.

### **Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities**

Potential local industrial developers in the district have limited access to credit facilities. This may be attributed to inadequate information on sources of these facilities, conditions set by financial institutions and on the availability of financial institutions within the district. These institutions demand advance security. Most

potential local entrepreneurs lack collateral since land has not yet been demarcated to enable individual owners be issued with title deeds.

Kenya Commercial bank is the only well established financial institution in the district. Others are the Kenya Industrial Estates, which operates from Kitui, and the Zone Holding & Credit Investment Limited. The conditions set by some of the financial institutions are very hard for potential investors who are, therefore, forced to look for credit facilities from outside the district. Five of the six divisions in the district lack financial institutions and therefore local people have to travel for long distances to seek banking services.

Another source of credit lacking in the district are the savings and credit societies. Mwingi Teachers Co-operative Society which could be a major source of funds is only in its formative stage and therefore has had little impact.

Due to low income received by majority of the people in Mwingi, savings are low and so is the investment. The sale of agricultural produce in unprocessed form also robs the district of additional capital for investment which would have been made, had the products been processed within the district.

### Banditry

Mwingi is a bandit-prone area and this has some negative impact on industrial development. The most affected areas are Kyuso, Nguni and Nuu Divisions. It is very hard to have meaningful development without adequate security. Potential investors prefer to invest in the secure areas of the district. Crops such as green grams, castor oil and cotton which could be used as raw materials for industry do well in these bandit-prone areas but their potential is not fully exploited due to insecurity. Livestock rearing is a major activity in these areas and its development is hindered by frequent thefts of livestock.

## **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

In order to create an enabling environment for industrialization, the development strategy will focus on the improvement of infrastructural facilities, development of raw materials and human resources, improvement of marketing system as well as improving the accessibility to credit. Security problems will also be addressed.

### Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities

**Improvement of Road Network:** During the plan period, impassable roads will be graded while those linking the markets with the sources of raw materials will be opened. Main roads in the district will be graveled to enhance transportation of agricultural produce from rural areas to market centres. Already, gravelling of these roads has began and will continue during the plan period. The tarmacking of Mwingi-Kalanga corner is on-going and will improve transport of raw materials. The progress along these directions may be hindered by inadequate and poor conditions of the available equipment. However, the Ministry of Public Works and the county council's

equipment will be utilized to enable the completion of these projects. Emphasis will be placed on construction of drifts and bridges in those areas which are impassable during the rainy seasons. Notable is the Mui area of Nuu Division.

Farmers will be encouraged to use the most suitable and available mode of transport in their respective areas. In the hilly areas, donkey transport will be encouraged. The usage of hand and bull carts, which are not widely applied in the district, will be promoted, especially in the low-lands. The use of cycles will also be promoted.

Fruit drying will be encouraged as a preservation method of perishable fruits. Farmers' groups and cooperative societies will be encouraged to venture in this economic activity as there is demand for dried fruits, especially mangoes which are plenty in Mwingi District.

Construction of grain banks to minimize post-harvest losses will be promoted. Already, an integrated food security programme in the district has started promoting grain banks. These facilities are used by groups to store grains so that they can dispose of them only when prices have improved, following the glut which obtains immediately after harvesting.

**Telecommunication** will be improved in the district as it is a necessary requirement for industrial development. Telephone facilities will be extended to Ngurui, Nuu, Ngomeni, Ukasi and other major urban and market centres in the district.

**Improvement of Energy Supply:** The current electricity grid will be extended to cover major urban centres in order to stimulate industrial development. Priority will be given to electrification of Kyuso, Tseikuru, Usuena, Nguni, Katse and Nuu.

Rural Electrification Programme which can promote the establishment of home based small scale food processing will be expanded in the district. This will promote establishment of fruit processing firms and the Jua Kali sector. The supply of electricity to rural areas will also assist in water pumping from the source to the consumers. The use of other sources of energy will also be promoted.

**Improvement Water Supply:** Water supply will be improved over the plan period. The on-going Kiambere-Mwingi water project will be expanded to serve nearby market centres. The people of Mwingi District will also be encouraged to build water tanks for rain water harvesting.

Water supplies in all major urban and market centres, which are potential areas for industrial development in the district, will be improved. These towns are Migwani, Nguni, Nuu, Katse, Kyuso and Tseikuru. This will be done by the Government in conjunction with NGOs and development agencies who are undertaking water activities. Community based water supplies will be promoted (as they are cheap to maintain) in line with the government policy of encouraging communities to maintain their own project. The major water undertakers in the district will be encouraged to hand over water projects to the communities after completion.

## Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

The district has such farm produce as maize, beans, green grams, sorghum, millet, and pigeon-peas which are grown in all areas. Bee-keeping, poultry, cattle, sheep and goats are also raised in large numbers. Apart from this, the district has an unexploited potential in minerals.

To exploit this resource potential, the District Development Committee will encourage the setting up of locally-based honey processing plants for the production of wax and sweet, small-scale maize milling and animal feeds factory and a tanning factory. Since this requires substantial capital outlay, the government should provide incentives to investors who are ready to set up these factories within the district. Such incentives may include easy and uncomplicated access to land, construction of adequate collection points and extension of infrastructure, (water and energy) to areas with good potential for industries.

The collection storage of farm produce like honey hides and skins will be intensified by setting up collection centres so that adequate raw materials can be pooled for sustaining a local industry. To ensure adequacy of raw materials, farmers will be encouraged to increase production through extension services and demonstration.

Private businessmen, cooperative societies and other agencies will be encouraged to venture in storage, processing and transportation of agricultural and other raw materials to market centres, so that all produce is not sold at throw away prices during harvest time.

## Development of human resources

Human resources in the district will be developed through establishment of more training facilities, equipping and expanding the capacity of the existing institutions to absorb more trainees. Human resources will also be improved through the introduction of industrial oriented courses in the training institutions.

There is also a need to improve the health status of the residents of the district. During the plan period, this will be achieved by equipping the existing health institutions and promoting health delivery services. To improve productivity commercial and industrial firms in the district will be encouraged to establish medical schemes for their employees.

## Combating Banditry

To provide an enabling environment for industrialization, the government has established anti-stock theft unit and police posts in areas of insecurity. Road network will be improved in these areas so that any threat to security can easily be contained. These measures will enhance production of raw materials and their transportation to processing areas.

### **Improvement of Marketing Systems**

To address the constraint of poor marketing of industrial products and agriculture produce, more emphasis will be placed on the formation of marketing co-operative societies in the district. This will enable farmers bargain for better prices of their products. In this way, the number of middle-men will be reduced. The marketing system will also be improved through the improvement of infrastructural facilities. The improvement of road network will lead to quick transportation of agricultural produce and industrial products. Improved communication network will guarantee an easy passage of marketing information.

The Kenya Post and Telecommunication Corporation should extend telephone facilities to Nguni and Nuu Divisions.

Existing raw materials of industrial use include both on-farm and off-farm products. To ensure that they are effectively marketed, there is a need to encourage the formation of locally-based small-scale industries whose products can be marketed by jua kali associations. These marketing associations will be encouraged to pool their financial resources, so that they can construct stores, supply farm implements, and transport products to places where they would fetch better prices.

Additionally, though the district is yet to establish its own agricultural show, producers will be encouraged by way of transport provision, to participate in Agricultural shows in Kitui, Embu, Meru and Garissa and in other trade fairs.

### **Improvement of accessibility to Credit Facilities**

The District Development Committee will encourage more financial institutions to open branches in Mwingi Town and in other upcoming centres like Migwani, Kyuso and Nguni. This will drastically reduce distances travelled by people in search of credit facilities. It will also encourage the available financial institutions to relax the lending conditions and regulations so that more people could get loans.

The DDC in collaboration with the Department of Survey will ensure that the on-going survey exercise is completed and that land owners are issued with title deeds which they could use as security to get loans.

Currently it is only Migwani, Kaliluni, Kyambo, Kyome, Nzalale, Mbeu Ranch and Njauni where land adjudication is complete. The government will seek the speeding up of land adjudication and settlement process by posting additional adjudicators and junior surveyors. The government will also post a Land Registrar and a Land Officer in the district who will ensure that land owners acquire the necessary statutory documents in the matter of land ownership. Once this is complete, potential developers will be encouraged to seek credit extension, using their land titles as security. Through close supervision and provision of advice on credit extension and repayment procedures as well as by organizing investor workshops and other extension services, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will back the DDC's effort to solve the problem of inaccessibility to credit.

The level of investment very much depends on the level of savings. Although the levels of income are low in the district, efforts will be made to encourage savings

which will in turn spur investment and lead to industrial development. Savings will be mobilized by encouraging formation of credit and savings societies which are lacking in the district.

Formation of self-help groups will also be encouraged to mobilize savings for investment. There are many projects in the district which have been implemented through self-help support. To ensure the accomplishment of this goal, the groups leadership will be given training, supervision and advice.

Efforts will be made to sensitize the local people on the availability of investment opportunities in the district. People will be encouraged to venture into semi-processing of farm produce such as beef, fruit, honey, hide and skins. People will be encouraged to set up small scale ventures that do not require a large capital outlay and which the investors could manage.



## INTRODUCTION

From the first two chapters of this plan, the necessary setting for industrialization of Mwingi District has been established. This process has involved three steps. The first has covered the analysis of geographical background of Mwingi from a development perspective. The second analysis has involved the exploitation of material potential and the institutional framework for industrialization. Further, the district has identified those factors and processes that may militate against the pursued goals. To overcome such constraints the district has also formulated what are conceived to be the most effective policy strategies.

In this final part of the plan the district has prioritized those projects and programs which are based on the available resources. The district perceives that implementation of these projects and programs would set in motion the process of industrialization.

## LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

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

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

- Development and distribution of water supply in rural and urban areas of the country.
- Planning, use and maintenance of water resources.
- Monitoring against the damages of pollution of the water resources.
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supplies.

### Department of Water

#### Review of the 1994-98 Plan Period

During the last three years, the water department undertook the rehabilitation of several water supplies in the district, operated three water supplies and constructed several small water supplies such as earth dams, shallow wells and rock catchments. Table 3.1 shows the achievements of rehabilitating these water supplies.

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CHAPTER THREE  
SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC  
PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

## INTRODUCTION

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## LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

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

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

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

### Department of Water

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

During the last three years, the water department undertook the rehabilitation of several water supplies in the district, operated three water supplies and constructed several small water supplies such as earth dams, shallow wells and rock catchments. Table 3.1 shows the achievements of rehabilitating these water supplies

**Table 3.1**

**Rehabilitation of Water Supplies**

Name of the Water Supply, Location/ Division	Rehabilitation Work Done	Remarks
Mwingi Water Supply. Migwani Location Migwani Division	Purchase and installation of a new pumping set.  Extension of the distribution mains.	The work is 90% complete.
Mwingi Water Supply. Mwingi Location Central Division	Intake well was constructed.  Pumping set purchased and installed.  Installation of distribution pipes in lower part of the trunk.	About 60% of the rehabilitation work done.
Ngomeni Water Supply Ngomeni Location Ngoru Division	Rehabilitation of pump house.  Renovating of the supply mains to town.  Completion of a new distribution tank.  Repair of collection canals	Only 30% of the intended works have been done.
Kyuso Water Supply. Kyuso Location Kyuso Division	Replacing of the grant main.  Construction of a pump house distribution tank.  Tapping from the new reservation	50% of the intended works have been done.
Thitani Borehole Thitani Locations Migwani Division	Repair of pumping set	20% of the intended works have been done.
Kunzuu W/S Nu Location Nu Division	Rehabilitation of pipeline  Construction of new intake.	60% of the works done.

**Source:** Department of Water, Mwingi, 1996.

Three other small water supplies constructed over the plan period are:

- Ukasi Water Supply - It is 70% complete.
- Kyuso Borehole - It is complete and operational.
- Intendeu Rock Catchment - It is 95% complete funded by GTZ.

Several shallow wells spread all over the district were constructed and were funded by GTZ, AAK and Catholic Diocese of Kitui.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Increase access to improved water supplies in the district.

