



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**KITUI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1984/1988**

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

FOREWORD

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

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

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

Selection and prioritisation of development projects and programmes and final approval of the Plan were vested in the DDC in conformity with the directives on District Focus for Rural Development recently issued by the Office of the President. The specific criteria for prioritisation were drawn from the central national policy documents and emphasised by the Rural Planning Division. They included attention to underutilised existing infrastructure; to incompleting on-going projects; to food production; to employment generation; to overutilised existing facilities; to preventive and promotive health care; and to underserved areas requiring new facilities.

**Ministry of Finance and Planning
Rural Planning Division**

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CHAPTER ONE:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

PHYSICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Features of the District

Kitui District is located in Eastern Province of the Republic of Kenya. It borders Machakos District to the west, Embu and Meru Districts to the north, Tana River District to the east and Taita-Taveta District to the south. (See Map 1)

The total land area of Kitui District is about 31,099 sq km including Tsavo National Park in the southern part of the District, which occupies 6,309 sq km of the District. The District is divided in five administrative divisions, namely Kyuso, Mwingi, Central, Eastern and Southern Divisions. There are 31 administrative locations and 156 sub-locations in the District. (See Table 1.1 below and Map 2). There are two local authorities, Kitui County Council and Kitui Town Council.

It should be noted that some sources put the total area of the District around 29,000 km² (to be discussed more fully below)

Table 1.1

Administrative Breakdown of Divisions, Locations and Sub-Locations

(See Appendix 1)

| Divisions | Locations | Sub-Locations |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Kyuso | 7 | 23 |
| Mwingi | 4 | 27 |
| Central | 8 | 48 |
| Eastern (Mutito) | 5 | 27 |
| Southern (Mutomo) | 7 | 31 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 5 | 31 | 156 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

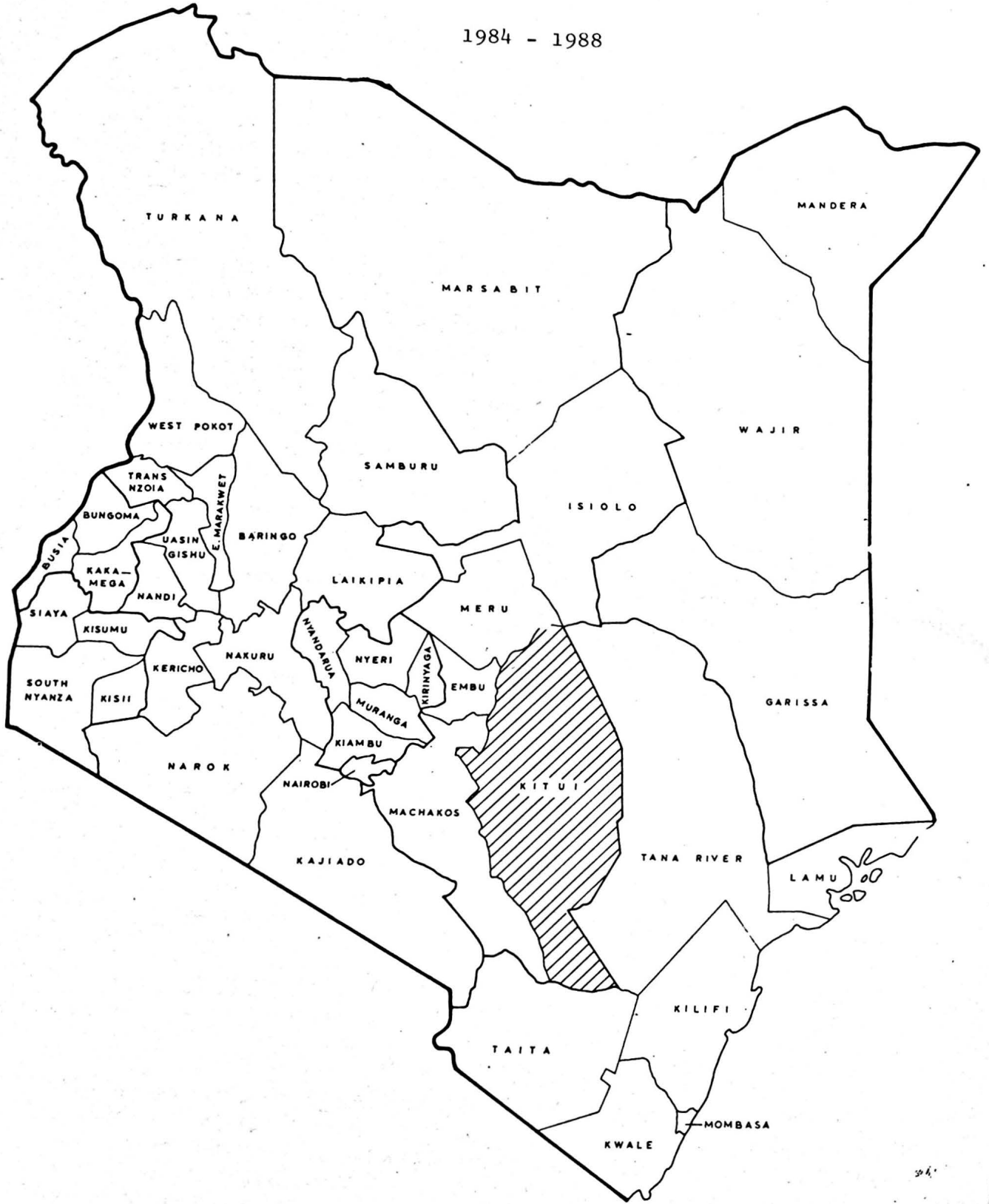
General Topography

The most noticeable topographical features in Kitui District are the Yatta Plateau to the west and the Kitui and Mutito Hills in the central part of the District. The Yatta Plateau lies between 900 m and 1525 m above sea level. The Kitui and Mutito Hills rise over 1800 m. This hilly area with good rainfall supports the densest population in the District. Mountain masses in the north attain height of almost 1800 m. The greater part of the area to the east of Mutito Hills consists of an almost featureless plain with shallow, widely spaced valleys. Many inselbergs jut out from this plain and Endau Hill (1340 m) is the largest of these. Springs in these hills provide the only source of permanent water supply in

KITUI

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

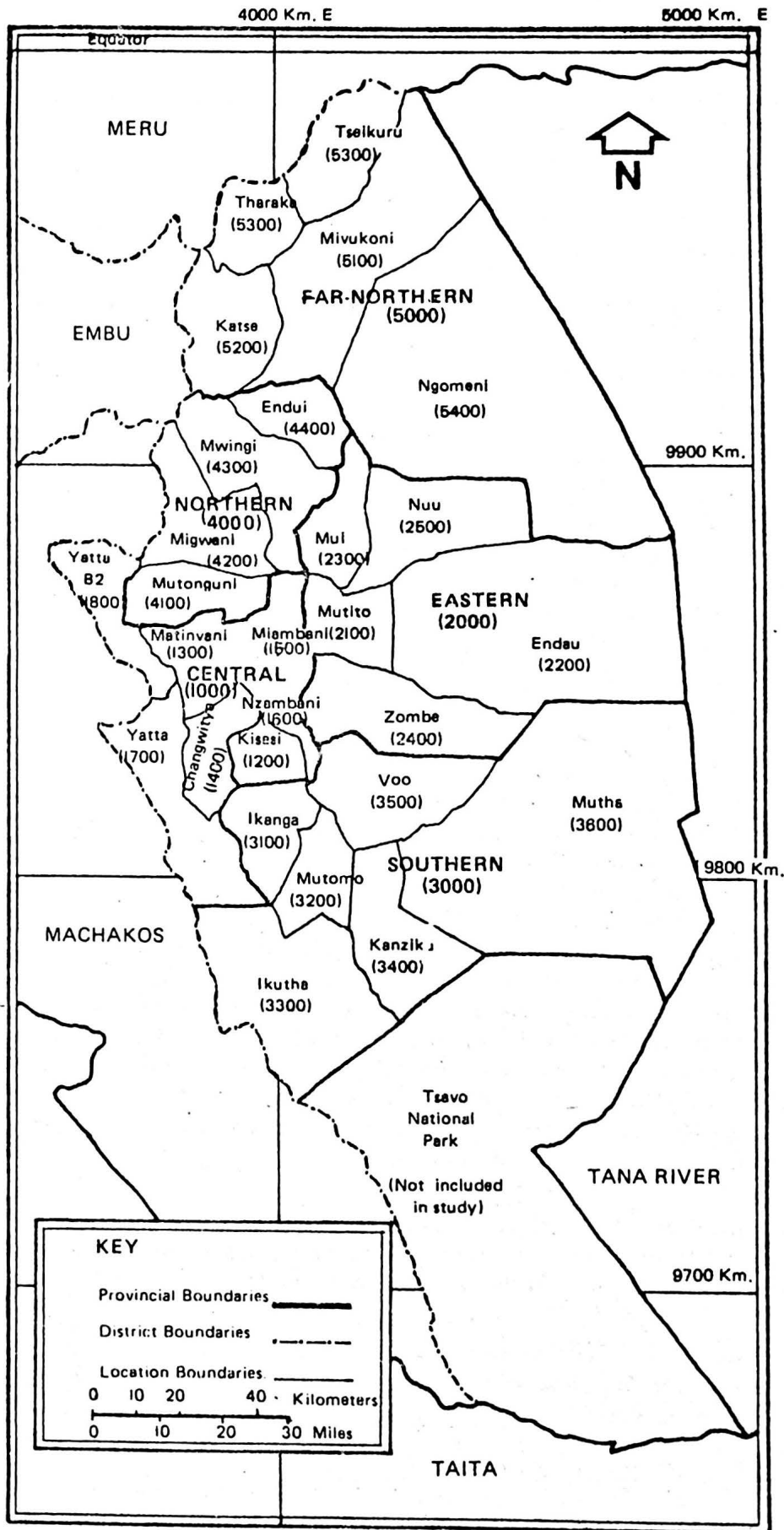
1984 - 1988



MAP 2

KENYA - KITUI DISTRICT

DIVISIONS, LOCATIONS, and UTM GRID



an area that is otherwise waterless. As a whole, the District lies largely between 400 m and 1650 m above sea level. (See Map 3).

