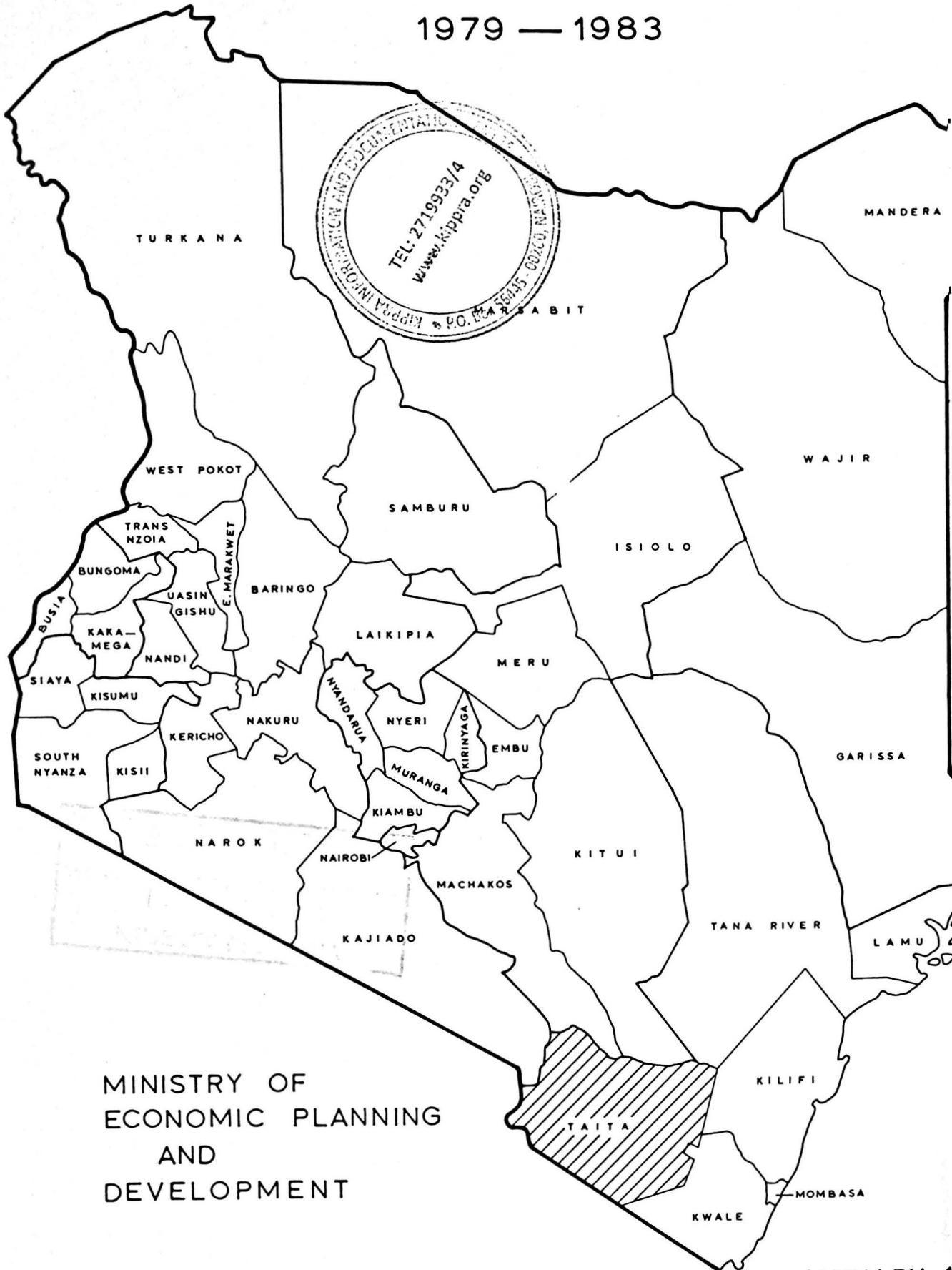


# TAITA TAVETA

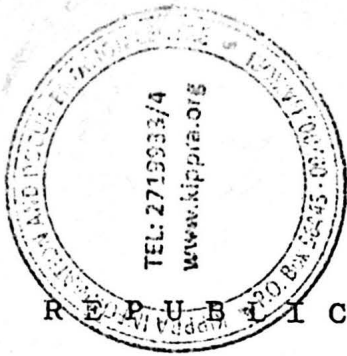
## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### 1979 — 1983



MINISTRY OF  
ECONOMIC PLANNING  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY 1



RE P U B L I C                    O F                    K E N Y A

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D I S T R I C T    D E V E L O P M E N T    P L A N

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January, 1980



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F O R E W O R D

This District Development Plan is presented as part of the Kenya Government's continuing efforts towards decentralized planning. This document essentially reflects a district effort co-ordinated by the District Development Officer, with inputs from district officers of the various operating ministries, local authorities and private agencies. Guidance for the formulation for the plan was given by the Rural Planning Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Users of this plan should be aware of the following events which took place during and after the preparation of the major parts of the document:-

- (1) Kenya is presently under a severe budget squeeze which means that probably several of the proposals of the plan will not be implemented as quickly as would be desired and expected.
- (2) Although Ministries were asked in advance to provide disaggregated budget data for each District, some found it difficult to do so. It is hoped, however, that where such data have been provided, the D.D.C. will make maximum use of the data for the purpose of Sectoral implementation. It should, however, be noted that because of certain difficulties, the development expenditures for several ministries are only partial.
- (3) Population data is based on the 1969 census. The most recent census data was not available at the time of formulation of this Plan.
- (4) Re-organization of the Government Ministries and Departments which took place towards the end of 1979 has also not been reflected in this plan.

## CHAPTER 1.

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### 1.1. Physical Aspects of The District.

Taita/Taveta District is situated in the South-West part of Kenya's Coast Province between  $37^{\circ} 35'$  and  $39^{\circ} 15'$  East Longitude. To the North it extends to  $2^{\circ} 40'$  and to the South  $4^{\circ} 10'$  South Latitude. The District borders Kwale and Kilifi Districts in the East, Tana River, Kitui and Machakos Districts in the North, Kajiado District to the North West and neighbouring Tanzania in the South and South West. The District covers an area of 16,975 sq. Km.

#### Location, Size and Administrative Breakdown:

Administratively, Taita/Taveta is divided into three Divisions; Wundanyi, Taveta and Voi. Voi Division has an area of 3,178 sq. Km., Wundanyi 2,862 sq. Km. and Taveta 669 sq. Km. The remainder 10,466 of the District comprises National Parks and Game Reserves. The Divisions are subdivided into 19 Locations and 38 Sub-Locations; Wundanyi Division consists of 5 Locations with 23 sub-locations; Voi has 3 Locations with 10 sub-locations and Taveta 2 Location with 5 sub-locations.

Climatology And General Topography: The mean annual rainfall ranges from 250 mm. in the Lower zone to over 635 mm. in the higher zones. The climate is temperate with  $24.9^{\circ}$  mean temperature. The altitude ranges from 304 metres (1200ft.) to 2140 metres (8400 ft.). The District is divided according to altitude into lower and upper zone. Between the two main zones a middle (900 - 1400 metres high) has been identified for agricultural production purposes. The upper zone comprises of Taita, Sagalla and Kasigau ranges and lower zone which receives marginal rainfall comprises of Tsavo National Park, Rangeland, Game reserves and mining land.

TABLE 1.1.

<u>LAND USE CLASSIFICATION</u>			
<u>Agricultural Land:</u>			Sq. Km.
High Potential	.....	.....	420
Medium Potential	.....	.....	100
Low Potential	.....	.....	5900
Total Agricultural Land .			6420
National Parks and Game Reserves ..			10539
Waters .....			16
Total .....			<u>16975</u>

NOTE.

Annual rainfall over,.....	-	980 m.m.
Annual rainfall .....	-	735-980 m.m.
Annual rainfall of .....	-	735 or less.MM.

Untapped Or Underutilized Resources: The lower zone is underutilized because of the climatic conditions. Given water, the lower zone could be used for both livestock development and crop production. With reasonable amount of water the lower zone can be very productive because the soil is good for crops.

1.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT:

Taita/Taveta District population increased from 90150 in 1962 to 110740 in 1969, an increase of 2.8% per annum. The population growth rate since 1969 is assumed to be 2.7% p.a.

TABLE 1.2.

POPULATION GROWTH PROJECTIONS PER  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	1969 (CENSUS)	1979 (FORECAST)	1983
WUNDANYI	65831	85602	95000
Voi	28991	37698	42000
Taveta	15331	19935	22000
National Parks	589	765	1000
Taita/Taveta	110742	144000	160000

In table 1.3. is shown population figures by age groupings and administrative limits.



TABLE 1.3.

POPULATION PROJECTION BY AGE GROUP

Administrative Unit	1969 (Census)	1979	1983
1) <u>WUNDANYI</u> Adult over 16 years.	30725	39952	44594
Children under 16 years.	35106	45650	50934
Total	65831	85602	95528
2) <u>VOI</u> Adult over 16 years	15030	19544	21779
Children under 16 years	13961	18154	20221
Total	28991	37698	42000

and more are included in the Districts of the Districts are shown in



TABLE 1.3 CONT.

<b>3. <u>TAVETA</u></b>			
Adult over 16 yrs.	8282	10768	11726
Children Under 16 years	7049	9167	10274
<b>Total</b>	<b>15331</b>	<b>19935</b>	<b>22000</b>
<b>4. <u>NATIONAL PARKS</u></b>			
Adult over 16 years	471	612	763
Children under 16 years	118	153	237
<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>1)-4):</b>			
Taita/Taveta	110742	144000	160528

The population densities of the Divisions are shown in Table 1.4

TABLE 1.4.

PROJECTED POPULATION DENSITIES

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	PERSONS PER SQ.KM.			AREA SQ. KM.
	1969	1979	1983	
WUNDANYI	24.5	31.9	35.4.	2682
VOI	9.1	11.9	13.2	3178
TAVETA	26.6	34.6	38.2	576 <sup>1)</sup>
TSAVO NATIONAL PARKS	0.1	0.1	0.1	10539
TAITA/TAVETA	6.5	8.4	9.4	16975

(1) Taveta Division has per area of 669. Sq.Km. of which 93 Sq. Km. are within Tsavo National Parks.

Service Centres and Rural Population: Taita/Taveta is served by two urban centres at Voi and Wundanyi, and one rural centre at Taveta. In addition, nine market centres and 20 local centres have been designated as follows:

TABLE 1.5

SERVICE CENTRES

URBAN CENTRES	RURAL CENTRES	MARKET CENTRES	LOCAL CENTRES
1) Voi 2) Wundanyi	1) Taveta	1) Mwatate 2) Bura Station 3) Naktau 4) Mgange 5) Msau 6) Ghazi 7. Rukanga 8. Sagalla 9. Kimorigo	1) Dembwa (Wusi) 2) Kungu (E 3) Bura Mission) 4) Mrugua 5) Mwanda 6) Werugha 7. Ngambonyi 8. Iriwa 9. Kigombo 10. Ndome 11. Kajire 12. Bungule 13. Ghala 14. Ziwani 15. Mazera 16. Kilometa Saba 17. Kiwalwa 18. Eldoro 19. Kitobo 20. Timbila

Communication: Communication with adjacent regions is good, but internal roads are not maintained since the take over of the roads by the Central Government. The road network:-

- (1) totals 1704, km. 924 km. is classified and about 780 km. is unclassified. Out of the 924 km. classified road network, 222 is tarmac. There are 3 main airstrips at Mackinnon Road, Voi and Taveta and another 11 landing strips in the National Parks which are mainly used by tourists. Mombasa-Nairobi railway cuts across the District with a deviation from Voi to Taveta.

During 1974/78 plan period full postal services were provided at Voi, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Taveta with agencies at Bura Station, Maktau, Mgange Nyika, Msau, Ghazi, Werugha, Iriwa, Tausa, Sagalla and Mgambonyi. During the same period telephone services have been provided by two positions in Voi and one in Wundanyi. Electricity services have mainly been available in Voi and Wundanyi. There are a few individuals and firms with generators.

Migration Trends: There has not been any significant movement of population in and out of the District. Men migrate more frequently than women especially to Mombasa and Nairobi in search of jobs. The migration increased as the level of education increases. This does not however mean that the people move out of Taita. They only go away to look for jobs.

### 13 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT:

Attitude Towards Employment And Labour: Wadawida, "the people of mountain tops" better known as Wataita are the major tribal group in the District. Other smaller groups are found in Taveta where people of other origins such as Kamba, Masai, Pare, Chagga live together as Wataveta. Until recently there were only five clans of Wataveta (Warutu, Wamunene, Wazirai, Wasuya and Wandigiri) living in Taveta. Any Masai, Kamba, Pare or Chagga who wanted to stay in Taveta had to be adopted by one of the clans. The trend has changed, therefore the other tribal groups remain distinct from the original Wataveta.

Most of the Wataita stay on the 3 hills of Taita, Kasigau and Sagalla completely surrounded by rough arid bush which forms National Parks and rangeland. Wataveta stay along Lumi River surrounded by large Sigal Estates. This kind of living has had significant influence on the attitude of Wataita. Most Wataita and Wataveta if it was possible to get a job at home, even if the job did not

pay well would like to stay home.

Wataita have definite preference for skilled or semi-skilled work. These preferred jobs are available in the largest numbers in Mombasa and Nairobi. Mombasa is mostly preferred because it is near home and has been established for a long time as the major centre of employment for Wataita. It is also a place where various people from all parts of Kenya live together in a relatively relaxed and easy-going manner.

Information about classified roads has been received from Provincial Engineer Coast. Unclassified roads information from Taita/Taveta County Council.

The main cash crops include Sisal, Coffee, Vegetables, Cotton and Bananas. Sisal as a cash crop, other than providing wages and salaries, does not have much impact on the economy of the District because the Sisal Estates are owned by non-Wataita who stay out of the District. Coffee and Vegetables are the major cash crops for Upper Zone and Cotton, Bananas and Beans for the Lower zone.

Apart from crops, the ranches and dairies are also good sources of income. Most of the ranches are owned by companies belong to Wataita/Wataveta. In 1971/72 it was estimated :-

(1) that there were 47,500 heads of cattle and 93,700 sheep and goat in small farms all over the District. In and around Wundanyi town, the owners of dairy animals sell the milk in the local market through Magimbinyi Dairy Co-operative Society. Other Livestock include Pigs, Bees and Poultry.

Fishing at Lakes, Jipe and Challa is another source of income. There are about 600 families at Lake Jipe whose occupation is fishing. The average daily income per family from fishing is estimated to be Shs. 20/= only which is considered far from satisfactory due to communication and marketing facilities.

Because of strong affinity to stay in home area the farmers especially those on the hills, have been able to work very hard to improve their agricultural production so that they may be able to get surplus for sale. Although organizational difficulties such as marketing or availability of inputs at the right time sometimes hampers the response the performance of rural sector has been very promising.

The same responsiveness has been experienced with people engaged on other economic activities, such as trade, ranching, etc.

Because of preference for semi-skilled jobs, the Sisal Estates in the District have offered more jobs to Wataita/Wataveta than are actually employed in the Sisal Estates. A big part of Labour force in the Estates are people from other Districts, especially Nyanza and Western Provinces.

African tradition where old people are given high respect in the Society is still quite strong. Generally Wataita/Wataveta believe it is only the old people who should be rich (especially in cattle).

Sources Of Income And Employment: Agricultural Sector provides about 90% of employment for Wataita. There is an estimated crop area of 201,800 hectares including communal grazing but only 27,600 hectares is under cultivation.

Average land ownership per family in the high potential areas is 1.2 hectares. Medium 1.5 hectares and low potential 3 hectares. Two out of three farmers produce mainly for subsistence. The main food crops include Maize, Beans, Cowpeas and Vegetables. Family incomes have been estimated to be in the region of K.shs. 2,000/= per year.

(1) Statistical Abstract 1976, page 125.

(2) Sources D.A.O.

Poverty Indicators And Levels: Estimating the average family as consisting of 8 people, the number of landless people in Taita/Taveta is high. Most of the landless are found in Taita hills, Sagalla and Taveta. In the National Development plan the working poor are defined as households with incomes of less than Shs. 3000 per year.

To determine who is a poor man in Taita/Taveta the following points are considered:-

- A man who does not feed or cloth himself. There is always shelter within a family unit. In order to feed oneself a family in Taita/Taveta needs to produce 2 bags of maize per person per year and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bag of beans per person per year.

...../ 11.



Considering an average family of 8, the lowest number of bags per family that is needed in order to keep on eating throughout the year is 15 bags of maize and 4 bags of beans. It is estimated that high potential zones, farmers produce 20 bags of maize per hectare and 10 bags of beans per hectare. In the lower zones the production is 10 bags maize and 6 bags of beans per hectare respectively. Taking all the above into consideration, any farmer with 1 hectare or less is a poor man.

- Self-employed people such as charcoal burners, handicraft people, carpenters, small shoe repairers, fishermen, hawkers etc. whose income is less than Shs. 6,000 per year are poor people.

- Farm employees in the sisal estates, most of whom live in pathetic conditions. Some live in conditions where they walk long distances to reach places where there are health facilities, their houses are poor and proper diet is unknown. Similarly the herdsmen in the ranches are in the same condition. Average annual income mainly from salaries is Shs. 2,100/=. This is another poor group in the district.

- In summary therefore, the following groups are considered poor or as having minimum non-poverty holding:-

- (1) Farmers whose income in money terms is less than Shs. 3,000 per year.
- (2) Self-employed people whose income is less than Shs. 6,000 per year.
- (3) Farm and Ranch employees whose income is less than Shs. 5,000 per year.
- (4) Any farmer with 2 hectares in the high potential zone or 6 hectares in the low potential zone can be considered as having minimum, non-poverty holding.

The first three groups make 60% of Taita/Taveta population. There are therefore about 86,000 people in the District who are poor using the above classification.

Famine Relief: The District has received some famine relief especially during the drought years between 1974 and 1976. But this was only taken by a small percentage of the population in the lower zone. In 1974 the District received 60 bags of maize, in 1975, 600 bags, in 1976 600 bags of maize and 100 bags of beans, in 1977 600 bags of maize and 230 bags of beans. It is less than 10% of the population that needed famine relief during those difficult times.

**OTHER GENERAL DIFFICULTIES:**

Other General Difficulties: Water Facilities:- Some people especially in the lower zone have to travel more than 6 Km. to reach a river or the nearest water source. Several times people at Maktau have imported water from Taveta a distance of over 50 Km. brought to them by train. People in Mariwenyi, Kirutai and Ghazi have had similar problems.

Health Facilities: Due to the physical features of the District some people live in places where they cannot reach hospitals easily because ambulances cannot reach where they are. Roads are generally very poor and even if there were vehicles they cannot be used to reach the health centres and dispensaries. Some dispensaries stay for weeks without simple drugs.



CHAPTER 2

SECTOR PROGRAMMES

A: PRODUCTION SECTOR

A.1. AGRICULTURE

BACKGROUND:

Present Land Use Pattern: The land in Taita/Taveta was classified in chapter 1 Table 1.1. according to the yearly rainfall. Because some of the high and medium potential areas are rocky and therefore cannot be used for agricultural purposes the following classification is normally used:

Agricultural land (Trust Land)	-	1930 Sq. Km.
Range Lands (Mostly Stateland)	-	4057 Sq. Km.
National Parks and Game Reserves	-	10539 Sq. Km.
Others (Lakes, Rocks etc).	-	449 Sq. Km.
TOTAL -----+		<u>16975 Sq. Km.</u>

There are six large scale sisal estates which occupy agricultural Land as follows:-

1. Taita Sisal Estate	.....	- 12,000 Ha.
2. Voi/Msinga Sisal Estate	.....	- 8,000 Ha.
3. Taveta Sisal Estate	.....	- 10,479 Ha.
4. Jipe Sisal Estate	.....	- 11,338 Ha.
5. Ziwani Sisal Estate	.....	- 14,843 Ha.
6. Kidai/Paranga Sisal Estate	.....	- <u>4,000</u> Ha.
T O T A L	.....	- <u>60,660</u> Ha.

The remaining 132,340 hectares of agriculture land are mainly used by small scale farmers.

The sisal estates have leases whilst most of the small scale farmers do not have leases. It is only in Wundanyi Division that some farmers have title deeds. The following Schemes in Wundanyi have been adjudicated:-

SCHEME	AREA/IN HA. PLOTS	REMARKS
Kidaya/Ngerenyi	638.19	With title deeds
Wundanyi	805.73	With title deeds
Mgange-Nyika	875.33	With title deeds
Mwarungu	528.93	With title "
Werugha	1,345.18	With title
Mgambonyi	2,265.43	- do -
Shigaro/Sungululu	594.68	- do -
Kishamba	598.53	- do -
Mbale	2,272.26	Not yet.
Mgange-Dawida	529.73	- do -
G. Total	<u>10,453.99</u>	
Wusi/Kaya	917.88	PROPOSED
Chawia/Wumari/Sechu	892.40	- do -
Rong'e Juu	553.60	- do -
Nyolo	442.00	- do -
Ilole	647.252	- do -
Mrugua	520,108	- do -
G. TOTAL	3,973.24	- do -
G. Total	14,427.23	

Food Crops: These are mainly used for subsistence and hardly any surplus are left for sales. These include: hybrid maize, composite maize and local maize. Rice, sorghum, beans, cowpeas, green grams etc. maize and beans are the main food crops for farmers on the Upper Zones.

The maize, cowpeas and beans are the main food crops in the lower zones of Wundanyi and Voi Divisions. In Taveta Division cooked bananas provide a major food crop.

Industrial Crops:- The main Industrial crops in the District are: Coffee on the middle and upper zones and Cotton mainly in Taveta. Sisal is also an important Industrial crop but it is mainly grown by the estates. Other Industrial crops in the District include sunflower which is on introductory stage. Chillies was once an important industrial crop on the Lower Zones but it is getting less and less important due to prolonged drought.

Horticultural Crops: Horticultural crops sub-divided into fruits, vegetables and ornamentals. The main fruit crops, are bananas, mainly grown in Taveta and Citrus mainly oranges grown in Sagalla in Voi Division. These are also important cash crops but there is problem with marketing of oranges from Sagalla.

Other fruit trees include guavas and pawpaws which are on improvement programme with new varieties from Hawaii in U.S.A.

Vegetables are very important cash crops in the District ranking about third to coffee and cotton. Tomatoes are the leading vegetable in the District followed by cabbages. Other popular vegetables include lettuce, leeks, spinach, kale, marrow, cucumber, french beans etc.

Irish potatoes have done well in the District but production of planting materials locally has been difficult because most of the land has been planted with solarum families for a long time and the size of the farms is very small.

It has also been difficult to get seed potatoes from outside the District due to the Isolation (Distance) from other potato growing areas. Efforts have been made to grow these seeds in the F.T.C but without much success due to labour shortage.

The ornamental crops have not reached any commercial level of production in the District.

Taita Farmers Training Centre: Is the main agricultural training Centre with modern facilities. The Institute covers an area of 38 hectares. The centre can provide accommodation for 50 participants. 15 ha. is earmarked for dairy cattle. There is a dam with a minimum capacity of 40,000 cu. metres. The remaining land is all arable. The centre also serves as a training institution for other Ministries or Departments. It is the only Centre for major conferences in the Districts.

## 12 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

Lack of farm Machinery. Most farmers are not in a position to cultivate large areas because most of the work is done manually.

Post and diseases especially for coffee, results in poor quality crops.

Most of the access roads in the District are hardly maintained, therefore some farmers can hardly use vehicles to reach their farms even in cases where they need to transport manure and farm input.

Some crops e.g. citrus fruits are not easily marketed.

Inadequate loan facilities due to lack of organization and collateral security.

Destruction of crops by wildlife and vermins.

In the irrigation Schemes at Taveta, canals pass through private land before it goes to the trust land. While passing through private land nobody takes care of them as much they get silt.

Lack of water control policy in the minor irrigation Schemes.

Soil Erosion.

High maintenance costs of generators and frequent breakdown of engines at F.T.C.

## 13. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

1) Taita/Taveta County Council, Co-operative Societies and businessmen should be encouraged to buy tractors and ploughs so that the farmers may get easy service.

- (2) K.F.A. should open more branches and extend Credit to stockists for insecticides, pesticides etc. Where there are Co-operative Societies they should be encouraged to stock insecticides. Where there are no Co-operative Societies they should be formed. County Council should employ spray teams for coffee.
- (3) Funds should be made available to the County Council for maintenance of unclassified roads.
- (4) Ministry of Co-operative Development should strengthen their activities in the District so that all farm and dairy produce can be marketed through the Co-operative Societies.
- (5) There is need for acceleration of land Adjudication and registration so that small farmers may get credit using title deeds.
- (6) As activities expand more staff, offices, staff houses and vehicles are urgently needed.
- (7) Full fair compensation by the Government should be paid promptly for any game destruction. It is also necessary to form vermin eradication teams in order to eliminate the vermins.
- (8) In order to overcome the problem of silt, water control and cropping in the irrigation schemes, the National Irrigation Board should take over all the minor irrigation schemes in Taveta.
- (9) A survey of underground water should be carried out so that the lower zone may get water from boreholes.
- (10) Livestock Marketing Division should provide immatures as and when required.
- (11) To contain soil erosion, it is necessary to construct cutoff drains and establish fruit tree and grass nurseries and do the backing of bana grass and other recommended grass species. Project embarkment of planting sisal on the embarkment.
- (12) The Taita Farmers Training Centre should be connected to the mains.

A. 1.4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:

Crop Production:

Cash Crops:

Sisal: Sisal is mainly grown by the large sisal estates in the District. Although the sisal estates own a total of 60,660 ha. they have only been utilizing 20,134 hectares. This has been so partly because the prices of sisal fibre went down and partly because shortage of labour force. With the recent increase in sisal prices it is expected that more sisal will be planted. Production of sisal in 1977 was 8,500 tones.

COFFEE: Coffee was first introduced in the District in 1948. From 1948 to 1967 the number of registered growers increased steadily to 3828 with a total of 451.60 hectares. The varieties of coffee grown include SL 34 Upper Coffee Zone, SLS 28 in the Middle Coffee zone and K 7 in Lower Zone. The coffee is marketed through Taita Coffee Growers Co-operative Society. In 1964 the first incidence of C.B.D. was noticed. This fact combined with other factors like land consolidation and fluctuating coffee prices led to a general negligence of the crop. In 1967/68 the acreage dropped by 50%. In 1973, strong campaign for renovation started and and in 1974, 200 ha. were under production. The number of hactares increased from 230 ha. to 330 ha. in 1976.

Table 2.1 and 2.2. show coffee position. Between 1976/77 and 1977/78 financial years a total of K.£ 1714.55 was allocated for coffee development. The money was used for demonstration and coffee nursery development.



TABLE 2.1. POSITION OF COFFEE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING:

YEAR	CLASS	PRODUCE	WT IN TON	VALUE IN K.£	TOTAL VALUE IN K.£.
1968/69	3,4,5 & 6	Clean C Buni	62.15 26.55	17,746 17.428	35,174
1969/70	-	Clean C	32.07 16.09	9,614	9614
1970/71	3,4,5,6	Clean C	37.00	15,759	15,759
1971/72	-	"	44.44	13,739	13,739
1972/73	-	"	53.67	2,070	2,070
1973/74	-	"	57.67	27,76	27,763
1974/75	-	"	73.02	33,29	33,29
1975/76	3,4,5,6	"	69.00	75,000	75,000
1976/77	3 - 9	Clean C Buni	60.00 17.24	131,700	134,720





COFFEE: PERCENTAGE IN CLASS

CLASS	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
1	-	-	10%	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	39%	36%	64%	33%	34%	6%
4	27%	44%	14%	39%	41%	56%
5	25%	13%	6%	23%	8%	22%
6	8.4%	6%	4%	5%	15%	14%
7	0.4%	0.7%	2%	-	0.6%	0.5%
8	.2%	0.3%	-	-	-	-
1-8	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cotton: The past performance of cotton is shown in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3.