**Targets:** To increase the awareness of the local people on the need to repair and carefully use the already developed sources, construction of cheap water sources such as shallow wells, sub-surface dams and rock catchment for village use in all the seven divisions. Schools and other institutions with good site for the above resources will be encouraged to develop them on their own.

Boreholes and earth dams with complete distribution systems will be extended to market centres. Villages water catchment areas such as hills with springs and river banks will be improved and protected so that they are not interfered with and to ensure continued water availability. The target area will be Mumoni and Nuu Hills.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Water

#### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Mwingi Water Supply Mwingi Location Central Division	Rehabilitation of intake, rising main and distribution.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2	Kiambere Water Project Mumoni, Kyuso and Central Division	Construction of a new water supply to Mwingi Town and cover some parts of Mumoni and Kyuso Division.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3	Migwani Water Supply Migwani Location Migwani Division	Replacement of pumping sets, construction of extension and renovations of the already existing facilities.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4	Ngomeni Water Supply Ngomeni Location Nguni Division	Rehabilitation of the water supply, desilting of the reservoir, rehabilitation of the distribution lines.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
5	Kyuso Water Supply Kyuso Location Kyuso Division	Rehabilitation of the Water Supply.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK.
6	Kaunzoo Water Supply Nuu Location Nuu Division	Rehabilitation of Water Supply.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GTZ/GOK

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 7  | Ukasi Water Project<br>Ukasi Location<br>Nguni Division              | Construction of retaining wall, pump house, distribution tank and distribution pipeline.          |
|    |  | <b><u>Funding Source:</u> EEC/GOK</b>   |
| 8  | Ukasi Borehole<br>Ukasi Location<br>Nguni Division                   | Distribution extended to Ukasi market, construction of cattle troughs and communal water pounds.  |
|    |  | <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>   |
| 9  | Kyuso Borehole<br>Kyuso Location<br>Kyuso Division                   | Digging of a borehole and laying of the pipeline to supply water to the town.                     |
|    |  | <b><u>Funding Source:</u> AAK/GTZ/GOK</b>   |
| 10 | Mathuki - Kalitini Water Supply<br>Kalitini Location<br>Nuu Division | Construction of gravity main to Kalitini Secondary School.  |
|    |  | <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>   |
| 11 | Thitani Water Project<br>Thitani Location<br>Migwani Division        | Clearing of borehole, rehabilitation of its rising main and extension of the distribution system. |
|    |  | <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GTZ/GOK</b>   |
-

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kyuso Water Supply Kyuso Location Kyuso Division	1	<p>Feasibility study on alternative of water supply.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Although Kyuso water supply is gazetted, the present source is grossly insufficient hence the need for another source.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Ngomeni Water Supply Ngomeni Location Nguni Division	2	<p>Rehabilitation of distribution line from Ngomeni to Mutamisiyi (18 km).</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This is an old water supply and it needs a major rehabilitation. The dam has enough water and the distribution line can be extended to Mutamisiyi.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Nziitu Water Supply Project Tseikuru Location Tseikuru Division	3	<p>To construct a pump-house, storage tanks, sub-surface dams. To purchase and lay a rising and distribution pipes.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will serve Tseikuru market, several primary and secondary schools and local population of more than 8,000 and a health centre with about 150 patients.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Planning and Design of Water Projects District-Wide	4	<p>Planning and design of self help and government sponsored water projects.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This is a high priority activity.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>



Water Conservation District-Wide	5	This will involve construction of water retaining and structures protection of springs within the district.
		<b>Justification:</b> Improve the accessibility of the rural community to water supplies.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Ground Water Development District-Wide	6	This will involve exploration, drilling and equipping of boreholes to serve rural population and small market centres.
		<b>Justification:</b> This will reduce walking distances of communities in the district together with making the water available all the time.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Usi Witu Sub-Surface Dams Musavani Location Tseikuru Division	7	To construct sub-surface dams along Usi Wiu River.
		<b>Justification:</b> Feasibility study already done. This will reduce walking distance for more than 10,000 people.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Thitani Water Project Thitani Location Migwani Division	8	To rehabilitate and extend the distribution lines to serve more people.
		<b>Justification:</b> This will serve a market centre, two secondary schools, two primary schools, one health centre, livestock and a local population of about 8000 people.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

- Kiio Rock Catchment 9  
Kiomo Location  
Central Division
- To complete a retaining wall which was 15% complete.
- Justification:** This will be a source of water supply for more than 11,000 people, livestock, one primary school and a market centre.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
- Kwa Kasovi Earth Dam 11  
Mwingi Location  
Central Division
- To desilt the earth dam.
- Justification:** This is a source of water for about 15,000 people and 20,000 animals.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
- Sub-surface dams a long 12  
Tyaa River
- To construct sub-surface dams along the river.
- Justification:** The river has a lot of sand which retains water.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
-

## AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

### Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main sectoral policy objectives of this sector are:-

- Self sufficiency and food security,
- to produce foods that are nutritionally well balanced and adopt technology for increased quality animals to alleviate problems of malnutrition,
- ensure efficient and effective management of food supply.
- maintain high rates of productivity,
- Alleviating disparities in income distribution stemming from deficiencies in crop and Livestock production.
- To provide raw materials to industries in order to generate employment and foreign exchange.
- Control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases and pests.
- Ensure balanced geographical distribution of food staff so that all measures of the population have nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

**Department of Agriculture**

**Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period**

Table 3.2 shows the achievements made in the department through various activities.

**Table 3.2**

**Achievements in Various Activities**

Activity	1993	1994	1995	Total
Monthly workshops	2	6	5	13
FTS/Monthly Training session	20	21	18	59
Field days	102	60	121	283
Demonstration sites	40	39	53	132
Barazas	155	158	171	484
Farmers courses	7	9	12	28
Staff Courses	3	4	3	10
Agricultural Shows	-	4	6	10
Staff tours	1	-	1	2
Division supervision	100	142	153	396
District supervision	60	121	142	323

**Source:** Department of Agriculture, Mwingi, 1996.

Other achievements made were in the areas of crop yields, soil and water conservation, and food security programmes. These are shown in table 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 respectively.

Table 3.3

Crop Yield Achievements

Crop	1994		1995	
	Hectarage	Yields Bags	Hectarage	yields
Maize	16,000	140,000	14,800	100,000
Sorghum	13,000	64,000	11,000	52,300
B/ Millet	20,400	148,800	17,700	81,500
Beans	7,800	46,800	8,100	45,700
Cowpeas	15,000	70,000	14,600	78,700
G/Grams	10,400	48,000	14,880	44,580
P/Peas	2,600	-	5,200	26,000
D. Lab	-	-	140	540
Cassava	300	600 tons	250	750 tons
S/ Potatoes	24	240	80	240
A/ roots	5	6	6.9	18.15
Cotton	490	245	480	245
Castor	35	17.6	44	17.6
Coffee	13.7	2.74	14.9	6.85
Sugar cane	18	360	21	360
Cashew nut	-	-	2.8	0.78
Sunflower	3	0.6	1	-
Citrus	35	280	42	336
Mangoes	60	600	72	576
Papaw	60	480	75	600
Bananas	3	132	30	180
Guavas	3	12	5	20
Avocado	2	10	3	15
Simsim	0.1	0.1	0.13	0.13
Kales	32	96	40.5	121.5
Tomatoes	30	120	45	180
Onions	28	84	32	96

**Source:** Department of Agriculture, Mwingi, 1996.

Table 3.4

**National Soil and Water Conservation Project Achievements**

Activity	1993	1994	1995	Total
Fanya Juu (M)	217,519	136,634 (M)	233,200 (M)	467,962
Grass Strip (M)	16,299	17,243 (M)	167,43 (M)	50,285
Trashlines (M)	114,507	135,080 (M)	115,088 (M)	364,675
Stoneliner (M)	1360	1400 (M)	2910 (M)	5670
Retention Ditch (M)		59,854 (M)	50,615 (M)	115,901
COD	56,074	-	4,551	-
Artificial Waterways	-	520 (M)	1080 (M)	1600
Gully Control (No. 156)	1500M	(No.224) 1675 M	(NO. 110)	(No.490)
Range Rehabilitation	31 sites 23 ha	31 sites 37 ha	17 sites	No. 79
River bank protection	11.7 km	32.8 km	36.5 km	81 km
Crop Nurseries	NO. 8	10	10	28
Tree planted	No. 50044	104018	61800	154.062
Training	6	283	632	921
Barazas	22	76	68	166
Farmers course/tour	1	1	-	2
Earth Dams	-	9	-	9
Earth pans	-	10	-	10
Shallow well	-	30	4	34
Sub-surface dams	-	10	2	12
Rock catchment	-	2	-	2
Spring Protection	-	2	-	2

**Table 3.5**

**Achievements in Integrated Food Security Programme - Eastern/GTZ**

	Achieved			Remarks
	1993	1994	1995	
Seed bulking	-	No proper records available	2518 kg Received for redistribution	225 farmers were bulking seeds - in 1995.
Training a seed bulking	-	1	2	On Co-op. husbandry to post harvest management of produce
Grain Bank (GB)	-	-	-	FSP-t/GTZ started getting involved in Grain Bank activities in 1996
Distribution of tools to groups and k club	-	-	89	Both women groups, (SH Groups) and 4k clubs benefited from various tools (Panga), mattocks, Jembes, wheel barrows etc.

**Source:** Department of Agriculture Mwingi, 1996.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Improve food production and produce extra food for selling to generate income.

**Targets:** To conduct 56 field days, set up 70 demonstration sites, conduct on site training (20) and hold about 150 barazas per annum. To provide drought tolerant crops seeds to Mwingi farmers by having about 30 farmers to bulk suitable crops seeds (e.g. maize katumani and Makueni, Beans, Pigeon peas, cow peas etc) to expand and introduce income generating crops (grapes 2 ha, Asian vegetables 11 ha, additional vegetables - 11 ha, fruit tree 110 ha) to Mwingi farmers.

To improve transport availability to both district and divisional staff for supervision as well as providing more bicycles to front line extension staff. In addition soil and water conservation measures will be intensified by conserving 9 catchments with a total of 2600 ha. and 530 farms per annum.

Since the inception of the district in 1993 the department of Agriculture has been operating under natural extension programme (NEP II) National soil and water programme (Crop development programme and lately integrated food security programme (IFSP-E/GTZ). The achievements for each of these programmes are show in Tables 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.

*(Note: The following table is a reconstruction of the content visible in the image, which is mirrored and difficult to read. The text is oriented upside down in the original image.)*

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of extension staff	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28
Number of bicycles	5	8	10	12	15	18	20	22
Number of farms visited	100	120	150	180	200	220	250	280
Number of catchments conserved	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of ha conserved	1000	1200	1500	1800	2000	2200	2500	2600

Table 3.2: Department of Agriculture Mwingi, 1993

Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Improve food production and produce extra food for selling to generate income.
- Targets:**
  - To conduct 56 field days, set up 70 demonstration sites, conduct on site training (20) and hold about 180 paraxas per annum. To provide drought tolerant crops seeds to Mwingi farmers by having about 30 farmers to bulk suitable crops seeds (e.g. maize, katumani and Mutungi Beans, Pigeon peas, cow peas etc) to expand and produce income generating crops (10 ha), Asian vegetables (5), additional vegetables (10 ha) fruit tree (10 ha) to Mwingi farmers.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On - going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Natural Extension Programme (NEP II) District-Wide	<p>Training of targeted Groups.</p> <p>Dissemination of crop production, technologies and linkage between extension, research of farmers.</p>
		<p>Coordinate all agriculture extension programme is the distinct including livestock production.</p> <p>Terracing of farms in catchment and general extension areas.</p>
2	Soil Conservation District-Wide	<p><b>Funding Source:</b> World Bank</p> <p>Tree planting through catchment communal nurseries.</p> <p>Range rehabilitation.</p> <p>Training of various target groups.</p> <p>Construction of sub-surface dams.</p>
3	Second Coffee Improvement Programme (SCIP II) Migwani Division	<p><b>Funding Source:</b> SIDA</p> <p>Improvement of coffee industry through, training of farmers, staff and officials of coffee cooperative society.</p>
4	Seed Bulking District-Wide	<p><b>Funding Source:</b> World Bank</p> <p>Provision of drought resistant crop seeds to Mwingi farmers through multiplication by few selected famous 30-40 (1996).</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> IFSP-E/GOK</p>

5 Grain Bank in Mumon  
Kyuso and Nguni Divisions

Grain Storage & Marketing.