The vegetation of the District is mostly dry bush and thickets, i.e. Nyika Bush, except for a small portion of combretaceous savanna located west and north-east of Kitui Town.

There are a few permanent rivers in Kitui, but these are found at the periphery of the District. The Tana River to the north separates Kitui from Embu and Meru Districts. The Athi River to the west and south-west separates Kitui and Machakos District; and the Galana River to the south separates Kitui and Taita-Taveta Districts. However, there are many semi-permanent or seasonal rivers and streams in Kitui. These become swollen in flood during heavy rainfall, but turn into dry sand courses for the remainder of the year when there are no rains. Some of these rivers contain water in their sand beds during the dry season and are useful sources of water during these periods. The most important of these are: Nzeu, Kalundu, Mutendea, Ndiangu, Tiva and Mwitasyano, in Central Division; Kauwi, Kithiok, Kavaini and Tyaa Rivers in Mwingi (Northern) Division; and Ndiani, Kivoi, Nzui, Kalange, Mataka, Mitamisyi, Mivukoni, Kaningo and Thunguthu in Kyuso Division, as well as the Miu and Ikoo Rivers.

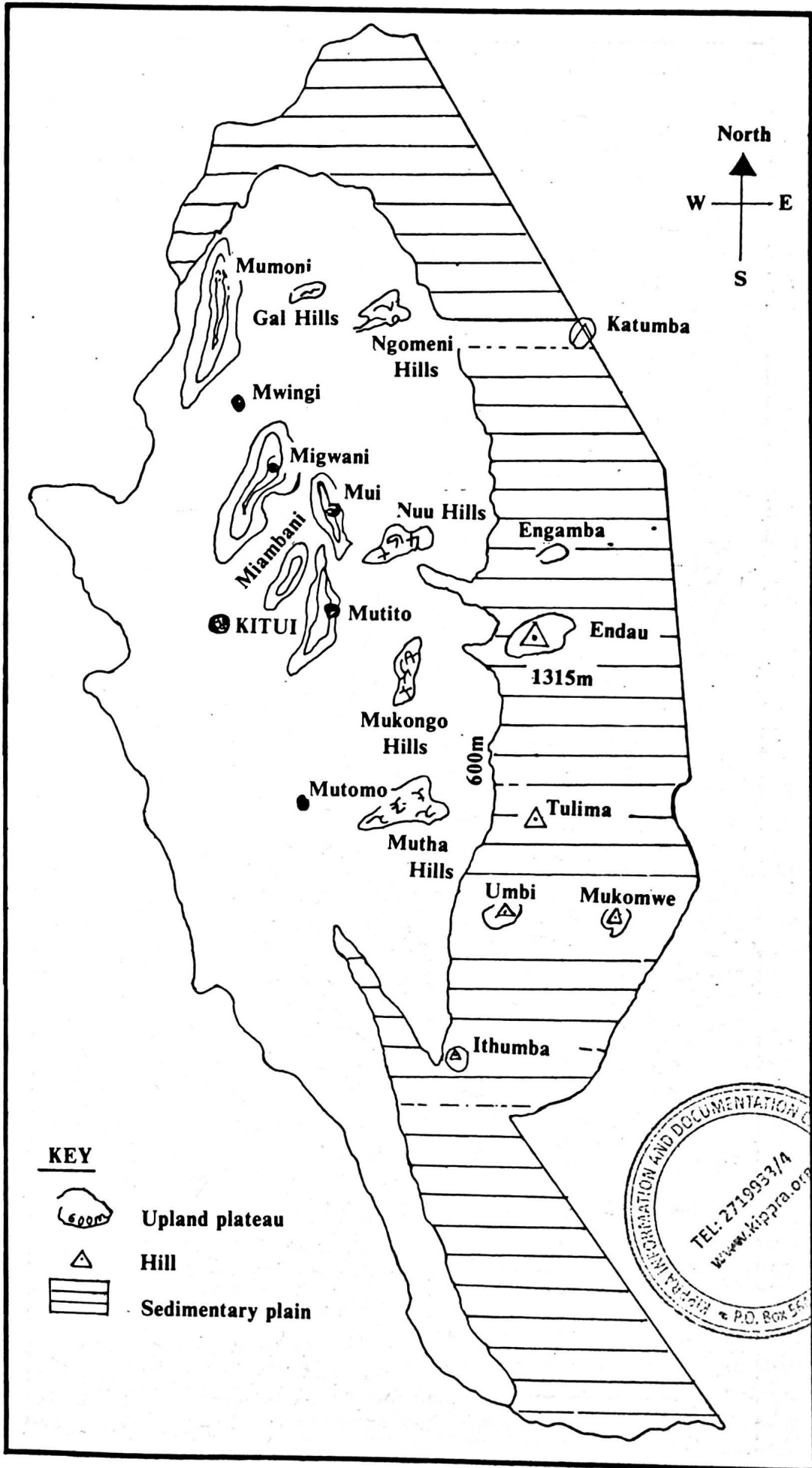
Climate

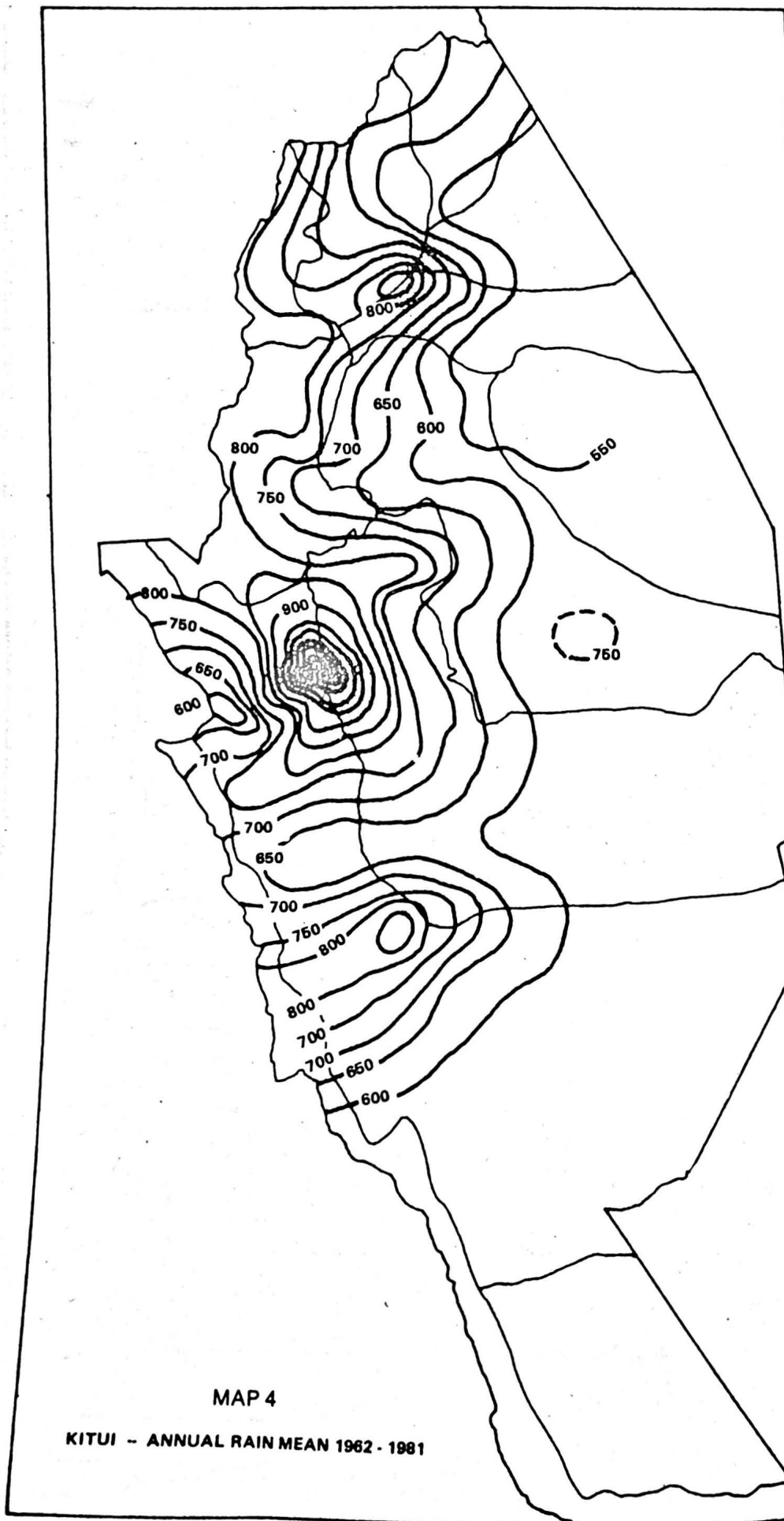
In general the climate of Kitui is dry and rainfall is unreliable. The amount of rainfall is determined by orographical factors, where rainfall pattern follows topographical features of the landscape. The hills, such as Kitui and Mutito, receive much more rainfall than the rest of the areas. Most of the District gets less than 730 mm of rainfall per annum (See Map 4 Annual Rainfall). The central and western parts of the District, i.e. around Kitui and Mutito Hills and extending north to Mumoni Hill, receive 500-760 mm of rainfall per annum. Within this area, some parts get much higher rainfall per annum. This area includes Kisasi, Mulango, Miambani, Changwithya, Nzambani and Matinyani in Central Division and Mutonguni and Migwani Locations in Mwingi Division. Endau Hills in the east get about 500-1050 mm of rainfall per annum. Most of the eastern and southern parts of the District receive less than 500 mm of rainfall. The occasional heavy rainstorms in the two rainfall seasons, in November/December and April/May, can turn dry river beds into impassable torrents, causing severe soil erosion.