COTTON PRODUCTION

YEAR	HECTARES PLANTED	TOTAL SALES IN TOWNS	VALUE IN K.£
1970	450	238.7	19,695
1971	530	610.4	50,355
1972	650	476.1	39,28
1973	625	223.8	18,479
1974	635	365.8	211,859
1975	632	227.5	21,682
1976	750	629.0	57,427
1977	1,379	449.4	67,656

The low yield of cotton in 1977 was mainly due to crop damages by the short rains which came rather too early before the crop was completely harvested.

Ploughing, spray pumps, insecticides, picking and transporting of cotton calls for high production costs. Although the Cotton Board gives loans, it does not give enough to cover adequate number of spray pumps. The Ministry of Agriculture has issued 34 pumps to the divisions to be used by farmers under the supervision of the field staff.

In 1976/77 financial year K.£ 850 were allocated for cotton development and most of the money was spent on trials and purchase of plant protection equipments.

Sunflower: This is a new but important crop in the middle low potential areas. It has done well in Taveta. In 1977 66.50 ha. were planted under the crop producing 5.5. tons of sunflower. The major problem with the crop is bird damage and poor marketing organization. In 1977, K.£ 600 was allocated for sunflower development.

Bananas: Banana is important both as food and as cash crop. Table 2.4. shows the performance of the crop:-

TABLE 2.4.

BANANA PRODUCTION

YEAR	HA. PLANTED	PRODUCTION IN TONES	VALUE K.£	REMARKS
1973	845.	77411.0	1114	
1974	849.	1502.8	23189	
1975	1180.	3278.4	42075	
1976	1217	22399.9	3364.	6
1977	1396.	865.5	72590	Taveta only.

In 1976/77 a total of K.£ 1,000 was allocated for banana development.

Vegetables: The most important vegetables include tomatoes, cabbages, Lettuce, leeks, spinach, french beans and onions etc. Vegetables is mainly transported to Mombasa in hired lorries for sale. Ngangao Farmers Co-operative Society has taken a leading roll in doing this. The Ngangao Farmers Co-operative Society has a lorry which it uses for transportation.

The performance of vegetables is shown in Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5.

PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES.

YEAR	HA. PLANTED	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	VALUE IN K.£.
1973	382.	879.1	24,837.
1974	318.	1353.6	40,712
1975	439.	1668.6	52,809.
1976	341.	1352.8	229,490
1977	253.	463.6	34,887.

Food Crops: Food crops, which include maize, beans, cowpeas, greengrams, pigeon peas, cassava and sweet potatoes as the main food crops in the District have been grown for a long time in the traditional way. However, between 1976 and 1977, a total of K.£ 2347 was allocated for development of food crops.

Most of the money was used to purchase farm inputs for demonstration purposes. There has been a general shortage of beans for seeds. Some of the funds allocated for crop development has been used to purchase bean seeds for bucking up in farmers farms.

Past performance of maize and beans has been as shown in table 2.6.

LE 2.6

PRODUCTION OF MAIZE AND BEANS

R	M A I Z E		B E A N S	
	HA. PLANTED	PRODUCTION TONNES	HA. PLANTED	PRODUCTION TONNES
1973	5369	9664	1,002	902.2
1974	9386.	16913.6	3,151	2835.9
1975	8166	14700.2	2,298	2068.5
1976	16954.	30518.2	1,842.	1657.8
1977	2330.	4195.4	2,952.	2657.6

Soil And Water Conservation: Soil erosion is a major problem in the District due to terrain of the District especially on the hills and scarcity of land where people have cultivated over 55% of available land.

The general extension work has been asking farmers to construct bench terraces and cutoff drains as well as planting grass along the contours.

Since 1974 the Government has given more emphasis to soil conservation measures. The grants given to the District since 1974 shown in table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7                      GRANTS TO SOIL CONSERVATION

PROJECT	LOCALITY DIVISION	GRANT IN SHS.	SOURCE:
MWATATE	WUNDANYI	150,000	D.D.C.
SAGALLA	VOI	32,000	Ministry of Agriculture.
IKANGA	VOI	22,000	D.D.C.
WARUGHA	WUNDANYI	20,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Mbololo	VOI	6,000	Ministry of Agriculture.
Taveta	Taveta	14,000	Ministry of Agriculture.
MBALE	WUNDANYI	10,000	- do -
MWANDA	WUNDANYI	8,000	- do -
CHAWILA	WUNDANYI	8,000	- do -
TOTAL		260,000	- do -

The grant has been used for digging cut-off drains, planting trees and sisal. The Schemes are supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture staff assisted by the Provincial Soil Conservation Committees have been set up from Sub-Local level to the divisions. The Sub-Chiefs and Chiefs are the Chairmen of the Committees and the T.A.'s and J.A.A.'s are the Secretaries of these Committees.

Minor Irrigation Schemes:                      Since 1974, the Government has assisted minor irrigation Schemes mainly in Taveta as shown in table 2.8.

TABLE 2.8.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

SCHEMES	LOCALITY	AREA IN HA.	NO. OF PLOTS	NO OF FARMERS	GRANTS IN K.SHS.	SOURCE
KIMAL A	TAVETA	103	67	67	40,000	D.D.C.
KIMALA B.	TAVETA	65	Under Construction	-	80,000	D.D.C.
KIMORIGO	TAVETA	121	100	-	80,000	D.D.C.
KITOBO	TAVETA	30.6	13	18	20,000	D.D.C.
KAMLEZA	TAVETA	122	180	180	NIL	-
NGUTINI	TAVETA	100	Proposed	Proposed	NIL	-
CHALA	TAVETA	120	Proposed	Proposed	NIL	-
MSAU	MPALE	37.23	-	-	NIL	-
BURA	BURA	231.40	-	-	100,000	D.D.C.



Because of various problems the Schemes have not done well. The main problems have been (i) that of silt in the canals particularly in the private land. The Farmers are not free to clean the canals whilst it passes through the sisal estates. (ii) Watering of animals along the canals (iii) Poor drainage leading to salinity problems in some schemes (iv) Insufficient water in some of the Schemes.

Taita Farmers Training Centres: Establish 1972, Taita Farmers Training Centre is a modern institution. In three years between 1972 and 1975 the centre had achieved 2,000 students. Bed utilization during the same period was not below 80%. By the end 1976 over 3,500 participants had passed through the institution.

Besides farmers Courses various other types of Courses are organised. These include Co-op. Courses, in-service Courses, adult education, Community Development Courses etc. Mostly lasting between one and two weeks.

Special Projects: CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION

CREDIT SCHEME

Two Co-operative Societies in the District, Ngangao Farmers Co-op. Society and Taita Coffee Growers Co-operative Society have extended loans to farmers who are their members. In 1975/77 Taita Coffee Growers Co-operative Society extended C.P.C.S. loans to their farmers as follows:

<u>ENTERPRISE</u>	<u>TOTAL LOAN</u>
COFFEE	365,000/=
POULTRY	5,305/=
POTATOES	4,760/=
FENCING WIRE	3,000/=
TOTAL =	<u>378,065/=</u>



Integrated Agricultural Development Programme: This programme has been scheduled to start in 1978/79 in the following areas:-

TABLE 2.9 INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DIVISION	LOCALITY	NO. OF FARMER TO START	TOTAL BUDGET SH.
WUNDANYI	Kishushe	20	49,050
	Modambogo	20	49,050
VOI	Kirutai	20	49,050
TAVETA	Irrigation Scheme	50	156,840
TOTAL		120	303,990

Dip Operations: The District has reached a milestone in dips and tick control. By the end of 1978/82 new and old dips will be in full operation under the E. E. C. Dip Project under the supervision of Veterinary Department.

Coffee Rehabilitation: During 1978/79 Coffee R. D. Programme is expected to start. The main aim of the programme will be to improve coffee production, build more factories, improve access roads to the factories, education e.t.c.

#### 1.5 PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

##### Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (I.A.D.P.) PHASE II

The integrated Agricultural Development Programme (I.A.D.P) is a programme directed to small scale farmers with the aim of providing them with a variety of integrated services for the removal of farmers constraints towards farm development. This will help improve production and raise incomes in small scale farming sector and therefore improve the overall welfare of the rural communities. The programme is jointly managed by the Ministries of Agriculture and co-operative Development with several other Ministries, statutory Boards and co-operative movement also involved. Phase 1 of the programme started in 1976/77 while phase II started in 1978/79. Phase II covers Rift Valley and Coast Provinces together with the former special Rural Development Programme (S.R.D.P.) areas. This programme (Phase II) will last 5 years. Taita/Taveta is therefore under phase II of the programme.

In Taita/Taveta district the programme started in 1978/79 with 20 farmers coming from five different societies. The build up of participants is shown below:-

TABLE 2.10 BUILD UP OF PARTICIPANTS FOR I.A.D.P (TAITA/  
TAVETA 'DISTRICT')

YEAR	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	
No. of farmers (cumulative)	120	330	1,100	1,500	2,000	
<b>FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (KSh)</b>						
DESCRIPTION	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	TOTAL
Credit Requirement	15,400	35,000	81,375	110,959	147,956	392,690
Extension, Training and Co-op. Development	7,190	49,595	399,478	412,505	445,378	532,146
Farmer Training	300	5,850	1,550	1,650	1,750	11,100
Home Economic sub-component	-	1,800	18,400	19,126	19,975	59,201
Soil Conservation	-	59,355	58814.3	76,325	82,525	90630.3
Access Roads	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2400000
GRAND TOTAL	23,890	752,700	1788946	1220573	1297584	9096000

N.B.: - The programme is managed through a District I.R.D.P. co-ordinating committee which meets once a month to review the progress. The participating farmers are expected to comply with the following conditions among others:-

- (i) Be members of co-operative society
- (ii) Undergo a one week training at the local F.T.C.
- (iii) Follow all the recommended husbandry practices as guided by the extension officers.
- (iv) Undertake the recommended technical package
- (v) Sell the produce through the society

### HORTICULTURE

#### Horticulture Extension Services (General)

Horticulture is the leading cash earner in the district and so as much as the government will embark on a programme aimed at streamlining the production and marketing during the plan period so as to enable the farmer realize maximum benefit from his efforts.

A training programme (in-service) for staff at all levels (District Divisions, locational and sub-locational level) will be launched so as to equip them with the necessary up-to-date knowledge on horticulture so as to be more effective in their extension effort. Farmers' courses will also be organized at the local F.I.C. and all other methods of reaching the farmer e.g. farm visits, barazas and field days etc.

It will be utilised. Demonstrations will be carefully planned and organised and with proper record kept will be a very important extension tool. Nursery development will also be emphasised and it will help in providing good quality and clean materials to the farmers at the right time and at near reach. Such materials will include Citrus (Oranges, Tangerines, Limes and Lemon), Mangoes, Coconuts, Avocado and Bananas. Instead of having too many Nurseries scattered all over, it is intended to have three major Nurseries at Kimala in Taveta, Mwatate Central Livestock Centre and Taita F.T.C. so as to improve on their management.

A special project will be introduced to streamline production (provision of Credit for procurement of farm inputs) improve extension services and improve the marketing system. Transport for general agricultural extension services will also be required.

Financial Requirement:

TABLE 2.11 Extension services General - (K.S.s.)

DESCRIPTION	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	TOTAL
Farm inputs (Demonstrations)	6,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	86,000
Transport (New L/Rover (EUB))	-	-	20,000	-	-	200,000
Transport Operating Expenses	-	-	15,000	20,000	20,000	55,000
Travelling & Accommodation Exps.	200,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	22,000
Nursery Development	-	150,000	250,000	50,000	50,000	500,000
Uniform	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>888,000</b>

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION CENTRE (A.P.C.)

This project is aimed at streamlining the production and marketing of both vegetables and fruits by providing credit for procuring the necessary farm inputs, improving the extension services and the marketing system. A collection centre will be put up in Wandanyi Division and it will have grading and packing facilities. The centre will also have offices and staff quarters to cater for addition staff. Transport will also be provided to cater for timely delivery of farm inputs, transportation of produce as well as additional transport for extension services. The centre will cater for an area with a radius of 100 miles in Wandanyi Division.

The project will take four (4) years starting from 1979/80 to 1982/83 and a total of 2,500 farmers (holding) will be covered by the end of the project period.

YEAR	1979/80	1981/82	1982/83
No. of farmers (Cumulative)	500	2,000	2,500

A special market will be constructed in Mombasa town to cater for farmers under the project. The marketing will fully be the responsibility of the N.P.C.

An equalisation fund will be provided to cater for any unforeseen marketing price fluctuation.

TABLE 1.12 HORTICULTURE PRODUCTION CENTRE DEVELOPMENT  
FUND 1978/80 - 1982/83

ITEM	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOTAL
DESCRIPTION					
Capital Investment	1,244,300	1,074,000	1,074,000	1,074,000	5,705,500
Operational Expenditure	-	-	-	-	6,394,500
Credit to farmers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Egalisation Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Training (Farmers & Staff)	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	900,000
GRAND TOTAL	6869,000	4730000	4713,500	4713,500	21,000,000

COTTON DEVELOPMENT:

This is an important fibre crop and also is among the most important cash crop in the district. In recent years the government has given a lot of emphasis with the aim of producing enough to satisfy the local textile industries. It will still continue to receive priority during the plan period. As the district has a high potential for this crop, there is therefore a wide scope for its expansion and more areas are expected to be put under cotton. Such areas include Njukini, Chuvini, Challa, Kisileza in Taveta Division; Masigani and Mkololo, in Voi Division, and Kishushe, Kishamba and other low lying areas in Mandanyi Division. The area to be put under cotton is expected to double (from 1322 ha. in 1973 to about 3,000 ha. in 1982/83) by the end of the plan period.

As the present storage facilities (2 stores in Taveta) are inadequate, more stores to cope up with increased production will be put up as follows:-

Taveta Division - 4 stores

Mandanyi Division - 2 "



The Cotton Board will be expected to be much aggressive in delivering service to the farmers e.g. farm inputs (seeds, chemicals and pumps), land preparation and buying. The Societies will also be expected to play an important role in Augmenting the Board. These societies will therefore have to be revived and strengthened (under I.A.D.P.) to cope up with these challenges. Societies together with individual farmers will be encouraged to purchase tractors to help in land preparation. The Ministry of Agriculture will also be expected to bring in a Tractor Hire Service Unit for this same purpose. Demonstration part of the campaign for cotton expansion. Additional transport (LWB Land Rover) will be needed to facilitate supervision.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (Rs)

I T E M	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOTAL
<b>CREDIT TO FARMERS</b>						
Land Preparation	-	23430	31815	34520	3900	128745
Pest Control	-	29672	40299	43700	49400	63077
STORES (B)	-	-	(3 stores) 15,000	(3 stores) 15,000	(2 stores) 10,000	40,000
DEMONSTRATIONS (FARM INPUTS)	-	4260	4686	5623	6748	21017
NEW LWB L/ROVER	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000
TRANSPORT OPER. EXPS.	-	5,000	5,500	6,000	7,260	24,250
TRAVELLING & ACCOMM. EXPS.	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,320	3,040
GRAND TOTAL	-	62368	98300	116523	78628	350239
PERSONAL EXPENDITURE	270,388	293,013	2103,531	2120,517	2131,061	2519460

OTHER CROPS:-

(i) Food Crops: - These include the cereals (Maize, sorghum/millet and rice), pulses (food beans, green grams, cowpeas and pigeon peas) and root crops (Cassava, sweet potatoes and arrow roots will continue to receive more emphasis during the plan period in line with the government policy of self-sufficiency in food stuff. Increased production will be realized through expansion by exploiting the idle land, as well as raising the output per unit area through intensification.

Farmers will be encouraged to adopt modern innovations such as improved seed of high yielding varieties, use of fertilizers and pesticides and other better husbandry practices. This will call for more organised and well planned demonstrations and trials for teaching purposes in addition to the normal F.I.C. courses, farm visits, field days and barazas.

Additional transport will be required to facilitate supervision and for delivering of farm inputs which are required.

(ii) INDUSTRIAL CROPS:

In addition to the other industrial crops dealt with elsewhere, some attention during the plan period include sunflower, Simsim, Bixa, and Castor. Most of these crops under introductory stage while Castor has been grown for many years in a traditional way. These crops have a ready market at the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) and so they can earn the farmer some income.

As these are oil crops, the government will continue to promote them in a bid to attain self sufficiency in edible as well as industrial oils. Their mode of development will be similar to the food crops.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (13)

TABLE 2.14

ITEM	1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	Total
1. FARM INPUTS (Crop Devel.)						
i) Food Crops:-						
-Cereals	-	1,000	1,200	1,440	1,584	5,224
-Pulses	-	1,250	1,200	1,512	1,554	5,516
-Root crop	-	300	380	1,056	1,160	3,100
ii) Oil Crop:-						
-Sunflower	-					
-Simsim	-	500	550	605	732	2,387
-Bixa	-					
-Castor	-					
2. STORES (Farm inputs)	-		5,500	5,000	5,000	15,500
<u>ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT</u>	- 80					
1 LWB L/Rover and	-					
1. P/U	-		7,500	5,000	5,000	17,500
<u>TRANSPORT OPER. EXPS.</u>	-	5380	5913	6509	7150	24952
<u>TRAVELLER &amp; ACCOM. EXPS.</u>		3285	3613	3974	4372	15244
STAFF EMULUMENT	70800	93013	103581	120517	131061	519072
Mwaniki Decont. Farm	-	1420	11210	3340	2340	18310
GRAND TOTAL	70800	106640	140827	149453	155073	622803

COFFEE DEVELOPMENT

Coffee being an important cash crop will receive much more attention than before in this plan period in order to improve both the quality and quantity. Loans will be intensified under both - Operative production credit scheme (C.P.C.S.) and small holder coffee improvement project (S.C.I.P.) in order to provide the necessary farm inputs (fertilizers pesticides, insecticides, pumps etc. to rehabilitate the coffee industry. Factories will also be improved in order to cope up with the increased output. Coffee infilling programme will also be stepped up so as to take good care of the coffee trees against through diseases/pests viz bark disease and borers.

Coffee Infilling Programme:

Production

TABLE 2.15

1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
429	455	651	570	580

Most of our five factories are working under capacity and as a result there is an urgent need to step up the infilling programme. This is to go along with Nursery development. There are eight (8) nurseries in the district seven (7) of which are run by the co-operative society and the other by the Ministry (Taita F.I.C.).

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT:

TABLE 2.16

1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
-	150,000	-	100,500	-

Small Holder Coffee Improvement Project (S.C.I.P.)

This project which comes under the umbrella of the I.A.D.P. is aimed at rehabilitating coffee bushes to rehabilitate them. These are farmers who can not qualify for C.P.C.S. loans. Farmers will be provided with the necessary farm inputs viz. fertilizer pesticides insecticides, pumps, pruning tools and secateurs and it is hoped that their crop will be brought to normal production. Factories will also be renovated to include such aspects as water recirculation systems, sock tanks, drying and storage facilities so as to cater for the expected increased coffee output.

The project will last four (4) starting from 1979/80 years and it is envisaged that by the end of the project period a total of 1575 Ha. of coffee will have been involved. The areas to be involved are: - Wamunga, Mbale, Chawia, Mwanda and Mwaia in Wundanyi Division, and Mbololo in Voi Division.

Transport for extension services will be procured and funds for staff and farmer training will be provided.

Area to be covered (Ha.)

Year	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Ha.	60	105	105	45



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (KShs.)

TABLE 2:17

DESCRIPTION	1979	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOTAL
Farmers	22,500	50,000	50,000	22,500	145,000
TRAINING Staff	5,400	5,000	5,000	5,400	22,800
DEMONSTRATIONS	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	31,000
TRANSPORT New Vehicles (LWB L/Rover + motorcycle)	215,000	-	-	-	215,000
TRANSPORT OPERA- TION EXPS.	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	105,000
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u> Pruning Saw. Secateurs Knap Sach Sprayers Steel Carbin	16,750	-	-	-	16,750
TRAVELLING & ACCOMMODATION EXPS.	15,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	72,000
UNIFORMS	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,000	11,800
CREDIT TO FARMERS	250,000	374,000	374,000	203,000	1200,000
FACTORY IMPREST	600,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1500000
GRAND TOTAL	1147450	800000	803000	590400	3340850

Co-operative Production Credit Scheme (C.P.C.S.)

This is a medium term loan geared to assisting farmers who are already sending coffee to the Society. The loan is payable after 3 years and it is going to operating up to the end of this plan per The Scheme is estimated to assist 300 farmers (holdings) by the end of the plan period (1981/83). The credit is advanced in kind and cash.

Financial Requirement (KShs.)

TABLE 2:18

YEAR	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOTAL
MONEY	200,000	100,000	130,000	110,000	

E ECONOMICS AND RURAL YOUTH:

During the plan period as more emphasis will be put on better making skills utilising the local available resources in order to improve the living standards of the Rural families. This will be achieved through women groups and the rural women will be mobilised into such groups.

At present there are 49 women Groups involved in agricultural projects and it is intended to increase the number to 70 Groups by the end of the plan period. Crop and Livestock projects will be promoted through cooking demonstrations carried out with the aim of introducing the idea of a balanced diet using the available local food materials as well as to improve the nutritional status of the rural families. Other projects of improving the welfare of the rural families such as child care, sewing, etc. will be encouraged through women Groups.

Courses will be organised for staff (female and male staff) as well as the rural women to equip them with the necessary knowledge of improving the welfare of the rural communities. Similarly more emphasis will be laid on youth development and this will be done through youth groups. At the moment there are 69 Youth Groups (4-K and Young Farmers) and it is intended to increase the number to 120 by the end of the plan period. The aim is to introduce the youth to modern farming so as to make them better farmers for tomorrow. These youth groups are involved in several crop and livestock projects.

Extension services will be improved by providing additional staff and transport. At the moment there are 2 Home Economic Officers, 1 T.R.S. and P.J.T.A.s carrying out Homeec activities. By 1983 7 Additional T.R.s (Homeec) will be required to cover the 10 locations respectively.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT (Ks.)

TABLE 2:19

ITEM	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOTAL
STAFF SALARIES LOCAL ALLOWANCES	2,736	4,560	5,384	9,120	9,120	32,920
TRANSPORT: L.R.B.L/Rover Transport Operating Exps.	110,000	1,000	1,000	1,250	1,250	16,500
TOP DEMONSTRATION (Farm Inputs)	250	500	1,300	1,500	2,000	5,550
LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATION	-	450	650	850	10,000	11,950
SEWING DEMONSTRATION	100	370	420	550	700	2,140
SEWING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	50	480	200	300	300	1,410

TAITA F.T.C.

The Taita F.T.C. is going to continue to play a central role in training of farmers as well as short in-service course for the staff during the plan period. It will also continue serving other government departments and agencies and this will be achieved through course programme planning committee which meets twice in a year (January and June) to discuss on the course bids. As a result and also noting the role the centre will play in the overall development of the district, more emphasis will be put on the improvement of this centre to meet this challenging task. The following improvement aspects of the centre will therefore have to be looked into during the plan period:

1. Electricity: - For the past 2 years the centre has been using a Generator. This has proved very expensive as spend not less than K2,80,000 a month on diesel. Also one will realize that we can't make use of electricity during the day when teaching and even if we do so this is very cumbersome. Never the less maintenance of these machines is very high as the Electricians have got to be collected from Mwanjani Prisons and returned every time there is a break down.

It would be most appropriate if the centre would be put on the mains. This would cut our expenditure per month by 50% (as a one the trouble of looking for electricians and this would give us a continuous flow of electricity. The connection will be from Kungu Market which is 4 KM. from the centre.

2. Irrigation: - The centre has been depending on purchasing vegetables from the markets and co-operative societies especially during dry months. This has proved very expensive and sometimes our supply is off to late payment.

The centre has an approximate of 15 acres (6 ha) which can very easily be irrigated for vegetable production when given the necessary equipment. This would provide us on all the year round vegetables and make us independent of the public markets. Never the less this would very richly increase the government revenue as the centre will collect.

The estimate given for this project is approximately K27,500.

3. Road Improvement: - The road has been narrowed from Wundanyi up to the junction to the centre. The section of the road of approximately 1 Km. running up to the dairy requires narrowing also because during rainy seasons it is very difficult for the bus to come of the centre due to the slippery road. It also becomes difficult to transport goods and other stores to/from the dairy and the main centre's store by use of Landrover. The narrowing of this section of the road will therefore be necessary and will ease the transport problems faced along this section.

4. Transport: - The centre received a 46 seater bus and a L.W.E. Land/Rover in 78/79 and these are the only vehicles serving the centre. Since the capacity of the centre is 60, the bus is not normally adequate for the transport of all students at full capacity. There are also some areas where the bus cannot go and we are forced to use landrover in such areas when transporting the students to and out of the centre. There is therefore a need for another landrover especially a static wagon to supplement the bus and also relieve the present landrover which is always on the move while purchasing stores, rations, taking officers for meetings etc.

Livestock Purchases: - Our present herd of dairy cattle still consists of the animals which were bought in at the start of the centre (72) as a cleaning herd. Some animals are very low producers producing only 5 litres/day on average. Such animals are uneconomical to keep and before long will require to be culled out and be replaced with good animals which can also be used for effective teaching.

Since our present stock is composed of mainly mixed crosses of Jersey, Ayrshire and Friesian it is the view of the management committee that we get some pure breeds of Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Sahiwal to supplement our teaching.

The financial estimates have been spread over the plan period as indicated in appendixes I - IV attached.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF MWATATE R.L. CENTRE AS A SUB-CENTRE OF THE F.T.C.

Since the F.T.C. has got to serve the whole district (made up of upper, middle and lower zones) on all training requirements, there is a need for the enterprises undertaken for teaching purposes to be diversified in order to cater for the three zones.

The centre itself is situated on the upper zone and the present situation is that the enterprises undertaken are mostly representing the upper zone kind of farming. The lower and middle zones are therefore, not well catered for. It is therefore, the feeling of the F.T.C. Management Committee that in order for the F.T.C. to cater for all training needs of the district, it should be extended to cover the present Mwatate Rural Livestock Centre which has got an area of 50 acres (20 ha.) and has to take care of the middle and lower zones farming. This area which is Government farm is currently under-utilized and that is why this proposal has been put forward.

If this proposal goes through, then some financial estimates to start the sub-centre have been drawn as follows:-

#### LIVESTOCK:

(a) Sheep and Goats: - We shall have to start with 20 sheep and 20 goats. These are to be selected from local breeds which are already there. These will have to be improved by the introduction of Dorper rams and the Galla buck respectively which are estimated to cost Shs.600/=

(b) Cattle:- For the start 4 sahiwal/Ayrshire Heifers will be introduced together with sahiwal bull. These are estimated to cost Shs.9,500/=.

FENCING: - There will be need to carry out perimeter and paddock fencing which is estimated to cost Shs.65,400.00

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT : - These would include things like pangas, Jembes Spades, Wire strainers, Milk cans, milk pails, safurias, are estimated to cost Shs.6,000/=.

MILKING PARLOUR, BOME AND WATER TROUGHES: These are estimated to cost shs. 30,000/=.

STAFF HOUSES: - For a start there will be need for 2 Cat. E houses and 6 Cat. F. houses for staff.



6. WATER: - Water will have to be pulled from the main pipeline which is about 2 Km. from the centre and be distributed. This is estimated to cost S's.26,000/=.
7. CLASS-ROOM: - There will be need for a 40 students capacity classroom to which there will be a small office room and store attention. This building is estimated to cost S's.60,000/=. Furniture which includes chairs and tables would cost approximately S's.8,100/=.