Funding Source: IFSP-E/GOK

6 Crop development  
District-Wide

Improvement of cotton industry;  
promotion of vegetable oil crops and  
other food and cash crops in the  
district.

Funding Source: GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
National Extension Programme (NEP) District Wide	1	<p>Training Dissemination of crop production, co-ordination of all the agricultural extension programmes in the district including livestock production and terracing of farms in catchment areas.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is still a wide disparity between technology generation and dissemination at research and farmers level respectively.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p>
Soil and Water Conservation District Wide	2	<p>Tree planting, range rehabilitation and training.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Mwingi is an ASAL District with little rainfall and fragile soils and majority of farmers are yet to know soil and water conservation measures.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p>

Small Holder Irrigation  
Project for Horticultural  
crops in Migwani, Central,  
Mumoni and Kyuso  
Divisions 3

To start small scale irrigation schemes  
in the district.

**Justification:** Mwingi is deficit in  
vegetable production and a lot of  
potential exist along Tana River.  
District irrigation profile has already  
been launched and such schemes are  
well documented.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Sub-Surface Dams Along 4  
Seasonal Rivers  
Kyuso, Central, Mumoni  
and Migwani Divisions

To construct Sub-surface dams along  
seasonal rivers.

**Justification:** Water could be used for  
domestic and vegetable production  
during the dry seasons. This is going  
on a small scale along some seasonal  
rivers.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

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### Livestock Production Department

#### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

An office block with five rooms at district headquarters was put up. It is currently being extended.

The following shows the achievements for each programme operating in the district.

#### National Extension Programme Phase II (NEP II)

Through NEP II, the various activities were undertaken as shown in Table 3.6

Table 3.6

**National Extension Programme Phase II Achievement**

Activity	1994	1995	TOTAL
Monthly Workshop	10	18	28
Fortnight/Monthly	12	30	42
Training Seasons	10	4890	4900
Farm courses	964	132	1096
Farm/ Group visits	59	258	317
Field days	101	745	846
Barazas	205	5	210
Demonstrations	4	16	20
Farmers tours specific staff training	-	6	6
Staff tours	1	-	1

**Source:** District Livestock Development Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**Kitui Integrated Development Programme (KIDP)**

A number of activities were accomplished as shown in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7**

**Achievements in Kitui Integrated Development Programmes**

Project Name	Activity and Objective	Achievement	Remarks
Bull camps	To provide bulls of high genetic potential to improve the local breeds by cross breeding	Two bulls bought and given to farmers in Nzeluni and Migwani	Poor performance for the bulls is attributed to a) poor management and b) lack of knowledge by recipient.
Small stock development	To provide bucks of high genetic potential to improve to local goats through cross breeding	<p>i) 15 bucks brought and distributed to selected farmers district wide.</p> <p>ii) Though bucks have so far died, the remaining bucks have been serving the does, goats of recipient farmers and neighbours</p>	<p>High mentality rate if the beans are due to:-</p> <p>i) Poor management</p> <p>ii) Failure to vaccinate the bucks before they are introduced to the district against CCPP.</p>
Poultry Development	To introduce commercial poultry production to women groups.	Three women groups bought for 400 day old chicks and provided with poultry feeds upto the laying stage.	All the birds have been culled. None of the women groups has expressed interest to venture into the same though they were impressed.

## Integrated Food Security Programme Eastern (IFSPE)

The achievements made under this programme are shown in table 3.8.

Table 3.8

### Achievement in integrated Food Security Programme

	Programme Name	Activity	Achievement	Remarks
1.	Small Stock Improvement Programme	Training to farmers cockerel exchange	21 training sessions already conducted	70 more training session to be conducted by 1997, and 1750 cockerel to be exchanged by 1997
2.	Goat Improvement	Introduction of 20 dairy bucks and 20 meat bucks	Sourcing of the bucks have already been identified	The bucks to be purchased and provided.

**Source:** District Livestock Office, Mwingi, 1996.

#### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Intensify livestock production in areas where population growth is rising and thus farm sizes are becoming smaller

**Target:** By the year 2000, upto 40-50% of livestock farmers in the district will have been exposed to intensive livestock management practices.

**Objective:** Improve livestock genetic potential.

**Targets:** 2000 cocks of good genetic potential both in egg production and fast growth rate to be exchanged through Cockerel Exchange Programme to selected farmers district wide. 20 meat bucks to be availed to the goat keeping farmers in Kyuso and Mumoni Divisions. The bucks will be targeted to low income farmers. By the year 1997, 20 dairy bucks to be availed to goat keeping farmers in Migwani and Central Divisions. The bucks will be given to low income farmers. By the year 2000, upto 50% of livestock farmers district-wide to be aware of how to improve their

livestock genetic potential through selection and cross-breeding. This will be done through normal department extension work to farmers.

**Objective:** Rehabilitation of denuded lands

**Targets:** By the year 2000, upto 50% of livestock farmers to be aware of the causes, and ways to rehabilitate denuded areas. By the year 1997, upto 6 sites of 10 areas each to be rehabilitated through GOK and IFSP-E District wide - (1 site per division).

Funding Source: GOK/World Bank

Funding of farmers project which are geared to alleviate food shortages. The programme concentrates on providing the food insecure regions with improved

Funding Source: GTZ/GOK

Description of Activities

This will be continuation of NEP II. Justification: There is wide disparity of information and dissemination between technology generation level at research and farmer level respectively. Majority of farmers have not yet taken farming as a business because of ignorance.

Funding Source: GOK/Donors

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	National Extension Programme phase II (NEP II) District wide	<p>Funding of extension activities to farmers through farmers training, provision of NEP II Motorbikes and vehicles to staff and maintaining the same.</p> <p>The project encompasses the three departments of MOALD&amp;M i.e. Agriculture, Livestock production and Veterinary services.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/World Bank</p>
2	Integrated Food Security Programme Eastern	<p>Funding of farmers project which are geared to alleviate food shortages. The programme concentration mainly in the food insecure regions.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GTZ/GOK</p>

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
National Extension Programme Phase III District Wide	1	<p>This will be continuation of NEP II.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> There is wide disparity of information and dissemination between technology generation level at research and farmer land respectively. Majority of farmers have not yet taken farming as a business because of ignorance.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors.</p>



Livestock Census District Wide	2	To obtain a baseline data of livestock numbers in the district.
		<b>Justification:</b> To enable us draw a comprehensive plan for neutral resource exploitation versus livestock numbers.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors
Integrated Small Stock Development Programme (goats, bee keeping and Poultry) District Wide	3	This will involve training of farmers and provision of selected breeds.
		<b>Justification:</b> Small stock plays a major role in the economy of Mwingi district. They are not adversely affected by drought like larger stocks.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Rangelands Development (Reseeding Rangelands)	4	To raise the carrying capacity of our rangelands which are the resource base of livestock.
		To enhance conservation of environment.
		To carry out range inventory.
		<b>Justification:</b> Due to shifting cultivation, over- grazing and poor crop production practices, range lands are highly denuded. No justifiable range inventory is available for Mwingi Rangelands.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors

## Veterinary Department

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The following vaccinations were carried out during the last plan period.

**Table 3.9**

#### Achievement in Vaccinations

	1993	1994	1995	Total
Rinderpest	24,224	25,813	12,889	62,926
CBPP	24,224	25,813	12,809	62,846
Anti-Rabies	1,073	2,321	1,511	4,905
Newcastle	95	N/A	N/A	95
CCPP	5,493	1925	N/A	7,418
Blanthrax	N/A	N/A	2,471	2,471
LSD	6308	5,494	8,153	19,955

**Source:** Veterinary Department, Mwingi, 1996.

An office block consisting of 5 rooms was completed at the headquarters. Nuu Divisional Office is 30% complete.

#### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** To enhance community awareness of diseases control methods.

**Targets:** Carry out extension services by:-

Training (parapets) wazaidize on disease control and equipping them with necessary drugs and equipments for their work.

Hold 12 field days per year to educate the farmers.

Train 40 people( dip collection and attendant) in proper dip management.

Equip the extension staff with the necessary equipment and drugs.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of activities
1 Construction of Nu Divisional Office Nuu Location Nuu Division	Complete an office block of 3 rooms and store.  <b>Funding Source:</b> NEPII/World Bank.
2 Training of 50 (parapets) Wazaidizi Ukasi Nguni Division Katse Mumoni Division Pilot Areas	Training on basic disease control methods and extension. Two pilot areas were chosen; one in Ukasi and the other in Katse.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/IFSPE
3 Vaccinations District wide	Immunizing animals against the major Killer diseases in the district e.g. Rinderpest, CBPP, Rabies Newcastle.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
National Extension Programme District Wide	1	To train extension officers new technologies for extension. The department has been integrated in the NEP II.  <b>Justification:</b> To create awareness in the farmers and link the new technology from research centres.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors.

Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips  
Migwani Division 2

Rehabilitate all the cattle dips in Migwani Division. Strengthen the management of the cattle dips through training.

**Justification:** Highly producing animals are being introduced in the Division and tick control is needed.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

Disease and Pest Control  
District Wide 3

Control of diseases.

**Justification:** LSD etc. are common in the district and therefore efforts to eradicate the diseases should go on.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Veterinary Clinical Services  
District Wide 4

Treatment of all sick cases (livestock).

**Justification:** This will minimize the animal mortalities in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors.

Construction of Divisional Headquarters  
Tseikuru Location  
Tseikuru Division 5

To construct Offices.

**Justification:** There are no offices. It is a new Division.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

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## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The forest department aims at maintaining adequate forest cover in order to improve the local environment and maintain a continuous supply of the much needed forest products for subsistent utility. By so doing, the department will assist in managing and sustaining sound economic development inter.

- Integration of environmental consideration in the development process,
- Assessment and evaluation of environment impact and assessment on development activities,
- Promotion of integration of sustainable environmental impact assessment (EIA) on all programmes and projects in order to integrate considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

Table 3.10 shows the achievements of the Forest Department for the last three years (1993-1995).

**Table 3.10**  
**Forestry Achievements**

Activity	1993	1994	1995
Seedling Production	339,351	233,239	266,531
Area Planted (ha)	20.6	14.2	18.0
Revenue collected (Kshs.)	21,418.00	14,806.50	17,599.50

**Source:** Department of Forest, Mwingi, 1996.

NB. Survival count was on average 30%.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** Conserve, protect and preserve the existing forest cover in the district giving priority to the gazetted areas,

**Target:** Ensure the preservation of over 18,307.9 ha of the districts' forest. These include Mumoni, Nuutili, Imba, Maai and Gakuyu forests, Increase the number of forest guards from 10 to 12.

**Objective:** Encourage afforestation on degraded areas by planting trees.

**Target:** Assist to start a private tree nurseries and 5 school tree nurseries.

**Objective:** Intensify forest extension services to create awareness for the need to protect and conserve forest and plant more trees.

**Target:** Organize 27 chiefs barazas, one seminar and one workshop each year to educate the community and leaders on protection and conservation of environment.