The minimum annual mean temperatures vary from 14° to 18°C in the western part of the District to 18° to 22°C in the eastern part of the District. The maximum mean annual temperatures vary from 26° to 34°C in the eastern part of the District.

The rate of evaporation is so high that many dams and rivers dry up when the rains stop. Again, it can be said that the high level of evaporation and unreliable rainfall are characteristic features in the District. The climate has set severe limitations on the use and development of the land in Kitui.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC UNITS of KITUI DISTRICT MAP 3





MAP 4

KITUI - ANNUAL RAIN MEAN 1962 - 1981

Land Potential Classification

The total land area of Kitui is about 3,109,900 ha. Due to insufficient rainfall throughout the year, almost half of Kitui District can at present be termed as rangeland. About 67,000 hectares or approximately 2.2% of land in Kitui is of high agricultural potential, with about 762-1270 mm of rainfall per annum. This land is found to the north of and around Kitui Town and includes parts of Mulango, Kisasi, Miambani, Changwithya and Matinyani Locations in Central Division, and parts of Mutonguni and Migwani Locations in Mwingi Division (See Map 5-Agro-Ecological Land Use). About 36.6%, or 1,137,000 hectares of land in Kitui, is of medium agricultural potential with 500-800 mm of rainfall per annum. This land is found in Central Division, Mwingi Division, and parts of Katse Location in Kyuso Divisions as well as Mui Locations in Eastern Division. The remaining 61.2% or 1,905,900 ha. of land in Kitui is dry and of low potential with less than 500 mm of rainfall per annum.

The high and medium potential lands of Kitui are settled, cultivated areas. The District is prone to drought and crop failures occur. These lands can be better utilised by planting drought-resistant crops such as sorghum, beans, sunflower, pigeon peas, cotton and green grams, which can still produce substantial yields in seasons of inadequate or poor rainfall. These lands can still be profitable for small farmers if coupled with narrow bench terraces, contour farming and improved crop varieties. The lands could be developed by soil conservation in badly eroded areas, by provision of water supplies for irrigation, and also by construction of roads to provide access to markets.

The low potential lands of Kitui can be sub-divided into two classes. First there are those that get an average of 250-500 mm of rainfall per annum. The lack of adequate rainfall in this zone is highly probable. Five out of eight seasons get less than 250 mm of annual rainfall, resulting in crop failure. Shifting cultivation is wide spread and livestock are kept in very large numbers. Again, these lands can be better utilised by growing drought-resistant crops, using proper soil and water conservation methods. Some of these lands could be developed by irrigation, using water from the Athi, Thua, Ikoo and Tana Rivers. The provision of water could also render these lands very important for ranching. These range lands are found in the following locations:

Central Division. Parts of Yatta and B2 Yatta Locations.

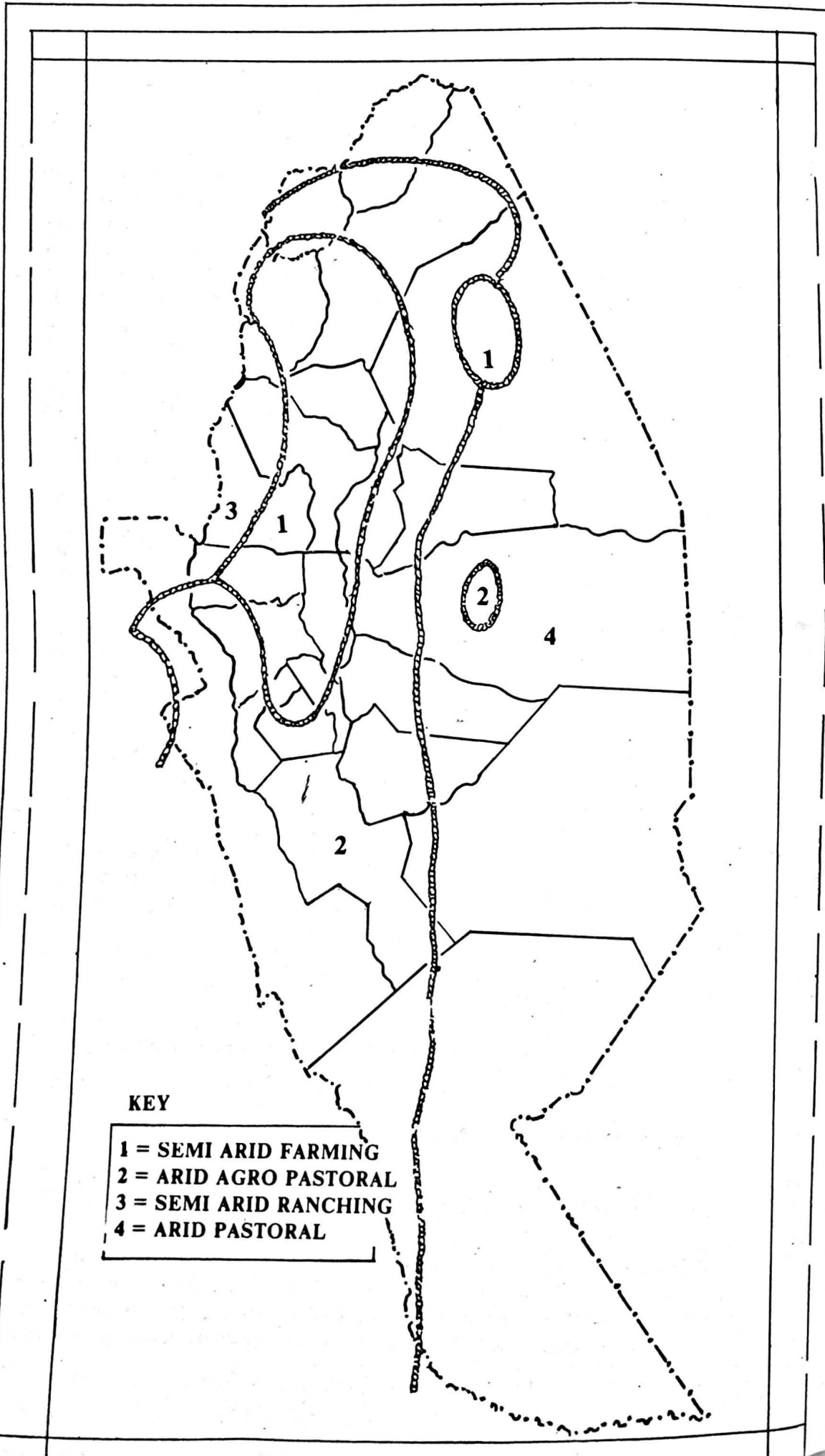
Kyuso Division. Iharaka and Katse Locations and part of Mivukoni and Ngomeni Locations.

Eastern Division. Zombe, Nuu, Mui and parts of Mutito Locations.

Southern Division. Ikanga, Ikutha, Kanziko, Voo and parts of Mutha Locations.

The second category of low-potential lands of Kitui are those which get less than an average of 250 mm of rainfall per annum. Here cropping risk is high. Six out of eight seasons get less than 250 mm of yearly rainfall. These lands are therefore virtually unsuitable for rainfed cropping. These lands, the majority of which lie in the Eastern Stateland, could

**AGRO-ECOLOGICAL LAND USE
KITUI DISTRICT MAP 5**



be developed into ranching schemes by provision of ground water supplies, but this will have to be done at great expense. Alternatively, these lands could be used as game reserves as suggested by Kitui County Council (see below). These lands cover the following locations:

Kyuso Division. Tseikuru and parts of Mivukoni and Ngomeni Locations.

Eastern Division. Parts of Endau and Nuu Locations.

Southern Division. Parts of Mutha Location.