LAND DEVELOPMENT:

As in the past years, the government will continue to lay emphasis on better land utilization through careful enterprise appraisal and selections so as to maximize production. This will be of paramount importance particularly in high potential areas where there is a high land pressured as a result of high population. Soil Conservation measures such as cut-off drains, gully control, terraces and planting of trees and grass will be encouraged and even given priority. Rehabilitation of overgrazed land which has become of great concern in some parts of the district particularly the lower areas will also be given more emphasis during the plan period. All this calls for better farm layout and planning which the Ministry through the Land & Farm Management Division will continue to step us.

Fodder bulking at the local F.T.C. and Nursery for fruit trees and other trees (under I.A.D.P.) will be strengthened and even be improved so as they supply the farmers with adequate materials for the soil conservation programme.

The marginal areas will continue to receive more attention and as a result, rehabilitation of the existing irrigation schemes will be undertaken during the plan period so as to bring them to normal. This involve repairing and desilting of silted up canals, construction of no drainage systems to reduce salinity problems levelling of plots and construction of bridges in the schemes in order to allow machinery to move into the plots without any problems possibilities of opening up more schemes will be looked into and where feasible will be started. The irrigation committee will be strengthened so as to look into the small dry to day problems of the schemes.

Additional transport to facilitate supervision of these projects will be required. More staff will also be needed - 3 more officers, I.A.O. (graduate), 2 Land & Farm Management Officer (Diplomates) to coordinate the activities in the district (A.D) and also man the divisional (Diplomates). Additional E.A.s will also be required in the irrigation schemes.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT: (RS)

I T E M	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOT
CUT-OFF DRAINS	(3,000 M.) 450	(4,000 M.) 675	(50,000M) 7,500	(54,000M) 8,100	(56,000M) 8,400	(167) 251
GULLIES	3,556	7,112	34,800	35,000	11,800	922
REHABILITATION OF OVERGRAZED LANDS	750	300	370	950	1,000	43
DEMONSTRATION	(4) 90	(4) 90	(6) 180	(5) 135	(6) 135	(2) 63
TRANSPORT OPER. EXPENSES.	2,400	3,000	3,900	3,960	4,500	177

Commercial Requirement Cont.

Year	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	TOTAL
REQUIREMENT	3275.5	3396.5	3520.5	3650.5	3722.5	17565.5

M.B. Gillivand self Cut-off drafts protect will get RD. 4, 020 and RD. 14, 100 respectively from D.D.C. grants as from 1980/81 - 1982/83 period.

5. CONSTRAINTS

- (i) Shortage of specialized manpower - agricultural engineers
- (ii) Shortage of Transport
- (iii) Inadequate housing
- (iv) Lac of Machinery
- (v) Shortage of funds.

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A. 1B LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION - RANCHING ACTIVITIES

A. 1B.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Ranching activity in Taita/Taveta district covers an approximate of 3,878 Km<sup>2</sup> (sq. Km.). This is 23% of the district area of about 16,975 Km<sup>2</sup>.

There are four major types of ranches which are:-

1. Company Ranches:
  - a) Directed Agricultural Company Ranches
  - b) Private Company Ranches
2. Partnership and Individually owned Ranches.
3. Group Ranches: There are about six of them.
4. Co-operative Ranch - There is one.

The company partnership and individual ranches are found in the stateland while the group and the co-operative ones are located on the Trustland.

Currently the district has 13 (thirteen) operating ranches of which 11 have already been financed by AFC.

The table below gives a summary of operating ranches at the present moment.

TABLE 2.21

NAME	SIZE	STATUS	DATE LEASED OR INCORPORATED	REMARKS
Taita	38,000 HA	PRIVATE CO.	1964	Already Financed
Lualenyi	43,096 HA	PRIVATE CO.	1965	- " -
Rukinga	34,425 HA	PRIVATE CO.	1971	- " -
Sagalia	18,515 HA	PRIVATE CO.	1967	- " -
Mkuki	2,025 HA	PRIVATE CO.	1975	- " -
Mgeno	21,232 HA	DIRECTED AG. CO	1971	- " -
Maungu	21,232 HA	- " -	1970	- " -
Kasigan	20,920 HA	- " -	1971	- " -
Ndara	2,060 HA	INDIVIDUAL	1968	- " -
Wangala	2,025 HA	INDIVIDUAL	1968	- " -
Amaka	4,050	- " -	1977	Not Financed
Choke	10,000 HA	PARTINERSHIP	1968	Financed
Kishushe	24,000 HA	CO-OPERATIVE	1968	Not Financed



There are also six group ranches which have not been developed. These are:-

1. Oza group ranch
2. Mbulia group ranch
3. Isangaiwishi Ranch
4. Kishamba Ranch
5. Ndara Ranch
6. Teri Group ranch.

It is not possible to give definite of the livestock in the district. There has been no livestock Census up to date. The following is merely an estimate - based on dipping figures for cattle, sheep and goats. The estimate for poultry and pigs is based on farm visits by field staff.

TABLE 2.22

DIVISION	CATTLE	SHEEP & GOATS	PIGS	POULTRY
1. Wundanyi	33,000	5,000	60	6,648
2. Voi	30,000	5,000	Nil	1,639
3. Taveta	10,000	3,000	"	772

A. 1B.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS:

The major problems affecting ranching activities are:-

1. Predation and destruction of infrastructure by game animals are persistent problems despite efforts to seek compensation. It has been difficult for the Ministry concerned to compensate the ranches for the loss and damage incurred by the wildlife.
2. Wild fires: Wildfires incidences are very common in all the ranches.
3. Lack on immature steers (Stock) for fattening on the ranches. In the past the livestock market division supplied the immature but could not meet the ranches' demand.
4. Inadequate water supply (Primary sources) or lack of proper distribution. Water has not been properly distributed due to high cost involved in it development.
5. Short loan repayment period coupled with heavy losses during drought of 1975/76 has resulted in excessive loan (arrears) repayment commitment.

The ranches that were affected by that drought have not recovered fully from the losses so as to start repaying the loan. Rescheduling of loan repayment has been accepted in principle.

6. Stock Theft:

Lualenyi and Kasigu ranches have substantially lost a number of livestock through theft plus some of their herdsmen. The animals were believed to have been driven across the Kenya/Tanzania border into Tanzania. Cases of armed rustlers are common and this is both a threat to the (life of the herdsmen and the economy of the ranch resulting from the loss of the steers which is the lifeblood of the ranch.) The figures for livestock stolen from Taita in 1975 to 1980 are:-

700 heads of cattle - worth (Sh.1,190,000/=)  
from ranches

650 cattle from local graziers.

7. LIVESTOCK MARKETING:

There is no organised marketing system at the moment but the ranches are the mercy of local butchers and other independent livestock traders who come irregularly. The ranchers steer in most cases are excellent in condition but the prices offered are discouraging relative to other ranches in up-country.

8. TICK CONTROL:

Due to the fact that the land is hilly in Wundanyi Division the planning of sites for dips has been difficult. The EEC project has constructed 56 dips, 33 of them in Wundanyi, but due to the hills farmers find it difficult walking animals from one side of the hill to the other for dipping inspite of the fact that the dip may just be  $\frac{1}{2}$  a kilometer away. This means additional dips have to be built other wise the tick control programme will not be completely successful.

9. DISEASE CONTROL:

Foot and Mouth - this district is not a compulsory vaccination area and yet we have had outbreaks of this disease at least once every year, sometimes twice in one year. This situation is threatening livestock movements.

10. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION:

Artificial insemination services are so far confined to Wundanyi division only. Taveta Division and some parts of Voi div. - Mbololo have small scale farmers who need upgrade their local animals to be able to increase milk production

11. The general response of farmers to Artificial insemination services dipping and Clinical services has not been very encouraging. They need to be educated.

A.1B.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

1. Predation and destruction of infrastures:
  - a). Compensation for loss and damage done by wild game animals.
2. Wild fires:
  - a. Fire break construction. Ranches to buy tractors to construct firebreak roads to check the spread and damage of future wild fires.
3. Loan Repayment: Reschedule loan repayment period (i.e. extension of loan repayment period to 25 years). During this period AFC will be requested to provide bridging finance to insure smooth ranch operation and payment of current expenses with a reasonable moratorium period. Interests on loans as a result of livestock losses through predation to be written off if no proper compensation is made soon.
4. Inadequate water supply: The Kenyan Government will in future subsidize initial water development and supply from a primary source to a government point on or near the ranch. This will elevate the heavy water investment.
5. Lack of immatures and Marketing

Ministry of Livestock Development to assist in looking for or supplying immatures through LMD and reorganized been market.
6. Anti-Stock Theft unit should be established in the district.
7. Ranches to be armed or allowed to recruit and train their own security forces to patrol the ranches. The existing radio call communication system will be improved to be effective.
8. Consultation between Kenya and Tanzania governments to avoid future losses and thefts along and across their common border.
9. Patrol to be intensified along the border.

10. Eleven additional dips have been proposed. They will be constructed on harambee basis since the EEC. project has wound up their work in this District. The government will continue to give aid in the construction of new dips by providing some materials, transport and technical help in construction.
11. The artificial insemination services will be expanded in the other two divisions of Taveta and Voi.
12. Two Clinical Centres are being constructed to cater for clinical services. One is at Wundanyi, the other is at Taveta.

A.1B. 4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE:

Small Holder Livestock

Dairy: Population of grade cattle has been increasing steadily through upgrading of local zebu cattle with artificial insemination scheme which was introduced in the District in 1974. It is estimated that the District has 1,300 Cross-bred dairy cattle. The annual average inseminations is 3,000.

Dairy Farmers market their milk through Magimbiyi Dairy Co-operative Society. The Society has about 50 active members and has been handling about 5,000 liters per month. The Society has attracted assistance worth Shs. 10,000 from the Ministry of Agriculture in form of milk handling equipments and building material.

Pigs: Local marketing of pigs has improved in 1976 and 1977. As a result more farmers are showing keen interest in pig production. Rapid expansion of pig enterprises is expected in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

Sheep and Goats Upgrading Programme: Campaigns for up-grading indigenous sheep and goats with improved bucks and rams from Buchuma Research Station have been continuing for the last two years, 1976 and 1977. The campaign has been focused on Women Groups in the lower areas of Voi Division. The initial response has been most encouraging as four women Groups have acquired improved bucks from Buchuma, Mlundinyi Women Group who started with 140 female goats and two improved bucks were taking the lead in this upgrading programme. Mbulia, Kulele and Kasigau Women Groups are also doing a most commendable upgrading of goats.

LOANS RECEIVED INITIALLY

APPENDIX A

NAME RANCH	DEVELOPMENT LOAN (KSHS)	WORKING CAPITAL LOAN (SHS)	TOTAL LOAN (SHS)
TAITA RANCH	527,900 (1972)	1,584,520 (1972)	2,112,420
LUALENYI RANCH	1,953,140 (1970)	2,400,000 (1974)	4,353,140
SAGALLA RANCH	1,060,100 (1972)	1,436,740 (1972)	2,496,840
MGENO RANCH	1,972,400 (1972)	2,400,000 (1974)	4,372,400
MAUNGU RANCH	1,389,920 (1973)	1,423,800 (1972)	2,813,200
KASIGAU RANCH	1,224,000 (1973)	912,000 (1973)	2,136,000
NDARA RANCH	97,000 (1971)	228,400 (1972)	325,400
WANGALA RANCH	128,280 (1971)	-	128,280
MKUKI RANCH	181,000 (1975)	375,000 (1975)	538,000
TOTAL (SHS)	11,239,640	13,142,540	24,381,580



DISEASE CONTROL

Through annual vaccinations Rinderpest has been virtually eradicated. The annual vaccinations still continue.

TICK CONTROL PROGRAMME:

With 56 dips of which 53 are operational, the other 3 are either still under construction - e.g. Mrugua, or under repair - e.g. Marapu, the incidence of tick borne diseases; especially ECF. has gone down considerably in the last two years. We have an average of one case of ECF. diagnosed monthly, and 4 cases of anaplasmosis also diagnosed monthly.

There is an Officer in the district in charge of dips and 5 dips supervisors with motor-bikes.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION SERVICES:

This has been going on in Wundanyi division with about 350 inseminations every month. The grade cattle are estimated at 5,000. This programme is expected to expand to the other divisions.

A.1B.5 PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

The Ministerial intentions are that the plans for new ranches .. will be started as soon as the World Bank gives more money for Ranches development. The Plan of action is dependent upon the availability of large sum amount of money since ranching is an expensive business which requires a large capital investment priorities will be drawn up as money becomes available. Supplementary district recommendations will be based on the above reason.

Loans for Kishushe and Amaka have been approved hence they will be financed in the next two years.

There are 8 (eight) proposed ranches which need development in future. The table below gives a summary.

NAME	SIZE	STATUS	DATE OF IN2 CORPOTATION
WANANCHI	8,496 HA	DIRECTED AGR. CO.	April, 1974
MBALE	17,000 HA	- " -	May, 1975
BURA	17,000 HA	- " -	November, 1977
DAWIDA	4,500 HA	- " -	INCORPORATED
WASHUMBU	17,000 HA	- " -	NOT YET CORPORATED
KAMBANGA	14,250 HA	- " -	- " -
BACHUMA	10,000 HA	- " -	- " -
MWASUI	2,025 HA	INDIVIDUAL	March, 1975

VETERINARY CLINICAL SERVICES:

This project started during 1979-80 financial year. Two clinical centres have been built at Wundanyi and Taveta; and two Senior Officers have already been sent to the district to man the two centres. The whole district have been surveyed and clinical services routes, have been mapped. Wundanyi Clinical Services covers both Wundanyi and Voi divisions while Taveta Division is covered by the centre there. This project only covers small scale farmers. Through this project, every small farmer can see Veterinary Surgeon during the daily routes or after a farm visit. This project will encourage the small farmer to introduce exotic dairy breeds and use artificial insemination when he or she is assured that the animal will survive.

This project started December, 1979. Funds already utilized on this project is £.1,500.

Funds required during the plan period:-

78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
	£1,5000	£2,200	£2,500	£2,600

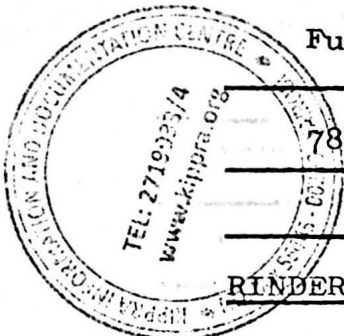
RINDERPEST ERADICATION

Rinderpest has already been eradicated in this district but funds for annual vaccinations come from Kabete.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE:-

This district is not yet Foot and Mouth disease compulsory inoculation area but we carry out inoculations against this disease twice a year in all ranches at a subsidised charges per animal. In order to eliminate or reduce the occurrence of this disease in this district, I feel this district, should be gazetted as Foot and Mouth disease compulsory inoculation area. This district has a constant threat can be removed through compulsory vaccination. Last year 1979 we had three outbreaks of this disease and even we had to do free vaccination to prevent spread of the disease in Wundanyi and Taveta divisions.

This project is intended to cover the entire development plan period. If this project is started in 1980-81 then in one year period the threat of this disease (FMD) will be much reduced. Elimination of this disease would save a lot of money for the farmers by preventing economic loss through loss of animal live weights, decreased milk production or even after the death of livestock.





Also movement of livestock without unnecessary delay (Brought by this disease) give the ranchers higher profits.

The funds required for this programme are shown below:-

1978/79	1979/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
-	-	£2,300	£2,325	£2,350

GENERAL VETERINARY SERVICES - PASTORAL AREAS:-

Pastoral areas cover about 4,000 Sq. Km. and this is where we find ranches (13 of which are operational) and also some individuals grazing their livestock. These farmers or ranchers require veterinary services to protect diseases through routine vaccinations, control of livestock movement and detecting of livestock diseases before the owner get any losses.

In order to control and eradicate livestock diseases in these pastoral areas, funds are required for the project as follows:-

1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
-	£1,250	£1,200	£1,300	£1,400

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION SERVICES:-

The artificial insemination services started in Taita Hills in 1971 and at present at least 3,5000 heads of cattle are inseminated annually. There is only one scheme covering most of Wundanyi division.

Two extra A.I. routes have been proposed to extend the services to Rong'e and Mbololo areas and to Taveta division.

The Taveta scheme is scheduled to start this year in July while the Rong'e - Mbololo route may start in 1981-82 financial year. Both routes were surveyed at the same time.

Funds for running the A.I. services are planned at Kabete.

TICK CONTROL PROJECT - COAST PROVINCE:

This project is already completed in Taita/Taveta. 55 dips were constructed and or repaired. 52 dips are now operational, 2 are in the process of operating and one may never operate due to lack of water. Another dip, Mrugua has not been repaired due to lack of proper source of water. Total number of dips in the district are 56.

There are 33 dips in Wundanyi division:-

- 12 in Werugha
- 5 in Mwanda
- 7 in Chawia
- 5 in Mbale
- 4 in Bura

11 dips in Taveta division and 12 in Voi division.

(Funds already spent on these projects are available if required from EEC Manager - Mombasa).

PROPOSED DIPS:-

A. Eight more dips have been proposed to eliminate some packets which are very far from the existing dips. As the EEC project has been completed these proposed dips can only be built on harambee basis with the help of this department as will be shown under sub-topic Assistance to Harambee projects.

The proposed dips are:-

- a) Mdimlacha/Josa dips in Chawia Location
- b) Mlambenyi (Bura Mission) in Bura Location
- c) Wongonyi and Kigombo dips in Mbololo Loc.
- d) Sagalla Kishamba in Sagalla Location
- e) Kungu dip in Werugha Location
- f) Mlamba dip in Mwanda Location

B. There are three group ranches which require some assistance to construct dips. These are:-

- 1. Mbulia - has about 2,000 heads of cattle
- 2. Oza - has 2,000 heads of cattle and about 1,000 goats.
- 3. Isanga Iwishi - has about 500 heads cattle.

ASSISTANCE TO HARAMBEE DIPS

The project would cover Wundanyi and Voi division as shown above under proposed dips. The project will cover the entire development plan period since implementation will be dependent on how many dips will be coming up in Harambee basis. Implementation on this project will be by providing expert man power and transport facilities to move material to building cities. By the end of the plan period the number of dips is aimed at being raised by 11 more dips.

ESTIMATES:

178/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
-	-	£2,000	£. 250	£.500

TICK CONTROL PROJECT:

This tick control project currently covers all locations in the district. Size of the project is continuously expanding as more dips become operational.

The project will go on throughout as more farmers take upto dipping their livestock.

The project is being implemented and will continue to be implemented through provision of technical advice, supervision of tick control activities, transportation of acaricide and other relevant equipments.

The project is aimed to seeing that by end of the development plan period tick control facilities will be available to every farmer or stock owner, and efficiency of tick control activities will have reached the peak level eliminating all tick borne disease.

ESTIMATE:-

1978/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
-	-	£2,500	£.3,000	£3,250

6. CONSTRAINTS

A. FUNDS

Insufficient funds for transport operations in all the sections, i.e. Disease Control, dips-maintenance, A.I. and Clinical services, even good distribution of available funds, we get grounded very early before the year ends, sometimes 3 months before the end of the financial year.

B. HOUSING:

We have insufficient accommodation for our senior staff, middle staff and the majority of our junior staff also have no government houses.

C. TRANSPORT:

To be able to achieve our objectives in this development plan we shall need at least two more Landrovers one longwheel base, and the other a short while we shall need additional three motor bikes for dip supervision.

D. STAFF:

We are grossly under-staffed with Animal Health Assistants. In this development plan we shall need 7 more to be able to achieve our objective.

The figures in the plan of action are proposed but not approved.

A. 2. CO-OPERATIVES

A. 2.1 BACKGROUND:

Co-operative movement in the District has not been very vigorous as much as it should. Originally Co-operatives were established to market farmers Agricultural produce. Some of the Co-operatives were formed in dry semi-arid areas where the farm produce did not do well Appendix 4 to 5 show the position of the existing 19 co-operatives and other relevant statistics. The Co-operatives may be divided into the following major sectors in which they operate.

TABLE 2.9 CO-operatives

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Agriculture (Crop and Dairy Marketing)	8
Consumers	2
Savings and Credit	7
Fishing (fish marketing)	1
Ranching (marketing)	1
TOTAL	19

Of the 8 Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies only three, Taita Coffee Growers, Ngangao vegetables and Magibinyi Farmers have been active continuously since 1972. The others have had to shut their doors at one time or the other.

Most of the Savings and Credit Societies were not formed until 1974, when the idea was sold to the people of the district.

A. 2.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

The past performance of most of the Co-operatives have not been successful because of various reasons as follows:

Inefficient Management - This results in lack of appreciation for leadership which brings about negligence and inability to lead the society.

Fishermen Co-operative Society at Lake Jipe has not had cooling facilities for many years and therefore the fishermen have not been able to collect fish in sufficient numbers to transport to market.

Uninformed membership which results in lack of effective participation in co-operative society affairs.

Lack of properly planned and formulated development programmes.

Lack of up to date audit reports and follow ups.

Frequent transfers of District Co-operative Officers which results in a break in continuity.

A. 2.3. STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

To eliminate the problems mentioned above the following strategy has been chosen:

1. Create enlightened membership through continuous educational programme for members by Ministry of Co-operative Development.
2. Emphasis on programme planning and Co-ordination approach by the Co-operative department so as to advise societies on their overall operations including management and investment procedures.
3. The fisheries department to take more interest in fishing activities in the district by building cooling systems where the co-operative societies operate.
4. The co-operative Bank to make more long term loans available to the ranching co-operative society.
5. Increased vigilance by the Ministry of Co-operative Development at various levels so that the existing active co-operative societies be encouraged to revive the District Co-operative Union.
6. The rate of turnover of the District Co-operative officers should be reviewed. Very frequent transfers make the work of Co-operative office less effective.



The first Co-operative societies in the District were mainly engaged in marketing Agricultural produce, such as coffee, citrus fruits, beans, vegetables cotton etc. Later, two consumer co-operative societies were established. When problems of marketing fish at Lake Jipe was identified, a fishermen Co-operative Society in Taveta was formed. The same was done with the one ranching society in the District.

There are two Agricultural (Co-op. Marketing) Co-operative societies, Ngangao vegetable growers co-operative society and Taita Coffee Growers Co-operative Societies which have grown from strength to strength. The other Agricultural Co-op. marketing societies have not done well over the years. Some have been liquidated.

Taita Coffee Growers Co-operative Society: Was registered in 1953 and is the only co-operative society in the District which markets Coffee. The Society ran into problems during land consolidation in the sixties when many members uprooted their coffee. In 1964, out of the original 3825 active members only 1,100 remained active. The others although still members to date, have not been active. Of late, the society has grown from a turnover of Shs. 600,000 in 1974 to Shs. 1,980,000 in 1977. There are about 1400 active members. 200 members of the society have benefited from Co-operative Production Credit Scheme which was introduced in 1975. The Society has a land rover and lorry which are used to help members in transporting inputs and manure.

Ngangao Farmers Co-operative Society: Was registered in 1963. It is the only Co-operative society which handles horticultural produce in the district. The performance of the society has been impressive. The membership has grown from 258 in 1975 to 906 in 1977. Its turnover has increased from Shs. 479,393 in 1974 to K.shs. 1,045,050 in 1977.

Consumers Co-operative Societies: The two consumers societies in the District, Taita and Dowida have managed to compete very fairly with the other shops around them. Dawida Consumers Co-operative Society which was registered in 1966 has progressed very steadily showing turnover of Shs. 748711 in 1975 and Shs. 826411 in 1977 with membership of 500 in 1975 and 633 in 1977.

The society has its own lorry which it uses for buying stock for the shop. The society is now one of the agents of K.F.A. in Kungu market.

Fishermen's Co-operative Society: The one fisherman Co-operative Society in the District has not done well because of various reasons. It has lacked proper storage facilities where fishermen could gather their fish and later make arrangements to transport them to the local tourist hotels. Another major problem has been lack of transport. The Co-operative Society is situated in a remote place where only independent vehicle can help the fishermen conveniently.

Kishushe Ranching Co-operative Society: This is the only Ranching Co-operative society in the District. Like the fishermen co-operative Society it has not done well because it does not have adequate funds to run itself.

Magibinyi Farmers Co-operative Society: Was registered in 1960. It is the only dairy co-operative society in the District. Its headquarters is in Wundanyi. Its membership mainly consists of farmers in Wundanyi Division especially those near Wundanyi town. It has also done well in the last three years. The turnover increased from Shs. 60,000/= in 1975 to Shs. 68,000/= in 1977.

Audit Position: Five societies are one year in arrears, and five, mostly Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies, have not been audited. The audit of 3 societies are in progress and one is up to date. The remaining 5 societies have not<sup>been</sup> audited because they are semi-dormant.

A. 2.5. PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION:

Ministrial Intentions The Ministry of Co-operative Development will build office and staff quarters at Wundanyi as follows:

YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
K£ 10,000	K£ 20,000	K£ 10,000

To ascertain that co-operatives operate as viable economic entities the Ministry of Co-operative development will provide technical services including the supervision and monitoring of progress of the various societies.



In addition to formulating an education and training programme for the societies, the Ministry will carry out publicity drives aimed at increasing membership. The Ministry will also provide advice on possible investment projects for consideration and approval by societies which are financially strong to engage in investment activities. The Ministry will also draw up development plans for each co-operative society as long term guidelines of their activities.

RDF - Fishermen Co-operative Society will need to clear the bush around lake Jipe during the plan period. There will also be need to construct common facilities such as social hall, football ground, schools etc. for the fishermen at lake Jipe. The total costs of these projects are £10,000.

A. 2.6 CONSTRAINTS:

Lack of technical and financial services.

A.3.0 NATURAL RESOURCES

A. 3.1 BACKGROUND:

Forest: The breakdown of forest areas in the District as at 31/12/76 is as follows:-

- (1) Indigenous forests 757 hectares.
- (2) Forest plantation which is mainly pines covers 127 hectares
- (3) There is rural afforestation scheme which was recently started with intention to cover 200 hectares. So far only 11 hectares have been established.
- (4) There are 5 Nurseries in the District as follows:- Wundanyi, Bura, Taveta, Sagalla and Ronge.

Total area set aside for forests is 11,147 hectares. 757 hectares is covered with indigenous forest. Area under plantations is 1298 hectares. The balance to be developed is 9092 hectares.

Minerals: Mineral resources are available in large quantities in Taita/Taveta. Such minerals include Iron Ore, Carboxide, gemstones (Ruby and Tsavorite). Ruby is found mainly in Kasigau and Tsavorite is found in Mgame Ridge. Copper is also found in small quantities.

A. 3.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

Forest:

No research has been carried out to determine the species suitable for areas set aside for forest.

Most of the areas set aside for afforestation are semi-arid and therefore water is not available in sufficient quantities.

Most of the lower parts of Taita/Taveta is semi-arid and therefore people don't inhabit the area and as such the bulk of the population is concentrated on the hills. In order to cultivate most trees are cut down thus interfering with water catchments and allowing soil erosion.

Mines:

During initial stages private entrepreneurs find it very expensive to transport water to the area. Most of the mining land is semi-arid.

The ownership of the surface land. Most of the surface land is in the ranches.

Inadequate geological mapping.

A. 3.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THEM:

The following are the remedies suggested to eliminate the problems.

- 1) Officer in charge of Rural Afforestation be posted in the district to take care of rural afforestation, such officer should be provided with all resources he needs for the smooth performance of his duties.
- 2) There is need for intensive research in order to determine which species are suitable for which area.
- 3). The local people, through Chiefs' barazas should be educated on the importance of trees so that they do not cut trees in areas where cutting will interfere with water catchment.

- 4). Burning trees for charcoal should be controlled using the Chiefs' Act and County Council by-laws.
- 5). Water should be provided in the semi-arid areas so that the miners may not face hardship.
- 6). Revised geological maps should be made available.