Table 2.10  
Forestry Achievements

Activity	1993	1994
Revenue collected (Kshs.)	21,418.00	14,808.80
Area Planted (ha)	20.8	14.2
Seeds Production	338,951	233,238

Source: Department of Forest, Mwingi, 1996.  
The survival count was on average 30%.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Divisional tree Nurseries. Nzeluni, (Migwani), Tyaa (Central), Nuu (Nuu), Katse (Mumoni), Ngomeni (Nguni), Kyuso (Kyuso), Mbondoni (Central)	Raising tree seedlings for afforestation/agro-forestry Programmes in the district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2	Plantation Establishment Mumoni Forest Station Mumoni Division	Planting trees on the hill tops for conservation purpose.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
3	Women Group Tree Nurseries Private Nurseries District Wide	Raising seedlings and planting on denuded areas.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
4	Construction of District Forest Office District Headquarters	Roofing and plastering has been done; wiring going on.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Support of Tree Nurseries. Migwani and Nguni Divisions	1	To start 2 tree nurseries at Migwani and Nguni Divisions. To start tree-nurseries for women groups, 5 schools and 30 private farmers.  <b>Justification:</b> Improve afforestation in these areas.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/IFSP-E

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Hill top Protection and Afforestation District wide  | 2 | The following hills will be protected, Mumoni, Nuu, Imba, Maai and Gakuyu. Six posts for forest guards will be constructed. Afforestation programme will be carried out. |
|  |   | <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To stop further destruction.  |
|  |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/IFSP-E.  |
| Construction of Divisional Forest Office Migwani, Nuu Nguni, Kyuso and Katse District Wide                                       | 3 | Construct offices for divisional officers in Migwani, Kyuso, Nguni, Mumani and Nuu Division.   |
|  |   | <b><u>Justification:</u></b> At the moment there are no offices in these divisions.  |
|  |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors.  |
| Construction of Foresters Houses and DFO's house 6 Foresters, 1 for DFO (Residential) District wide                              | 4 | To construct residential houses DFO and foresters (6.NO).  |
|  |   | <b><u>Justification:</u></b> At the moment there are no houses.  |
|  |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors   |
| Construction of Water Storage Tanks in the Following Nurseries:- Nuu, Tyaa, Katse, Kyuso, Mbondoni, Nzeluni Mumoni District Wide | 5 | To construct water storage tanks and install water pumps to ease water problem.  |
|  |   | <b><u>Justification:</u></b> During drought water becomes a problem.   |
|  |   | <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors.  |
-



## LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

- Settlement of the landless on government and trust land
- Registration of all land and owners issued with title deeds or lease certificates to enhance tenure security on land,
- Safeguard public interest and property by ensuring orderly use of land
- Ensure all physical development in rural and urban areas are planned,
- Safeguard existing rights and interests of individuals, over land.

### Department of Adjudication and Settlement

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

During the last three years, two adjudication sections were declared, three published two registered and five are now under demarcation. These are as shown in Tables 3.11, 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14.

Table 3.11

#### Adjudication Sections completed and Registered (1993-96)

Section	Division	Location	Area (Ha)
Kyome	Migwani	Migwani	4513.00
Kyamboo	Migwani	Migwani	3500.00

Source: District Land Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**Table 3.12**

**Adjudication Sections Fully Demarcated and aWaiting Finality Notices**

Section	Division	Location	Area (Ha).
Nzauni	Migwani	Migwani	4,910.00
Kanyaa	Migwani	Thitani	3,800.00
Mbondoni	Migwani	Migwani	3,500.00
Nzawa	Migwani	Ngutani	10,114.00
Kanzanzu	Central	Mumbuni	4,889.00
Kavaini	Migwani	Thitani	8,600.00
Nzeluni	Central	Mumbuni	6,914.00

**Source:** District Land Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**Table 3.13**

**Adjudication Sections Fully Demarcated and in Objection Stage**

Section	Division	Location	Area (Ha)
Ngoo	Nuu	Mui	3,960.00
Kyasyani	Migwani	Thitani	7,848.00
Winzeei	Migwani	Thitani	9,524.00

**Source:** District Land Office, Mwingi, 1996.

Table 3.14

**Adjudication sections approved by DDC and under Demarcation**

Section	Division	Location	Area (Ha).
Mwingi	Central	Mwingi	7,943.00
Waita	Kyuo	Endui	1,100.00
Katalwa	Central	Mumbuni	4,285.00
Kiomo	Central	Mwingi	7,848.00
Mwambui	Kyuso	Endui	-

**Source:** District Land Office, Mwingi, 1996.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

- Objectives:** To enable as many urban plot owners as possible acquire titles for their urban plots.
- Targets:** To acquire more equipment, funds and personnel for this station, so as to enable extension of surveying services to as many trading centres as possible during the 1997-2001 plan period. Centres targeted are Migwani, Kyuso, Katse, Bakuru, Nu, Nguni and Ngomeni
- Objective:** To enable as many agricultural plot owners as possible acquire titles for their plots.
- Target:** The department in conjunction with the Physical Planning Department, will accelerate land adjudication in the district. This will enable land owners acquire titles faster. Forty percent (40%) of the farmers are targeted.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Construction District Headquarters	1	Construct office block to accommodate officers at the District Headquarters.  <b>Justification:</b> Officers at the districts have no offices. They are using uni-huts.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### Department of Survey

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

The department managed to fix the Mwingi Kitui District boundary. The departments also supervised adjudication surveys. It compiled survey for Mwingi Township.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project/Programme Priorities

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Offices District Headquarters	1	To construct office block to accommodate district survey and his staff.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Currently, they are using rental offices.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Cadastral Surveys District-wide	2	Carry out surveys.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Facilitate issuance of title deeds.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Purchase of Survey Equipment District wide	3	Purchase two more theodolites, two measuring bands with spring balances, twelve chaining tripods and six ranging rods.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The department lacks these equipment which are very essential in surveying  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

### Physical Planning Department

#### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The department provided technical advice to developers, both within the public and private sectors. In addition it approved numerous building plans and sub-divisions schemes. The department also did revise the Mwingi Town physical development plan and prepared 9 part development plans and advisory plans.

**District specific objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** To provide harmony in physical development in Mwingi Urban Council.

**Target:** To provide information to developers and the Mwingi Urban Council on plot sizes and access roads.

To ensure that all developers avail to the relevant authorities building plans before embarking on development.

To disseminate this information constantly in public barazas agenda.

**Objective:** Planning of the remaining market and rural centres in the district.

**Target:** Preparation of Tseikuru, Waita and Nguni development plans.

Preparation of some further 6 development plans during 1997-1998 period.

Preparation of physical development during of other remaining centres.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office and Drawing Equipment District Headquarters	1	<p>Purchase of office and drawing equipments for the headquarters office.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> It is very hard to operate without adequate office and drawing equipment.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors</p>
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	2	<p>To construct offices to house officers at the District Headquarters.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The department is housed in rental office which are not adequate.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors.</p>
Trade Promotion, and Extension and Training	3	<p>Purchase of vehicles to be used by various departments to reach all the villages.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> These project proposals will improve efficiency among small scale traders and improve on the repayment of loans.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of this sector are to:-

- Encourage growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and businesses.
- Stimulate the growth and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers in the country and for exports.
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities.
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors.
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade.
- Implement research findings towards industrial and commercial growth and development.
- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures.
- Protect vulnerable groups in the society from adverse effects of liberalized economy.

### Review of the 1994 -96 plan period

The department collected Kshs 2,412,069 from various trading activities in the district. Eighty eight (88) people were trained on business management. Twenty two (22) small scale traders received a total of KShs.450,000 from the Joint Loan Board to promote their businesses.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Promotion of Small-Scale Trade District Wide	1	<p>The District Joint Loan Board will increase its lending capacity to traders. It is a Joint Venture between local authority and central Government whereby each contribute equal in terms of grants.</p> <p>It has not taken off in Mwingi at though Mwingi County council is at an advanced stage to have the scheme gazetted.</p> <p>The scheme will advance loans to traders ranging between Ksh. 30,000 and 50,000 with a 12% P.A interest.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Once the scheme is gazetted and money availed, the loans will be disbursed to all loans applicants who qualify on a revolving fund basis. The loans are secured with proper and adequate security.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Local Authority.</p>
Institutional Capacity Building	2	<p>Purchase of motor vehicles.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will strengthened all other activities of the department. It will assist the training activities and follow up on loanees of the Joint to a Board.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.</p>
Trade Promotion, and Extension and Training	3	<p>Purchase of vehicles to be used by various departments to reach all the traders.</p> <p><b>Justifications:</b> These project promote efficiency among small scale trades and improve on the repayment of loans.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.</p>

Training  
District wide

4

To train traders on business management.

**Justification:** The training is important for business and will improve their management capacity.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

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## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

- To mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning process.
- Train rural population on balanced diet in order to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children.
- Promote the preservation and role of culture for national identity and pride.
- Intensify adult education in order to eradicate literacy;
- Provide reading material in the district;
- Improve sport facilities;
- To promote and improve sporting talent;
- Encourage sport talents from the grassroots;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance, and
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups to income generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

### **Department of Social Services**

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

The department registered 524 women groups and self help projects. As for the women groups the emphasis was placed on projects which would create employment and generate income.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Construction of new Office Block District Headquarters	1	<p>To construct offices to accommodate officers at the district headquarters.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The department has no offices. It occupies borrowed premises which are inadequate and semi-permanent.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Institutional Capacity Building District Headquarters	2	<p>Purchase one vehicle for the department.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Improve the capacity to supervise development programmes.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
District Handicraft Centre District Headquarters	3	<p>Construction of a Multi-purpose building that will consist of 1 showroom, 1 conference room/hall and rental rooms.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The district is very rich in handicraft and the centre will boost the local people. 2,000 members will be recruited.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

## Department of Culture

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

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Construction District Headquarters	1	Construct an office block  <b>Justification:</b> Currently the department work is being carried out by the department of social services. It is expected that an officer and his supportive staff will be posted to man the district. Working space will be necessary to provide accommodation for the same.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/ Harambee.
Construction of a District Cultural Centre District Headquarters	2	Construction a cultural centre which will have provision for an art gallery, theatre, active conference hall and documentation facilities which will.  <b>Justification:</b> The centre will serve as a focal place for preservation, promotion and further development of important culture in the district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor Harambee.
Training of Women and Local Leaders District Wide	3	To be able to train women group and other local leaders in simple management skills involved in community projects and programmes.  <b>Justification:</b> This is a major sectoral objective.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Mwiyendei Women Group 4  
Shop Construction  
District wide

Construction of a shop.

**Justification:** The building will be able to generate income for the group members when completed. The back rooms will provide accommodation.

**Funding Source:** GOK/ Harambee.

Mitamisiyi Women Group 5  
Posho Mill  
Ngomeni Location  
Nguni Division

Install the Posho unit

**Justification:** Posho mill house has already been constructed. The project when completed will save time wasted in search of milling services to the community. The women especially will have time to undertake other domestic chores.

**Funding Source:** GOK/ Harambee

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### **Adult Education Department**

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

During the 1994-96 plan period the department made the following achievements.

The teaching staff was raised from 73 teachers to 114. This is made up of 34 full time teachers and 80 part-time teachers.

The literacy level has increased by at least 40% per year. This is at least evident from the number of learners who sit and pass proficiency tests every year. The department is collaborating with Action Aid (K) which is pursuing the same objectives.

An office block at the district headquarters has been constructed.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Eradicate illiteracy through provision of literacy learning centre (classes) at the nearest utility level.

**Target:** Increase the number of part time literacy teachers by at least 40 to 50 so as to open up nine literacy learning centres at the village level.

**Objective:** Open functional literacy skills through formation of various socio-economic self-help groups at class level to facilitate active participation.

**Targets:** Encourage formation of income generating projects at class level. Train group leaders and teachers on the formation and sustenance procedures and financial management.

**Objective:** Sustain the literacy level by provision of relevant reading materials through community involvement.

**Targets:** Print and distribute reading materials to post literate so as to encourage reading as a continuous process with a view to avoiding relapsing into illiteracy.

**Objective:** Offer opportunities for continuing education to post literate through provision of teachers and materials at selected centres.

**Targets:** Provide teachers and materials on a few selected centres for those wishing to continue with the education to certificate level.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Construction of office District Headquarters	Dig and construct pit latrines, instal electricity and instal water.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.
2	Training of Teachers District Wide	Make all full time teachers professionally qualified. Train all teachers to IRH/FP.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Institutional capacity Building District-wide District Headquarters	1	Procure/Rehabilitate headquarter's vehicle procurement of motor-bikes for the divisions.  <b>Justification:</b> There is need to strengthen the supervisory capacity of the district. Currently the whole district has no vehicles.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK.
Construction of Divisional Office Central, Migwani, Nguni, Nuu, Kyuso, Mumoni and Tseikuru Divisions	2	To construct offices for divisional officers for all the service divisions.  <b>Justification:</b> None of the division has an office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.