Land Gazetted For Forests, Game Reserves And Parks

There is little forest area in Kitui District. It is estimated that less than 1% or 204 sq. km of the District is covered by forests. The following hills have been gazetted for afforestation: Mutito, Engamba, Nuu, Makongo, Mumoni Imba Gaikuyu and Kabonge. The following six hills have been recommended by Kitui County Council for gazettelement: Endau Hill, Mutha Hill, Nyawea Hill, Mai Hill and Museve Hill.

The Tsavo National Park to the south occupies 6309 km² or one fifth of the District. This is the only National Park in the District. A proposal has been made by Kitui County Council to set aside a 16 kilometre-wide strip of land, along the boundary with Tana River District, as a Game Reserve.

Demographic Profile Of The District

Population Projections

According to 1979 census, the population of Kitui District was 464,283. The projected District population for the Plan period is shown on Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Population Projections 1983/88 Kitui District

| 1983 | 1985 | 1988 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 555,418 | 598,716 | 670,586 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Population Projection for Kenya 1980-2000, March, 1983, pages 79-81.

The annual growth rate of District population from 1969 to 1979 was estimated at 3.08%. The District population projections and annual growth rates, as computed by CBS, are not necessarily representative for all parts of Kitui District. There are some divisions where the annual growth has been lower than 2.60%. These are the drier and less populated divisions of Kyuso and Eastern and Southern Divisions. Growth rates of the Division are expected to rise over 3% by the end of the Plan period. In the more fertile and higher rainfall divisions of central Mwingi, the estimated population growth of these areas was about 3.30% between 1969 and 1979, and is expected to rise to almost 4.0% by the end of the Plan period. The CBS estimates the District population growth rate between 1980 and 1990 at 3.76% for Kitui District. Using annual growth rate of 3.76%, the estimated population for the divisions in Kitui is shown on Table 1.3 below.

Table 1.3
POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY DIVISION, KITUI DISTRICT 1979/1988

| Division | Population 1979 | Population 1983 | Population 1988 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Central | 158,667 | 189,812 | 229,170 |
| Eastern | 49,665 | 59,414 | 71,734 |
| Southern | 73,857 | 88,355 | 106,675 |
| Mwingi | 109,880 | 131,449 | 158,705 |
| Kyuso | 72,214 | 86,388 | 104,302 |
| Kitui District | 464,283 | 555,418 | 670,586 |

Sources: Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Population Census, 1979, Volume I, June 1981, pages 61-64; and Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections for Kenya 1980-2000, March 1983, Pages 79-81.

Population Distribution

As can be seen in Table 1.3, Central Division has the largest number of people in the District followed by Mwingi; Southern Division comes third followed by Kyuso Division and finally Eastern Division.

There are a number of designated urban centres in Kitui District. These are Kitui, Mwingi and Mutomo. Kitui Town had a population of 3,100, according to 1979 census. This is projected to have increased to a population of 6,100 people in 1983. The populations of Mwingi and Mutomo are now estimated to be 2,739 and 4,800 people, respectively. There are a few other service centres in the District with population estimated at over 100 persons: Ikanga, 900 persons; Zombe, 970; Kabati, 744; Nguni, 615; Migwani, 461; Katse. 154; and Mutito. 754.

Population Density

As noted above, the total District area is 31,099 sq km, although the area on which the rural population lives is between 22,000-25,000 km. The area of each Division in Kitui is as follows according to the 1979 census: Central Division 2535 sq km; Eastern Division 4776; Southern Division 6590; Mwingi Division 2245; Kyuso Division 6668, thus giving a District total of 22,814 excluding Tsavo Park.

The overall District population density was 19.8 persons per km² in 1979 and is 23.6 persons in 1983 on an average residential area of 23,500 km². The population density in 1979, for each division, was as follows:

Table 1.4
Population Density, Kitui District, 1979

| Division | Persons per Sq. Km. |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Eastern Division | 10 |
| Southern Division | 11 |
| Mwingi Division | 48 |
| Kyuso Division | 10 |
| Central Division | 62 |

The high density of the population in Central and Mwingi Divisions is explained by the fact that these divisions get relatively higher rainfall and land is more productive than in other divisions.

The total population of Eastern Province was 2,719,851 persons in 1979 and its area is 160, 139 sq. km, giving a population density of 17 persons per sq. km. The Kitui District wide population density of 15 persons per sq km (1979) compares very closely with that of Eastern Province, but was higher than those of Isiolo and Marsabit Districts with one person per sq km each. The Kitui District population density in 1979, however, was much lower than those of Embu, Meru and Machakos Districts with 96, 83, and 72 persons per sq km, respectively. These latter three Districts have sizeable high potential lands.

Age Group Breakdown

As already noted, the population of Kitui District was about 464,000 in 1979. The following is the age group breakdown of this population.

Table 1.5
Age and Sex Distribution of Population

| Age Group | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0-14 | 117,735 | 117,023 | 234,758 |
| 15-29 | 45,289 | 59,714 | 105,003 |
| 30-44 | 22,191 | 36,073 | 58,264 |
| 45-54 | 11,871 | 16,383 | 28,254 |
| 55+ | 18,250 | 19,754 | 38,004 |
| | 215,336 | 248,947 | 464,283 |

The working age group (15-54 years) were some 191,500 people or 41% of the District population. The remaining age group was some 273,000 people, or 59%, who are dependents. There were roughly 215,000 males and 249,000 females in the District, giving a male and female ratio of 1 to 1.16. This can be explained by the tendency of many of the working-age males to stay outside the District, where job opportunities are greater.

Socio-Economic Profile

Employment and Income

The major economic occupation of the Kitui people is small-scale subsistence agricultural and livestock farming. Others are engaged in all sorts of commercial activities. There are a substantial number of people, mainly women, engaged in hawking of fruits and vegetables in the major trading centres. The number engaged in the above activities, in addition to self-employment and intermittent wage employment, is estimated to be close to 90%. Off-farm employment and remittances are an important source of household income for a number of Kitui households.

As indicated elsewhere in this Plan, cash crop farming is more intense and possible in most of the Central and Mwingi Divisions where rainfall is higher. Cotton and maize are grown for both subsistence and for commercial purposes. In Kyuso, Eastern and Southern Divisions, where there is rangeland, goats are kept in large numbers. In Central and Mwingi Divisions, where the average landholdings are small, the population of livestock is low.

The major wage-paying employers in the District are the Central Government, Kitui County Council, Kitui Town Council, the Co-operatives and assorted trades and commercial activities. It is in Central and Mwingi Divisions where trade is more developed. The majority of Kitui people in salaried employment work outside the District, mostly in Mombasa.

The failure of one rainfall season in the District results in a severe famine. During the past two years rainfall has been very unreliable and poor and in the 1982/83 rainy season, very little was harvested. As indicated in the climate section of this Plan, only parts of Central and Mwingi Divisions and isolated hills spread over eastern and southern Divisions receive enough rainfall to support reliable food crops. It is in light of this that famine relief is likely to remain a permanent feature in Kitui, unless there is significant genetic improvement in the development of seeds for traditional food or cash crops. There was a serious shortage of grains in 1980 and there is a strong likelihood for the giving out of free famine relief, within the latter part of 1983 and early 1984.

Social Welfare

Between 1979-82, 25 students were assisted with schools fees and 100 destitutes were assisted to settle. Twelve disabled persons were assisted to join Embu Vocational Rehabilitation Centre. Due to lack of finance and land for the development, an intended Family Life Training Programme did not take off. The Catholic Diocese of Kitui is still maintaining about 50 destitutes in the District.

Health

According to Kitui District Health Reports the ten most common diseases are indicated in Table 1.6:

Table 1.6
Common Diseases Reported in Kitui, 1981

| Rank Order | Disease | No. of New cases For 10 Diseases | Per cent |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Malaria | 152,033 | 43.7 |
| 2 | Diseases of Skin | 61,972 | 17.8 |
| 3 | Acute Respiratory Infection | 57,259 | 16.4 |
| 4 | Diarrhoeal Diseases | 28,720 | 8.2 |
| 5 | Gonorrhoea | 14,231 | 4.1 |
| 6 | Acute Eye Infection | 13,488 | 3.9 |
| 7 | Intestinal Worms | 10,250 | 2.9 |
| 8 | Measles | 5,133 | 1.5 |
| 9 | Mumps | 3,133 | 0.9 |
| 10 | Malnutrition | 2,021 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL: | | 348,240 | 100 |

These 10 diseases make up 89% of all new cases treated. Water related diseases, i.e. malaria, skin problems, diarrhoea disease, eye infections and intestinal worms, account for over 75% of the total of these ten diseases and for 68% of the total of all new cases in 1981. Leishmaniasis is found in the Northern Division. Although a cause of disability, it rarely leads to death. The vector of this disease is the sand fly. While not generally considered as a water-related disease, leishmaniasis increases in the rainy season as the flies become more prevalent.

With increasing use of routine immunisations, measles and other infectious diseases of childhood have assumed less importance and no longer constitute major causes of death. Meat is eaten only on rare occasions. However, there were only 2021 known cases of malnutrition. Studies done in 1978-79, as part of a National Child Nutrition Survey suggested that approximately one-third of the children in the 6 to 60 months age group in Eastern Division were moderately stunted or wasted, their weight for their age being less than 80% of the reference health group of children of the same age.