A. 3.4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:

Forest:

Afforestation started in the 1950s under the then Swynerton Plan with the aim of covering the bars hills soil conservation and water catchments. The work stopped in 1963 and the Forester was withdrawn leaving only a ranger in charge of the few plantation which had been established at Sagalla, Mwambirwa, Choke Mwanaganini and Kinyesha Mvua.

It was not until 1970 when a Forester was posted in the District. Since the reopening of the station in 1971 planting continued despite a lot of obstacles created by long drought.

TABLE 2.10.

	<u>ESTABLISHED PLANTATIONS</u>		<u>INCREASE</u>
	1970	1976	1970-76
	HA.	HA.	HA.
Indigenous forests (Natural)	751.72	751.72	
Indigenous Hardwoods:	12.85	18.50	5.65
Exotic Soft Woods:			51.38
Cypress	13.33	64.71	51.38
Pines	717.55	1075.71	358.16
Exotic hardwoods:			
For timber	39.00	39.00	39.00
For Fuel	77.90	77.90	77.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1625.68</b>	<b>2092.25</b>	<b>466.57</b>

Although a good number of plants died due to drought between the year 1972-1979 the average plantation per year was 106.4 hectares.

In 1972/1973 and 1973/1974 the District Development Committee recommended and received Shs. 39,480/= and Shs. 40,000/= respectively for afforestation but there was no set area for the fund and therefore it was used to boost the funds of the Department of Forest.

In 1974/1975 financial year, the District Development Committ set aside two areas covering total of 2000 hecets. at Bura and Mgange Nyika for afforestation. The District has received Shs. 148,368/= for Bura and Shs. 73065/= for Mgange Nyika from Rural Development Fund.

People have began to see the danger of indiscriminate cutting of available trees and are showing interest in tree planting. The existing nurseries when fully expanded will help satisfy the local needs. It is estimated that the five nurseries when fully expanded will raise 150,000 seedlings.

Mineral Resources:

The search for minerals in Taita/Taveta is a combined effort of two parties; the private prospector and the government. The Government does a programmed survey and issues geological reports. The department of mines controls licencing and inspects safety. Geological work involves mapping and mineral exploration. The prospector gets his information from Mines and Geological Department.

In Taita/Taveta the Mines and Geological Department has been doing survey based on the following classes:

Underground Water: An Austrian Technical Aid Project has started underground water investigations and the initial tests are promising. The semi-Arid areas around Taveta and seasonally arid ranches extending from Mgama through Kasigau will reap direct benefit from a water find.

Industrial Minerals: Kyanite was mined a long time ago and is now discontinued. The current Austrian Assistanne project is looking into the possibilities of finding more deposits. Other industrial minerals that are being sought are, graphite, Kaolin, phosphates rocks and marble.

Metal: Iron has been prospected for by air borne geophysics and some target areas selected for ground follow-up. Finding of more deposits will revive from mine at Wanjala.

Gemstones: Ruby has been produced from Kasigau area in big quantities for the last five years. (garnet of Emerald colour) has come up over the last five years in Mgama Ridge area. The big producers of this garnet have controlled the sale so well that despite relatively large production the market price has remained high. They have kept the demand high by selling optimum quantities that render the mineral rare.

A. 3.5. PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION:

1) During the coming Development Plan, there will be an expansion of present nurseries to meet departmental and Public demand. The expansion will be as follows:

- A Nursery will be required at Voi. The Mzima Nursery will serve the dry areas of Ronge Chini, Mbololo upto Kishushe.
- Another nursery will be needed at Kasigau to cater for Kasigau, Maungu and Mackinnon road areas.

To be able to raise sufficient plants they should be opened in this order.

- (1) Bura (already in operation)
- (2) Voi Nursery should be opened during 1979/80 financial year.
- (3) Kasigau should be opened during 1981/82.

Their costs are shown in Appendix 7. They will be for Rural Afforestation extension only.

2) Due to the aridity of the area 2,000 hectares at Bura and Ngange Nyika ear marked for development by the District Development Committee under Rural Development funds, and the yearly planting programme during the plan period will be as per appendix.

Another 40.0 hectares per year will be planted with funds from the Ministry. This has not been shown in appendix 7. To get the total number of hectares per which will be planted 40.0 hectares should be added to the figures shown in appendix 8.



A. 3.6 CONSTRAINTS.

A.4

Lack of staff and other resources to carry out the normal duties required.

A. BACKGROUND:

A.4 NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

1.1 BASIC BACKGROUND

Tsavo National Parks, one of the most outstanding tourist attractions, covers an area of 10539 square Kilometres within Taita/Taveta District.

The Tsavo National Park is divided into two, East and West by Mombasa -Nairobi Railway line. Within Tsavo East National Park there is wildlife Education centre headed by a Warden. In Tsavo West there is an information centre at Kilaguni. There is a Research centre in Tsavo East headed by a Warden.

The Tsavo National Park has variety of animals which include elephants, lions, zebras, giraffes, cheeths, buffaloes, antelopes and many others. There are two animal orphanages, one in Tsavo East and the other in Tsavo West.

There are several tourist hotels and lodges within the Tsavo National Parks with bed accommodation of about 700. Such hotels include Voi Safari lodge, Aruba lodge, Cottars Camp, Crocodile camp in Tsavo East; and Kilaguni lodge, Salt lick and Taita Hills, Kitani lodge, Ngulia Lodge and Tsavo Inn in Tsavo West.

Tsavo National Parks is effectively served by good road network and 14 landing strips. Most of the bigger tourist hotels are easily reached by air. Telephone communication within the National Parks is non-existent. The only means of communication is by V.H.F. radio system.

Outside the National Parks there is Chullu Game Reserve which is intended to be an extension of Tsavo West National Parks. The rest of the area is mainly ranches which operate as dispersal areas for the wild animals.

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## Fisheries.

Fish is found in Lake Jipe, Lake Challa, Aruba Dam, Mzima Springs and Galana in a reasonably big scale. However, Aruba Dam is in the Tsavo National Park and therefore, unauthorised persons are not allowed to fish there; at Mzima Springs, fish is for tourist attraction as such nobody is allowed to catch them. The major type of fish found in the places mentioned above are Tilapia and Nile Perch.

Lake Jipe supports 600 families whose occupation is fishing. At Lake Jipe, there are 4 landing sites and one Fisheries Department landing depot with insulated room for use by Taveta Fishermen Co-operative Society. There are 72 acres of fish ponds at Lake Jipe.

Lake Challa is attractive and good for sport fishing.

### A. 4.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

#### National Parks and Reserves:

There has been frequent cases of poaching and smuggling of game trophies despite the ban on all trophy dealings.

As a result of co-existence of wild animals, Livestock and human beings in the ranches, there have been cases of animal destruction to human life and property.

There are no bridges in strategic areas such as Lugard Falls, cottars camp. Tiva river, Sala and Kitani, which makes travelling difficult during rainy season.

#### FISHERIES:

Lack of research to determine the right species.

Lack of equipment especially at Lake Jipe, to help store fish while waiting for transportation to the markets.

Transport for fish; especially for the fishermen at Lake Jipe is a great handicap.

### A. 4.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

#### National Parks and Reserves:

1) There is need for reinforcement of Anti-poaching Unit by providing more vehicles, manpower and modern more effective armaments. Check points should be established at Bura, along Voi Taveta road and at Sala along Malindi Mackinon Road.

2). The compensation fund should be increased and approved claims be paid promptly.

3). There is urgent need for more funds for the maintenance of existing equipments (tractors, motor graders etc.) and purchase of new plants to supplement the

4). There is urgent need for telephone in the Tsavo National Parks, especially Tsavo East. A four or six seater and one helicopter are also required.

5). Bridges to be built in the following priorities at

- ( 1 ) Lugard
- (ii ) Tira
- (iii) Cottars Camp
- (Iv ) Sala
- ( v ) Kitani

Fisheries:

- 1) To establish a full fisheries station with all the necessary staff and vehicles in Wundanyi with a sub-station at Jipe. There is need for a sub-station in Voi for development of fish pond farming.
- 2) Cold storage be provided to assist the 600 families at Lake Jipe.
- 3) Taveta Fishermen Co-operative Society be strengthened so that it may buy a vehicle for transportation of fish from the Society Office to various markets.
- 4) Research wing of the Department should extend to the District in order to determine the type of species necessary.

A. 4.4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:

Tsavo National Park And Tourism: The Royal National Parks now known as Tsavo National Park was established in 1948. At that time the Park was nothing but bush. Since then a lot of development has taken place. There is adequate road network which have been opened up over the years. The landing strips have been opened in convenient areas both for the control of animals and poachers and for the convenience of tourists.

In the mid Sixties a research centre was established with its headquarters in Tsavo West. Education centre was also established between late sixties and early Seventies also in Tsavo East. An information Centre was established in Tsavo West during the same period.

Attractive tourist hotels and lodges also sprung up in the Sixties and now there are several of them as shown earlier. Along with tourist hotels goes tourist attraction such as those found at Mzima Springs and Crocodile camp. Facilities for wild animals such as that found at Aruba have also been established. During dry season wild animals come to Aruba to drink water.

The number of tourists and visitors to the Tsavo National Park has also increased from year to year. In 1976 there were 151,470 visitors to the parks.

Fishing: Fishing has not been explored fully in all areas where they are available. The fishermen who are mainly found around lake Jipe have used old techniques of fishing for years. Their canoes have not improved since 1960.

A. 4.5. PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION:

Rural Development Fund Intention:

During the plan period a total of about £9,000 should be provided to help Lake Jipe Fishermen in the clearance of the bush along the Lake and provision of other amenities such as storage facilities. Out of the £9,000, £2,000 is required for experiments on fish pond farming.

Supplementary District Recommendations:

- 1) For smooth running of Voi Office transportation and housing should be improved.
- 2). For smooth operation of Tsavo East National Park housing transportation and other facilities should be improved.
- 3) For smooth operation of Tsavo West National Park housing transportation and tourist facilities should be improved.
- 4) Other educationn Centres should be established at Tsavo West and Taveta.
- 5) Chullu should be gazetted as a Game reserve.
- 6) Taita/Taveta County Council should buy shares in the existing Hotels and on advice of the Ministry should approach K.T.D.C. for funds to put up new Hotels and Tourist facilities in areas where they are still needed.
- 7) Fish Pond farming should be encouraged and provisions be made for fish farmers to get loans.
- 8) Experimental fishing should be carried out at Aruba Dam to find out the fish production at the Dam.
- 9) Fish tanks at Lake Jipe should be rennovated and stocked with fish.
- 10) There is need for portable fishing boats at Aruba, Jipe and Challa. There should be a fibre glass boat at Lake Challa and visitors boats at both Lake Jipe and Aruba Dam.

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- 11) There is need for ditching around Aruba.
- 12) There is need for more or game ditches to protect farms around Bura and Taveta from Wildlife manace.

A. 4.6. CONSTRAINTS:

There is a general chortage of staff, especially rangers and also Fisheries Department lacks of staff.

There is a lack of equipment to maintain the roads and firebreaks within the National Parks.

There is lack of effecient means of transport and communication. Most of the existing vehicles are old. the present aeroplane is small and there is no telephone system in the Parks.

The Taita/Taveta County Council may not have sufficient funds to buy shares and participate in the running of the hotels as suggested.

A.5 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

A. 5.1. BACKGROUND:

This sector is charged with the task of enforcement of the trade licensing etc. issuing I.C.D.C. Joint Board and K.I.E. Loans. It also advises the loan recepiants on how to utilize their loans wisely. Other roles of the Sector includes supervision of distributive trade and educating the businessmen on the practical aspects of successful business.

There are few manufacturing industries in Taita/Taveta District as shown below:-

- Oil processing and animal feed production.
- Carbonic Industry.
- Five Sisal Fibre factories.
- Carpentry-joinery Manufacturing
- Tailoring.
- Simple Posho Mills.
- Various small manufacturing of shoes, garages and
- Radio repairs etc.
- Jaggery plants.

Commerce: The Kenya National Trading Corporation Limited has 21 distributors mainly engaged on produce/provision, Textiles and Harware. There are also Soda, Breweries, Kenya Co-operative Creameries and Kenya Farmers Association distributors.

Apart from the above mentioned there are also 33 Wholesalers in the District, distributed as shown below:-

Wundanyi Market	.....	.....	4
Mwatate Market	.....	.....	3
Werugha Market	.....	.....	2
Bura Market	.....	.....	1
Dembwa Market	.....	.....	2
Taveta Market	.....	.....	6
Voi Township	.....	.....	14

There are Retail Shops all over the District in areas inhabited by people.

Markets:

There are 15 periodic markets in the District, each of which take place on an average of 2 times a week. Most of these markets have Wholesale services. Only the markets in Voi have designated grading table and permanent storage bins. 4 out of 15 markets in designated rural and market Centres in the District have all weather access roads and fenced in areas, while 11 out of 15 markets in designated local centres, 20 not.

One of the most active market in the District is in Voi and has an all weather access road, a fenced in area, a number of semi-permanent shade with storage facilities. None licensed small businesses have been established in the vicinity of this market and in addition about 12 unlicensed ones (stalls).

TABLE 2.26

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

Year	Wage employment In Commerce & Industry.	% increase per annum	Self employment & Unpaid family Workers including Inf. sectors.	% increase per annum	Total employment in Commerce & Industry
1976	1879	5%	3150	10%	5029
1979	2170	5%	4189	10%	6359
1983	2659		6116		8775

N.B. The Estimates calculated here for Taita/Taveta District do not include employment of the proposed Bata Shoe Manufacturing factory.

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A.5.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

The problems facing this Ministry are as enumerated below:-

(i) Finance:

Despite the fact that more financial institutions have been set up during the immediate past, the financial impediment has been solved to a very small extent if not solved.

The setting up of R.I.B.C. as the channel of financial assistance from K.I.E. to entrepreneurs, the setting up of Joint Board Loans, and Commercial Banks have only proved to be ameliorating factors rather than a panacea.

(ii) Infrastructure facilities:-

Lack of infrastructure facilities has posed a very insurmountable problem at present. Construction of good feeder roads and the tarmacking of the national roads in the district will facilitate a big leap forward in the industrial production and distributive trade.

Electrification will hasten the realisation of the already earmarked potential industrial areas in the district.

(iii) Supplies:

Commercial supplies are not able to reach Wananchi in variety because the K. N. T. C. depot at Voi is too small to accommodate varied commodities. Non-existence of depots for private producing and distributing firms aggravate the situation.

Industrial supplies do not reach the earmarked places due to lack of proper roads.

(iv) Price:

Price fixation is not done in consultation with the district representatives as such the prices fixed tend to be arbitrary rather than realistic based on the prevalent conditions.

(v) Local Tender Board:

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The upcoming Manufacturers and distributors are not encouraged by the local tender boards.

(vi) Commercial and technical knowledge:

Commercial and technical knowledge is conspicuously lacking in most of the upcoming small industrialists and businessmen.

Accounting, whether financial or costing is unknown. The knowledge of accounting is important since it acts as a yardstick of progress or retrogress.

(vii) Securities:

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Most of the financial institutions look for collateral securities before they extend any advance to needy industrialists and businessmen.

Tender boards will encourage local tenderers by giving them preference and relaxing the tendering regulations where necessary so as to be able to eradicate the almost monopoly type of tendering by the veterans in business.

More funds will be allocated for training so as to be able to impart technical know-how in industrial as well as commercial activities.

Land Adjudication will be hastened in the district. This will make industrialists and businessmen creditworthy as they will be having Land Title Deeds which can be easily accepted as securities.

- When the Local Authority is approached for the setting aside of Land for Industrial projects, it will readily help by processing and sanctioning the land with the least delay.
- x) Before earmarking any locality for either industrial or commercial purposes, the County Council will consult with the Trade Officer, the K.I.E. representative and the District Public Health Officer.
- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be re-activated and should be aimed at achieving the following goals for its members.
- (a) Conduct certificate/Diploma courses for members
  - (b) Collect and disseminate information to members concerning business trends and prices etc.
  - (c) To allow formation of Associations under its auspices
  - (d) To liaise with K.E.T.A.
  - (e) To present the problems of the business community to the government effectively.

#### 5.4. DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:

During the 1974/73 plan period, the Rural Industrial Development Centre was established in Voi. During the period small industrialists and businessmen received the Joint board loans to the tune of KShs. 430,000/=; the I.C.D.C. loans to the tune of AKShs. 1,056,000/= and the K.I.E. loans to the tune of KShs. 514/880/=.

Kenya Commercial Bank opened another branch in Voi thereby bringing credit facilities to the doorsteps of the fast growing business community.

Training facilities are provided by the District Trade Development Office in liaison with Management Training and Advisory Centre and Rural Industrial Development Centre.

People have been educated on the acquisition of licences for various businesses and the response is much better and is still to be maximised.

The R.I.D.C. has identified, appraised and implemented viable projects for financial, technical and Marketing assistance.

Unfortunately, land which can be easily given as a collateral security has not been adjudicated in some parts of the district.

(viii) Premises and land:

In case of land for industrial purposes, it is either available or not, if it is available, the Local Authority usually drags its feet on the sanctioning of the location.

In case of business premises, nobody wants to let out his premises for fear of not getting prompt service from Rent Tribunal Court at the time of dispute.

(ix) Location of Market Centres:

The distribution of Market Centres has been done wrongly in most areas in the district. Some salient features for the establishment of a market centre are not taken into consideration by the Local Authority and as a result most of the market centres close down.

(x) Storage and packing:

Racking techniques for the upcoming small industrialists is absent. Storage facilities on modern technology are not available due to non-availability of power in some parts of the district.

A.5.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

- (i) The setting up of I.C.D.C., I.D.B., D.F.C.K., Joint Board loans and K.I.E., was geared towards the relaxation of financial bottleneck on the business and industrialists. These financial institutions will keep up and extend their financial upper limit.

The implementation of Export Guarantee Scheme will loosen the financial handicap on exporters.

- (ii) K.N.T.C. depot will be expanded to be able to stock varied commodities for distributive trade e.g. cement, textiles etc.

Other private producing and distributing firms should extend their network to the district.

- (iii) Price fixation will be done with proper feed-back from the district and effective communication concerning any change of price should be done.

- (iv) The provision of infrastructural facilities will hasten the growth of the industrial sector and the commercial activities. These facilities include:-

- (a) Electrification of the remaining parts in the district.
- (b) Telephones for faster and effective communication
- (c) Better feeder roads.
- (d) Water for industrial use.

Taveta has been indentified as a potential industrial and commercial centre given its isolation from the rest of the district and other areas have been earmarked for I.P.A.

K.N.T.C. distributorship increased a great deal. Kenya Tea Packers increased the supply to the district. The East African Industries appointed more agents etc.

5.5. PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION:

Industry's Intentions.

INSPECTORATE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

The Weights and measures Department has allocated £14,000 in 1980/81 to expand its services to Taita/Taveta District during 1979-9183 plan period.

Investments, Loans And Grants To Commerce And Industry:

The planned development expenditure by KIE is shown in Table 2.12.

TABLE 2.27. Loans for large and Small-Scale Industry:

Projected Expenditure by K.I.E. £'000

Type of facility:	Location	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
R.I.D.C.	Voi Town	115*	100	37	87	50

\* UNOFFICIAL.

Grants for Development of Large and Small scale

Industry: Loans will continue to be offered to

industrial enterprises in amounts ranging between £500 - £100,000.

Total figures are shown in Table 2.13.

TABLE 2.23

Projected Loan Commitments Utilizing New Funds Allocated to Industrial Loans' Revolving Fund. £'000

Location	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Taita/Taveta	9	9	12	12	15

N.B. Actual loan commitments may exceed amounts listed above based on existing resources from the Fund.

Loans to Kenya National Properties (I.C.D.C.) Projected Allocation of New Funds for I.D.C. are shown in Table 2.14.

TABLE 2.20: PROPERTY LOANS. £'000

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Taita/Taveta	72	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6

N.B. Actual loan commitments may exceed amounts listed above based on existing resources from the Fund.

Loans to Traders' Joint Loans Boards: Loans will continue to be offered to small-scale industries artisans and traders through the Traders' Joint Loans Boards.

Because of problems in the past with defaulting loans, traders will be required to offer a tangible security in return for a loan.

It is proposed to raise the ceiling on individual loans financed by the government from £600 to £1,500.

..../77

TABLE 2.29.

Projected Allocation of New Funds to Loan Boards And  
Committees £'000

Loan Board on Committee	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
Taita/Taveta	7	14	16.3	18.6	20.9

N.B. Actual loan commitments may exceed the amounts listed above based on existing resources from the Fund and/or contributions to the Fund from other sources.

Loans/Grants to Traders Revolving Fund (I.C.D.C.) are shown in Table 2.16.

TABLE 2.33

Projected Loan Commitments Based on New Funds  
Allocated to Traders' revolving Fund.

Location:	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
Taita/Taveta	12	12*	15	15	15	

N.B. Actual Loan commitments may exceed the amounts listed above based on existing resources from the Fund.

Beside these activities the possibility of encouraging cassava growth is being investigated with the aim of constructing a plant which should produce cassava chips for export. Also, the Bata Company has plans to construct a Show Factory in Vci costing about Shs. 40,000,000/=.

SUPPLEMENTARY DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION:

Introduction of new Technologies by promotion of small and medium industries throughout the District. Towards this end, three types of industries to be promoted have been identified.



- i ) Manufacturing consumer goods, service Industries, e.g. Laundry cum-dry cleaning, sheet metal work motor garage, processing of Agricultural raw materials, e.g. Banana crisps and soup, Sisal Carpets etc.
- ii ) Expansion and improvement of existing rural crafts and allied Industries - Carpentry/Joinery, Tailoring, Wood curving etc., to coordinate and study the agro based processing Industries. Land Adjudication and tenure might be a constraint which may affect the R.I.D.C. programme.
- iii) Inputs for Agricultural Sector, annual feeds industry scotch and crafts etc.

The first year of the plan will see greater emphasis placed on promotion and expansion of existing craft industries. These will be followed closely with the processing of Agricultural raw materials which may have spill over effect to economy of the District.

A. 5.6. CONSTRAINTS OF NEW ACTIVITIES:

Financial:

Availability of credit facilities on the part of the entrepreneurs as earlier mentioned might hamper the progress of this programme.

- Low level of technically qualified manpower achievements might interfere with the programme achievements. But with close liason with other departmental heads, this constraint will be overcome.

SECTION B: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

B.1. TRANSPORT AND ROADS.

B. 1.1. BACKGROUND.

Classified Roads Network.

There is 924.6 km. classified road length in the District. Out of that 221.7 km. is tarmac and the rest (702.8 km.) is earth. For more details see appendix 9.

During 1974-78 plan period the following roads were gravelled as follows:-

- ( i ) D538 Bura to Shelemba only 15 Km.  
(Wundanyi-Mgango) out of 54.6 Km length.
- (ii ) D535 Mwakinyungu to Iriwa - All the 17.6 Km.  
was gravelled.
- (iii) D539 Voi - Sagalla was bettered (17.8 Km.)
- (iv ) D537 Taveta - Lake Jipe 13 Km. length.
- ( v ) A23 Mwatate - Taveta 91.0 Km.

The total number of road length gravelled was 152.4Km.

Unclassified Roads: There is a total of 779.5 Km. length of unclassified road network in the District. See Appendix 10.

Railroads: There is a total of 290 Km. length of railway line. About 116 Km. is between Taveta - Voi and 174 Km. Taru Provincial boundary to Mtito Andei. Since the Border between Kenya and Tanzania was closed there is not much traffic between Voi and Taveta.

Airports. There are no major airports in the District. There are air strips in Voi and Taveta Township, 2 are at the Sisal Estates in Taveta, one at Kilaguni, Ngulia, Bura Hilton Hotels, Tsavo East Headquarters and Tsavo West Headquarters.

B. 1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS.

The past performance of the Ministry of Works has been inadequate because of the following major reasons:-

The physical features of the District. Most people live on the hills where there are rocks. A good number of classified and unclassified roads meander between rocks. When it rains most roads become impassable because the rains easily wash away the soil on the roads.

Another major problem has been that of limited finances. Between 1974 and 1978 the Ministry of Works was only able to gravel 25% of roads in the District. That was because financial target as planned was not reached. It was planned that a total of £350,000 would be spent on roads but only £35,000 was received during the period.

There were only two unclassified roads improved using Rural Development Fund during 1974/78 plan period. All unclassified roads are not looked after by anybody.

B. 1.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS

To improve the present situation the following remedies are suggested:

1) Blasting experts should be hired to deal with the rocks near the roads so that the roads may be expanded.

2) A review of financial position of the Ministry of Works should be made from time to time so as to make it possible for the officers on the ground to work simply when need arises.

3) The County Council should be provided with funds so that it may maintain unclassified roads.

B. 1.4.M DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

As indicated in Appendices 13 and 14, there is 924.6 km. classified road length and about 780 Km. length of unclassified road ret work. The tarmac road from Voi through Mwatate to Wundanyi has been very useful for the District, because it makes travelling to District Headquarters easy. Roads to the other two hills Sagalla and Kasigu become impassable during the rains.

A23 Mwatate - Taveta - Tanzania Border has been gravelled, levelled and widened ready for tarmac as soon as funds become available.

Since the take over of the roads by the Government in 1970, all the 780 Km. length unclassified roads have been neglected. Nobody is responsible for them any more. The position has grown from bad to worse nearly every year. Sick people have had to be carried to the Hospitals when rapped in blankets because vehicles have not been able to reach the places. Businessmen in some centres have been forced to hire labour to transport their supplies on foot.

B. 1.5. PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

Classified Roads

- (1) BITUMISATION
  - (i) A23 Mwatate to Taveta
  - (ii) Extention of C104 to Vesu Hospital and Ngerenyi Farmers Training Centre.
  - (iii) Second Phase - Kungu, Mgange, Bura (E689, E690).

(2) Coffee Roads.

The following roads will be brought upto a high standard by the Ministry of Works:-

- (i) Wusi Mission upto Mgange School via Kitelia E689.
- (ii) Wundanyi - Werugha via Vesu.
- (iii) Mwambirwa to Namalai Lower Ronge

3) Canadian International Development Agency.

The Canadian International Development Agency will upgrade of some of the roads as follows:

(Between Brackets are the Kms. which will be done).

Phase I

- ( i ) E689 - Dembwa C104 Wundanyi C104/D538 (20 Km.)
- ( ii ) E692 - D537 Tanzania Border ( 5 Km.)
- ( iii ) E693 - A23 to Mghonji and beyond ( 8 Km.)
- ( iv ) D536 - A23 towards Challa (3 km.)
- ( v ) D540 - Ghazi Kigombo (21 Km.)

Phase II

- ( i ) E699 - Taveta towards Tanzania Border (17 km.)
- ( ii ) E689 - Taveta A23 to Mghonji ( 5 Km)
- ( iii ) E540 - Msau, Wongonyi, Ghazi ( 15Km.)
- ( iv ) E678 - Kitege - Bungule /679 (via Rukanga)(14km)
- ( v ) E679 - Kitege 673 Bungule (via Rukanga (12 Km.)

Unclassified Roads.

During the plan period 1979-1983 the following unclassified roads should be taken over by the Government:-

- i ) Mwanda - Maktau via Oza Group Ranch
- ii ) Mrugua - Sanga Road
- iii ) Mraru - Wongonyi Road
- IV ) Njorani- Sechu Wumari
- VO ) Mpizinyi/Mwachawaza/Kipusi Road.
- VI ) Nyache - Faranga - Ghazi

B. 1.6. CONSTRAINTS TO NEW ACTIVITIES.

Institutional: Shortage of blasting experts. There will also be need for more staff and equipment.

Financial - More money will be required to improve, upgrade and tarmac the roads as recommended.