Construction of a Teachers Advisory Centre  
District Headquarters

3

To construct a teachers advisory centre.

**Justification:** There is no counselling or conference facilities for the teachers in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Recruitment of More Part-Time Teachers both FT/PT  
District wide

4

Employment of more part-time teachers to replace those who have left.

**Justification:** Retain and replace teachers who have left.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor.

Training of Part-Time Teachers  
District wide

5

Train all part time teachers in the district.

**Justification:** 75% of our P/T teachers are new and hence the need to re-orientate themselves.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

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## Department of Sports

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The department of sports has had increased societal involvement in sports since its establishment in 1993. This has been received very well by the community to an extent that sporting activities like darts, football, netball, athletics and volleyball have gained popularity during the plan period. The following table 3.12 are the achievements for the last four years.

Table 3.15

**Achievements in Sporting Activities (Membership)**

Year	Darts	Football	Netball	Athletics	Volleyball
1993	8	12	-	-	2
1994	12	18	-	10	3
1995	20	40	8	18	12
1996	42	99	15	25	33

**Source:** District sports office, Mwingi, 1996.

The department is embarking on a programme to ensure that the community appreciates sports and recreation activities.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of achievement
Mwingi Stadium Mwingi Location Central Division	1	Construction of a stadium in Mwingi Town.  <b>Justification:</b> The district needs a stadium for housing games and holding public gathering.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Mwingi Urban Council.
Office Construction Mwingi Town District Headquarters	2	To construct an office to house the district sports office staff.  <b>Justification:</b> The department does not have any office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## HEALTH

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The overall policy objective of the ministry is to direct its financial and other resources to those projects and programmes that will lead to the achievements of the government long term goal of providing health services within easy reach of all Kenyans with emphasis on preventive health services while not ignoring curative services

Other objectives are:-

- Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation
- Intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.
- Provide adequate and effective diagnosis and rehabilitative services
- Promote and develop cost-effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

### Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

- Six new health facilities were opened and staffed. These include, Wingemi, Thitani, Nyanyae and Kayonga dispensaries.
- Two health centres namely, Kamangao and Kyome were opened.
- Two maternity blocks at Nguni Health Centre and Nzawa dispensary were completed.
- An OPD block completed at Kyuso Health Centre.
- Renovations were carried out in Mwingi Hospital (amenity and maternity wards), X-ray department and installation of new x-ray machine) Renovation of psychiatric ward is in progress.
- Renovation were also undertaken in Ngomeni, Katse, Tseikuru and Thallaka Dispensaries.

Seven mobile clinics were opened hence increasing the immunization coverage.

Through health education and SIDA assisted environmental health project, pit latrine coverage increased to 35% while safe water supply also increase considerably thus improving sanitation and waste disposal.

The nutritional status of the people improved over the period partly due to health education and the food security programme. AIDS control activities were also undertaken and focused on creation of awareness in schools, women groups,

seminars, public barazas and video shows. The District Health Management Teams training were conducted with later being held for all health divisional teams. Several health owners were given basic and in-service training.

### District Specific objectives and targets

**Objective:** Increase provision of curative and preventive health services to the people.

**Target:** To complete equipping and opening of at least 2 community constructed dispensaries and upgrading one health centre per division per year.

Increase the number of graded staff in each rural health facility by at least two (2) staff in order to provide maximum service.

**Objective:** To sustain provision of curative and preventive health services.

**Target :** To improve and maintain the existing health facilities and equipment through Government donor and facility improvement funds.

**Objective:** To reduce malnutrition chronic under fives from current 50% to 45%.

**Target:** To conduct health education, demonstration of 2 kitchen gardens in each division per year and construct of three malnutrition rehabilitation centres at least 1 per division in the most severely hit divisions.

**Objective:** To improve safe waste disposal and safe water availability.

**Targets:** To increase pit latrine coverage to 50% by the end of plan period through social mobilization, training of local leaders and artisans, renovation of the appropriate technology in VIP construction, protection of available springs and construction of a sewage from Mwingi.

**Objective:** To increase immunization coverage by 10% from the current 81% per year.

**Targets:** Increase awareness by social mobilization and opening at least 3 mobile clinics per year and 2 static immunization per division per year.

**Objective:** To reduce prevalence of common diseases, malnutrition, eye infections, skin diseases, sexually transmitted infections and anaemia.

**Targets:** Reduce the prevalence of these diseases by 10% per year through steady supply of essential drugs to the rural health facilities, establishment of community based health (CBHC/PHC/BI) care and health education. This will involve starting at least 2 community pharmacies.

**Objective:** Reduce incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

**Targets:** Reduce infection by 10% per year through intensified awareness creation campaigns in groups, schools, leaders, meeting and public barazas. Health education will be conducted in schools.

Workshops for commercial sex workers and food will be conducted per division per year.

Promotion of safe sex through correct use of condoms, health education on dangers of wife inheritance and other inherent traditional practices.

Initiation of income generating activities for those who lose employment due to disease but are strong enough to work.

Initiation of rehabilitation centres in the community for orphaned children.

Construction of a well equipped district hospital.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Kyuso Health Centre Kyuso Location Kyuso Division	Complete out patient department Construction of 2 staff houses Plumbing and drainage works Fencing  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
2	Nuu Health Centre Nuu Division Nuu Location	Completion of staff houses Plumbing, drainage works and fencing.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
3	Nzawa Dispensary Nguutani Division Migwani Location	Complete maternity wing. Construction of kitchen and laundry. Construction of VIP latrines. Plumbing and drainage works. Staff houses 3NO and fencing.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
4	Thitha Dispensary Mwingi Division Central Location	Floor screeding, painting and fixing of doors and windows.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
5	Masungwa Dispensary Tseikuru Division Masyungwa Location	Complete out-patient block. Construct 2 staff houses. Complete outpatient block  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> Community/KWS</b>
6	Kyethani Dispensary Central Division Kiomo Location	Construct 2 staff houses. Complete out patient block.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> Community.</b>

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 7  | Ngungani Dispensary<br>Mumoni Division<br>Kakuyu Location               | Complete outpatient block.<br>Construction of 2 staff houses.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Community.   |
| 8  | Waita Dispensary<br>Central Division<br>Waita Location                  | Construction of a maternity block.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Community   |
| 9  | Winziee Dispensary<br>Thitani Location<br>Migwani Division              | Construction of Maternity block<br>□<br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Community   |
| 10 | Water and sanitation<br>programme<br>Central Division<br>Endui Location | Capacity building of the<br>implementators.<br>demonstration of VIP latrine water<br>jars, ferrocement tanks.<br>Health Education.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/SIDA. |
| 11 | Immunizations<br>District-wide  | Immunization of all the children<br>below 2 years and expectant<br>mothers against six immunizable<br>diseases.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK                          |
| 12 | Supply of Essential Drugs<br>District Wide                              | Distribution of essential drugs to all<br>23 health centres.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK   |
| 13 | Kalisasi Dispensary<br>Central Division<br>Mumbuni Location             | Construction of a Dispensary.<br><br><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b><br>Community/GOK/IFSP  |
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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mwingi District Hospital Central Division Mwingi Location	1	<p>Construction of mortuary, 3 additional wards, i.e. paediatric and surgical wards (male and female). Renovation of OPD block and expansion. Renovation of main theatre pharmacy and laboratory block, kitchen and laundry as well as staff houses.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The hospital serves a population of about 400,000 people hence needs full renovation and extensions.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.</p>
Katse Health Centre Mumoni Division Katse Location	2	<p>Upgrading the dispensary to a health centre.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Mumoni Division has no health facility to offer maternity services such as delivery. The available dispensary is too small and old and therefore need upgrading to a health centre. It will serve 40,000 people.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors</p>
Ngomeni Health Centre Nguni Division Ngomeni Location	3	<p>Upgrading of Ngomeni dispensary to a health centre.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The present infrastructure needs upgrading to cater for the population needs on MCH/FP services including delivery.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors</p>

Tseikuru Health Centre Tseikuru Division Tseikuru Location	4	Elevation to sub-district hospital.
		<b>Justification:</b> The health centre serves many people and it is located over 100 km from Mwingi town.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.
Migwani Health Migwani Division Migwani Location	5	Elevation to a sub-district hospital.
		<b>Justification:</b> Migwani division is highly populated and health services are needed.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors
Thitani Health Centre Migwani Division Thitani Location	6	Upgrading to a health centre.
		<b>Justification:</b> There is no health centre nearby. The area has a population of 30,000. High prevalence of malaria, anaemia.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Mwalali Dispensary Ukase Location	7	Construction of a dispensary.
		<b>Justification:</b> It will serve a population of over 6,000 people. The nearest health facility is over 15 kms away.
		High prevalence of anaemia and malaria. Low immunization and sanitation coverage.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Kairungu Dispensary Central Division Kiomo Locations	8	Construction of a dispensary	<b>Justification:</b> There is no health facility nearby. There is high malaria, anaemia, intestinal worms, low immunization coverage and low sanitation coverage.
Nzanzemi Dispensary Tseikuru Division Tseikuru Location	9	Construction of a dispensary.	<b>Justification:</b> There is no health facility nearby. It will serve over 6,000 people. The nearest health facility is over 10km away.
Mataka Dispensary Kyuso Division Mivukoni Location	10	Construction of a Dispensary.	<b>Justification:</b> There is no health facility nearby to serve a population of over 7,000 people. The nearest health facility is over 10 kms away.
			<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

## **HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main policy objectives are to:

- Curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities carried out at the district level.
- Ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and rehabilitated.
- Promote the rehabilitation of juvenile so that they return to society as responsible citizens.
- Carry out enquiry and prepare reports for the courts as required.
- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote them and ensure that they do not revert to crime.
- Train probation officers through seminars and workshops so as to improve their performance.

### **Probation Department**

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

The department in the District has continued playing its role of rehabilitating offenders within the community. It also supervises ex-Borstal in our Republic i.e. Shikusa in Kakamega and Shimo la Tewa in Mombasa and long term prisoners released from prison plus special categories cases referred to it by the courts for pre-sentence.

- In 1993 30 enquiries for the local courts and 2 for the Borstal institutions were handled.
- In 1994, the department handled 51 enquiries, 46 of which were from the local courts, 4 from outside courts and one (1) from Borstal institutions. In the same year 62 probations, 3 ex-borstal amateur and one (1) special category were on supervision.
- In 1995, the department handled a total of 39 enquiries from the local courts, 2 from the outside courts, 3 from Borstal institutions and (1) special category criminal. Also, 73 probations, 4 ex-Borstal inmate and 1 special category criminal were under supervision.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

- Objective:** Institutionalize Mwingi District probation case committee.
- Target:** To start probation case committee during the plan period.
- Objective:** Provide adequate offices to the district staff.
- Target:** Construct district probation and After care services office block.
- Objectives:** Spread the services of probation to the other parts of the district.
- Target:** Open offices in Kyuso and Migwani Divisions.

Description of Activities	Priority Ranking	Project Name Division/Location
<p>To construct a prison.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The District has no prison and prisoners have to be taken to Kitui.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>	1	<p>Construction of a Prison Mwingi Location General Division</p>

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mwingi Probation Office. District Headquarters	1	Construct offices in Mwingi Town for officers at the district headquarters  <b>Justification:</b> The department has no permanent office. It is housed in a rental office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors
Procurement of Transport District Headquarters	2	Purchase one vehicle for the department.  <b>Justification:</b> The department has no vehicle.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### Prisons Department

#### B: New Project/Programme

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of a Prison Mwingi Location Central Division	1	To construct a prison.  <b>Justification:</b> The District has no prison and prisoners have to be taken to Kitui.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Procurement of Transport District Headquarters 2

Purchase vehicles for the prison department.

**Justification:** This will be used to transport inmates

**Funding Source:** GOK.

Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewage treatment facilities, roads, market/training facilities, with the objectives of providing incentives for private investment to take place. Strengthen management and financial capacity of local authorities. To carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment projects on a cost-effective basis. Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by providing training and realistic pricing of urban services.