Poverty and lack of adequate water to grow crops are major causal factors for malnutrition. Other reasons are lack of knowledge related to food and health and problems related to resource management, e.g. food storage, food selection and so on.

In Kitui lack of access to adequate infrastructural services, namely medical services, schools and water supplies, is an acute problem and in some cases people and sometimes children have to walk for over 15 km to reach these services.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

1979-1983

Social Services Sector

Health

The following dispensaries and health centres were completed: Ngomeni Dispensary, Mivukoni Dispensary, Endau Dispensary, Kanziko Dispensary, Inyuu Dispensary, Tseikuru Dispensary, Mui Dispensary, Katulani Dispensary, Kauwi Dispensary and Kauma Dispensary.

The following wells serving various health facilities were renovated: Kwanzomo, Kwa Kungu, Matinyani, Nyiini, Kauma and Katiya.

There were health projects identified but not implemented and these were at: Winzie, Kisayani, Mwitika, Kanyangi, Masyungwa, Nzawa, Nyanyaa and Ikanga.

Other health improvement projects were: construction of Kyuso Hospital; improvement of Kitui District Hospital; improvement of Voo, Ngomeni, Usuani and Kanziko dispensaries; and improvement of waste disposal in several dispensaries.

The reasons for non-implementation of the health projects were: lack of funds; lack of firm prioritisation on the part of the Ministry of Health on which the project to be implemented first is identified; identification of more projects for implementation in a given period exceeding the implementing capacity of the Ministry, resulting in putting off many projects earmarked for the Plan period; and absence of necessary infrastructure necessary for initiation of projects.

Youth Development

The programme anticipated the development of at least 15 Village Polytechnics, 3 per division. Only Matinyani and Kisasi in Central Division, Kyatune in Southern and Waita in Mwingi Division were, however, initiated though they still remain incomplete. The major problems hindering the implementation of the programme were:

Managerial Problems. The management committees are poor and are made up of illiterate old villagers with no formal training in management skills. Because of this prevailing situation, the Village Polytechnics are managed by one or two committee members and a manager, most of whom, if not all, are untrained in management skills. The supervising Ministry of Culture and Social Services has a very small role to play and its role has been reduced to one of an advisory capacity which may be taken or rejected.

Financial Problems. Due to the law, fees typically charged make the financial basis of the Village Polytechnics very weak and the only major source of its finance. Contracts are very hard to come by. Capital developments, therefore, are financed by grants from donor agencies or outsiders.

Social Welfare

During the Plan period, 25 students were assisted to pay fees totalling Shs. 14,500/-. One hundred destitutes were assisted to settle by buying them two goats each. Twelve persons were assisted to join Embu Vocational Rehabilitation Centre. The major problem for Social Welfare Programmes has been, all along, lack of finance and land for development.

Sports

The District Stadium development reached the survey stage. Due to shortage of finance the work is at a standstill.

Probation Service

During the Plan period 1979/83, it was intended to expand all aspects of the department so as to be able to handle at least 80% of all offenders from the courts. This was not achieved due to the Kitui situation where, although sparsely populated, the number of offenders is not restricted to any location. This calls for travelling all over the entire 31,000 km². There is, however, only one office in the District Headquarters. All three officers are in this centrally-located office and with only one vehicle they are not able to visit all the clients in the District.

Education

Secondary Schools. Eleven schools out of the 49 in the District were begun during the Plan period. Even in the already established schools, school projects were initiated within the schools but were not completed. Forty schools were planned to open.

The major bottlenecks to schools' development were:

- Unavailability of water
- Lack of capital development funds
- Lack of sufficient land
- Poor school committees

Primary Schools. It was planned that between 100 and 120 new primary schools should be opened. From available records held in the Education Ministry in Kitui, 140 new schools were actually opened and they face an acute shortage of land, pupils and capital for development. Supervision is very difficult due to communication and transport problems, resulting in low enrolment and poor C.P.E. results. The primary schools face other social and economic problems. In some areas, especially in Southern Division, and at Kyuso and Yatta in Central Division, the pattern of settlement is such that children have

to walk long distances to reach the nearest school. This discourages them and, since in such areas parents are basically pastoralists with a great desire for herders, their children provide the necessary labour force and they have no incentive to educate them. The development of school buildings which takes the form of voluntary harambee contributions is also non-existent and the scarcity of schools, therefore, persists.

Adult Education. The following were in the Plan period 1979/83:

Kitui District Training Centre. Lack of funds for construction of the building and for equipping it led to stoppage of project. The project is incomplete due to insufficiency of funds.

Literacy Programme. The Plan was not achieved. It was expected to do the following:

- make 24,000 adults literate
- have voluntary agencies as a supplement to Government effort in literacy education
- initiate an integrated approach to adult education and interagency co-ordination
- introduce a work-oriented functional literacy programme
- train adult education teachers properly
- increase honorarium allowance to KShs. 200 per month.

Implementation of the above plan was not fully accomplished because it requires a time period of more than five years to do so.

Police Services

The following projects were started and not accomplished for reasons given:

Endau Police Post. It was planned to be initiated in 1982, but as of February 1983, had not been. The work could not take place due to poor communications, as roads were impassable. Funds allocated were also not sufficient.

Mutomo Police Station. It was planned to begin in the 1982/83 Financial Year, but due to lack of funds it did not start. In addition to the unavailability of a suitable site, approval of plans by the Commissioner of Lands is also causing delays.

Production Sector

Livestock Development

Dips. The following dips were earmarked for construction during the Plan period 1979/83, though none were implemented:

Eastern (Mutito) Division — Mungala, Ngunguni, Ngaani, Ikisaya, Mwitika.

Northern (Mwingi) Division — Wamwathi, Kwambolu, Kikuyuni, Nzalae.

Far North (Kyuso) — Ngomeni, Ukasi, Ndiambulo.

Southern (Mutomo) — Kyamatu, Kalambani, Kanziko, Ikutha, Ikanga.

Central — Munganga, Kyusiani, Thiani, Kathivo, Katangusua, Wii, Thulumani.

The reasons for non-implementation are two-fold:

1. Insufficient allocation of funds and planning in excess of the implementation capacity of the Ministry of Livestock Development.
2. Even for those completed dips they remained underutilised for various reasons, namely:
 - Lack of acaricide and money for operating expenses.
 - Lack of effective or functional management committees.
 - Lack of water due to poor initial planning and siting; in some cases dips being sited 10 km from nearest water point.
 - Location near human and/or livestock water supply source such that it becomes healthy to operate the dip while continuing to utilise the water for domestic or livestock purposes.
 - Siting the dip on private land and therefore rendering it inaccessible to members of the public.
 - Uncompleted dips awaiting supplementaries for completion for long periods.
 - Some of the existing breeds of cattle really do not require dipping.

Auction Yards. There are very few facilities in the District for auctions. Livestock traders prefer to use County Council Markets or buy directly from ranches and thereby render the yards obsolete.

Soil Conservation

Conservation of the natural resources, especially when the District's population is growing substantially, is one of the most important aspects in the District's development. Kitui is predominantly arid and semi-arid and soil conservation has been given highest priority. The targets for the Plan period 1979/83 were achieved.

Myethya groups played a key role in this exercise and it is through their contribution that this much was achieved. They have been supplied with hand tools for soil conservation. The table below gives a breakdown of tools supplied.

Table 1.7

Distribution of Tools — 1979 to 1983

| Tool | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pangas | 144 | 12 | — | 195 | — |
| Wheelbarrows | 66 | 13 | — | 37 | — |
| Fork Jembes | 148 | — | — | 239 | 250 |
| Jembes | 200 | 20 | — | 491 | — |
| Shovels | 19 | — | — | 2841 | 2400 |
| Picks | 2 | — | — | 94 | 244 |
| Pick Axes | 104 | — | — | 114 | — |
| Matlocks | 342 | — | — | 552 | — |
| L. Jembes | — | — | — | 336 | 130 |
| Claw Hammers | — | 2 | — | 3 | 28 |
| Crow Bars | — | — | — | 3 | 90 |
| Karais | 160 | 10 | — | 46 | 23 |
| Trowels | 23 | 15 | — | 10 | 10 |
| Flat Files | 60 | — | — | 291 | — |
| Hack Saws | — | 2 | 10 | — | 3 |
| Hack Blades | — | 103 | 10 | 30 | — |
| Hand Saws | 3 | 4 | — | — | 2 |
| Handles | — | — | — | 3555 | — |

DDC Soil Conservation Projects. These are primarily as follows:

- Central Fruit Nursery Phase I & II completed and Phase III continues into this Plan period.
- Kalundu River Flood Control stopped due to inadequate funds.
- Yatta Irrigation Project involved in supplying seedlings to farmers and therefore will continue for sometime into the next Plan.
- Migwani Dam Soil/Water Conservation Phase II is in progress.