B.2. POWER, COMMUNICATION AND SERVICE CENTRES.

B. 2.1. BACKGROUND.

Introduction: The last plan period 1974/78 saw a steady growth of information services and facilities. During the 1974/78 plan period an information office was opened at Voi and Information Centre with Library facilities was built in Wundanyi.

Post Office. During the 1974/78 plan period full postal services were provided at Voi, Wundanyi, Kwatate, Taveta, with agencies at Bura Station, Maktau, Mgange Nyika, Msau, Ghazi, Dembwa, Werugha, Iriwa, Tausa, Sagalla and Mgambonyi.

Telephone: Taita/Taveta District is served by two positions at Voi and one in Wundanyi. In 1978 telephone line from Kwatate Post Office to Bura Girls high School and Hilton Hotel will be connected. See appendices 11 - 13 for more detailed information.

Power. So far only two major centres Voi and Wundanyi have been electrified. There is a plan to extend electricity from Wundanyi to Weso District Hospital before the end of 1978.

B. 2.2. PLAN OF ACTION.

Information: Radio reception requires improvement. Booster stations for radio and Television to be built and Information Libraries need to be established in Voi and Kwatate during 1979/83 plan.

Post Office: During the next plan period 1979-83, new Agencies will be opened at Kasigau, Ronge Juu and Masungunyi (Kishamba). For future development the County Council should make available plots at Mgange Nyika, Werugha, Msau and Bura.

Telephone: For future development there will be one more position at Voi and another in Wundanyi, making the number five, 3 at Voi and 2 in Wundanyi.



Development survey Team will carry out survey at Magimbinyi, Kishamba, Mgambony, Ronge Juu, Kigombo, Wongonyi Ghazi, Sagalla and Maungu to find out Telephone requirements in the areas.

Bura will have an exchange by 1980, Mgange and Msau will have their exchange in 1981 and 1982 respectively.

During 1979-83 plan period Telephone Communications at Mtitio Andei will be improved.

Power.

During 1979 - 83 Taveta Township will be electrified under National Rural Electrification programme. Other places in the District which require electrification will be dealt with as and when need arises.

Electrification of Taveta will cost £200,000 during 1981/82.

B. 3. WATER SECTOR

B. 3.1. BACKGROUND:

Existing Irrigation Scheme: The District has small small irrigation schemes mostly initiated by the people and assisted by Rural Development Fund. Details are shown in appedix 15.

Water For Human Consumption:

General: The district has serveral small water projects as shown in appendix 19 below. Most of water sources are small, therefore it has not been possible to centralise, the supply of water. The semi-rid areas of the District badly lack water. Most of the existing water supplies are found in the Taita Hills, Sagalla Hills, Taveta and Kasigau.

There are 3 rivers Voi, Lumi and Tsavo running through the District; one of the rivers: Voi, some parts of it dries up during the dry season. Lumi river, near Tanzania Border, supplies Taveta people with water throughout the year. The fishermen at Lake Jipe get their water from the Lake.



Minor Urban Water Supplies: There are three minor Urban water supplies maintained by the Ministry of Water Development, Wundanti water supply serves people within Wundanyi Town and the surrounding area. It gets its water from the slopes of Yale.

Taveta Urban water supply serves the people of Taveta Town and the surrounding area. It gets its water from underground through the use of bore holes.

Voi Urban water supply serves the people of Voi and the surrounding area. It gets its water from Mzima spring pipeline.

Rural Water Supplies: Many families walk long distances, in some cases as far as 6 kilometres in search of water. Some walk up and down steep hills and others import water from far away places transported to them by train. See appendix 15 for detailed information.

Water for Animal Consumption: In the hills the animals share water with people. The same is with Taveta area. In the range land where there are many ranches, livestock get water from boreholes and dams as shown in schedule II below. The dams and boreholes also help wild animals, especially during dry season when the wild animals in the National Parks lack water in the Parks.

Because of lack of water several ranches including Mbale, Bura, Washumbu, Dawida, Kabonga and Wananchi have not been opened.

#### B. 3.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS.:

More than half water supplies run by the County Council are not properly maintained thus depriving the people of the areas concerned of sure water.

Inadequacy of technical personnel within the Ministry of water Development which causes delay in implementation of some of the Recommended projects.

Lack of Coordination between Government Ministries Departments and agencies connected with water activities e.g. range water is planned entirely Independent of Ministry of Water. Similarly institutional and self-help water projects have not been co-ordinated with the Ministry's Projects.

Lack of big water source in a convenient place. This has made it difficult to construct a big water supply for the whole District. Some ranches have not been opened because there is no water.

There are no access roads to the main water intakes.

B. 3.3. OBJECTIVES TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

Self-help water projects at locational level should be planned taking into account the involvement in other developmental projects in the location so that the people may decide on priorities. This will enable the self-help groups to work out plan of action which would avoid over-taxing the people. Also long delays in implementation are likely to be avoided.

All water projects which are not district wide should be discussed and recommended by locational and Divisional Committees before they are passed on to the District Development Committee for approval. The locational committee should make sure that there is sufficient water at the source from which they plan to take water.

The Government to take over all water supplies run by the Taita/Taveta County Council and self-help groups.

Provision of more resources and technical staff for the Ministry of Water Development, As services expand there is pressure on the small staff of the Ministry in the District.

Research should be undertaken with a view to finding out how much water can be found underground so that more boreholes can be established.

Alternative source to serve Vei Town should be examined occasionally when something goes wrong with the Mzima spring pipeline Vei suffers. Mwabolo Intake can be used for this purpose.

More Dams which can be used for **Irrigation** in the lower zone should be constructed.

#### B.3.4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE.

##### Ministry Programmes:

##### Agriculture:

Since 1971 there have not been large scale irrigation schemes in the District. Most of the small irrigation schemes in the District have been opened using rural development Fund. All 6 irrigation schemes are not yet functioning fully. Most of the Irrigation Schemes are found in Taveta, Kimala "A", Kimala "B", Kimorigo and Kitobo. In Wundanyi Division there is a dormant irrigation scheme at Msau. Msau irrigation scheme is only used when there is rain. In Voi Division, there is Makajini seasonal. In fact Makajini has not been in operation for long time because the whole system is silted.

Water Development: Since 1971, the Ministry of Water Development has worked on various water supplies. Between 1971 and 1978, Kwajika Teri Water supply in Sagalla was constructed; Dembwa - Wusi in Dembwa was also constructed; Minor extensions at Voi. carried out, one to Kaloleni village and the other to Kariokor. Also in Voi 100,000 gallons tank was built.

In Taveta, distribution main was renewed and a new borehole constructed. There were minor extensions from Mchoo to Russia village and another one to Bura Ndogo.

In Wundanyi, improvement of the intake Wundanyi water works was one. Minor extensions to Kitukunyi from Wundanyi District Headquarters took place. Another minor extension from Kungu to Ngerenyi F.T.C. was carried out.

In the past other than dams for range Management no attention was given to dams until 1977.

Health: The Ministry of Health in conjunction with UNICEF has given material aid mostly by way of providing pumps, tanks and pipes to the following projects:-

Nyache/Mgambonyi (pipes and tank); Mazizi (water tank and construction of catchment); Mwanda/Kishamba (Pipes and tank); Mwatavu/Iriwa (Pipes and Tank), Challa (Pump and the engine) Josa Pipeline (Pipes and filter); Kichingima (Pipes and tank); Timbila (Pump, Engine and Pipes) and Msau (Pipes).

Local Government: The County Council runs various water supplies in the District. Because of lack of financial resources some of the pipelines have not been regularly maintained.

#### Voluntary Programmes

Harambee water Projects: In every part of the District where there are springs, Wananchi have made every effort to contribute money and labour for self-help water projects. Most of the projects have been plagued with lack of adequate funds. Projects have been started but not completed until other organizations like CARE, UNICEF, Ministry of Health and R.D.F. step in. There is no project entirely started and completed using UNICEF CARE money. But nearly all completed self help and some county council water supplies have been assisted with either UNICEF or C.A.R.E. FUNDS.

Private and Parastatal Water Projects; Private water is only found in the sisal estates where water is used for the workers and cleaning sisal. Some sisal estates have boreholes and dams.

Manyani prison has water supply for prisoners and staff.

Railways provides water for people of lower Mbololoo at their dam in Kigombo. This is a dry area and for years people of Kigombo have had to use the railway water without paying for it. The railway also transports water from Taveta to Maktau for the people of Maktau.

Rural Development Fund Activities to Date:- Before 1976 many water projects recommended by the District Development Committee were given funds before survey and design work was done. Makajini irrigation scheme and Bura irrigation scheme. For over three years no work has started on the projects and funds are therefore held up. The problem has been shortage of Engineers to do the design of work. However the R.F. has been used in Mbololo, Challa and Masigau. All the 3 projects have not been completed.



B.3.5. PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION

Strategy Intentions:-

Rural Water Supply Programme Stage 111 - 1V

The Ministry will, in the plan period pay attention to the following water schemes according to the D.D.C. priorities.

	<u>RWS</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Stage of Development</u>
	111	1.2.m.	9,000	Design completed
soko	111	1.4 m.	8,000	Under design
gu/Buguta	1V	2.0 m.	4,000	Under construction
	1V	2.0 m.	1,000	Under planning
lolo	1V	2.0 m.		Under construction

Minor Urban Water Supply Programme

The following schemes have been included in Minor Urban Water Supply Programme:-

	<u>WORK</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT</u>
ate	H/H Installation	2.2.m.	Ground water investigation going on
danyi	Major Augumentation	5.2m.	Construction awaiting award
eta	Extension to Timbila	12,000/-	Under construction
	Electrification of Office, Pumping Station & Staff Quarters	220,000	Under construction

Water Conservation:-

Construction Programme:-

	<u>COST</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
zi 11	115,000/-	Storage tank still to be built
ai	60,000/-	S/P tank and Pipeline supplied by Mission
lolo	10,000/-	Pipe connection
a	100,000/-	Scheme improvement and 100 m <sup>3</sup> tank plus 2.5 KM Pipeline
iri	114,000/-	Renewal of 4.5 KM Pipeline
age	80,000/-	Improvement of intake Pipeline 0.5 KM two tanks (50m <sup>3</sup> and 100 m <sup>3</sup> )
gasinyi	100,000/-	New pipeline and tank construction
ugwe	100,000/-	" " " "
ome	100,000/-	" " " "
origo	100,000/-	" " " "
izi Springs	100,000/-	" " " "

Dams:

The Ministry of Water Development will within the plan period work on some of the dams according to the D.D.C. priorities as follows:-



<u>DAM</u>	<u>STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT</u>
Modambogo	Surveyed but waiting for design
Murugua	" " " "
Shilemba	" " " "
Kiserenyi	Waiting for survey
Paranga	" " " "
Mwashamba	" " " "
Ikanga	" " " "
Ghazi	" " " "
Tausa	" " " "
Mraru	" " " "
Taveta	" " " "
Mwariwenyi (Mwanda)	" " " "
Bungule Tafino	" " " "
Mwakidasi	" " " "
Ndome	" " " "
Msanganyika	" " " "
Kasinghau/Rukanga	Waiting for survey
Mangare	" " " "
Muramba	" " " "
Kilibasi	" " " "
Oza	" " " "
Mbulia	" " " "
Mwakala	" " " "

e. Self-Help Water Supply Schemes:-

<u>NAME</u>	<u>STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT</u>
Mwambirwa Dispensary	To be surveyed and designed
Rong'e Chini (Nyika)	Under construction
Msau	To be surveyed and designed
Chala Dispensary	Under construction
Irido/Shigaro	Under construction
Magalasinyi	Partly constructed
Mazizi	Surveyed but not designed
Bura	Surveyed and designed

f. Sewerage:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT</u>
Voi	25 m.	30,000	-
Wundanyi	20 m.	25,000	Preliminary design completed

Ground Water Investigation:-

In Taita/Taveta District, there is a joint project of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Ministry of Development for general exploration and ground water prospection. Surveys conducted in the project have been completed and boreholes have been

Ten test boreholes, 20-30 metres deep for finding water in deposits near the surface have been drilled. About half of them have been successful. One of the bore holes will be equipped to provide water supply. Some 7-8 more boreholes will be drilled and then programme will be completed.

The project is partly funded by Austrian Aid.

Local, Voluntary And Parastatal Intentions:-

These have not been clearly indicated. Most Harambee Projects are channeled through the locational, Divisional and District Development Committee.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION.

Water for Production Purposes:-

There is need for a main pipeline from Mjukini near Kilimanjaro to extend Mzima Pipeline for Taita/Taveta only. Such water would benefit ranches which have been unable to operate because of lack of water.

It will also enable the expansion of existing ranches. Apart from opening the ranches, population pressure on the Taita Hills will be released because some people will move and stay in the semi-Arid Zones permanently once there is sure source of water in these areas.

Most likely, the lower zones would be used for crop production with irrigation.

Self-help and County Council water supplies recommended to be taken over by the Ministry of Water Development as follows:-

- Matate Water Supply ) 1978/79
- Matasa-Modambogo )
- Mushushe Water Supply ) 1979/80
- Mwigare/Irido )
- Mwanga Water Supply )
- Mwanga )
- Mwanga )
- Mwanga ) 1980/81
- Mwanga )
- Mwanga Chini ) 1981/82
- Mwanga Chigati )
- Mwanga Chingima )
- Mwanga )
- Mwanga ) 1982/83

The following projects will be funded using Rural Development fund in the following priority list:-

1. Shigare/Iride
2. Msau/Lower Kishamba Water Supply
3. Mangalasinzi Water Supply
4. Kitobe Water Supply
5. Bungule Storage Tank
6. Jora Water Catchment
7. Kirengwa Water Catchment
8. Mwakasinyi
9. Solome Water Supply
10. Mazizi Water Supply
11. Mata Water Supply
12. Mwamata Water Supply

B. 3.6. CONSTRAINTS ON NEW ACTIVITIES

Lack of skilled manpower to man self-help water projects and even some of the Ministry of water Development projects. There are 3 long delays between planning stage and implementation stage, which will result in people loosing confidence.

Lack of financial resources.

ion Survey (Sub - Division)

divisions are carried out where Adjudication sections have been entered and the exercise allows for official buying and selling of

Inspection.

inspection is carried out on registered adjudication sections and an exercise that makes farmers maintain their boundaries.

ary Re-location/ Re-establishments.

type of survey is carried out to re-locate lost boundaries of and on re-establish lost corner beacons of a plot.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS.

Almost throughout the year the high lands of the District are either covered with clouds or fog and this makes aerial photography for Adjudication work almost impossible.

Wundanyi and Sagalla areas, where adjudication work is concentrated, are hilly punctuated with deep rock valleys.

Owing to persistent fog on the top of hills survey work is sometimes only possible when the weather is clear,

Hilly rough roads contribute a lot to constant damage of the vehicles.

Vehicles for field work are always not enough.

Sometimes field safaris are not possible for lack of tents or uniports/Miniports.

The office is expected to do a lot with only a few Surveyors and Subordinate staff.

Local people sometimes pull down our surveys signals and even destroy our permanent beacons. This disrupts our work very much.

3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS.

The Department should buy its own aircraft so that it can be able to fly area at a very short notice.

Modern instruments that can penetrate fogs should be bought and supplied to the District.

(1) Such instruments are quicker to use even when there is clear weather. Thus if they are supplied to the District much can be accomplished when the weather is clear.

Old vehicles should be replaced with new ones.

There should be sufficient supply of tents, miniports or uniports.

The number of Surveyors should be increased from four to six between 1979-1981 and from six to ten between 1982 to 1983.

B.4 SURVEY SECTOR

B.4. BACKGROUND

The District is well controlled with a comprehensive net work of triangulation which consists of Primary, Secondary and tertiary control points (Marks). These control points are mainly concentrated on high elevations like hills and ridges. Most of other types of surveys like cadastral surveys, goodetic levelling, aerial survey and topographical surveys etc are based on/or connected to this triangulation net work.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

In the District there are three major towns namely Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta. Perimeter boundaries of these towns have been surveyed and the area of each town determined and then the town, planned by the physical planning department. The planning breaks up the area into many small plots, which are later surveyed cadastrally when need arises. Most of Voi, Taveta, Wundanyi and Mwatate towns, have been surveyed.

Township Surveys For Small Trading Centres.

This type of survey was started recently in September, 1979 and will be carried out on all small trading centres and when a trading centre is surveyed plot holders will obtain lease hold deed titles. There are very many trading centres and three of them have been started and are near completion.

Consolidation/Adjudication Survey Works.

The first consolidation section was declared in October 1963 and during that time the Adjudication Department was carrying out the work alone. However, survey department was providing them with maps. Then in 1967 it was felt that survey department should work together with Land Adjudication whereby the survey department would be charged with provision of maps and photo enlargements for Adjudication work and the Supervision of field work and map making.

From 1967 the survey has been able to produce accurate registry maps and has helped to register many sections as will be seen later in the report.

This survey was started in Wundanyi Division and has now extended to Voi and Taveta Division.

In D.C's Chiefs' and Assistant Chief's Baraza the Wananchi should be enlightened so as to know importance of our signals and beacons. When they see survey signals they think we are trying to take away their land.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

CADASTRAL SURVEYS (URBAN SURVEY)

Perimeter surveys of Voi town, Wundanyi Taveta have been surveyed and their areas determined.

Most of plots meant for public distribution at Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta Townships have been surveyed.

TOWNSHIP SURVEYS (TRADING CENTRES)

As stated above survey of trading centres recently. So far control survey of Mgange Nyika, Mgange Dawida and Kungu has been completed and the survey of individual plots started.

Consolidation/Adjudication Surveys.

This office has been able to provide base maps for and supervision of the following Adjudication sections..

- (1) Werugha/Werugha ----- Registered
- (2) Werugha/Mwarungu ----- "
- (3) Mbale/Mbale ----- "
- (4) Shigaro/Sungululu ----- "
- (5) Werugha/Mgambonyi ----- "
- (6) Mgange Dawida ----- "
- (7) Mgange Dawida ----- "
- (8) Chawia Kishamba ----- "
- (9) Chawia Kidaya Ngerenyi ----- "
- (10) Werugha/Wundanyi ----- "
- (11) Oza Group Ranch topo-survey Registered
- (12) Mbulia " " " "
- (13) Ilole Published
- (14) Wusi/Kaya --- Under tracing
- (15) Mrugua - demarcation work completed
- (16) Mwanda - demarcation preparation stage
- (17) Nyolo - " " " "
- (18) Chawia Wumari Sechu demarcation preparation stage
- (19) Ronge Juu
- (20) Kitobo in Taveta demarcation completed
- (21) Kishamba 'B' demarcation topo sheet completed
- (22) Ndara 'B' " Work in progress

MUTATIONS SURVEYS

The office has been able to carry out 72 sub-divisions. Sub-divisions, that is buying and selling is not much as there are only ten registered sections. The other two two registered sections are group ranches and sub-division is not yet possible.

HEDGE INSPECTION

Hedge inspection started in the District in May, 1979 and so far three registered sections namely Mbale/Mbale, Chawia Kidaya Ngerenyi and Mgange Dawida have been completed. Three more section are in progress. These are Mgambonyi, Kishamba and Mgange Nyika registered sections.



3.6 In D.C's Chiefs' and Assistant Chief's Baraza the Wananchi should be enlightened so as to know importance of our signals and be aware that when they see survey signals they think we are trying to take away their land.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE

CADASTRAL SURVEYS (URBAN SURVEY)

Perimeter surveys of Voi town, Wundanyi Taveta have been surveyed and their areas determined. Most of plots meant for public distribution at Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta Townships have been surveyed.

TOWNSHIP SURVEYS (TRADING CENTRES)

As stated above survey of trading centres recently. So far complete survey of Mgange Nyika, Mgange Dawida and Kungu has been completed and the survey of individual plots started.

Consolidation/Adjudication Surveys.

This office has been able to provide base maps for and supervision of the following Adjudication sections.

- (1) Werugha/Werugha ----- Registered
- (2) Werugha/Mwarungu ----- "
- (3) Mbale/Mbale ----- "
- (4) Shigaro/Sungululu ----- "
- (5) Werugha/Mgambonyi ----- "
- (6) Mgange Dawida ----- "
- (7) Mgange Dawida ----- "
- (8) Chawia Kishamba ----- "
- (9) Chawia Kidaya Ngerenyi ----- "
- (10) Werugha/Wundanyi ----- "
- (11) Oza Group Ranch topo-survey Registered
- (12) Mbulia " " " "
- (13) Ilole Published
- (14) Wusi/Kaya --- Under tracing
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tation Survey (Sub - Division)

Sub-divisions are carried out where Adjudication sections have been registered and the exercise allows for official buying and selling of plots.

Edge Inspection.

Edge inspection is carried out on registered adjudication sections and is an exercise that makes farmers maintain their boundaries.

Boundary Re-location/ Re-establishments.

This type of survey is carried out to re-locate lost boundaries of plots on re-establish lost corner beacons of a plot.

4.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS.

- 1 Almost throughout the year the high lands of the District are either covered with clouds or fog and this makes aerial photography for Adjudication work almost impossible.
- 2 Wundanyi and Sagalla areas, where adjudication work is concentrated, are hilly punctuated with deep rock valleys.
- 3 Owing to persistent fog on the top of hills survey work is sometimes only possible when the weather is clear,
- 4 Hilly rough roads contribute a lot to constant damage of the vehicles.
- 5 Vehicles for field work are always not enough.
- 6 Sometimes field safaris are not possible for lack of tents or uniports/Miniports.
- 7 The office is expected to do a lot with only a few Surveyors and Subordinate staff.
- 8 Local people sometimes pull down our surveys signals and even destroy our permanent beacons. This disrupts our work very much.

4.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS.

- 1 The Department should buy its own aircraft so that it can be able to fly area at a very short notice.
- 2 Modern instruments that can penetrate fogs should be bought and supplied to the District.
  1. (1) Such instruments are quicker to use even when there is clear weather. Thus if they are supplied to the District much can be accomplished when the weather is clear.
3. Old vehicles should be replaced with new ones.
4. There should be sufficient supply of tents, miniports or uniports.
- 5 The number of Surveyors should be increased from four to six between 1979-1981 and from six to ten between 1982 to 1983.

It is very hard to plan a head for these jobs because one cannot know the number of customers one will have.

However, these types of jobs are not many and sometimes they are easy to go about. It is estimated that about 3 new grants, 4 relocations and 15 mutations might be received every year and room for all these has been left when planning for other activities.

Consolidation/Adjudication Work

As previously stated elsewhere above in the report this office is equipped with provision of maps for adjudication work and supervision of the work plotted on those maps and this during the plan period the office will try to prepare photo enlargements for the following new adjudication sections.

ADJUDICATION SECTIONS TO BE DECLARED 1980/81

Kwambwa	In rural location
Shigaro Kishamba	In Wundanyi Division
Kishamba 'A'	In Sagalla
Te-i 'A'	" "
Ndara 'A'	" "

ADJUDICATION SECTIONS TO BE DECLARED 1981/82

- Tansa in Mbololo location
- Mramu in Mbololo location
- Wongonyi " "
- Kitobo 'E' in Taveta Division Southern Location.

ADJUDICATION SECTIONS TO BE DECLARED 1982/83

- Kasiga in Kasiga Location
- Mboghoni in Taveta Division
- Chala In " "
- Kinala " "

5.4. Hedge Inspection

After a few of adjudication sections were registered and buying and selling of land started in such registered sections it was discovered during carrying out of mutations that land owners were neglecting their boundaries almost to the extent of disaster. So it was decided to appoint hedge inspectors whose main work should be to see to it that hedges are maintained by land owners. Secondly the hedge inspection should help the Department allocate the latter be interested to re-plot the areas and make better maps. This exercise started in this District in May, 1979. For this development plan period this exercise has been programmed as

REGISTERED SECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED IN 1979

REGISTERED SECTIONS TO BE IN PROGRESS IN 1979

- 1. Mbale/Ibale
- 2. Chavia Kidaya Ngerenyi
- 3. Mgange Dawida

- 1. Mganbonyi
- 2. Mgange Nyika
- 3. Kishamba

TO BE COMPLETED IN 1980

TO BE IN PROGRESS IN 1980

- 1. Mganbonyi
- 2. Mgange Nyika
- 3. Kishamba

- 1. Mwarungu
- 2. Ilole
- 3. Shigaro Sungululu

RE-LOCATION RE-ESTABLISHMENTS

scope of survey is not much and only four plots have been re-located. There are many plot owners who don't know where their plots are. They have not got authority from the Director of Surveys to enable them to find out where their plots are.

PLAN OF ACTION

Ship Surveys

During this period cadastral survey work has increased enormously. In the past plan periods survey of Trading centres was done by works of the Surveyor-in-charge of County Council. During this plan period it is to be specific it is now the responsibility of the Director of Surveys to carry out cadastrally surveys of all trading centres in the District.

Tabulated below you'll find such trading centres proposed to be surveyed during the plan period 1979 to 1983.

Those trading centres or other surveys shown in column A are expected to be completed in that year shown in that column. All trading centres shown in column B are expected to be in progress in that year.

COMPLETED IN 1979	A	IN PROGRESS IN 1979	B
Data Book No. -346 - Industrial Plot		1. D.B. NO. 327 Kungu	
		2. Data Book No.325 Mgange Nyika Trading Centre.	
		3. Data Book NO. 329 Mgange Dawida Trading Centre.	

COMPLETED IN 1980	IN PROGRESS IN 1980
NO.327-Kungu Trading Centre	1. D.B. NO.324 Kese/Kiteghe Trading Centre.
NO.325-Mgange Nyika T.Centre	2. D.B.NO.328 Iriwa T.Centre
NO.329-Mgange Dawida T. Centre	3. D.E. NO.330 Kanyanga T.Centre
NO.367-Hotel Plot Wandanyi	4. D.E. NO.331 Tansa T.Centre
No. 353-Concrete Plot-Voi.	

COMPLETED IN 1981	IN PROGRESS IN 1981
NO.324 Kese/Kiteghe T.Centre	1. Mwatate Township Survey
NO.328 Iriwa T.Centre	2. Msa Trading Centre
No.330 Kanyanga T.Centre	3. Ndome " "
NO. 331 Tansa " "	4. Kinorigo Trading Centre.

COMPLETED IN 1982	IN PROGRESS IN 1982
Mwatate Township Survey	1. Ghazi Trading Centre
Trading Centre	2. Fighinyi/Mbengonyi A & B T. Centre
Trading Centre	3. Laghonyi
igo " "	4. Kanganga

NEW GRANTS ) SUBDIVISIONS AND RE-LOCATIONS SURVEY

Jobs are brought about by new grants of plots given to people. The commission of lands, buying and selling of land within registered boundaries need to know corner beacons of plots or alignments of same.



TO BE COMPLETED IN 1981

1. Mwarungu
2. Ilole
3. Shigaro Shugululu

TO BE IN PROGRESS IN 1981

1. Wusi Kaya
- 2, Mrugua
3. Mwanda

Most of the sections shown above are registered others are very much likely to be registered towards the end of 1980. The plan covers 3 years only i.e. 1979 1980 and 1981.

CONSTRAINTS FOR NEW ACTIVITIES

1. Weather is the major factor and nobody can do anything about it.
2. Lack of stores equipment like tents instrument affect our programmes very much. No camping is possible without camping equipments.
3. Transport is another major hindrance to progress or attaining a programme. Vehicles break down and replacement takes years. Our work involves travelling very much and without vehicles we can do nothing.
4. Imbalance of vote allocations. A lot of money is given on travelling and accommodation allowances but very little in running expenses. Consequently when petrol allocation is exhausted you will have to bring back your staff to the station. In the end you will have to return money back over on Travelling and Accommodation at the end of that financial. When you write a letter for re-allocation of votes from the vote having money to the one having no money the reply takes months or no reply at all.
5. Shortage of Surveyors, drivers and sub-ordinate staff is another constraint to the programme.
6. Transfers: You will find that sometimes officers are transferred without any replacements.
7. Communication is another major factor. You might write a letter to head office requesting for something or placing an order for something but you will never get a reply.