Review of the 1984-88 Five Year Plan

The Mwingi County Council spent Ksh. 1.0 million to grade roads in Kyuso and Mui Divisions. Grading of roads in Mui Division is on-going.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve sanitation in all big centres in the district. Target: To construct toilets in all big centres. The council has already started constructing toilets in Nguini, Muiwani, Taikuru and Kyuso. Work and only building works are remaining.

Objective: Improve general cleanliness of all markets centre in the district.

Target: Increase the number of market sweepers and equipment to clean the markets. To provide dumping sites and dust bins to market centres.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **Sectoral Objectives**

The sectoral objectives of the Ministry are:-

- To promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest criteria by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres.
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, treatment facilities, roads, markets/training facilities, with the objectives of providing incentives for the private investment to take place.
- Strengthen management and financial capacity of local authorities. To carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment as well as to ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

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

The Mwingi County Council, spent Ksh.1.0 million to grade roads in Kyuso and Nuu Divisions. Grading of roads in Mumoni Division is on-going.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Improve sanitation in all big centres in the district.

**Target:** To construct toilets in all big centres. The council has already started Constructing toilets in Nuu, Nguni, Migwani, Tseikuru and Kyuso towns and only building works are remaining.

**Objective:** Improve general cleanliness of all markets centre in the district.

**Target:** Increase the number of market sweepers and equipment to clean the markets. To provide dumping sites and dust bins to market centres.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location Division	Description of Activities
1	Roads Grading District Wide	Grading of 80 kilometers of feeder roads in each of the following locations. Tseikuru, Mirukani, Kyuso, Nuu and Kakuyu.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Service Charge and Produce cess.
2	Public Conveniences (Toilets)	Complete toilets in each of the following divisions, Nguni, Nuu, Kyuso and Tsakuni.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Service charge.

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
County Hall (Chamber Offices) Central Division Mwingi Location	1	To construct county hall which will comprise council chamber and offices.  <b>Justification:</b> The council occupies rented offices which are not adequate. Land is available and drawings are at an advanced stage.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Rates and Service Charges.

Fencing of Markets District wide	2	To fence markets in Tseikuru, Nuu, Nguni, Migwani, Katse, Ngomeni and Kavindu centres.
		<b>Justification:</b> The centres are growing fast and the barter markets revenue is satisfactory. Fencing will improve both barter market fees and stock yards.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Kshs 70,000/= is set aside form 1996/97 and salaries amount budgeted from 1997/98.
Public Conveniences (Toilets) District Wide	3	To construct toilets in the following centre: Katse, Ukasi, Ngomeni, Waita, Kalitini and Nguutani.
		<b>Justification:</b> There is need to provide these facilities since they are lacking.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Service charge/Donors
Grading of Roads District Wide	4	To grade roads in the following locations:- Waita/Endui, Nguutani/Thitani, Nguni/Ngomeni/ Mui/Kalitini, Nuu and Migwani.
		<b>Justification:</b> The programme is on-going and these areas will be opened during the plan period. The roads lead to market and primary schools.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCC/Donor.
Boreholes/Earth Dams District Wide	5	Revival of existing boreholes and earth-dams.
		<b>Justification:</b> There is shortage of water and therefore the necessity for watering points in the district.

Tourism Development  
Mwingi National Reserve

6

To exploit tourism potential in the district.

**Justification:** There is unexploited tourism potential within the district.

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### Mwingi Urban Council

#### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

- During the Plan Period under review the council graded roads in the following areas:
- Kiano/Kyethani ward, Mwingi Ward, Mbondone Ward and Kanzanzu Ward
- The council spent about Kshs. 100,000 in grading/opening up access roads.
- The construction of town hall was started by using service charge money.
- Preliminary data for planning Mbondoni Market, Musukini, Nzeluni and Katalwa trading centres was collected and will be used to produce development plans for these centres.
- During the plan period, the council acquired a new shopping centre called Kasovoni. Mwingi Township roads were also graded and others opened.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Roads Grading Central Division Mwingi Urban Council	Grading of roads in Katalwa/Nzeluni and Ithumbi/Kivou/Enziu.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Local Authority service charge.
2	Bus Park and Open Air Market Central Division Mwingi Location	Construction of a Bus park and open air market.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Town Hall and Chambers Central Division Mwingi Location	1	To construct Town Hall and chambers for the urban council.  <b>Justification:</b> To provide offices for the council. The council occupies rental office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MUC
Access Road Grading Mwingi Urban Council	2	To grade roads in the council area of jurisdiction.  <b>Justification:</b> To connect hinterland with Mwingi.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MUC/Donor

Sewage, Treatment Works and Drainage Lines Mwingi Urban Council	3	Construction of Sewerage treatment works and drainage lines, opening of roads, compensation of land owners whose land the sewerage lines would pass through.
		<b>Justification:</b> The town population is increasing and therefore the need to have sewerage system. This would reduce frequent breakdown of water borne diseases.
Refuse Collection Mwingi Town	4	Purchase land and dig refuse disposal site.
		<b>Justification:</b> No such facility exists in town.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MUC/Donors.
Revenue Collection Support Project Mwingi Urban Council	5	To purchase Land Rover.
		<b>Justification:</b> It will be used in revenue collection and will provide efficient means of transport.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MUC/Donor
Mwingi Stadium Fencing Mwingi Urban Council	6	Fencing the stadium to provide security.
		<b>Justification:</b> Security will be provided in the stadium. Revenue will be collected from these stadium.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MUC/Donor
Mwingi Town Water Supply Mwingi Urban Council	7	Extend Kiambere-Mwingi water supply piping to distribute water to various water points in the town.
		<b>Justification:</b> Bring water near the local residents.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MUC/Donors

**Street Lighting  
Mwingi Town**

8

Installation of street lighting in Mwingi town.

**Justification:** This will enhance security in the town.

**Funding Source:** MUC/Donors

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## **CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objection**

The overall objective of this sector is to pursue the policy objectives of the Government as enunciated in various policy document especially the National Development Plan Sessional paper No. 1 of 1994. The Ministry is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing co-operative Development policies. This sector extends services such as accounting, auditing, education and training to co-operative societies. In order to improve on the performance of these societies and make them self-reliant, the Ministry encourages co-operative societies to train high calibre staff who can effectively handle management.

The Ministry works with other departments such as Agriculture and Livestock to improve the performance of societies whose activities are related to these department.

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

- 2 new SACCO Cooperative Societies namely, the Mkuu SACCO Society (5) and the Mwingi Mwalimu SACCO Society (200) with a total membership of 3250 were registered.
- The Banaka SACCO Society and Migwani Coffee Growers Cooperative Society (with a membership of 400) submitted their applications for registration.
- 20 member education days were held and 206 members attended out of the expected 304.
- 30 Committee members education days were held and 80 out of the expected 120 members attended. Seminars and 10 study tours were conducted and 36 members participated.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To increase and spread co-operative educational activities to the members and the general public.

**Targets:** Hold at least 20 education days and conduct 10 seminars and study tours per year through out the district.

**Objectives:** Enlighten Wananchi to form viable co-operative societies to uplift their standard of living.

**Targets:** Facilitate the registration of more co-operative societies in the district. To conduct seminars on good management of co-operative societies.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
ICMIS - Intensive Co-operative Management Improvement Scheme Central Division Waita Location	Education activities for improvement of effective management committee members of Endui Women Multi-Purpose co-operative society Ltd.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Kenya Nadic Development Programme/ GOK/Community.

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construct Office Block District Headquarters	1	To construct office block to house officers at the District Headquarters.  <b>Justification:</b> Currently, the department is housed in rented offices.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors.
Cotton growing and Marketing Co-operative Society Nguni Division Nguni Location Mumoni Division Kakuyu Location	2	Start a cotton growing and marketing co-operative society.  <b>Justification:</b> The district is suitable for cotton growing. People to be mobilized to start the project.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors/ Community.



Coffee Growing and Marketing Co-operative Society  
Migwani Division  
Migwani Location 3

Farmers to be encouraged to form a cooperative society to market their produce.

**Justification:** The land is suitable for coffee growing and farmers have already started growing the crop.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/Community.

Honey Co-operative Society  
District wide 4

Farmers to be encouraged to form a Honey Co-operative Society.

**Justification:** Mwingi produces a lot of honey and it has no refinery. If a cooperative society is formed they can start a honey refinery.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/Community.

Jua Kali Co-operative Society  
District Wide 5

To form a Jua Kali artisans cooperative society.

**Justification:** There is potential for Jua Kali in the district and such a cooperative will market their product.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/Community.

Sand Harvesting Co-operative Society  
District Wide 6

Formation of a sand harvesting cooperative society.

**Justification:** There is plenty of sand in most rivers of the district. The local people can benefit a lot if they organize a co-operative society.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/Community.

Hides and Skins Co-  
operative Society 7  
District Wide

Formation of Hides and skins co-  
operative society.

**Justification:** Hides and skins are  
some of the products which need to  
be promoted with formation of a co-  
operative society will assist farmers  
to market their production.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/  
Community

Livestock Marketing Co- 8  
operative Society  
District Wide

Formation of a co-operative society  
to market livestock in the district.

**Justification:** Livestock rearing is one  
of the major economic activities in  
the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Dams  
Community.

Poultry Co-operative 9  
Society  
Mwingi Town

Formation of a poultry co-operative  
society.

**Justification:** The livestock  
department is introducing grade  
poultry in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/  
Community.

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the Office of the President are:-

- Effective administration of the district focus for rural development strategy.
- To ensure crime prevention and criminal rehabilitation.
- Registration and issuance of national identity cards for Kenyans aged eighteen years and above.
- To keep citizens informed about government policies and activities.
- Registration and issuance of certificate of births and deaths.
- Maintenance of law and order, protection of life and prosperity.
- Provincial Administration and Registration Department.

### Provincial Administration and Registration Department

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

The district was created from Kitui district during the plan period (24th August 1993). To bring administration closer to the people for faster development, five more divisions were created. These are Migwani, Mumoni, Nuu, Nguni and Tseikuru Divisions. Twelve locations and 40 sub-locations were also created.

National registration bureau deals with registration and issuance of Identity Cards to genuine Kenyan Nationals. Since the beginning of 2nd generation of Identity Cards 50,266 people have been registered 7,826 being not previously registered and 40,545 being replaced.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** To ensure that peace prevail in the district and Wananchi carry on their economic activities peacefully.
- Targets:** Improve security in the bandit prone areas. Establish more police posts in those areas.  
Compact crime by increasing security (police) patrol in the urban areas.
- Objective:** To facilitate the registration and issuance of national identity cards.
- Targets:** Issue identity cards to more than 100,000 people who are 18 years and above.  
Establish more mobile registration centre to cater for those areas not well covered.
- Objectives:** To ensure that the district focus for rural development is well understood and effected and all the sub-DDC, LDC and Sub-LDC are operational.
- Target:** To train all members of Sub-DDC, and LDC and Sub-LDC.  
To train chiefs and Assistant chiefs on how to write project proposals.
- Objective:** Accelerate registration for all genuine Kenyans within the district.
- Targets:** To attain the projected figures of 60,960 people by June 1997 and ensure that all Kenyans in the district acquire identity cards.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Provincial Administration

#### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1 Extension of office block District Headquarters	Extension of offices at the district headquarters.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2 DO's Office Nguni Division	Construction of DO's office.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Harambee/GOK
3 DO's Office Tseikuru Division	Construction of the DO's office.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Harambee

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block District Headquarters	1	To construct office block at the district headquarters to house officers and staff at the DC's office.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Offices available not adequate.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b>

Office Blocks Construction Migwani Kyuso Mumoni, Nguni, Nuu and Tseikuru Divisions	2	To construct offices for DOs Migwani, Kyuso, Mumoni, Nguni, Nuu and Tseikuru.
		<b>Justifications:</b> DOs in the six divisions have no adequate offices.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor/ Community
Residential Houses Construction District Wide	3	To construct residential houses for DC and DOs in Nguni Mwingi, Tseikuru, Nuu Divisions.
		<b>Justification:</b> DOs in these divisions have no residential houses.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors/ Community
Procurement of Transport District Wide	4	To purchase vehicles Motor vehicles 1, No. Caravan (DC). 1 No. L/Rover P/UP (DC) 1 No. Lorry (DC) 7 No. L/Rover P/UPS (DOs) for the DC and DOs in the district.
		<b>Justification:</b> The work of Provincial Administration involves travelling a lot hence the need of adequate transport.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
OCPD Office District Headquarters	6	Construction of OCPD's office and police station to accommodate OCPD and his staff.
		<b>Justification:</b> The OCPD's staff is currently accommodated in the OCs quarters which does not provide sufficient room.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Construction of Police Posts 7  
Migwani, Katse, Nguni,  
Nuu, Tseikuru, Usueni,  
Kaningo, Masyungwa and  
Mitamisya

Construct a police posts and police quarters.