Water Conservation

Water is one of the scarcest natural resources in Kitui District and is a key input factor in the development of the agricultural sector. The Ministry of Agriculture embarked on a programme to conserve water as shown:

Table 1.8

Construction of Dams, 1979/83

| Year | No. of Dams |
|--------|---|
| 1979 — | 5 large dams completed |
| 1980 — | 15 completed and in good order |
| 1981 — | 4 completed and in good order |
| 1982 — | 4 incompieted due to inadequate funds |
| 1983 — | 3 at Maliku, Nzunguluni, Nguni are in progress |

The constraints to water conservation development were:

- Farmers in some areas have a poor attitude towards soil conservation.
- Land adjudication is still very slow and not completed and therefore communal grazing and shifting of cultivation still exists.
- Inavailability of capital has made rehabilitation of many dams reach a standstill.
- Lack of staff trained in soil and water conservation techniques.
- Lack of masons/artisans slows down dam construction.
- Breakdown of machinery, when available, renders them ineffective.

Agriculture

Crop Development. It was not possible to achieve crop development targets where this began to slow up during the 1980/81 food shortage. The District still imports most of its vegetable produce.

The low rainfall and its limited distribution makes it absolutely necessary to plant early. The soil condition makes the land preparation a difficult task. The oxen are in poor physical condition at the time the rains fail.

There is lack of certified seed for suitable varieties with the main supplier (K.F.A.) being located in Machakos. It is only through strengthening of the District Co-operative Union that progress in this area can be achieved.

Due to the seasonal nature of most rivers, little horticulture production has been achieved. The produce from the minor irrigation from Tana and Athi Rivers, is very far from the market.

Wildlife has caused untold havoc to crops and compensation takes too long for the farmers affected.

Agricultural Credit. The main sources of agricultural credit have been A.F.C. and the Co-operative Societies as well as I.D.A. for livestock development. Due to poor repayment by the loanees, there has been slowness in revolving the fund, thereby benefiting only a handful of the initial group. Due to low turnover of loanees, an A.F.C. office, situated in the M.O.A. office in the District, was closed and farmers are now served from Machakos.

Mutomo Soil And Water Conservation Programme. This programme is covering the whole of Southern Division only and is mainly concerned with soil and water conservation. The programme, already ambitiously started, will last 5 years, one of which is already gone.

ASAL Project — Kitui, Oct 1981-May 1983.

This project implementation record was as follows:

Housing — 9 houses started, 6 completed

— Office — Completed construction

Training. In-service for T.A.s and J.T.A.s — one week.

There were two courses — May-June, 1982 and 40 people were trained.

There was one course — January, 1982 and 20 people were trained.

Overseas Training. Two T.Os have gone for B.Sc. courses.

Soil Conservation By ASAL Project. There was a tools distribution programme to Myethya groups and work coordinated through the soil conservation committees at the location level. Reported output for the period July-November, the 1982 campaign, and for January to March, 1983 was as follows: These projects are less than 75% complete.

For the rehabilitation of overgrazed areas, demonstrations were held at the following locations:

Zombe (Eastern) — 35 ha. Fencing almost complete.

Mbusyani (Central) — 20 ha. Fencing almost complete.

Itoleka (Central) — 5 ha. Structural works complete at local fencing demonstration site.

Kabuta — 10 ha. Plan in progress.

Syongia — 20 ha. Structural measures in progress fencing remains.

Total approximate demonstration areas — 90 ha.

Water Conservation. Projects were started as shown below:

| Division | Site | Current Status |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Central | Nzeu Weir | Construction nearly complete |
| | Mangina Dam | Preliminary site reconnaissance |
| Mwingi | Kathonzweni | Catchment wall expansion |
| | R/Catchment, | nearly complete |
| | Kangombe Weir, | Construction about 50% complete |
| | Dug Well | Preliminary site reconnaissance |
| Eastern | Nuu Spring and | Renovation of water tank complete, |
| | Water Supply | channels dug and some pipes laid, |
| | | pipe laying troughs and |
| | | spring box remain |
| Kyuso | Musosya Weir | Construction nearly complete |
| | Kyuso R/Catchment | Engineering survey complete initial |
| | | construction started |

Crop Demonstrations. Input distribution during the long rains in 1982 were as follows:
follows:

| No. of farmers | Division |
|----------------|----------|
| 100 | Central |
| 25 | Kyuso |
| 6 | Eastern |
| 80 | Mwingi |

Total: 21 farmers

NB. Because of late rains, May planned demonstrations were not achieved. Most trials were for maize, sorghum, and tepary beans.

Seed Bulking. Bulking of seeds were done as follows:

Mutito Site (Eastern) — Beans, sorghum.

B.L.I. Site (Kitui Town) — Pigeon peas, cowpeas, tepary beans, green grams, sorghum and grasses.

Improved Tools. The following was done as part of tool improvement:

M.I.D.P. Type tool bars distributed to the Divisions.

Prototype F.A.O. Katumani tools manufactured for local reproduction at Kitui Polytechnic.

General Comments on ASAL Programme/GOK/USAID. The programme agreement is up to a 4-year period and already one year is gone. The USAID and GOK are trying to change the programme to cater for Kitui on a larger scale and incorporate the other district priorities of water, afforestation, livestock and social services. So far, the programme has fallen below district expectations.

Trade

An office for Weights and Measures Inspectorate was to be set up within Kitui District but due to lack of funds it was not and Kitui is still covered from Machakos.

Implementation of the Kitui Rural Industrial Development Centre is held up by 3-phase electricity. Construction work is in progress.

Out of £768,000 planned for loans to traders from the District Trade Development Joint Loans Board only £244,000 (32%) were given. The non-accomplishment of the target was due to insufficiency of funds.

Registration of Land

A total of 52,297 hectares of land have been registered. The office was opened in 1979 and has issued 1537 land certificates.

The Director of Land Adjudication is in the process of finalising issue of titles for the sub-locations of Musewani, Kaveta, Kyanika, Ndumoni, Utooni, Mulutu and Katulani "A", in Central Division. The next Plan expects to cover the remaining parts in Central Division and extend to Mutonguni, Migwani and Mwingi Locations of Northern Division.

Land Surveys and Adjudication

The office was opened in 1972 and has covered parts of locations indicated below: Matinyani, Changwithya, Nzambani, Mulango, Ikutha and Mutonguni.

Cadastral surveys have concentrated in Kitui Town only. Hedge inspection has been done in a few sub-locations of Matinyani and Changwithya locations of Central Division. Adjudication surveys have been concentrated in the Central Division mainly in Changwithya, Nzambani, Kisasi and Yatta B2. In Northern Division the locations covered, but not fully accomplished, are Mutonguni, Mwingi and Migwani. Other major parts of the above locations have had adjudication declared. Generally, targets in surveys and adjudication are behind schedule. The major causes of non-implementation of adjudication programmes were:

- Lack of aerial photography covering the areas at appropriate scales.
- Lack of finance to pay Arbitration Boards.
- Lack of enough Assistant Land Adjudication Officers to hear objections.
- Inadequate funds for staff travelling, subsistence and various maintenance.

Afforestation

As indicated in the Agriculture section, afforestation programmes were undertaken during the Plan period by M.O.A. All projects identified by the D.D.C. were not funded.

Of the ministerial projects, Syekuyu Hill Afforestation Phase I was implemented in 1979/81. Offices and staff houses were constructed during 1982/83 period. Village houses, a dispensary and forest guards houses were also constructed. The total cost of this programme amounted to £79,750.

The reasons for non-implementation of the Plan afforestation programme were:

- Lack of water supply sources.
- Lack of adequate and regular transport funds.
- Lack of support by local community.
- Adverse weather and disputed boundary at the foot hills and amongst neighbours.

Wildlife Management

The following projects were incomplete for lack of artisans, although materials are on site:

- Tuvani Cattle Dip.
- Kasaala Cattle Dip.

The development of North Kitui National Reserve is still in progress.

Physical Infrastructure Sector

Water

The following water projects were identified for implementation during the Plan period 1979/83 or by the DDC and were less than 75% complete:

Thitani Water Project — funds were far below the estimated cost. It is expected to be integrated into the Tiva Family Helper Water Project.

Thua-Kyamatu Water Project is about 60% complete. The funds allocated (Shs. 80,000/-) were exhausted.

Nziitu Water Project was allocated Shs. 84,000/- but, due to lack of transport and labour and lack of funds for purchase of pump, it is at standstill.

Thua-Kinakoni Water Project obtained an allocation of Shs. 494,000/-. There were price fluctuations, absence of local self-help participation and the project is at a standstill. The M.O.W.D. had allocated Shs. 800,000/- for completion in 1982/83 Financial Year, but it was not utilised and therefore most of the work already accomplished may have to be redone if the allocation will be made available again.

Ikoo-Imwatine Water Project — The project was started in 1979 but due to lack of provision of free labour from beneficiaries little progress is being made.

Mukusyoni Water Project — Although it was started in 1979 more funds are now required to purchase pumping equipment. It is about 50% complete.

Kaai-Kathanze Phase I has to be redone and Phase II is at tendering stage.

Ikisaya — It is about 50% complete and the remaining work involving laying of pipes can be accomplished in a year given the necessary technical support.

Nzeu/Uganti/Mbitini Pipeline — The Shs. 480,000/- allocated was spent. Supplementary funds are still being awaited. The local beneficiaries are reluctant to provide free labour.

Kiima Water Project — The procurement of materials has been a major bottleneck as A.I.E. was held at Provincial level. The pumping equipment has now been procured but M.O.W.D. seems not to have the supporting staff to complete the project.