SECTION C: SOCIAL SERVICES

C1: HEALTH AND NUTRIATION

1.1. BACKGROUND:

Facilities

The current health facilities in TAITA/TAVEYA District is as follows. (Also see Appendix 16 details).

Hospitals: (Central Facilities)

Voi (Voi)  
Taveta (Taveta)  
Wesu - (Wesu)

The above are the three Government Hospitals having central facilities. Apart from the above three, there are also four government Health Centres with rural health facilities as listed below:-

Gizinyi  
Nyache  
Tale  
Waktu

There is also one sub-health centre with rural health facilities at Wundanyi and 16 dispensaries with rural facilities distributed in the District as follows:-

Wundanyi	-	(in Wundanyi)
Kasigau	-	(in Voi)
Ghazi	-	"
Ndome	-	"
Sagala	-	"
Shelemba	-	"
Mwambirwa	-	(Wundanyi)
Msau	-	"
Bura Centre	-	Wundanyi
Murugua	-	"
Kimorigo	-	Taveta
Mwanda	-	Wundanyi

The above are all government dispensaries having rural health facilities.

Mwatate Sisal, Bura Mission Ziwani Sisal are private Dispensaries and Manyani - institutional at Voi.



The above are all government dispensaries having rural health facilities.

Kwatate Sisal, Bura Mission Zivani, Sisal are private Dispensaries and Manyani - institutional at Voi.

Maternal And Child Health/Family Planning services:

These are rendered through full and periodic clinics. Full clinics - S.D.P's - six of them at Vesu, Voi, Taveta, Mbale, Mpizinyi and Wundanyi. These are daily clinics providing F.P. service, Antenatal care, child welfare, nutrition and delivery services. Periodic clinics include 12 for Voi Division, 11 in Wundanyi Division and 9 in Taveta Division.

Staffing And Level of Utilisation - See Appendix 16.

C. 1.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

Inadequate Transport Facilities - there is one adequate means of official transport. This has worsened the present level of distribution of the health services to the public.

Short coming on Harambee Efforts: This has been experienced from local communities. Lack of financial resources have resulted into the lagging or possibly breaking down of projects.

Lack of other essential facilities - e.g.

- Staff houses which makes posting of staff difficult.
- Lack of provision of water supplies which has led to the delay in expansion of services to most places e.g. Maternity Services cannot be run without the availability of ample clean water.

Beliefs and customs have confronted medical and other health services making to approach to the prevention and elimination of diseases and hence promotion of good health in the communities very difficult.

Poor publicity:- Poor attendance at Maternal and Child Health clinics may be due to poor publicity and lack of information in the members of the community.

Inaccessibility to health facilities:- which at some places has resulted due to the poor locations of some health facilities and services have been under utilised due to long distance from the main population e.g. Mpizinyi health centre.

- - - 101 -
- Poor roads especially during wet season e.g. Mwambirwa, Shelemba, Kimorigo Dispensary etc.

C. 1.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:-

More efforts to educate mothers in good family nutrition and Family Planning should take place especially at the service delivery points.

There is need for more trained manpower, more vehicles and other working facilities in order to make it easy for the medical staff to operate.

The unclassified roads should be improved so that many people of the district can get access to health facilities.

Continued efforts in educating the public on health hazards is very necessary.

C1.4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:  
MINISTRY PROGRAMMES:

Since 1974 several activities have taken place. 75/76 10 K£'000 earmarked for Taveta was not utilised. However, now some staff houses are being built in Taveta. 75/76 10 K£ '000 and 76/77 11.K£ '000 were earmarked for staff houses in Taveta. The buildings of staff houses in Taveta are thus behind schedule.

Voi Hospital housing was allocated 15 K£'000 for 74/75 and 15K£'000 for 75/76 none of this materialized. The same is true for Wesu where 23K£'000 was allocated in 74/75 and 10 K£'000 in 75/76 for housing, but none of them materialized.

No new health centres have opened but work continued on Mwatate, Kasigau, Mwambirwa and Nyache.

The Voi Nurses School and Hostel is not started yet but it is scheduled to start during financial year 77/78.

The X-ray department for Voi opened last year i.e. 1977. The harambee children's ward for Wesu has not materialised inspite of the fact that the money was collected.

A Vector borne and communicable diseases control laboratory has since been established at Taveta.

Various water projects and slaughter slabs have been built S.D.I.'s rendering MCH/FP Services.

#### Reorganisation Rural Health Units:

These facilities have been reorganised into new newly formed concept of Rural Health Units.

#### Voi Rural Health Units:

Central Facility - Voi Hospital  
Health Centre - Nil  
Sub-Health Centre - Kasigau  
Dispensaries - Ghazi, Ndome, Sagalla, Shelemba

#### Wundanyi Rural Health Units:

Central facility - Wesu Hospital  
Health Centre - Nil  
Sub-health Centre - Mwatate  
Dispensaries - Mwambirwa, Msau, Mwanda, Bura, Murugua, Bura Mission, Mwatate Sisal, Mbale, Wundanyi.

#### Taveta Rural Health Unit:

Central Facility - Taveta Hospital  
Health Centre - Nil  
Sub-health centre - Chala  
Dispensary - Kimorigo.

#### Improvements to existing Facilities;

Work to improve Taveta and Voi Hospital is in progress construction of New District Health office together with water and electricity connection at Wundanyi was done.

Toilet Blocks have been provided for Bura. Maktau, Mbale health, Kasigau Units.

New staff houses for Ndome under construction.

#### Environmental Health Services and Communicate Diseases:

Initiation of 8 small scale protected rural water supplies in the district a value of Sh. 151,400 has been carried out.

A community health assessment has taken place and steps taken to provide latrines for homes and public places.

Treatment and chlorination existing water supplies is going on.

Establishment of entomological laboratory centres at Voi and Taveta to control disease vectors.

Eradication of small pox - Nil point maintained by Mobile Surveillance team for Kwale and Taita.

Mass campaign against measles is continuously going on. Demonstrations by Nutrition staff has been going on in the District.

Socio-Medical services:-

9 deaf and dumb children assisted to enter Kibarani, Kwale, Fort Reitz Special Schools.

8 mentally retarded children assisted to enter Timbila school for handicapped.

Some adults referred to Bura rehabilitation centre.

Private Voluntary Efforts:

3 Family Planning Field Educators employed by FPAK have been deployed at Voi, Wundanyi, and Taveta.

4 dispensaries - Mwatate Sisal, Bura Mission, Taveta Sisal, Lualenyi Sisal are run privately.

Nyache, Mazizi, Timbila, Mwanda, Kishamba, Mbale, Challa, and Mwakatau water projects have been assisted by C.A.R.E. AND UNICEF.

Rrual Development Fund:

20,800/= was allocated to assist Mata Harambee Dispensary.

31, 100/= was allocated to assist Challa Water Project.

C. .5. PLAN OF ACTION:

Private And Voluntary Intentions;

- 1) A health centre is to be put up at Sagalla Bosseret centre by a missionary organisation-
- 2) Catholic relief scheme for child welfare to be started in the district.

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District ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

District Recommendations;

Wundanyi Rural Health Unit:

Staff

A full time Medical officer needed immediately for Wesu Hospital to assist the Medical Office of Health.

- Three clinic officers for the R.H. Centres and sub health centre and two more by 1983.

- One clinical officer for Wesu

- 8 are public Health Technicians for plan period.

- 9 Family Health Field Educators needed for plan period

- 12 Community Nurses for plan period

- 10 Nutrition Field Workers for plan period.

- FACILITIES:

- 3 Category D house 19 Category "F" and 17 category "E" for the rural health unit and 5 category D, 10 Category "F" for Wesu.

- Isolation T.B. Ward, Mental Ward, Maternity Ward and Children's ward at Wesu.

- Wundanyi Sub-health centre to be provided with electricity

- Wundanyi District office building to be taken over by the Ministry of Works.

- MCH/FP room required at Wesu

- An operation theatre with modern facilities needed at Wesu.

- Improvements needed at Mwanda Dispensary.

- School of Nursing to be built at Voi

Services:

- MCH/FP - Mobile services to open up in areas where demand is high. There is need for more educational seminars for field staff and community leaders.

Voi Rural Health Unit:

Staff:

- 2 clinical officer for R.H.C. and sub-health centre
- 8 public Health Technicians for plan period
- 3 Family Health Field Educators for plan period
- 6 Nutrition Field Workers for plan period
- 6 Community Nurses for plan period.

FACILITIES.

- Physiotherapy department

Staff Houses Voi and Rural Health Centres

Cat "C" - One

Cat. "D" - Six

Cat. "F" Fifteen

- Children's Ward, Isolation Ward (T.B.) Amenity Ward and maternity at Voi.
- Entomological Lab. for Voi.
- Health office for Voi.
- New Dispensary for Maungu
- Kamboi Dispensary to reopen to serve Tsave West.
- Sub-Health Centre at Sagalla, Kasigau
- Kitchen and Loundary
- Improvements for Ghazi dispensary

Services:

- MCH/FP services to be expended. More educational seminars for existing field staff. More Health Educators seminars for community leaders

Taveta Rural Health Unit:

Staff:

- A Medical officer is required for Taveta Hospital
- 2 clinical officers for the rural health services
- 5 Family Health Field Educators during plan period
- 6 Community Nurses for R.H. Services.
- 3 Public Health Technicians during plan period
- 5 Nutrition Field Workers during plan period.



Facilities;

- Emergency ward, Isolation ward, MCH/FP. room Taveta
- A Healgh Office
- New Dispensaries - Kitobo, Chumvini and Mata
- A Health Centre at Challa
- A Health boarder control at Taveta
- Improvements at Kimorigo
- A Generator for Hospital.

Services:

Service:

MCH/FP Services to be expanded. Education courses for existing staff. Health education seminars for community leaders and schools.

C. 1.6 CONSTRAINTS TO NEW ACTIVITIES:

Shortage of trained manpower

Inadequacy of transport facilities.

Existing physical facilities are incomplete i.e. accomodation and water supplies.

C. 2: EDUCATION.

C.2.1. BACKGROUND:

Secondary Schools:

There are 22 secondary schools, 14 of which are in Harambee with a total student enrollment of 3,000. There are 14 secondary schools in Wundanyi Division, 2 in Taveta and 6 in Vei Divisions. There are 3 Girls Boarding Schools and 4 Boys Boarding Schools. Harambee Schools are mixed and in nearly all of them there are groups of boys and girls who stay as boarders.

Primary Schools: There are 123 Primary Schools in Taita/Taveta with a total student enrollment of about 32,000. All the Primary Schools except one at Timbila in Taveta Division are day Schools. The one boarding primary school is for mentally handicaped children.

Nursery Schools:

Table: 2.33 Nursery school positions 1977

LOCATION:	No. of CENTRES	No. of teachers	ENROLMENT		TOTAL
			BOYS	GIRLS	
Mbale	17	18	312	349	661
Werugha	16	21	498	531	1,029
Mwanda	4	4	90	77	167
Bura	4	6	84	83	167
Chawia	21	24	476	496	972
Taveta	22	27	672	643	1,315
Mbololo	22	22	345	338	683
Sagalla	19	19	137	178	315
Kasigau	4	4	40	41	81
TOTAL	129	145	2,654	2,736	5,390

...../79.

Teachers Colleges: There is none yet in the District.

C.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

Secondary Schools:

Indequate facilities in the Harambee Secondary Schools. Most Harambee Schools don't have adequate text books, Science laboratories and even proper curriculum and syllabuses. Most of the time the Harambee Schools lack trained manpower.

Too many Harambee Secondary Schools mushrooming in every location.

Most Secondary Schools in the District lack Teachers house and other have overcrowded hostels.

Insufficiency of Water in the Schools especially in lower zone is common to nearly all Schools whether Government Aided or Harambee.

Primary Schools:

Poor communications (Roads) has hindered effective supervision and quick delivery of School equipment to Schools in some areas of the District.

Inadequate classrooms and teacher's houses brought about by rapid expansion of free Primary Education.

Poor storage facilities in Schools has resulted in losses of School equipment/property.

Lack of attendance in the dry areas of the District.

Nurseery Schools: the main problems are:

- Lack of unified management.
- No curriculum.
- No professionally qualified teachers.
- Lack of necessary teaching facilities.
- High and differing fees from one centre to another.
- Lack of supervisory and inspectorate staff to improve quality and content.
- Lack of buildings in most Centres.
- Uneven distribution of centres in the District.
- Low salaries discourage trained personnel from joining the nursery centres.
  
- Subdued recognition both by the Governmental bodies and the public which has been brought about by the fact that the Nursery Centres are not under the Ministry of Education whereas they are one continuity of a child's learning.

C. 1.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

Secondary Schools:

1) The District Education Board to closely follow and progress of Harambee Secondary Schools.

- Check on quality of teachers.
- Check on text books.
- Check on curriculum and syllabuses
- Check on facilities classrooms and labs.

2) Harambee Committees should be encouraged to expand existing Harambee Schools rather than opening new ones.

3) Although 'Harambee' efforts are used in some cases to expand Hostels; the Government should consider giving more funds for the expansion of Secondary Schools hostels.

4) Water should be made available to the lower zone.

Primary Schools

1) The main aim and objectives are expansion of existing facilities by ensuring that all children of primary school age are enrolled and in drier areas of the District special effort be made to encourage the provisions of boarding facilities.

2) More attention should be given to the construction of roads where none exists, through self-help. R.D.F. and Government assistance.

3) Primary Schools to be encouraged to build good storage facilities so as to avoid unnecessary loss of school equipments.

Nursery Schools:

Nursery Centres should be placed under the Ministry of Education which manages other Schools. If that is done, rectification of many other things including:-

1) Unified policy of education for continued learning from Nursery to Colleges and Universities.

2) Teacher to have uniform training and conditions of employment.

3) Centres to run under unified management so that and other necessary requisites

C. 1.4. summary of development thrust to date;

Secondary Education:

The 8 Government aided Secondary Schools in Taita/Taveta have expanded steadily since 1972. Nearly all Harambee Secondary Schools were established between 1972 - 1978.

EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOL SINCE 1972.

NAME OF SCHOOL:	ADMINISTRATIVE	NATURE OF EXPANSION
DR. AGGREY	WUNDANYI	3 Teacher Houses Science Laboratory Hall.
CANNON KITURI	WUNDANYI	4 Classrooms, 3 Teachers' Houses, 2 Classrooms.
ST. MARY'S	WUNDANYI	Telephone Facilities established, Agricultural Workshop
BURA GIRLS'	WUNDANYI	Repairs of all the buildings.
KENYATTA HIGH	WUNDANYI	5 Teachers Houses, Library, deep freezer, Workshop, Expansion of offices.
MURRAY GIRLS	WUNDANYI	Repairs of the old building.
ELDORO	TAVETA	Telephone facilities made available, Water brought into the School Dispensary.
VOI	VOI	3 Teachers Houses, 2 Classrooms, Science Laboratory, Deep Freeze.

All Harambee Secondary Schools have not progressed well due to alot of problems facing them. Most of them lack trained teachers. Classrooms hostels and water. Not one has managed to equip itself with basic needs required in a secondary school.

A few Harambee Secondary Schools such as Mgalu, Mwasere and Mwangeka are in the process of building Science Laboratories.

Primary Schools; Primary Education has increased steadily every year. On the average, there has been an incfease of one School per year since, 1973. Since the introduction of free Primary Education. Parents have been faced with the need to expand nearly every existing primary school.

TABLE 2.33 : PROJECTED ENROLLMENT IN TAITA PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

STANDARD:	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	7,208	7,640	8,098	8,524	9,099
2	6,732	7,136	7,564	8,017	8,498
3	6,071	6,665	7,065	7,488	7,937
4	5,125	6,011	6,598	6,994	7,413
5	5,447	5,074	5,951	6,532	6,924
6	6,019	5,393	5,023	5,891	6,467
7	3,782	5,959	5,339	5,974	5,832
TOTAL	40,384	43,878	45	49,480	52,170



TABLE: 234. PROJECTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
WUNDANYI	41	41	41	41	42
MWATE	28	29	30	31	33
TAVETA	17	19	20	21	23
VOI	39	39	39	40	42
TOTAL	125	128	130	133	140

Nursery Centres: In Taita/Taveta, besides the Nursery Centres run by the railways Corporation and started long before independence, nursery education began in 1961, under the initiative of Mr. Holford Walker and Mrs. Pratt Johnson who were District Commissioner and Community Development Officer respectively.

The very first nursery in 1961, started in Wundanyi town. Later other centres followed as a result of a big campaign which was carried out by the Department of Social Services.

By 1974, there were 117 Nursery Centres in the District. There was a total roll of 2,248 boys and 2,289 girls manned by 143 teachers. In 1975 there were 110 Nursery Centres manned by 142 teachers and had a roll of 2,695 boys, 2,939 girls. In 1976 there were 110 Nursery Centres manned by 140 teachers and a roll of 2,377 boys and 2,466 girls.

C. 1.5. PLAN OF ACTION:

Secondary Education:

- 1) The Harambee Schools if they must be there must provide full education and not a half baked education, preferably with some practical subjects offered.

2) The Government through the T.S.C. should assist the Harambee Schools by providing better qualified teachers.

3) There should be a levy controlled by the District Education Board to assist in the development of Harambee Schools. This levy to be paid by every adult.

4) The opening; running and development of all Harambee Schools must be co-ordinated by the District Education Board so that these Schools can be of more service to the District.

5) While it could be a good thing, but as much as possible Harambee Classes should NOT be attached to Government Schools unless;

(i) all students are going to be boarders or day students.

(ii) facilities are adequate enough to cater for both Government and Harambee sections.

6) Our Secondary Education should be geared to Rural Transformation and not that of directing students into towns.

7) Discipline must be part and parcel of our education in our Schools. It must be emphasized as an important element to building a nation of educated, honest and respectable people.

Primary Education: For quality improvement of primary Schools the following should be done:-

1) In-service courses for Headmasters and Deputy Headmasters in order to improve their efficiency and effectiveness as administrators and professional advisers of their staff.

2) Special programmes for the unqualified teachers to be continued in the form of In-service courses at the District Level.

3) The Teacher Advisory Centre to be expanded and to play more active role in the preparation of teaching aids. The library services should be expanded and sub-centres be created at divisional level.

The Government should seriously look at the background of every primary school with a view to giving financial aid for construction of more classrooms and teachers' houses. That will improve some of the primary schools which cannot develop because parents are poor.

- 4 -

Village Polytechnics:

Village Polytechnics should be fully supported by the Government. The existing V.P's if expanded and consolidated are enough to cater for the needs of young men and women of Taita/Taveta.

Teacher Training: The District urgently needs a Teacher's Training College in order to satisfy the growing need of trained teachers in the District.

C. 3: HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

C. 3.1. BACKGROUND:

Social Services: The Department of Social Services as an entity of Government machinery has five divisions, namely, Community Development, Social Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation, Adult Education and Youth Development Programme.

Community Development Division: is charged with the responsibility of encouraging self-help and women programmes by registering and assessing how these programmes and projects fit into the general development of the District. There are 71 registered Women Groups with a total membership of nearly 4,500, in Taita/Taveta District. Since 1974 243 self-help projects have been registered.

Social Services Division: is charged with the responsibility of supervising day care centres, relief of distress, compiling disabled case work and finding suitable educational institutions for them, foster care services and rehabilitation of destitutes.

Vocational Rehabilitation: Bura Rehabilitation Centre is the only such centre in the District. The disabled are trained in skills which are meant to make them self-employed or get jobs in the Public and Private Sectors. Such skills include leather work, carpentry, tailoring etc.

Adult Education: There are 31 Adult Education Classes in the District. The Division is charged with the responsibility of giving functional education to adults.

Youth Development: There are 14 Village Polytechnics in the District also see Appendix 22 for details. Youth Development Division is charged with giving skills to young school leavers who are unable to go on with education. There are three stadium including one in Voi, Taveta and Wundanyi. There are nine Football Clubs in the District.

Housing: The Department of Housing is not located in District. There is acute shortage of houses especially in major towns and growth Centres. Rural Housing is mainly of poor quality although there has been slight improvement since 1974.

C. 3.2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS:

Social Services:

Lack of sufficient planning knowledge by various project committees to assess the need and long term usefulness of a particular project.

Lack of policy guidelines for the exploitation of existing Women groups.

Lack of calendar of events for various social and cultural activities in the District.

Housing:

Because of complications of land tenure in Voi and Taveta Divisions, where land was not traditionally handed down through inheritance nobody owns land and therefore improvement by way of building houses is not practical.

Most people in the District are not aware of the existing facilities for rural housing.

Lack of funds due either to lack of leases and titles has hindered constructions of houses leading to serious shortage of houses in urban centres.

Remote control by National Housing Corporation. The National Housing Corporation does not keep the local people informed about the Progress of the work they do.

C. 3.3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS:

Social Services:

1) All Self-Help projects should be discussed and approved at Locational Development Committees before they are started. Permits for fund raising should only be given after the project has been approved by the District Development Committee and after registration as self-help project.

2) There should be an Act of Parliament to give the Women Groups legal status. The Government should provide token grants to encourage economically viable Women Groups.

3) Homes for old disabled people should be established.

4) In-service courses for village Polytechnic Instructors leading to a higher grade should be encouraged. Also more funds should be made available so that old equipment can be replaced as and when needed.

5) In order to attract good teachers, the present honorarium of Shs. 50/= should be raised to Shs. 150/. More funds is required for the purchase of text-books, exercise books, etc.

6) An extra vehicle and other facilities are needed so as to ease follow up activities.

7) The District badly requires a sports officer who would also be concerned with cultural activities.

Housing:

To overcome some of the problems, it is important:-

1) that people are informed through public meetings about the availability of credit facilities for rural housing.

2) encouragement of various housing schemes such as tenant purchase which is urgently needed in Voi, Rental houses especially by the County Council, site and service in Taveta, new companies to build houses for their staff and the Government to build more houses for Civil Servants.

...../22 6



This means in effect that more money should be made available to Ministries and Local Authority.

3) Commissioner of Lands will need to work faster so that more people may get their leases.

4) In order to overcome the problem, of remote control by the National Housing Corporation which has led to some misunderstanding between National Housing Corporation and Local Authorities informed about their activities in the District from the beginning all through to the end of their programmes.

C. 3.4. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:

Social Services:

Community Development Division: The value of ongoing and completed projects from 1974 to 1978 was K£ 544,219. The people's contribution amounted to a total sum of K£465,626. The number of projects completed were 138 during 1974/78. The projects included Primary School Buildings, Water, Health Centres, Day Care Centres, Churches, Cattle Dips, etc. Annual Government assistance has been K£2,500.

Social Services Division: Between 1974/78 the day care centres increased rapidly to 127 with total enrolment of 5,913 children. Although parents have shown that there is need for Day Care Centres, the financial burden is greater than they can effectively cope with. The consequences are that teachers who have sponsored themselves to a one year course are not sufficiently paid hence they run away leaving parents with no alternative other than engaging unqualified teachers. Rehabilitating those who are unsound mentally and physically for school age children in need of fees. In all, 441 people were helped out of which 33 were children (1974/78). Among the children, 14 were taken to appropriate institutions.

Vocational Rehabilitation: The period 1974/78 witnessed the opening of Bural Vocational Rehabilitation Centre which started with 24 physically disabled persons in 1976. The Government spent K£47,500 in the Development of the centre between 1971/78.

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Adult Education: During 1974/78 plan period, there were only 240 people who managed to come out as literates after passing the Proficiency test. This did not succeed as much as was expected.

Youth Development: In 1977 there were five village Polytechnics in the District. By 1978 the number increased to 14. During the same period the Government spent K£76,951 in the Development of Village Polytechnics in the District. The fund has been used for payment of salaries and purchase of training materials. About 3,500 students have graduated during 1974/78.

TABLE 2.35.

GOVERNMENT AID SINCE 1974;

<u>YEAR:</u>	<u>AMOUNT:</u>
1974	K£9,665.6
1975	K£15,699.5
1976	K£21,764,3
1977	K£29,821.6
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Total	K£76,951.0
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Housing:

Since 1972 in the rural areas, Women Groups have worked hard through "Harambee" to improve the roofs of their houses. Many families especially in the Upper Zone where grass is scarce, replaced grass roofs with currugated Iron Sheets. Much is still to be done to improve rural housing.

In the Urban centres few houses that exist have been built by the County Council, the Railways and the Government. Very few individuals have been able to build their own houses.

Between 1974/78 the County Council of Taita/Taveta was able to construct New Voi Market at the cost of K.shs. 615,308/=, five two roomed and three roomed rental house at K.shs. 235,525/65, an office in Taveta at K.shs. 16,000/=, extension of their office at - K. Shs. 17,254/05 and extension of lodging rooms at Wundanyi Social Hall at K. shs. 20,681/25.

Site and Service Scheme was started in Voi in 1977.

Private And Voluntary Efforts:

C.A.R.E. has been the most helpful voluntary Organization in the District. The Organization has assisted in buying materials for various self-help projects, such as Schools, Health Centres, Water, Village Polytechnics, etc. In 1977 alone C.A.R.E. CONTRIBUTED material worth Shs. 267,000/=. In 1974, C.A.R.E. donated a total of Shs. 40,336/30 and in 1975 it donated Shs. 31,033.

Charity Sweepstake: The District received a total donation of Shs. 44,079/= from the Kenya Charity Sweepstake during 1974/78 plan period.

C. 3.5. PLAN OF ACTION:

Detailed figures for the Ministry's programmes in the plan period are shown in appendix 19. The figures are summarized in table 2.22.

Table 2.22 (partially visible)

	Total
	.....

In the Urban Councils the houses that have been built by the County Council, the Railways and the Government. Very few improvements have been made to buildings in the town.

Since 1975 in the rural areas, the Government has worked hard through its various departments to improve the state of their houses. Some of the work done in the rural areas is as follows:

1. The Urban Councils have been asked to build more houses in the town.

2. The Government has been asked to build more houses in the rural areas.

3. The Railways have been asked to build more houses in the rural areas.

4. The County Council has been asked to build more houses in the rural areas.

5. The District Council has been asked to build more houses in the rural areas.

6. The District Council has been asked to build more houses in the rural areas.

7. The District Council has been asked to build more houses in the rural areas.

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C. 3.5. PLAN OF ACTION:

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Table 2.22 (partially visible)

0.000.000	1978
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In the Ministry's programmes the Government has been able to provide the necessary funds to carry out the various projects. The Government has also provided the necessary staff to carry out the projects. The Government has also provided the necessary equipment to carry out the projects.

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TABLE 2.36. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE IN K&' 000

PROJECT NAME:	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/1982	1982/1983
Grants to Self-help projects.	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Youth Development Programme	31.6	32.3	32.9	33.0	33.5
Social Welfare and Foster Care.	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.5
Adult Education	2.4	2.43	2.45	2.5	2.5
Vocational Rehabilitation	6.75	7.75	4.5	2.25	2.25
Day Care Centres Teachers Training (127 D.C.C.)	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.215
Women Programme	1.35	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.47

Supplementary District Recommendations:

Social Services:

1) Community Development: Programmes should continue to aid self-help projects which are in line with the general development of the District. The conservative sum of K&2,500 annual grant should be increased to cope up with the expansion of Self-help projects.

2) Two more village Polytechnics should be opened during the Plan period. Ngerenyi/Kidaya and Mwatate are suitable sites. The existing facilities need expansion to take a larger number of school leavers.

3) Adult literacy centres should be increased from current 31 classes to 50.

4) Relieve of distress fund which presently is about K.shs. 4,500/= should be raised to Shs. 10,000.00 in order to meet the growing demand for assistance. Day Care Centres will need finances to train teachers while the County Council should gradually take over the employment of teachers with Central Government assistance.