**Justification:** At the moment there are no quarters for the officers and some of the areas being prone to banditry essential.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Purchase of Vehicles 8  
District Wide

To purchase 9 lorries and 6 Land Rovers. These vehicles will be used to the posts/patrols bases already opened.

**Justification:** The district need adequate security coverage as some areas are prone to banditry.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Fencing of divisional 9  
headquarters, Ukasi and  
Kyuso Police Posts

To fence the three police facilities.

**Justification:** Without adequate fencing, security is not guaranteed in a police facility.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

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## Registration Department

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

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Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	1	To construct office block to accommodate staff of registration department.

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**Justification:** The department is housed in rental office.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

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## **RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of this sector is to assist the community in the establishment, implementation, supervision and management of all technical training institutions including institution of technologies, youth polytechnics, technical training institutes/vocational centres and jua kali associations in the district, other objectives are to:-

- Provide increased opportunities for the increasing number of school leavers with skills and talents to enable them be self reliant.
- Develop practical skills and training curricula to enable youth in the district to enter into the world of income generating activities through self-employment.
- Provide technical education to school/leavers to fill the "GAP" between school leavers and the job availability in the district.
- Encourage self-employment while at the same time produce skilled artisans, craftsmen and technicians.
- To assist Jua Kali sector so that they can maximize their contribution to growth and technological progress.
- To provide business management and vocational skills for artisans.

### **Technical Training and Technology Department**

#### **Review the 1994/96 Plan Period**

#### **Completed Physical Facilities**

During the 1994-1996 plan period the following physical facilities were achieved.

- 2 workshops were constructed and completed.,
- 2 hostels were completed.
- 1 water tank was constructed.
- 2 new youth polytechnics were established
- 7 Jua kali associations were formed with a total membership of 637



## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Promote Jua Kali Artisans in the district.

**Targets:** To facilitate the formation of at least one Jua Kali association in every major urban centre in the district.

To encourage the formation of a jua kali co-operative society to market their products.

To liaise with local authorities so that land is set aside for Jua kali sheds in all leading canters.

**Objective:** To provide adequate training to students in youth polytechnics to be self-employed.

**Targets:** To equip all the youth polytechnics in the district.

To ensure that the polytechnic offer relevant training to the students such as masonry, carpentry, tailoring, mechanics and welding.

To provide adequate training to all teachers of youth polytechnics.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Mwingi Youth Polytechnic Mwingi Location Central Division	Completion of a new phase.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Donor/Harambee
2	Tyaa Kamuthalie Youth Polytechnic Tyaa Kamuthale Location Mumoni Division	Completion of two workshops.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Harambee
3	Ngomeni Youth Polytechnic Ngomeni Location Nguni Division	Completion of a dormitory  <b>Funding Source:</b> Harambee
4	Kaliwa Youth Polytechnic Mumoni Division	Completion of a hostel.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Harambee

### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block construction District Headquarters	1	To construct offices for officers at the district headquarters  <b>Justification:</b> Office block is required to accommodate officers. Currently there are no offices.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.

- Gai Youth Polytechnic 2  
Kyuso Division
- To construct a dining hall and a water tank.
- Justification:** There is no polytechnic in the division.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor Community.
- Mwingi youth polytechnic 3  
Central Division  
Mwingi Location
- To construct two hostels.
- Justification:** These facilities are lacking in the polytechnic.
- Funding Source:** GOK
- Waita youth Polytechnic 4  
Waita Location  
Central Division
- To construct a hostel and provide tools.
- Justification:** The youth polytechnic lacks tools and a hostel.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor/Community.
- Tyaa Kamuthale Youth 5  
Polytechnic  
Tyaa Kamuthale Locations  
Mumoni Division
- To construct office block
- Justification:** The polytechnic lacks offices for its staff.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donors/Community
- Kyuso Jua Kali Sheds 6  
Kyuso Location  
Kyuso Division
- To construct jua kali sheds for artisans.
- Justification:** Jua kali artisans in Kyuso market work outside shops and therefore sheds are necessary.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor/Community
-

## **PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives:-**

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing is charged with the following policy objectives:-

- Construction of classified and special purpose roads.
- Construction of bridges, drift and culverts.
- Maintenance of roads and structures.
- Maintenance of public buildings and houses.
- Provision of technical advice pertaining to design and construction of all governmental buildings.
- Stimulation of agricultural produce for markets through provision of necessary infrastructure.
- Provision of rural employment and generation of income through the use of labour intensive construction methods.
- Improve access to administrative, economic and social facilities and services.
- Rehabilitation of classified road network.

### **Roads Department**

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

- 4.5 kilometers of category A road was tarmacked
- 32 kilometers of category C gravelled
- Usueni Box Culvert was constructed on E800 while repairs were done on Kamuongo Draft.
- Under the Minor Roads Section, the following
- 3 kilometers and 5 kilometers earth improvement was done on Roads E797 and E1901 respectively.
- 3 kilometers and 4.5 kilometers of Road E797 and E1901 respectively were gravelled.
- Repair of vented drift and manufacture of 360 No ring culverts was done on Road D503A.

- Routine maintenance covering 200 kilometers was undertaken on all rural access roads while 100 kilometers were on all minor roads.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** Improve road network in the district.

**Targets:** To gravel all the murrum roads in the district.

To construct bridges on the rivers which are impassable during the rainy seasons. These are, Mui area, Mumbuni and Mumoni.

To tarmac selected roads which connect other district.

To maintain all the gravelled roads to the required standards.

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mwingi - Karibia Usani Road (C93E80)	1	To tarmac 100 km of road and construction of drainage structures
Central Kenya Taitetu Division (C93E80)		Justification: To facilitate movement and marketing of farm produce. This road connects the Kora National Park and Funding Source: GOK 2000

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Katungulu Bridge Mivukoni Location Tseikuru Division	Construction of a bridge.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2	Mwingi - Kalanga Corner Road (A3) Nguni and Central Divisions	Tarmacking of 45 km of road and construction of drainage structures  <b>Funding Source:</b> Saudi Arabia/ GOK.
3	Mbondoni - Kabati Road (C94) Migwani Division	Gravelling of 50 km and tarmacking of 10 km (Zone) - 25 km in Mwingi District.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
4	Mwingi-Kandua Usueni Road (C93/D478) Central/Kyuso/Tseikuru Divisions	Gravelling of 12 km and construction of drainage structures.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Mwingi - Kandua Usueni Road (C93/E800)  Central/Kyuso Tseikuru Divisions	1	To tarmac 100 km of road and construction of drainage structure.  <b>Justification:</b> To facilitate movement and marketing of farm produce. The road connects the Kora National Park.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Kanduaia Katse, Irira Road C 93 Mumoni Division	2	To tarmac 45 km and construct drainage structures.  <b>Justification:</b> To facilitate easy movement and marketing of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Concrete Box Culvert D 507-Mui river Mui Location Nuu Division	3	To construct a box culvert across River Mui.  <b>Justification:</b> The river is impassable during the rainy seasons.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Concrete Drift on E 744 Migwani Division	4	To construct a concrete drift.  <b>Justification:</b> It will facilitate easy movement of farm produce in the division.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Tseikuru Tharaka Road D 478 Tseikuru/Mumoni Division	5	To gravel the Tseikuru - Tharaka Road  <b>Justification:</b> To facilitate easy movement of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

### Minor Roads Programme

#### **B: New Projects Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mwingi-Nzeluni Migwani Road D502 Central/Migwani Divisions	1	To gravel 30 km of this road. (Gravel improvement). This is a labour based maintenance programme.  <b>Justification:</b> To ease the movement and marketing of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Kiunga - Tharaka Road E 1908 Mumoni Division	2	To gravel 15.6 km of Kiuga-Tharaka Road through labour based maintenance programme.  <b>Justification:</b> To ease the movement and marketing of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Nguni-Ngaie RAR 34 Nguni Division	3	Periodic maintenance of 19.8 Km of the Nguni - Ngaie Road.  <b>Justification:</b> To ease movement and marketing of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Kyuso - Ngaie Road RAR 34 Kyuso Division	4	To maintain 10.7 km of the Kyuso-Ngaie Road.  <b>Justification:</b> To ease movement and marketing of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Mwingi-Lundi Road D503 Central Division	5	To periodically maintain Road.  <b>Justification:</b> To ease movement of farm produce.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

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## Electrical Department

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

During the 1994 - 96 Plan period electrical installations were done on the DC's new office block though works are not complete yet.

Electrical installation works were completed at the Ministry of Water office block and now awaits the service connection by the KPL & Co. Ltd.

Other electrical installations were done on District Trade Development Office, District Education block and Migwani Health Centre.

Other installations were done at:- Public works new office block, public works maintenance office block, DC's new office extension, Mwingi Administration police lines Rural Access Road/MRP Office, Distinct Veterinary Office, Distinct Livestock Production Office, Distinct Security Intelligence Officer, Senior Staff quarters, ministry of public work, District Education Office and Teachers Resource Centre.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Administration Police Quarters Electrification District Headquarters	1	To carry out electrical installation to the remaining quarters of police lines.  <b>Justification:</b> The quarters have no electricity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Divisional Police Staff Quarters Electrification District Headquarters	2	To install electricity to the police staff quarters.  <b>Justification:</b> The houses have no electricity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Electrification of Offices District-Headquarters	3	Installation of electricity to the forest staff quarters.  <b>Justification:</b> The quarters have no electricity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Agriculture and Education Officer Divisional Headquarters Central Division	4	Electrical installation to the divisional agriculture and education office.  <b>Justification:</b> The officers have no electricity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Electrification of Offices Divisional Headquarters Migwani Division	5	Electrical installation to DO's office block, chief, Ministry of Health staff quarters and administration police lines.  <b>Justification:</b> The officers have no electricity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor



Electrification of Offices 6  
Divisional Headquarters  
Nguni Division

Electrical installation works to the  
Divisional Offices.

**Justification:** The offices have no  
electricity.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

Divisional Headquarters 7  
Kyuso Division

Electricity installation works to the  
Divisional Offices.

**Justification:** Offices lack electricity.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Electrification of Offices 8  
Divisional Headquarters  
Nuu Division

Electrical installation works to the  
divisional office.

**Justification:** The offices have no  
electricity.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

Electrification of Offices 9  
Divisional Headquarters  
Mumoni Division

To carry out electrical installation works  
at the divisional offices.

**Justification:** The offices have no  
electricity.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

Electrification of Offices 10  
Divisional Headquarters  
Tseikuru Division

To carry out electrical installation works  
at the divisional offices.