At Ikindu, Ngukuni, Kayima, Kaliku, Ndini, Nguni, Kanziko borehole, Syamatani and Maliku water projects have been planned since the 1974/78 Plan and the 1979/83, but never have been realised.

Mitamisiyi-Kathilini pipeline along with Ithui-Kandua, Kamuwongo, and Masiungwa rock catchments have remained almost abandoned due to lack of operational funds and machinery.

Migwani Water Project — has been initiated.

Kakeani Water Project — is in progress since 1982/83 when Shs. 426,000/- was allocated.

Mwakeya, Nzanini, Kwa Manzi, Mitasyano-Vonza and Katyana water projects have been identified by D.D.C. but no funds have yet been allocated.

Kwa Muvya rock catchment is almost 60% complete but due to lack of skilled artisans work has stalled.

Syeluluku rock catchment — The Shs. 80,000/- initially allocated managed to complete only 30% of the project.

Tombi rock catchment — 60% of the work is complete but lack of skilled artisans has stalled the project.

Kiini, Kinanie, Musosya rock catchments, Kwa Muthandi and Ikume Pipeline are not in progress due to lack of funds.

The following earthdams are at a standstill due to faulty designs, wrong siting, issue of late A.I.E.'s and lack of trained artisans: Kathamba, Yamuthumu, Mwenzelala, Kikua, Ndatani, Sembeni, Kwa Kitui Kilo, Malongo and Kavuti.

Recently, the Kitui ASAL Programme completed a proposed Kitui District Water Plan which, in fact, makes proposals to rectify some of the implementation bottlenecks mentioned above.

Roads

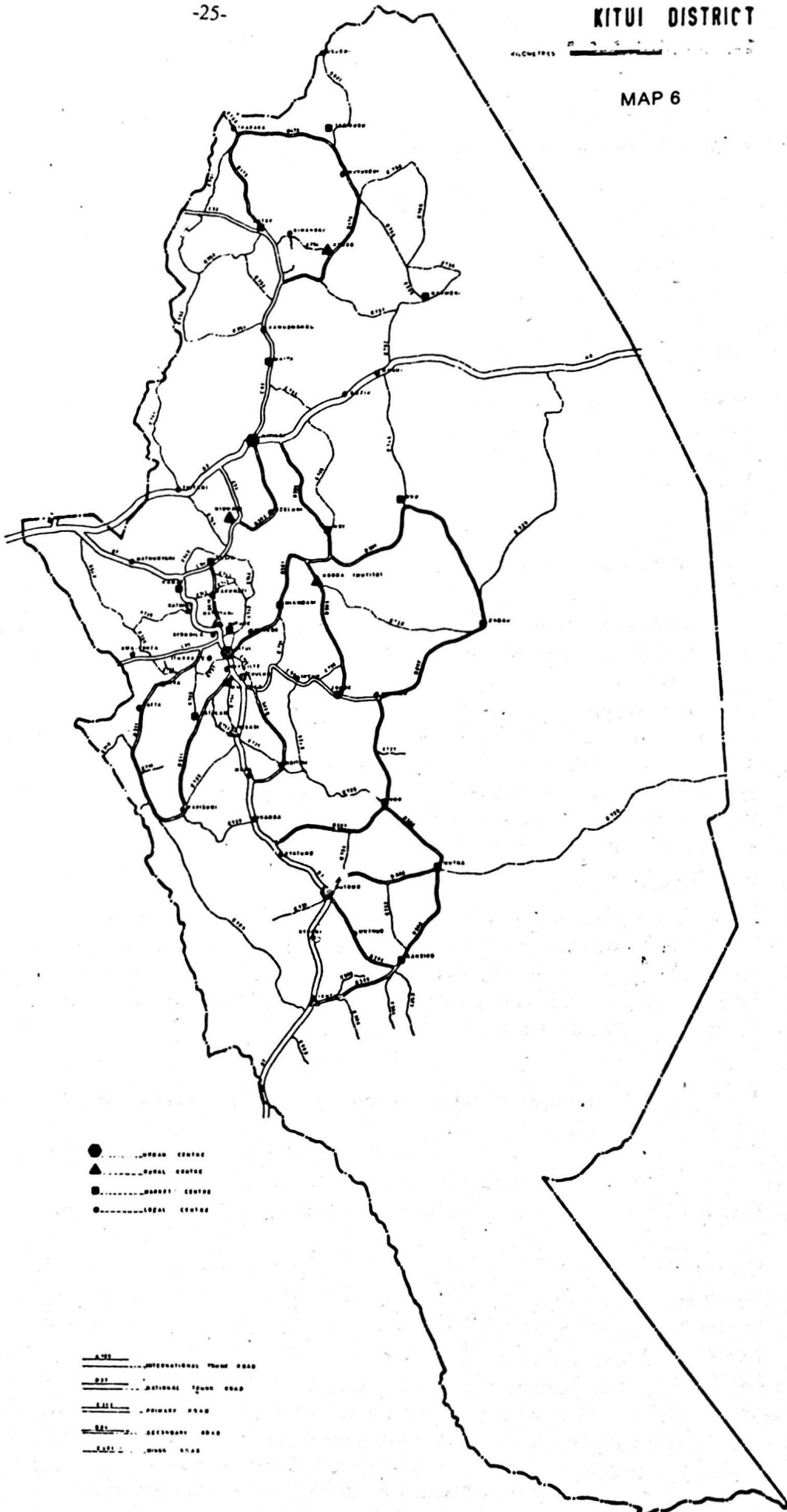
The total length of all classified roads in the District is 2509.3 km. The rest are murrum and earth roads that are rendered impassable with the slightest downpour. The drifts across some of the rivers are also impassable a few hours after rains, due to the shortlived floods.

During the Plan period most of the road construction involved the Rural Access Roads Programme. A3-Kivandini-Pangali Road has been under construction to bitumen standard by direct labour. D509-Ikoo-Zombe is also under regravelling. E725-Mutha-Kakya is also being opened. E729-Ikisaya-Kathungu is also being opened. E797-Nuu-Gai is under construction by R.A.R.P.

KITUI DISTRICT

Kilometers 0 5 10 15 20

MAP 6



- URBAN CENTRE
- ▲ RURAL CENTRE
- MARKET CENTRE
- ⊙ LOCAL CENTRE

- INTERNATIONAL ROAD
- - - NATIONAL ROAD
- PRIMARY ROAD
- - - SECONDARY ROAD
- MINOR ROAD

Posts and Telecommunications

The following posts and telecommunications developments were undertaken during the Plan period 1979/83.

Telecommunications.

| Station | Facility | Lines |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| Mwingi | New exchange | 70 |
| Kisasi | " | 70 |
| Migwani | " | 70 |
| Kyuso | " | 70 |
| Tulia | " | 70 |

Postal Services. Opened in Matinyani, Kyuluni, Kavisuni, and Endau.

Telecommunications services are planned for 1982/83 in Katse, Kabati and Ndooa. Most of these should be ready by 1983/84 if the technical details holding them up are overcome.

Electricity Supply

It was resolved and recommended that 3-phase electricity supply be extended to Kitui Town, but the K.P. & Lighting Co. has not been able to implement this in the 1979/83 Plan period. Preliminary plans to supply electricity to Mwingi are at an advanced stage and it is expected to be implemented during the 1983/88 Plan period. The major bottleneck to electricity supply is a financial one.

School Facilities

On the whole, secondary education facilities are concentrated in Central and Mwingi Divisions as the same divisions have a higher population and a greater potential for development (Table 1.9). It can be noted that the same areas have relatively higher rainfall and potential. The same pattern is detected in the analysis for primary schools, as Table 1.10 indicates below.

Table 1.9
Inventory of Infrastructure Changes in Secondary Schools

| Division | Area Sq. Km | 1979 | 1983 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | No. Schools | No. Schools |
| Central | 2555 | 18 | 24 |
| Eastern | 4776 | 3 | 5 |
| Southern | 6590 | 3 | 5 |
| Northern | 2245 | 11 | 12 |
| Far North | 6668 | 3 | 3 |
| Total:* | 22,814 | 38 | 49 |

* The area actually inhabited which excludes the National Reserves.

Table 1.10

Primary Schools Distribution Within The Divisions

| Division | 1979 | 1983 | % Change 1979/83 |
|-----------------|------|------|---------------------|
| Central | 138 | 165 | 20% |
| Eastern-Mutito | 47 | 80 | 70% |
| Southern-Mutomo | 50 | 108 | 116% |
| Northern-Mwingi | 115 | 118 | 3% |
| Far North-Kyuso | 47 | 66 | 40% |
| Total: | 397 | 537 | 35.90% |

Trends in Infrastructure Capacity

Table 1.11 summarises the changes that occurred in the number of selected facilities during the 1979/1983 Plan period.