5) Women Groups should be trained by organizing seminars and workshops.

6) Electricity and staff houses are urgently needed at the Bura Rehabilitation Centre.

7) More Social halls should be constructed and existing ones improved.

Housing:

1) The Ministry of Lands and Settlement should finish all the land-adjudication and consolidation work within the District before the end of 1983, so that people may be able to build better houses.

2) More money for building houses should be made available to various Government Ministries so that they may build houses for their staff. Private companies should also improve houses for their staff. The new companies should build house for their employees.

3) COUNTY Council of Taita/Taveta should get more loan and grant for construction of tenant purchase houses especially in Urban Centres like Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta.



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C. 3.6. CONSTRAINTS.

Lack of trained staff and equipment under village polytechnics programme.

Lack of sufficient funds for training, material and payment of honorarium to adult education teachers.

Lack of vehicles.

Insufficient resources for the provision of suitable meaningful work to destitutes and those inflicted with disabilities.

CHAPTER 3.

INTEGRATED DISTRICT PLAN

3.1. OBJECTIVES AND PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT:

Development objectives for Taita/Taveta District for the period 1979/1983, are to be poverty alleviation through the creation of income-earning opportunities and provision of basic social services.

The basic strategy must consider a suitable balance in the utilization of financial resources between economic and social type of activities (projects) and a realistic budgetting of investment and recurrent expenditures to assure that all projects are properly implemented.

Poverty Alleviation Through Creation of Income-Earning OPPORTUNITIES:

Taking into account the fact that most people in Taita/Taveta earn their livelihood through Agricultural activities such as farming and rearing of livestock, it is important that the proposed strategy for generation must give priority to Agriculture.

It is necessary that serious consideration be given to the provision of water in the lower semi-arid zone where farming can be done if there is sufficient water, so that farming area may be expanded and population pressure on the hills eased and more ranches opened.

Kenya Farmers Association should open more branches especially in Voi and Taveta so that farmers may be able to buy agricultural tools, farm inputs, pesticides, insecticides etc. easily and conveniently. Where co-operative societies exist they will be encouraged



Nursery centres should be placed under the Ministry of Education which manages all schools so that nursery education may get the support it badly needs.

As far as sports is concerned priority will be given to expansion of existing and construction of new social halls. It will also be necessary to improve the existing stadiums in Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta.

3.2. RESOURCE POTENTIAL:

It is estimated that some 600,000 hectares (35% of the district area) is suitable for agriculture and intensive livestock, the rest of the district consists of the National Parks and a few lakes and rocks. Currently only 132,340 hectares can be used by small farmers although not all of it is being utilised. The rest of the remaining agricultural land is in the lower semi-arid zone where agriculture can take place by irrigation if water is made available.

In Taveta, Minor irrigation schemes in the area can be expanded by tapping water from Lumi river.

Water resources are available in the District at Lake Jpe, Lake Challa, Mzima Springs, Njukini, Lumi river, Tsavo River and Voi river. Apart from Lumi and Voi rivers, the rest of the sources are far away from areas which require water for development.

The present population density of the District is 8 persons per square kilometre. But this does not give the correct picture because 62% of the District Area is National Parks where people other than park workers are not staying. Population density in areas outside the National Parks is 21 persons per square kilometre and is expected to rise to 25 persons per square kilometre in 1983.

A total area of 11,147 hectares has been set aside for forest. So far only 1298 hectares are under plantation.

A total area of 382,414 hectares has been set aside for ranching but only 245,630 hectares covering 13 ranches out of 23 ranches are being utilised. The rest of the ranches have been unable to start their operations due to lack of water.

Although the 6 large sisal estates have been allocated a total area of 60,659.6 hectares, actual area being utilized is only 30,000 hectares.

Fishing in lakes Challa and Jipe can be intensified by providing financial assistance to the fishermen so as to enable them to buy better boats and modern fishing equipments. This may enable the people in the district to eat more fish than they are doing. Fish farming through establishment of ponds is an exercise worth carrying out. Mining activities at Kasigau can be expanded if ground water is explored. This will reduce the overhead costs that the minors currently experience. More people would also attempt to join the mining industry.

3.3. DEVELOPMENT THRUST TO DATE:

The people of Taita/Taveta through "Harambee" have concentrated a lot of their effort on building Harambee secondary Schools. In all administrative divisions Harambee Secondary Schools have been constructed. The problem these schools have is lack of proper plans. They lack nearly everything that makes a secondary School. They have no teachers, no boarding facilities, no laboratories, etc.

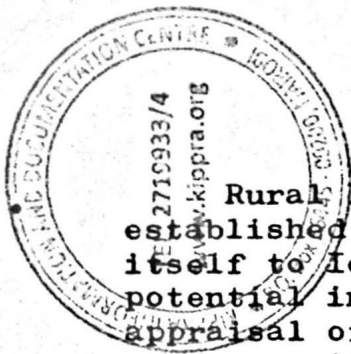
Other educational programmes include village polytechnics where the government has spent £ 76951 since 1974. There are 14 V.Ps in Taita/Taveta. There is at least one V.P in every location in the District.

Second priority has gone to minor irrigation Schemes in Taveta, and soil conservation in the upper and medium zones of Taita and Sagalla hills. Afforestation has also been done progressively since 1974.

The government with the help of World Bank loan through the services of Agricultural Finance Corporation has given loans amounting to Shs. 24,634,380 for development of Ranches. So far ranches have been established.

Health centres at Kasigau, Mwatate and Mwambirwa have been constructed through Harambee efforts. Expansion of Voi, Taveta and Wesu hospitals are also taking place. Although Health facilities are distributed all over the District, there have been problems of inadequate supply of drugs, lack of trained manpower and other working facilities such as housing, vehicles etc. Roads to some of these dispensaries and Health centres are very poor.

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Rural Industrial Development Centre was established in 1977 at Voi. The centre is to address itself to identification and assessment of industrial potential in the district, and to identification and appraisal of project proposals both new and on going concerns with a view to implementing and mending designed technical, financial and economic assistance.

#### 3.4. SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS:

The main problem is variation in climate and non-availability of water in a large part of the District. The upper zone where there is regular rain, farming is intensive carried out. Many people live in upper zone thus making it over populated. People in the lower zone are mainly engaged in keeping cattle and goats. There are wide inequalities in food production between the Upper and lower zone. Nearly 60% of the population is staying in "Wundanyi Division, an area of 2682 sq. Km. out of total District Area of 16975 Sq. Km.

Some ranches in the lower zone have not been opened because there is no water. A large part of Agricultural land has not been utilized due, to lack of water.

Because of the inadequacy of land many people are landless. On the average it is estimated that 60% of the house-holds earn less than shillings 3000 per year. A large number of school leavers are unemployed. All these factors are a clear indication that majority of the people are poor.

Another major problem is that of poor roads. Schools, hospitals and even some markets are not easily reached because either the existing roads are poor or no roads exist. Road network requires a lot of attention. In some areas parents are unable to improve or expand the primary school buildings and therefore the school buildings are very poor.

#### 3.5. MAJOR PROJECTS FOR THE PLAN PERIOD:

The major district recommendations include supplying of water to lower zone from either Mzima Springs or Njukini sources, tarmac road from Wundanyi -Wesu-Mgange and Bura, and another tarmac road joining Mwatate to Taveta. Take over of irrigation schemes in Taveta. Expansion of Telephone system to cover Bura, Hilton Hotels, Mgange and Msau electrification of Taveta Township; establishment of Rural Health Unit:



Improvement of Vci/Wundanyi and Taveta sports ground; building of staff houses and offices for government officers and special attention soil conservation.

3.6. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:

There are several constraints which will have to be overcome. One of these will be the need for intensive training for staff and farmers so that they may cope with new development programmes such as coffee rehabilitation, A.I. and Integrated Agricultural Development Programme. The DDC through the D.A.O. and P.D.A. will seek additional central government fund for training purposes. Because of slow nature of land Adjudication many small farmers may not be able to use their titles to obtain credits. Much as the DDC would like all the farmers to join Co-operative societies so that they may gain from Co-operative credit Scheme, it is not possible for all the farmers to joint the co-operative societies.

Another major constraint is that of inadequacy of water designers in the Ministry of water Development. This may lead to a long delay which may not make it possible to complete all the planned water projects before 1983.

Budgetary constraints may be heavy for road construction and maintenance towards the end of the plan period 1981/82 and 1982/1983. Unless more funds can be obtained from the Central Government serious deterioration of the road network would occur.

3.7. EXPECTED IMPACT OF THE PLAN

The proposed projects are likely to have reasonable effect on income generation and employment. When Rural Industrial Development Centre will be in full operation 50% of the young V.P. graduates will be able to get employment. If the National Irrigation Board takes minor irrigation schemes in Taveta, about 600 more families will be able to farm and incomes in the area would increase to an average of Shs. 10,000 per year.

With improvement of roads schools which hitherto have not received their equipments easily will receive them: dispensaries will give better service because it will be easy to reach them and farmers in remote areas are likely to send their produce, to the market easily.



If water is made available in the lower semi-arid zone, more ranches will be opened and population on the upper zone will be eased because the landless would move to the lower zone. This may greatly improve household income to average Shs. 7000/= per year.

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## Appendix 1: POSITION OF OPERATING RANCHES -

- 1990 -

NAME OF RANCH	SIZE IN HECTARES	S T O C K		R E M A R K S :
		CATTLE	GOATS & SHEEP	
MGENO	21,232	1,720	494	This is a directed Agricultural company Ranch registered in 1971 with a membership of 357, with Shs. 4,372,400 loan from A.F.C. The ranch has managed to develop water, construct houses, roads and firebreaks, cattle handling facilities, purchase livestock and Farm Machinery and day to day running of the ranch operation.
TAITA RANCH	41,000	4,599		It is a private Company ranch. It consists of 50 members and was incorporated in 1964. It has a loan amounting to K.Shs.2,112,420/= The ranch invested the money on the same development as for Mgeno Ranch. The loan was given in 1972.
LUALENYI	43,096	6,441	351	This is a private Company Ranch incorporated in 1965. The ranch has received two loans amounting to Shs. 4,353,140/= . The loan was used for development as shown above in Mgeno.
SAGALLA	18,515	1,326		This is a private Company Ranch incorporated in 1967. The ranch received a loan from A.F.C. amounting to Shs. 2,496,840/= in 1972. It has enabled the Ranch to carry out water development, construct houses, roads and firebreaks, purchase of livestock and machinery and day to day running of the ranch operation.
MAUNGU	21,232	1,508	54	It is a directed Agricultural Company consisting of 87 members and was incorporated in 1970. The Agricultural Finance Corporation loan to this Ranch amounts to Shs. 2,813,200/= . It has enabled the ranch to develop water and livestock handling facilities, purchases farm machinery and livestock, construct houses, firebreaks and carry out day to day running of the Ranch.
KASIGAU	20,920			It is a directed Agricultural Company Ranch which has 140 members. The Agricultural Finance Corporation gave it a loan of Shs. 2,136,000/= in 1973 which was used for the same developments as those of the already discussed ranches.

NAME OF RANCH	SIZE IN HECTARES	S T O C K		R E M A R K S :
		CATTLE	goats & SHEEP	
RUKINGA	34,425	3,494		It is a private Company incorporated in 1971 and has 50 members. In 1970 and 1974, it was given a total loan of Shs. 5,105,900/= which it was used for the same development as for the other ranches mentioned earlier.
NDARA	2,60	528		It is an individual ranch owned by Mr. Eliud Mwamunga and was incorporated in 1971. It received a loan from A.F.C. amounting to Shs. 326,400/= which has enabled the Ranch to construct houses, a cattle dip, purchase livestock and farm machinery.
CHOKI	10,000	1,743		It is a partnership (Mwangola and Mwamburi) Ranch which was incorporated in 1968. It was given a loan of Shs. 252,000/= by the A.F.C. which helped in constructing roads, firebreaks and livestock handling facilities.
KISHUSHE	25,000	123		It is a Co-operative Ranch incorporated in 1968. It is in the process of getting a loan as soon as the development plan is approved by the loan Committee. Not much development has been done due to lack of funds.
WANJALA	2,025	458	80 GOATS 50 SHEEP	It is an individual ranch which was incorporated in 1968. It was given a loan of Shs. 128,280/= by the A.F.C. which enabled the ranch to develop water, construct roads and firebreaks, purchase livestock and construct houses.
MUKUKI	2,025	216		It is a private Company ranch with 5 members and was incorporated in 1975. The A.F.C. gave it a loan of Shs. 538,000 in 1975. The ranch is continuing with its water development and has already constructed a cattle dip. Construction of a building is now complete.
AMAKA FAMILY	4,050	-	-	It is a family ranch owned by Mr. E.L. Musamuli and his family. It was incorporated in 1975. Though the ranch has not received any loan, it has constructed firebreaks, roads, a dam and several natural water pans excavated. One cattle dip has been constructed and farm building are still under construction.

APPENDIX 2.

CROP TARGETS - 1978/83 (tons)

CROP	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
COFFEE	460	530	580	640	700	760
COTTON	1604	1695	1840	1835	2121	2140
SUNFLOWER	179	205	258	300	343	390
BANANAS	2302	2439	2616	2810	3027	3284
CRANGES	99	120	147	174	201	228
MANGOES	27	36	49	64	83	113
PAWPAW	5.75	7.75	10.50	13.50	17.50	21.50
VEGETABLES	450	500	550	600	650	700
IRISH POTATOES	35	45	55	65	75	90
HYBRID MAIZE	1332	1434	1536	1628	1730	1775
COMPOSITE MAIZE	356	366	396	416	431	446
LOCAL MAIZE	1078	1042	1006	970	934	900
BEANS	1879	1909	1938	1960	1980	2012
COWPEAS	334	351	365	379	390	405
CASSAVA	326	341	356	371	386	400
G. GRAM	75	87	99	113	130	145

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APPENDIX 3.

WUNDANYI EXTENSION

CATTLE DIPS (EXISTING )

LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	MAINTAINING AGENCY	LEVEL OF CONSTERUNATION/OPER
<u>WERUGHA</u>				
(1) Malela Dip	Werugha	Harmbee R.D.F.	Wananchi	(1) Operating
(2) Sungululu	S/Sungululu	"	"	(2) Operating
(3) Mgambonyi	Mgambonyi	"	"	(3) Operating
(4) Mwarungu	Mlondo	"	"	(4) Operating
(5) Shigaro	S/Sungululu	"	"	(5) Operating
(6) Kishushe	Kishushe	Co-operative Soc.	"	(6) Operating
(7) Wesu	Wundanyi	Harmabee/R.D.F.	"	(7) Complete but not operati due to lack of funds.
<u>MWANDA LOCATION</u>				
(8) Mgange Nyika	Mgange Nyika	"	"	(8) Operating
(9) Kisima	Mgange Nyika	"	"	(9) Not operating due to lac of funds.
<u>BURA</u>				
10) Bura dip	Bura	"	"	10) Not operating du to lack of funds to buy dawa.
11) Mrugua	Mrugua	"	"	11) -do -
12) Kwa mnengwa	Mrugua	"	"	12) -do -
<u>CHAWIA.</u>				
13) Dembwa	Wusi/Taya	"	"	13) -do-
14) Mto wa Magoti	Kishamba	"	"	14) -do-
15) Msau	Msau	"	"	15) -do-
16) Ngerenyi	Kidaya/Mgerenyi	"	"	16) -do-
17) Wanganga	Mbale	Harambee/R.D.F.	Wananchi	17) Not operating even though complete due to lack of dawa.

LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	MAINTAINING AGENCY	LEVEL OF COMPLETION/OPERATION
(1) Chala Juu	Chala	Harambee/R.D.F.	Wananchi	(1) No dips in operation in Taveta and Voi due to either lack of funds and water. Some in Taveta need reconstruction.
(2) Kimorigo	Kimorigo	"	"	
(3) Mahoo	Mahoo	"	"	
(4) Kilomita	Mahoo	"	"	
(5) Saba	"	"	"	
(5) Mata	Mata	"	"	
(6) Kitobo Mata	Kimorigo	"	"	
(7) Chala Chimi	Chala	"	"	
<u>VOI DIVISION</u>		"	"	
(1) Kifuso	Nungula	"	"	
(2) Bungula	"	"	"	
(3) Paranga	Kishusha	"	"	SEE ABOVE.
(4) Rukanga	Rukanga	"	"	

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not operating even though  
con lets due to lack of  
drugs.





CATTLE DIPS (PROPOSED)

LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	MAINTAINING AGENCY	LEVEL OF COMPLETION/OPERATION
(1) Kisheni	Werugha	EEC/Kenya Govt.	Wananchi	Not started.
(2) Nyache	Mgembonyi	"	"	"
(3) Mdundonyi	Werugha	"	"	"
(4) Siridayi	Sangululu	"	"	"
(5) Kishushe	Kishushe	"	"	"
(6) <u>MWANDA</u>				
(6) Mgange Dawida	Mgange Dawida	"	"	"
(7) Mwanda Kishamba	Mwanda	"	"	"
(8) Lushangonyi	Mgange Nyika	"	"	"
(9) <u>CHAWIA</u>				
(9) Wusi/Maya	Wusi/Maya	"	"	"
(10) Mto wa Magoti	Kishamba	"	"	"
(11) Malukumbi	Kishamba	"	"	"
(12) Mwanda Mbogo	Kishamba	"	"	"
(13) Mwatate	Mwatate	"	"	"
(14) Mwachabu	Mwatate	"	"	"
(15) <u>MBALE</u>				
(15) Iriwa	Mbale	"	"	"
(16) Rong's Juu	Rong's	"	"	"

LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	MAINTAINING AGENCY	LEVEL OF COMPLETION/OPERATION
<b>VOI DIVISION</b>				
(1) Ikanga		DDE	Wananchi	Not started
(2) Manga		"	"	"
(3) Birikani		"	"	"
(4) Njora		"	"	"
(5) Mariwany		"	"	"
(6) Talic		"	"	"
(7) Mrasenyi		"	"	"
(8) Mlengwa		"	"	"
(9) Ndome		"	"	"
(10) Ghazi		"	"	"
<b>TAVETA DIVISION</b>				
(1) Kitebo-riata		"	"	"
(2) Kiwalwa		"	"	"
(3) Lesesia		"	"	"
(4) Nurini		"	"	"
(5) Kimala		"	"	"
(6) Chumvini		"	"	"
(7) Chokaa		"	"	"
(8) Mahoo		"	"	"
(9) Chala Chini	Need repairing	"	"	"
(10) Chala Juu		"	"	"

Appendix 5

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES TAITA/TAVETA AS AT THE END OF 1977.

S/NO.	SOCIETY NAME	LOCATION	ADDRESS	SERVICES OFFERED	MEMBER SHIP	TURNOVER	STATUS	ACTIVE	IN ACT
S/369	Taita Coffee Growers Co-op. Society Ltd.	Werugha	Box 1034 Wundanyi.	1) Crop processing 2) Marketing 3) Supp. of farm inputs 4) Cr. farm purchase	3825	2m Shs	Primary Society	L	
S/979	Ngangao Farmers CO-op.Soc.Ltd.	Werugha	Box 1055 Wundanyi	1) Crop collection 2) Cr.Farm purchase 3) Supp. of inputs 4) Marketing	372	7m Shs.	"	L	
S/1739	Dawida Consumers Co-Op. Soc. Ltd.	Chawia	Box 1021 Wundanyi	1) Supp. of cons. goods. 2) Supp. of farm inputs.	620	m.Shs.	"	L	
S/110	Taita Consumers Co-op. Soc.Ltd.	Werugha	Box 1047 Wundanyi	1) Supp. of farm inputs 2) Supp. of cons. goods	250	106000/=	"	L	
S/335	Magimbinyi Farmers Co-Op.Soc.Ltd.	Werugha	Box 1038	1) Marketing of milk 2) Collection of milks	90	60000/=	"	L	
S/1706	Wundanyi Co-op. savings & Credit Society Ltd.	Werugha	Box 100 Wundanyi	1) Savings & Credit	100	990/=	"	L	
S/682	Kishushe Ranching Co-op.Soc.Ltd.	Werugha	Box 1127 Wundanyi	Marketing	500	3m Shs.	"	L	
S/2506	Ziwani Farmers Co-Op.Soc. Ltd.	Taveta	P.O. TAVETA	Marketing	500	11000/=	"	L	
2495	Mgeno Co-op. Savings & Credit Soc. Ltd.	Chawia	Box 1098 Wundanyi	1) Supp. of cons. goods 2) Savings & Credit	43	3870/=	"	L	

C/SHS.	SOCIETY NAME	LOCATION	ADDRESS	SERVICES OFFERED	MEMBER SHIP	TURNOVER	STATUS	ACTIVE	IN
SC/ 2523	Taita/Taveta Teachers Savings & Credit Soc.	District wide	Box 1065 Wundanyi	Savings & Credit	180	NIL	Primary Society	/	
CS/ 2558	Lualenyi Co-op.Savings & Credit.Soc.Ltd.	Co-op. Bura	P.O. Mwatate	Supp. of cons.goods Savings & Credit	81	528/=	"	/	
CS/ 2105	Taveta Fisherman Co-op. Sec. Ltd.	Taveta	Box 21 Taveta	marketing	46	1500/=	"	/	
CS/ 2703	Ngulia Mercedes Co-op. Savings & Credit Ltd.	Tsovo West Natinnal Park	Box 42 Mtito Andei	Supp. of cons. goods Savings & Credit	80	NIL			
CS/ 2654	Kasigau Co-op.Savings & Credit Soc.Ltd.	Kasigau	Box 163 Voi	Savings & Credit	50	NIL		/	
CS/ 389	Taveta Farmers Co-op Society Ltd.	Taveta	P.O.TVT.	Marketing	49	NIL			
CS/ 506	Bura Farmers Co-op Society Ltd.	Bura	C/O Bura Mission P.O.BURA	Marketing	51	NIL			
CS/ 539	Sagalla Farmers Co-op Society Ltd.	Sagalla	C/O Chief's Office,P.O. Box 1,VOI.	Marketing	100	NIL			
CS/ 522	Mbololo Farmers Co-op Society Ltd.	Mbololo	Box 25 VOI	Marketing	50	NIL			
CS/ 1614	Bura Co-op.Savings & Credit Soc.Ltd.	Bura	C/O Bura Mission P.O. BURA	Savings	130	NIL			

Appendix: 5.

TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION IN  
TAITA/TAVETA BETWEEN 1975 - 78.

CATEGORY.	TOTAL NO OF SOCIETIES.			MEMBERSHIP			SHARE CAPITAL			TURN OVER.		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
FARM PRODUCE AND DAIRY MARKETING	7	8	8	3361	4294	4838	86770	89360	122760	2377393	2546450	3807447
SAVINGS AND CREDIT	2	6	7	426	438	327	43420	50,000	167504	250	400	8511
CONSUMER	2	2	2	813	813	8988	75426	56083	58843	803700	960,000	1048112
FISHERMEN.	1	1	1	47	47	47	1040	1040	1,040	-	55,000	55,000
FINANCING.	1	1	1	270	270	303	87390	87390	94600	308000	308000	308000



PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED STRUCTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
ACTIVITY - WISE IN TAITA/TAVETA DISTRICT. 1977

SOCIETIES	EXISTING STRUCTURE		ANTICIPATED STRUCTURE					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
<u>FARM PRODUCE AND DAIRY MARKETING.</u>								
(a) Number	8	9	12	13	14	15	16	17
(b) Membership	4838	4868	4898	5923	5958	5983	6018	6048
(c) Share Capital	122760	123510	124260	125010	125760	126510	127260	128010
(d) Turnover	3807447	3808447	3809447	3810447	3811447	38112447	38113447	38114447
<u>SAVING AND CREDIT.</u>								
(a) Number	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
(b) Membership	327	357	387	417	447	447	507	537
(c) Share Capital	167504	168254	169004	169754	170504	171254	172004	172754
(d) Turnover	8551	9551	10551	11551	12551	13551	14551	15551
<u>CONSUMER.</u>								
(a) Number	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Membership	898	898	898	898	898	898	898	898
(c) Share Capital	58843	58843	58843	58843	58843	58843	58843	58843
(d) Turn over	1048112	1049112	1050112	1051112	1052112	1053112	1054112	1055112
<u>FISHERMEN.</u>								
(a) Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Membership	47	57	67	77	87	97	107	117
(c) Share Capital	1040	1790	2540	3290	4040	4790	5540	6290
(d) Turn over	55000	55100	55200	55300	55400	55500	55600	55700
<u>RANCING.</u>								
(a) Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Membership	300	313	323	333	343	353	363	393
(c) Share Capital	94600	95350	96100	96850	97600	98350	99100	99850
(d) Turn Over	308000	308500	309000	309500	310500	311500	311500	312000



## Appendix 11.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS NET WORK WITHIN TAITA/TAVETA DISTRICT.

## (a) EXISTING TELECOMMS NETWORK IN TAITA/TAVETA DISTRICT

PROPOSED PLAN OF ACTION 1979 -1983  
ON EXISTING NETWORK.

EXCHANGE NAME	Detail of service. Auto-STD.	EXISTING CAPACITY	EXISTING SUBSCRIBERS	SERVICE EXPANSION 1974-1977	
LOITOKITOK	TAVETA MANUAL	70	41	1976 exchange opened	Newly opened.
Mack Road	Voi MPL Manual	10	10		2nd. MPL 1981 and Review for 30 lines exchange
Mtoto Andei	T/Taveta MPL Manual	10	11		Proposed for 30 lines exchange 1979 & 1980
Mwatate	T/Taveta Manual	15	13		New 70 lines exchange 1978.
Taveta	T/Taveta Manual	50	33	1976 provided with 24 hours of Service	70 lines exchange 1978
Voi	T/Taveta Manual	140	110		Proposed Auto Exchange 300 lines 1979-1983.
Wundanyi	T/Taveta	140	71	1977 2nd. position added total capacity 140.	2nd. position completed 1978.

EXCHANGE NAME	(a)	PROPOSED CAPACITY	DETAILS OF FACILITY.
Mgange Bura	Taita/ Taveta	30 30	Manual. Manual.
Rong'e Kishamba Marimbinyi Mgambonyi Kigombo Ghazi Sagalla	(b) Taita Taita Taita Taita Taita Taita Taita	-	DEVELOPMENT SURVEY PROGRAMME IN AREA WITH NO. TELEPHONE SERVICE CURRENTLY BEING CARRIED OUT 1978. Manual. Manual. Manual. Manual. Manual. Manual. Manual.
Mombasa	(c) Voi	4 Lines.	TELEGRAMS TRUNK LINES CONNECTING CENTRES WITHIN PROVINCE

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Appendix 13.

SPEECH TRUNK LINES CONNECTING ALL CENTRERS WITHIN COAST PROVINCE.

FROM	TO	CAPACITY	REMARKS.
Mombasa	Taveta	2 lines	
Mombasa	Wundanyi	6 lines	
Mombasa	Voi	18 lines	Under review 1979 - 83 see sheet NO. 1
Voi	Wundanyi	2 lines.	