**Justification:** The offices have no  
electricity

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

## **TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main sectoral policy objectives are:-

- Promote tourism marketing and promotion.
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing of infrastructure in the game reserves and National Parks.
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management plans.
- Conserve game reserves and national parks.
- Develop fish farming.
- Promote self-sufficiency in food production to enhance food security.
- Maximize fish production on sustainable yield basis by formulation and execution of appropriate projects and programmes.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Fisheries Department

#### B: New Project/Programme Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Development of Fish landing (Banda). Katooni-Kiambere dam Mumoni Division	1	<p>Construction of Banda to serve as fish landing bay and marketing centre.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> There is no Banda for fish landing in Kiambere</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
District Fisheries Office Consntruction District Headquarters	2	<p>To construct a full office block.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The department is new and has no office of its own. Currently the department is housed in a small room in KWS staff quarters.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community</p>
Aqua-Culture Development District Wide	3	<p>To stock suitable water dams in the district with Tilapia and mudfish. Encourage fish farming activities.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will increase fish protein production and "Mosquito Control". It will be a source of income to fish farmers or organised groups.</p> <p><b>Funding Source</b> GOK/Donor</p>

Fishermen Loan Scheme 4  
Kiambere Dam  
Mumoni Division

To start a loan scheme to finance fishermen to buy fishing equipment. There has been low production due to lack of proper fishing gears. Funds will enable fishermen acquire the necessary gears including fishing vessels.

**Justification:** This will increase fish production and raise the standards of living of the common fisherman.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Fisheries out Post Katooni- 5  
Kiambere Dam  
Mumoni Division

To construct residential houses for officers in the out-post and a small office/store.

**Justification:** Will enable effective foot and water patrols and proper statistical collection i.e. enforcement of the fish industry act.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Fish demonstration ponds 6  
Nuu/Kyuso Divisions

To construct ponds for fish farming, demonstration, fingerlings production and training ground for potential fish farmers.

**Justification:** The whole district lacks this facility for quality fingerlings production.

**Funding Source:** GOK

## INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the department are:-

- To facilitate the efficient flow of information throughout the district.
- To protect district social - cultural values against external intervention.

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block construction District Headquarters	1	To construct office block at the District Headquarters.  <b>Justification:</b> Officers are currently occupying inadequate rental offices. Construction of Office block will enable the staff to work comfortably and increase efficiency.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Purchase of equipment District Headquarters	2	Purchase of camera, video camera films.  <b>Justification:</b> The District lacks these facilities.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

## **EDUCATION**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the ministry are:-

- To provide education and produce individual who are properly socialized and posses the necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that can enable them to participate positively in nation building.
- To enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels.
- Expand access to and retention in education of the primary and secondary level.
- Strengthen the teaching of science, Mathematics and practical subject at primary and secondary level.
- To provide quality and universal Education to every Kenyan child at the minimum cost the country can afford.

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

Four RDF funded sciences laboratories at Mivukoni, Enziu, Kalitini and Kyome Secondary Schools were completed.

The department has established all necessary sections and units with the relevant staff. The seven divisions and eighteen (18) Zones are fully operational.

The department also identified six secondary schools for expansion.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To provide the district education personnel with adequate offices for better working conditions.

**Targets:** To complete construction of the district education headquarters offices and equip them.

**Objective:** To give the district education personnel adequate transport to enable them reach their places of work with ease.

**Targets:** To acquire adequate transport means for the district education personnel which include vehicles and motor bikes.

**Objective:** To provide schools with the necessary facilities and equipment to make teaching and learning easy and proactive.

**Targets:** To supply science equipment to 19 secondary schools (Kyamwenze, Kimangao, Kyome, Yambyu, Nzeluni, Itoloni, Thitani, Nu, Tseikuru, Tyaa-Kamuthale, Waita, Ndaluni, Ukaşi, Nguuku, Enziu, Nguutani, Kyuso, Mwingi and Migwani secondary Schools).



**Objective:** To assist needy and bright students from poor families to attain secondary school education.

**Targets:** To increase bursaries to secondary school education.

**Objectives:** To provide school going children with mid-lunch for better health and performance.

**Targets:** Put all pre-primary, primary and if possible secondary schools in the district under the school feeding programme.

**Objective:** To increase more educational zones for easy school inspections and administration.

**Targets:** To increase zones in all divisions to reduce vast distances.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1 Equipment for the District Education Offices, Units and Centres District Headquarters	To equip the DEO's office and put up an Audit unit, TSC unit and assessment centre.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/DANIDA/ NGO/Community
2 Science Equipment for 19 Secondary Schools District Wide	To buy and distribute science equipment to 19 secondary schools.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.
3 Text Books-Primary and Secondary Schools District Wide	To buy and distribute text books to both primary and secondary schools.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
4 School Feeding Programme District-wide	To raise the number of schools under the programme from 129 to 326 plus 32 secondary schools in the district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/WEP

### B: New Programme Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Procurement of Transport District Headquarters	1	To purchase a lorry and a car.  <b>Justification:</b> To transport school milk and food.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

<p>Motorbikes 18 No. District Wide</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>To purchase motorbikes for divisional and locational officers.</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> To enable field officer to inspect schools and check on the impact of school milk/feeding programme, school attendance and learning.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
<p>School Laboratories 14 Secondary Schools District Wide</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>To construct school laboratories in the following secondary schools:- Kyamwenze, Gankanga, Tyaa-Kamuthale Ngomeni, Nuu, Ukasi, Yambyu, Mui, Nzauni, Nguni, Ndaluni, Nguutani, Katoteni.</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> The schools lack these essential facilities.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
<p>School Dormitories 12 Secondary Schools District Wide</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>To construct dormitories in 12 secondary schools. Mwingi, Kimangao, Katse, Nguni, Ngomeni, Waita, Gankanga, Kyuso, Mivukoni, Mui, Nguuku, Tseikuru and Yambyu.</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> The facilities are lacking in these schools.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor.</p>
<p>Additional Classrooms 9 Secondary Schools District Wide</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>To construct additional classrooms as follows Katoteni (2), Kimangao (4), Mwingi (4) Kyuso (4) Nzeluni (4), Thitani (4) Migwani (4) Nzauni B) and Ndaluni (1).</p>
		<p><b>Justification:</b> The available classroom are not adequate.</p>
		<p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>

## JUDICIARY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The courts basic function is to resolve disputes, either between individuals intense or between individuals intense or between individuals and the state by interpreting various laws of the land. The objectives of the department are to ensure that:-

- Adequate and suitable court house chambers, Judge's, Magistrate's and Kadhi's houses and other judicial facilities allow the protection of legal documents in the country.
- Court and judicial facilities allow the protection of legal documents.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project/Programme

Project Name Location Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Non-Residential and Residential Building Kyuso Location Kyuso Division	1	Construction of law court and residential house.  <b>Justification:</b> Kyuso is very far from Mwingi and cases emanating from this division are numerous.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Extension of Mwingi Law Courts. Non Residential Buildings  Mwingi Location Central Division	2	Extend the Mwingi law courts.  <b>Justification:</b> There is a heavy congestion in the law courts due to increase in the volume of work.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Non-Residential Building Nuu Location Nuu Division	3	Construction of law courts in town.  <b>Justification:</b> Demand is high  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Procurement of Transport District Headquarters	4	Purchase of vehicles.  <b>Justification:</b> District has no vehicles.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## ENERGY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the ministry are to:-

- Enhance the processing capacity of Kenya Petroleum Refineries to facilities the production of mine products.
- Enhance the oil distribution network through extending the oil pipeline to major parts of the country.
- Continue participating in the importation of crude oil through the natural oil corporation of Kenya.
- Promote conservation of all forms of energy.
- Intensify the search for indigenous fossil fuels, particularly oil.
- Increase wood production under both on farm and plantation systems and efficiency in wood fuel utilization.
- Strengthen the existing energy centres and at the same time encourage creation of new ones in most districts gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered.
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the natural energy. Mix and lessen reliance on imported energy.
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to come with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas.

The long term aim of energy development in Kenya is to achieve greater self-reliance and intensive energy generation where appropriate by developing all forms of energy in the country with an increasing reliance on renewable sources of energy. The specific wood energy policy is "To ensure adequate supplies of wood energy through sustainable yields while protecting the environment".

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Electricity Line Installation Kyuso, Tseikuru, and Usueni, Central Kyuso and Tseikuru Divisions	1	Installation of a Mwingi electricity line.  <b>Justification:</b> The electricity line will serve many urban centres and therefore stimulate the establishment of small scale industries.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Supply of Electricity to Katse Town Katse Location Mumoni Division	2	To supply Katse Town with electricity.  <b>Justification:</b> Town is the divisional headquarters of Mumoni Division and it is growing fast.  <b>Funding Source:</b> KPL&CO
Electricity Line Installation Mwingi, Nguni and Nuu Central, Nguni and Nuu Divisions	3	Supply electricity to Nguni and Nuu Towns.  <b>Justification:</b> The two towns are divisional headquarters and are growing fast.  <b>Funding Source:</b> KP& LCO
Supply of Electricity to Ngomeni Town Ngomeni Location Nguni Division	4	To supply electricity to Ngomeni market.  <b>Justification:</b> This will boost jua kali sector in this area.  <b>Funding Source</b> KP & LCO.

Rural Electrification 5  
Central Division

Supply electricity to the main shopping centres and surrounding areas in Central Division.

**Justification:** The area is highly populated.

**Funding Source:** KP&LC

Rural Electrification 6  
Migwani Division

Supply electricity to the main urban centres in the divisions and the surrounding rural areas. These areas include Ngutani, Thitani, Kanyaa, Nzauni, Itoloni, Kyome and Ndaluni.

**Justification:** This will boost the establishment of small scale industries including jua kali.

**Funding Source:** KPLC.



## **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objective of the Ministry of Transport and Communications are:-

- Ensure efficient, adequate and safe national transport system; and
- Efficient and effective communication network, both domestic and global.
- To expand postal facilities to cater for increasing needs of people in the district giving emphasis to expedited mail services, facsimile, courier postal and money order services.
- Modernize and increase the number of telephone exchanges giving particular alteration to increasing number of public telephone exchanges Subscribers Trunk Dial (STD) to divisional headquarters.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kyuso - Automatic Exchange Installation Kyuso Location Kyuso Division	1	<p>Installation of automatic exchange.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This area has been selected as exchange centre due to potential subscribers or being a point where many other centres could be sensed within an 8 km radius.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> KPTC.</p>
Ukasi - Automatic Exchange Installation Nguni Division	2	<p>Installation of automatic exchange</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This is a banditry prone area and such an exchange will improve communication and provide security.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> KPTC.</p>
Nguni - Automatic Exchange Installation Nguni Location Nguni Division	3	<p>Installation of automatic exchange.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This is divisional headquarters and such facilities is necessary.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> KPTC.</p>

Tseikuru - Automatic Exchange 4

Installation of automatic exchange

**Justification:** Tseikuru Town is the headquarters of newly created Tseikuru Division and therefore it requires such services.

**Funding Source:** KPTC.

Kamuwongo - Automatic Exchange Installation  
Mumoni Division 5

Installation of automatic exchange.

**Justification:** The potential subscribers warrant such an exchange.

**Funding Source:** KPTC.

Mutwangombe - Automatic Exchange Installation  
Mutwangombe Location  
Central Division 6

Installation of automatic Exchange

**Justification:** This area has been selected as exchange centre due to potential subscribers.

**Funding Source:** KPTC.

Katse - Automatic Exchange Installation  
Katse Location  
Mumoni Division 7

Installation of automatic exchange

**Justification:** This is divisional headquarters and therefore such services are necessary.

**Funding Source:** KPTC.

Extension of Telephone Service line to: Ngutani, Thitani, Nzauni, Itoloni, Kyome and Migwani Divisions 8

To extend telephone services to these areas.

**Justification:** For faster development, improved communication is necessary.

**Funding Source:** KPTC.

Extension of telephone services to: Mumbuni, Nzeluni and Central Division 9

To extend telephone services.

**Justification:** Telephone services are needed in these areas.

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### Postal Services

#### **B: New Projects/Programmes**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nzeluni Sub-Post Office Mumbuni Location Central Division	1	Opening of postal services.  <b>Justification:</b> The area is densely populated with many schools and churches  <b>Funding Source:</b> KPTC.
Kiambogo Sub-Post Office Kyuso Division	2	Installation of rental boxes.  <b>Justification:</b> The facility will provide service to the mission hospital and public.  <b>Funding Source:</b> KPTC.
Kanduia Sub-Post Kamuwongo Location Kyuso Division	3	Opening of sub-post office.  <b>Justification:</b> People in this area travel long distances for postal services.  <b>Funding Source:</b> KPTC.