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WATER FOR LIVESTOCK IN THE RANCHES

NAME OF RANCH	EXISTING WATER FACILITIES.
1) Kasigau Ranch	There are 3 earth dams, 1 buty 1 tank (1,000,000 gallons). 1 steel wall tank (20,000 gallons) Source of water is Bungule spring).
2) Kishushe Ranch	Source of water is Kishenyi dam. There are 3 concrete tanks.
3) Sagalla Ranch	The water source is Makwasinyi pipeline which dries up during the periods of drought. There are three water tanks.
4) Maungu Ranch	Shares water with Sagalla Ranch from Makwasinyi pipeline. There are 4 earth dams in this ranch.
5) Mgenco Ranch	Mwatate River dam built by Taita Sisal estate provides the water f from this dam to a buty 1 tank near the Ranch headquarters. There are 2 earth dams existing in the Ranch.
6) Lualenyi Ranch	Source of Permanent water is 4 boreholes. There are 3 earth dams.
7) Taita Ranch	Has 3 rock catchments and also depend on water from Mzima pipeline.
8) Amaka Family Ranch	This is a small ranch with only one carth dam. It also utilizes Mzima pipeline.
9) Rukinga Ranch	Utilizes Mzima pipeline. Has two earth dams.
10) Mkuki Ranch	Pipes water from Choce Ranch borehole.
11) Choce Ranch	Has one earth dam and oneb borehole.
12) Wangala Ranch	Has a connection with Mzima pipeline. There are also 2 earth dams.
13) Ndora Ranch	Utilizes water from Mzima pipeline.

WATER SUPPLY FACILITIESWUNDANYI DIVISION

N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS
1. Wundanyi Water Supply	Government (Urban)	Serves about 4,000 people within and around Wundanyi.	Completed and in operation
2. Nyache/Mgambonyi	Self-help/M.O.H. Rural	Serves about 2,000 people	Not yet completed.
3. Kishushe Pipeline	€ / Council (Rural Dam)	Serves Kishushe Sub-Location of about 2,000 people.	completed and operating.
4. Kickingima Pipeline	(Rural) County Council	Serves about 4,000 people within Werugha, Kefe Mgwala areas.	completed and operating.
5. Shigaro/Irido	Self-help/C.A.R.E. (Rural)	Serves about 3,000 people within Mlava Sub-location	Near completion, should be completed in 1978.
6. Masisi water supply	Self-help / (Rural)	NIL	Proposed
7. Mwarakenyi Water supply	Self-help (Rural)	Serves 1,000 people	Complete and oprating
8. Makitau	Self-help (Rural)	NIL	Proposed
9. Mwanda Kishamba Pipeline	M.O.H./Self-Help (Rural)	Serves about 1,500 people &	complete and operating

N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS
10) Solome	Self-help (Rural)	NIL	Proposed
11) Mgange Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Serves 1,000 people of Mgange	Complete and in operation
12) Bura Water Supply	Self-help/R.D.F. (Rural)	Wumari and Lower parts of Bura and Taita Hills and Salt lick Hotel.	Under construction. When complete will serve 2,000 people.
13) Demwa/Wusi Water	Government/Rural)	Wusi, Kaya and Kishamba sub-locations. It serves 6,000 people.	Completed and in operation
14) Josa Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Kishamba, Mwachawaza, Modambogo, Mzwanenyi. Serves 6,000 people.	Complete and in operation
15) Mwatate Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Serves about 4,000 people including Mwatate High School and Market Centre	Complete and in operation
16) Ronge Chini Water	Self-help/C.A.R.E. (Rural)	Will serve about 4,000 people in Ronge Chini Area.	Not yet completed.
17) Msau Water Supply	Self-help/R.D.F. (Rural)	Msau Area, Lower Kishamba in Chawia Location.	Not yet started because it is waiting for the completion of Ronge Chini project.
18) Mwambirwa Water	Self-help(Rural)	Will serve the people of Mwambiwa	Proposed.



N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS.
19) Mangalasinyi Water	Self-help (Rural)	People of Mangalasinyi Choke area and Chief's Office.	Proposed. When completed will serve about 3,000 people.
20) Mwatari/Iriwa	Self-help (and UNICEF (Rural))	will serve 3,000 people.	Completed but water does not flow in sufficient amount.
21) Maribabyi	Self-help (Rural)	NIL	Proposed
22) Msau Irrigation Scheme	County Council (Irrigation)	NIL	Not operative due to drought.
23) Mariwenyi Water supply	County Council (Irrigation)	NIL	When completed will serve about 1,000 people.
<u>TAVETA</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>		
24) Taveta Water Supply	Government (Urban)	Serves about 3000 people within Taveta Township	Completed and in operation
25) Challa Water Supply	Self-help (Rural)	Challa Sub-location	Under construction. Should be completed in 1978. When completed will serve about 1,000 people.
26) Kimorigo Water Supply	Self-help (Rural)	Will serve about 100 families.	Proposed.
27) Timbila Water Supply	County Council (Pump) (Rural)	Nobody	Not operational because the pump is out of order.

N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS.
28) Mata Pipeline	Self-help (Rural)	Serving nearly 100 families	Proposed
29) Kimorigo Irrigation Scheme	R.D.F. Irrigation/ Canals	When in full operation will serve 115 farmers.	Under construction
30) Kimala Irrigation Scheme	R.D.F. Irrigation/ Canals	When in full operation will serve 123 farmers.	Under construction
31) Kitobo Irrigation Scheme	R.D.F. Irrigation/ Canals	When in full operation will serve 110 farmers	Under construction
<u>VOI DIVISION</u>			
32) Voi Water Supply	Government (Urban)	Serves about 5000 people in Voi Township.	Completed and in operation.
33) Mwanyika/Teri	Government (Urban)	$\frac{3}{4}$ Upper Sagalla uses the water.	Completed and in operation serving 3000 people.
34) Maungu/Buguta	Government/Proposed (Rural)	NIL	Proposed when completed will serve about 6000 people.
35) Kajire Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Serves people of Kajire 1000 people are served	Completed and operating.
36) Marapo Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Serves people of Marapo, 5000 people.	Completed and operating
37) Talic Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	will serve 1000 people of Talic	Completed but not operating

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N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS.
19) Mangalasinyi Water	Self-help (Rural)	People of Mangalasinyi Choke area and Chief's Office.	Proposed. When completed will serve about 3,000 people.
20) Mwataru/Iriwa	Self-help (and UNICEF (Rural)	will serve 3,000 people.	Completed but water does not flow in sufficient amount.
21) Maribabyi	Self-help (Rural)	NIL	Proposed
22) Msau Irrigation Scheme	County Council (Irrigation)	NIL	Not operative due to drought.
23) Mariwenyi Water supply	County Council (Irrigation)	NIL	When completed will serve about 1,000 people.
<u>TAVETA</u>	<u>DIVISION</u>		
24) Taveta Water Supply	Government (Urban)	Serves about 3000 people within Taveta Township	Completed and in operation
25) Challa Water Supply	Self-help (Rural)	Challa Sub-location	Under construction. Should be completed in 1978. When completed will serve about 1,000 people.
26) Kimorigo Water Supply	Self-help (Rural)	Will serve about 100 families.	Proposed.
27) Timbila Water Supply	County Council (Pump) (Rural)	Nobody	Not operational because the pump is out of order.

NAME	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS.
28) Kata Pipeline	Self-help (Rural)	Serving nearly 100 families	Proposed
29) Kimorigo Irrigation Scheme	R.D.F. Irrigation/ Canals	When in full operation will serve 115 farmers.	Under construction
30) Kimala Irrigation Scheme	R.D.F. Irrigation/ Canals	When in full operation will serve 123 farmers.	Under construction
31) Kitobo Irrigation Scheme	R.D.F. Irrigation/ Canals	When in full operation will serve 110 farmers	Under construction
<u>VOI DIVISION</u>			
32) Voi Water Supply	Government (Urban)	Serves about 5000 people in Voi Township.	Completed and in operation.
33) Mwanyika/Teri	Government (Urban)	2/3 Upper Sagalla uses the water.	Completed and in operation serving 3000 people.
34) Maungu/Buguta	Government/Proposed (Rural)	NIL	Proposed when completed will serve about 6000 people
35) Kajire Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Serves people of Kajire 1000 people are served	Completed and operating.
36) Marapo Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	Serves people of Marapo, 5000 people.	Completed and operating
37) Talic Pipeline	County Council (Rural)	will serve 1000 people of Talio	Completed but not operating

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Not operational because the pump is out of order.

Supply  
Tambora Water  
County Council (Rural)

N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS.
38) Machigati Pipeline	County Council(Rural)	Serves 400 people of Machigati	Completed and operating.
39) Makajini Irrigation Scheme	County Council/RDF Irrigation	When revived will cater for 100 farms.	Not operating but will be revived soon using R.D.F.
40) Makwasinyi	County Council/(Rural)	Serves 400 people of Makwasinyi	Completed and operating
41) Rukanga Pipeline	County Council(Rural)	Serving 1000 people of Rukanga	Completed but pipes are not in good condition.
42) Kasigau water Catchment	Self-help/RDF (Rural) Catchment	Kasigau Market and Chief's Office	Under construction. When completed will serve 2000 people.
43) Bungule Pipeline	Self-help(Rural) (Gravity)	Serves 600 people	Completed and operating
44) Manyani Prison	Institutional	Prisoners, Officers and Railway station workers in all. 1000 people.	Completed and operating
45) Mbololo water Supply	Self-help(R.D.F.) (Rural)	Mraru, Ghazi and Mbololo Sub-locations will serve 15,000 people.	Under construction should be completed in 1978.
46) Kirindinyi water Supply	Self-help/R.D.F.	Lower part of Mbololo Mwavu sub-locations	Not yet started because it is waiting for the completion of Mbololo Scheme.
47) Kigombo Railway	Railway(Institutional)	Serves Ikanga, Kulele and Makwachunyi. Serves 5000 people.	Completed and in operation.



N A M E	SPONSORING AGENCY	PEOPLE/AREA SERVED	LEVEL OF COMPLETION GENERAL REMARKS.
48) Tausa Pipeline	County Council(Rural)	Serves Tausa people in all 2000	completed and in operation
49) Ndome pipeline	County Council(Rural)	Serves 2500 people of Ndome	Completed and in operation
50) Ghazi pipeline	M.O.W.D. (Conservation) (Rural) Gravity)	To serve Ghazi village and School	Under construction

M.B. Population figures are rough estimates..

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## HEALTH SERVICES

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS
WESU DISTRICT HOSPITAL	WERUGHA	Government	Hospital There are 59 beds with average of 120 made out-patients daily. 200 female out-patient daily. Average In-patients is 9.	1. Doctor, 5 Clinical Officers 1. Assist. Hospital Superintendent 3 Clerical Officers 1 Radiographer 2 staff Nurses 1 Dark room Technician 3 Laboratory Technicians 2 Pharmaceutical Technologist 1 Physiotherapist 10 Enrolled Nurses 7 Enrolled Midwives 9 Untrained Nurses 1 Nutritionist 3 Clerical Officers 1 cook, 1 1 Theatre Attendant 2 Kitchen Attendant 2 office messengers 4 Ward Attendants 2 Pharmacy Attendants 1 X-Ray Attendant 2 Laundry Attendants 3 Sweepers 2 Shamba Attendants	The Hospital requires expansion. More Wards are needed, Maternity Wing is too small to cope with the demand. More staff houses are needed and more vehicles.
TAVETA HOSPITAL	TAVETA	Government	Hospital	1 Clinical Officer 3 Certified Clinical Officers 1 Pharmaceutical Technologist 1 Medical Laboratory technician	

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	S T A F F I N G	PROBLEMS
Taveta Hospital (Contd).	Taveta	Government	<p>Hospital</p> <p>There are 54 beds with average of 40 Male patients and 60 Female patients daily.</p> <p>In Patients average 5 daily.</p>	<p>2 Registered Nurses  1 Community Nurse  1 Public Health officer  1 Enrolled Health Visitor  2 Public Health Technicians  2 Registered Nurses  2 Nutritionist  11 Enrolled Nurses  11 Enrolled Nurse/Midwife  1 Family Health Field Educator  1 Enrolled Midwife  3 Entomological Field Technician  2 Attendants, 4 graded Nurses  4 Ungraded Nurses, 1 storeman  2 Clerical Officers  1 Attendant Clerk  1 Pharmacy Attendant, 2 Drivers  2 Attendant Cooks, 2 Dobbies  1 office Messenger  4 Shamba Attendants  3 Sweepers.</p>	<p>The Hospital is too small. Expansion is greatly needed more Wards and other facilities are needed. More staff to man the hospital are required. More vehicles, more staff houses.</p>

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Medical Laboratory Technician  
Hospital  
Government  
TAVETA





NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS/ UNDERUTILISATION
<u>VOI HOSPITAL (CONTD).</u>					
7) Ghazi Disp.	Mbololo	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	No water, staff housing very poor and communication very poor.
8) Ndome Disp.	Mbololo	Government	Basic Treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	Staff houses have been completed, communication not good.
9) Sagalla Disp.	Sagalla	Government	Basic Treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Public Health Technician	The Dispensary (Building) is too small.
10) Maungu Disp.	MiSagalla	Self-help	Proposed	Proposed	-
<u>W U N D A N Y I D I V I S I O N</u>					
11) Shelemba Disp.	Mbale	Government	Basic Treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	Isolated, the road is very poor, no water no latrine.
12) Mwambirwa Disp.	Mbale	Self-help/ M.O.H.	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	Will become a Health Centre as soon as the buildings are completed no water, no staff houses and communication is poor.

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS UNDERUTILISATION
WUNDANYI DIVISION (CONTD.)					
13) Msau Dispensary	Mbale	Government	Basic Treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	Staff houses needed, no water communication poor.
14) Mbale Health C.	Mbale	Government	General Health Services including Maternity	1 Clinical Officer 1 Community Nurse 1 Enrolled Nurse (Midwife) 1 Untrained Nurse	Staff Houses need; no latrine.
15) Nyache Health C.	Werugha	Self-Help/ M.O.W.	Basic Treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Attendant	Building not completed, only one staff house and no water.
16) Wundanyi Disp.	Werugha	Government	General Health Services	1 Clinical Officer 1 Enrolled Health Visitor 1 Enrolled Nurse 2 Untrained Nurses 1 Attendant	More staff houses required, the dispensary should be expanded. The present staff and amenities are very inadequate. The dispensary Health Centre services.
17) Mwanda Disp.	Mwanda	Government	Basic Treatment	1 Untrained nurse	The dispensary building is too small, no staff houses.
18) Mgange Disp.	Mwanda	Self-help	Under construction	NIL	NIL
19) Mgange Dawida Health Centre	Mwanda	Proposed	Proposed	NIL	NIL

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WUNDANYI DIVISION (Contd.)

NATURE OF FACILITIES	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS UNDERUTILISATION
20) Mwakitau Health Centre	Mwanda	Government	Basic treatment	1 Graded Nurse	No water, no staff housing, Although it was supposed to operate as Health Centre, water problem has limited the operations.
21) Mrugua Disp.	Bura	Government	Basic treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	No staff houses, Communication not good.
22) Bura Dispensary	Bura	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse	Latrines are needed, no water.
23) Bura Mission Dispensary	Bura	Mission	Basic treatment	N/A	N/A.
24) Mpizinyi Health Centre	Chawia	Government	General Health service; Limited Maternity services	1 Clinical Officer 1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Comm. Nurse 1 Nutri./Field W. 1 Untrained Nurse	Poor staff houses, poor roads, no vehicle.
25) Mwatate Sisal Estate Disp.	Chawia	Company	General Health Services	N/A	N/A
26) Mwatate H. Centre	Chawia	Self-help/ M.O.H.	Under cos	-	Under construction, when completed most of the services at Mpizinyi will be transferred there.
27) Mgano Ranch Disp.	Chawia	Ranch	Basic Treatment	1 Untrained Staff	N/A.

HEALTH SERVICES - HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES:

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS UNDERUTILISATION
		<u>WUNDANYI DIVISION:</u>			
Myacho Health Centre	WERUGHA	Self-help/ E.O.W.	Basic Treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Attendant	Building not completed, only one staff house and no water.
2. Wundanyi Dispensary	WERUGHA	Government	General Health Services	1 Clinical Officer 1 Enrolled Health Visitor 1 Enrolled Nurse. 2 Untrained Nurses 1 Attendant	More staff houses required the Dispensary should be expanded. The present staff and amenities are very in adequate. The Dispensary Health Centre services.
3. Mwanda Dispensary	MWANDA	Government	Basic treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	The Dispensary building is too small, no staff houses.
4. Mgango Dispensary	MWANDA	Self-help	Under construct- tion.	NIL	NIL
5. Mgango Dawida Health Centre.	MWANDA	Proposed	Proposed	NIL	NIL
6. Mwakitau Health Centre	MWANDA	Government	Basic Treatment	1 Graded Nurse	No water, no staff housing. Although it was supposed to operate as Health Centre water problem has limited the operations.
7. Mrugua Dispensary	BURA	Government	Basic treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	No staff houses, Communication not good
8. Bura Dispensary	Bura	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse	Latrines are needed, no water.

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS UNDERUTILISATION
9. Bura Mission Dispensary	BURA	Mission	Basic treatment	N/A	N/A
10. Mpizinyi Health Centre	CHAWIA	Government	General Health service; limited Maternity services	1 Clinical Officer 1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Comm. Nurse 1 Nutri./field worker 1 Untrained Nurse.	Poor staff houses, poor roads, no vehicle.
11. Mwatate Sisal Estate Dispensary	CHAWIA	Company	General Health services	N/A	N/A
12. Mwatate Health Centre	CHAWIA	Self-help/ M.O.W.	Under construction		Under construction, when completed most of the services at Mpizinyi will be transferred there.
13. Ngeno Ranch Dispensary	CHAWIA	Ranch	Basic treatment	1 Untrained staff	N/A.
14. Shelemba Dispensary	MBALE	Government	Basic treatment	Untrained Nurse	Isolated, the road is very poor, no water, no water, no latrine
15. Mwambirwa Dispensary	MBALE	Self-help/	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	Will become a Health centre as soon as the buildings are completed no water, no staff houses and communication is poor
16. Msau Dispensary	MBALE	Government	Basic treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	Staff house needed, no water, communication is poor.
17. Mbale Health Centre	MBALE	Government	General Health services including maternity.	1 Clinical Officer 1 Community Nurse 1 Enrolled Nurse, 1 Enrolled Nurse (M.W.) 1 Untrained Nurse.	Staff houses needed, no latrines. ...../...

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS UNDERUTILIZATION
Kimorigho Dispensary	TAVETA	TAVETA DIVISION: Government	Basic treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	Staff Housing need expansion
Chall Dispensary	TAVETA	Self-help/ R.D.F.	Not operating	NIL	No staff, poor roads and no transport.
Mata Dispensary	TAVETA	Self-help/ R.D.F.	Not operating	NIL	There is no water to the Dispensary, construction still going on.
Kitobo Dispensary	TAVETA	Proposed	Proposed	NIL	"
Ziwani Dispensary	TAVETA	Company/ S/Estate	Basic treatment	N/A	N/A
Kasigau Dispensary	KASIGAU	Government	VOI DIVISION: Basic treatment	1 Public H. Technician 1 Midwife 1 Untrained Nurse	The Dispensary is to grow into a Health Centre as soon as the buildings under construction are completed. There are no staff houses, water is inadequate and more staff is needed.
Ghazi Dispensary	Mbololo	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	No water, staff housing very poor and communication very poor.
Ndomo Dispensary	Mbololo	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	Staff houses have been completed, communication no good.
Sagalla Dispensary	SAGALLA	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Pub. Health Technician	The Dispensary (Building) is too small.
Maungu Dispensary	SAGALLA	Self-help	Proposed	Proposed	-

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NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SPONSORING AGENCY	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS UNDERUTILISATION
Kimorigho Dispensary	TAVETA	<u>TAVETA DIVISION:</u> Government	Basic treatment	1 Untrained Nurse	Staff Housing need expansion.
Challa Dispensary	TAVETA	Self-help/ R.D.F.	Not operating	NIL	No staff, poor roads and no transport.
Mata Dispensary	TAVETA	Self-help/ R.D.F.	Not operating	NIL	There is no water to the Dispensary construction still going on.
Kitobo Dispensary	TAVETA	Proposed	Proposed	NIL	"
Ziwani Dispensary	TAVETA	Company/ S/Estate.	Basic treatment	N/A	N/A
Kasigau Dispensary	<u>VOI DIVISION:</u> KASIGAU	Government	Basic treatment	1 Public H. Technician 1 Midwife 1 Untrained Nurse	The Dispensary is to grow into a Health centre as soon as the buildings under construction are completed. There are no staff houses, water is inadequate and more staff is needed.
Ghazi Dispensary	Mbololo	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	No water, staff housing very poor and communication very poor.
Mdome Dispensary	Mbololo	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse 1 Untrained Nurse	Staff houses have been completed, communication good.
Sagalla Dispensary	SAGALLA	Government	Basic treatment	1 Enrolled Nurse	The Dispensary (Building) is too small.
Mzungu Dispensary	SAGALLA	Self-help	Proposed	Proposed	-

PROPOSED RURAL HEALTH UNIT:

(i) WUNDANYI RURAL HEALTH UNIT:

- Wesu Hospital - Central facility of R.H.U.
- Health Centre or Sub-Health Centre - Mwatate
- Sub-Health Centres - Nyache.
- Wundanyi.
- Mwambirwa.

- MWATATE SERVED BY:-
- (i) Mpizinyi Dispensary.
  - (ii) Mwatate Sisal Estate Dispensary.
  - (iii) Mwakitau Dispensary.
  - (iv) Bura Dispensary (Bura Mission).

- WUNDANYI SERVED BY:-
- (i) Mbale.
  - (ii) Msau.

- WESU HOSPITAL SERVED BY:-
- (i) Mgange Dispensary.
  - (ii) Mwanda Dispensary.
  - (iii) Mrugua Dispensary.

(ii) TAVETA RURAL HEALTH UNIT:

- Taveta Hospital - Central facility of R.H.U.
- Dispensaries - Challa
- Mata (Under construction)
- Kimerigho
- Kitebo (proposed).
- Ziwani Sisal Estate.

(iii) VOI RURAL HEALTH UNIT:

- Voi Hospital - Central facility of R.H.U.
- Sub-Health Centre - Kasigau.
- Dispensaries - Ghazi
- Ndome.
- Sagalla.
- Shelemba.
- Maungu.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION:

- (1) Mpizinyi to become a Dispensary once Mwatate is completed. Mwatate will thus become a sub-Health Centre.
- (2) Nyache, Mwambirwa, Kasigau and Sagalla should in the long run be raised to Sub-Health Centre due to their remoteness and difficult commucation.
- (3) Wundanyi to become a Sub-Health Centre to serve Wundanyi Township.
- (4) Proposed Mgange Dawida when completed should serve as a Sub-Health Centre catering for Mgange Nyika, Mwanda and Mrugua.



## Appendix 13:

## HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS/UNDER UTILISATION
1. Marungu Village Polytechnic	Werugha	Carpentry, masonry Home Economics, Dressmaking and Agriculture	4 Instructors,	There are common problems to all village Polytechnics
2) Mwanda Village Polytechnic	Mwanda	Home Economics, Tailoring, Dress- making, Carpentry and Masonry	4 Instructors	1. No standardised enrolment system Students Enroll any time during the year thus creating difference in training time.
3) Mwanjila village Polytechnic	Bura	Carpentry, Masonry Tailoring, Home Economics, Dress- making.	3 Instructors	2. Most village Polytechnics are und utilised partly because most pare do not see any future in the trai at the village Polytechnics.
4) Mwachawaza Village Polytechnic	Chawia	Home Economics, Tailoring, Dress- making, Carpentry and Masonry	5 Instructors	3. Most of the staff are not qualif 4. Many village Polytechnics lack t
5) Mbale Village Polytechnic	Mbale	Typing, Home Econ- omics, Tailoring, Dress-making, Carpentry, Masonry and Agriculture.	8 Instructors	5. Management Committees are not ver conversant with their work. 6. Materials produced by the trainee do not get ready markets.
6) Msau Village Polytechnic	Mbale	Home Economics, Tailoring, Dress- making, Carpentry and Masonry	4 Instructors	7. Categorisation of trades is poor. Some trades such as Agriculture should be compulsory in all Polytechnics.

NATURE OF FACILITY	LOCATION	SERVICES OFFERED	STAFFING	PROBLEMS/UNDER UTILIZATION
7) Renge Juu Village Polytechnic	MBALE	Tailoring, Home Economics, Carpentry and Masonry	3 Instructors	
8) Maelia Village Polytechnic (Harambee)	MBALE	Home Economics, Dressmaking, Carpentry	2 Instructors	8. Some Village Polytechnics lack land for expansion. Some are situated in areas which are difficult to reach and, there, students walk long distances.
9) Taveta Village Polytechnic	Taveta	<u>TAVETA DIVISION</u> Carpentry, Masonry, Home Economics, Dressmaking and Agriculture	5 Instructors	
10) Sagalla Village Polytechnic	Sagalla	<u>VOI DIVISION</u> Home Economics, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Carpentry and Masonry	4 Instructors	
11) Bungule Village Polytechnic	Kasigau	Tailoring, Carpentry, Masonry, Home Economics, Dressmaking	4 Instructors	

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Appendix II

MINISTRY'S INTENTIONS - SOCIAL SERVICES

GRANTS TO SELF-HELP PROJECTS

Projected Expenditure of Self-Help Funds

COAST PROVINCE:	78/9	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
	23.5	26	29	32	35.6	

FAMILY LIFE TRAINING CENTRES

Existing centres will be improved and new ones established when necessary.

Projected Expenditure on Family Life T/Program

CENTRE	78/9	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
Taita/Taveta (New)	-	20	2	5	5	

WOMENS PROGRAMME

Projected Expenditure on Women's Programmes.

	78/9	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
Taita/Taveta	1.3	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	

GRANTS FOR APPROVED SOCIAL WELFARE PROJECTS.

	78/9	79/80	/80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
Taita/Taveta	2.7	4.8	5.5	6.2	6.2	

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING.

Village Polytechnics.

Projected Expenditure on Personal Emoluments for  
for Village Polytechnics Currently in Operation

		Number of V.Ps in District						
		77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
Item 301	13		27.4	30.5	33.6	36.9	40.6	
Personal Emoluments								

APPROVED YOUTH TRAINING PROJECTS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Mbale  
Tatca  
Mwachawaza  
Taveta  
Bungulo  
Mwarungu  
Mwanjila  
Mwanda  
Rong's Juu  
Sagalla  
Voi  
Msau  
Ghazi.

Projected Expenditure on New Village Polytechnics:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
Personal Emoluments	26.0	28.6	31.5	34.5	38.1	
Buildings Equipments						

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Projected Expenditure on Vocational Rehabilitation Centres

Sub-Head	LOCATION	ITEM	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
		Vehicles and Equipment	-	4	4.5	5	5	
		Building and Minor Works	-	20	30	35	30	

SPORTS:

Projected Expenditure on Sports Development:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
District Stadium	0.9	1.8	4.2	4.3	5.9	

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

Projected Expenditure - General Services:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
	7	7.6	8.4	9.2	10.1

Projected Expenditure - Social Services:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
	34.5	35.7	39.3	43.3	47.6

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Projected Expenditure - Community Development:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
	6.5	7.1	7.8	8.6	9.5	

ADULT EDUCATION:

Projected Expenditure - Adult Education

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.2	

SOCIAL SERVICES:

Projected Expenditure - Social Welfare

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.0	6.7	

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT TRAINING:

Projected Expenditure - Youth Development Training:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
	7.8	9.1	11.0	13.0	16.0	

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION:

Projected Expenditure - Vocational Rehabilitation:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'0000
	19.7	22.1	24.9	27.9	31.4	

IN-SERVICE TRAINING:

Projected Expenditure on - In-Service Training:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	

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SPORTS:

Projected Expenditure on Sports:

78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	£'000
6.1	6.9	7.7	8.7	9.3	

CULTURE

Projected Expenditure on Culture:

	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.4

HOUSING:

Loans to National Housing Corporation and Municipalities.

Projected Allocation of National Housing Corporation

Loans - £' 000.

ITEM LOCATION:	TYPE OF AREA:	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83
	Rural	20	13.2	14.5	16	18.4
VOI	Urban	-	-	-	15.5	15.3
WULDANYI	Urban				12	12.3

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