Table 1.11

Inventory of Infrastructure Changes
1979/83

| Facility | Number of Each | | % Change 79/83 |
|-------------------------|----------------|------|-------------------|
| | 1979 | 1983 | |
| Primary Schools | 397 | 537 | 35% |
| Secondary Schools | 38 | 49 | 29% |
| Health Institutions | 25 | 38 | 52% |
| Village Polytechnics | 5 | 11 | 120% |
| Dips | 46 | 60 | 30% |
| Co-operatives | 28 | 35 | 25% |
| Water Projects | 85 | 93 | 9% |
| Post Office Department | 1 | 1 | — |
| Post Off. (Sub-Offices) | 15 | 19 | 27% |
| Telephones (Exch.) | 3 | 7 | 133% |

TRENDS IN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Crops

The District Data Sheet, from which the following estimated production figures used in this section have been based, are only estimates. As Tables 1.12 and 1.13 show below, both the tonnage and hectareage of the major food crops increased between 1979 and 1982 for the District as a whole. Yet there are some important qualifications. First, the production increases were not uniformly spread across the District; in fact, Eastern Division is notable for a general decline in production. Second, cotton and cassava production (figures not shown) declined in general during the Plan period.

Table 1.12

Percentage of Increase of Major Food Crops 1979-1982 (Tonnage)

| Food | District | Central | Mwingi | Southern | Eastern | Kyuso |
|-------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| Maize | 45% | 61% | 12% | 14% | 54% | 45% |
| Beans | 392% | 404% | 467% | 162% | (-21%) | 261% |
| Pigeon Peas | 52% | (-12%) | 39% | 96% | 378% | 488% |
| Cow Peas | 57% | 1366% | 28% | 31% | (-62%) | — |
| Millet | 34% | 250% | 72% | 38% | (-30%) | 200% |
| Sorghum | 42% | (-9%) | 34% | 32% | (-45%) | 200% |

Table 1.13

Comparative Changes in Food Crop Production Hectareage and Tonnage 1979-1982

| Crop | Increase in Hectareage (%) | Increase in Tonnage (%) |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maize | 24 | 45 |
| Beans | 257 | 392 |
| Pigeon Peas | 185 | 52 |
| Cow Peas | 38 | 57 |
| Millet | 83 | 34 |
| Sorghum | 58 | 42 |

As can be seen in Table 1.13, except for maize, cow peas and beans, the increase in hectareage under crop did not result in commensurate increase in production — meaning less production per hectare. This was due to a continued decline in soil fertility due to soil erosion and exhaustion. Most farmers continue to practise shifting cultivation, but the land available for this type of farming is becoming scarce. There is a need for use of farm yard manure and/or fertilisers. The farmers in Kitui, most of whom are small-scale, cannot afford fertilisers. The rainfall in the District between the years 1979 and 1982 was very poor, compared with district averages, and this again contributed to the low harvest.

Livestock

The census of livestock in Kitui is a matter of guess estimates. However, the following is the approximate position in 1982:

Table 1.14
Livestock in Kitui District 1982

| Livestock Unit | Number in 1982 |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Cattle | 229,553 |
| Sheep | 86,321 |
| Pigs | 34 |
| Goats | 313,052 |
| Donkeys | 19,114 |
| Poultry (Improved) | 6,725 |
| Poultry (Others) | 453,127 |
| Hives (Log) | 90,000 |
| Hives (KTB) | 959 |



In 1982, 210,016 hides and skins were produced. It was not possible to obtain the production of meat and milk. There is insignificant milk production in Kitui and almost none of it is for commercial purposes. There is great potential for meat production and a substantial number of livestock for meat were exported live to Machakos and Athi River. This number has not been established.

Table 1.15 indicates the distribution of ranches and pastoralists in the District by divisions:

Table 1.15
Ranching and Pastoralists Estimates in Kitui by Division, 1982/83

| | RANCHING | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | District Total | Central Div. | Mwingi Div. | Southern Div. | Eastern Div. | Kyuso Div. |
| Number of Ranches | 20 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Total Ranching Area (Hect.) | 876058.5 | 15061 | 24929 | 15716.5 | 363900 | 456452 |
| Number of Households | 20500 | 5000 | 4050 | 4050 | 3050 | 4100 |
| Number of Permanent Non-family Workers | 200 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 40 |
| Number of Livestock: | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 59820 | 11964 | 5982 | 11964 | 17946 | 11964 |
| Sheep | 22550 | 4510 | 2255 | 4510 | 6765 | 4510 |
| Goats | 81801 | 16360 | 8180 | 16360 | 24541 | 16360 |
| Donkeys | 5010 | 1001 | 505 | 1001 | 1502 | 1001 |

Table 1.15 (cont.)

PASTORALISTS

| | District Total | Central Div. | Mwingi Div. | Southern Div. | Eastern Div. | Kyuso Div. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Number of Households | 33000 | 9000 | 6000 | 5000 | 7000 | 6000 |
| Number of People | 245600 | 80000 | 45500 | 34100 | 42500 | 43500 |
| Total Pastoral | | | | | | |
| Area (Hect.) | 1747559 | 291303 | 364128 | 362000 | 362000 | 368128 |
| Number of Livestock: | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 116733 | 19389 | 24336 | 24202 | 24202 | 24604 |
| Sheep | 43999 | 7308 | 9173 | 9122 | 9122 | 9274 |
| Goats | 160439 | 26513 | 33279 | 33096 | 33906 | 33645 |
| Donkeys | 9745 | 1618 | 2034 | 2020 | 2020 | 2053 |

About 28.2% (876058.5 ha.) of the District is under ranching while 56.2% is used for more traditional livestock rearing purposes. The estimated family size in Kitui is eight. The estimated growth rate of livestock is 5% and growth of numbers of hives is 20 per year. Honey production is expected to increase at 2% per annum.

The major constraints on increased livestock development are: Inadequate security for loan procurement since most of the land in Kitui is trust land and in common usage; there is great shortage and unavailability of water in rangeland areas; and the technical support is very inadequate due to lack of transport.

These problems and constraints can be overcome by completing initiated water projects and subsequent dip improvement.

AN ASSESSMENT OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS IN KITUI DISTRICT

Locational Development Committees

There are 31 administrative locations in Kitui District. The membership of the LDC in nearly all locations is generally uniform. A typical example is the Kyuso Locational Development Committee membership as follows:

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Chief | — Chairman | |
| All/Assistant Chiefs | — Members | |
| KANU Chairman | — Member | |
| Councillor | — Member | |
| Locational CDA | — Member | |
| Locational Agricultural Extension Officer | } habitual absentees | |
| Locational Veterinary Extension Officer | | |
| Locational Public Health Technician | | |
| Teacher | | |

In other locations, in addition to the above, the membership includes:

- Church Leaders
- Prominent Businessmen
- Family Planning Field Officers

During last year most of the locations held their Committee meetings prior to the Divisional Development Committees in order to prepare items of agenda for the DDC. In all, there was an average of three Locational Development Committee meetings in a year. The habitual absentees tended to be amongst the officers rather than the KANU officials or councillors.

The explanation for regular attendance by the politicians at locational level is the fact that these are forums in which development taking place in the location is discussed or progress reports given, where the leaders would like to be conversant with the issues.

Divisional Development Committees

There are five DVDCs in Kitui, one for each division; Central, Kyuso (Far North), Mwingi (Northern), Mutomo (Southern), and Mutito (Eastern). Table 1.16 provides some relevant statistics on recent DVDC meetings.

Table 1.16

Kitui Divisional Development Committees 1982

| Division | No of Meetings | Members No. (Estimates) | No. of Proposals Submitted | No. Implemented |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Kyuso | 4 | 33 | 14 | 1 |
| Mwingi | 3 | 33 | 18 | 1 |
| Central | 5 | 33 | 17 | 2 |
| Mutito | 3 | 33 | 16 | 4 |
| Mutomo | 4 | 33 | 20 | 1 |

District Development Committee

The Kitui District Development Committee held three meetings in 1982. The average number of attendees is around 50 persons. A few Members of Parliament attend erratically. Other Government officers attend regularly, except when attending other official duties outside the District. Occasionally task force sub-committees are appointed to deal with specific issues; otherwise there are no standing sub-committees. The average length of a DDC meeting is 8 hours and, at times the meetings are adjourned without completion of the agenda to another day. Matters arising from previous meetings usually occupy no less than 75% of the time.

The major obstacle to decision making in DDC meetings is that, because of large number and backgrounds of the members, there are too many views. The meetings are, in most cases, dominated by the politicians arguing over approval or non-implementation of projects in their areas. Other obstacles in decision making are:

Lack of completed reports from implementing officers.

Delay in release of funds.

Lack of staff in key Ministries to implement these projects, especially water projects.

It is estimated that only 5-10% of the project proposals submitted to the DDC from the DVDC actually get implemented.

In addition to the LDC, the DVDC and the DDC, there are other development organisations in the District described as follows:

District Community Development Committee

The main function is the administration of self-help projects. The committee is very inactive due to lack of interest by the members. It is supposed to oversee the activities of women's group and youth programmes and to co-ordinate with the Kitui County Council.

The membership is made up of the DSDO, all divisional CDA's, 2 local leaders per division and relevant ministry representatives and a representative of the local authority. Its continued usefulness and survival will depend on availability of funds for projects.

District Education Board (D.E.B.)

The main functions of the DEB include:

General establishment and guidance on education as stipulated in the Education Act;

Promotion of education in the District;

Administration of grants-in-aid or any form of financial assistance to schools; and

Preparation of reports to the Minister for Education on matters pertaining to schools and especially primary education.

The District Commissioner is the Chairman of the DEB with the Basic Education Officer performing the duties of Executive Secretary. Other members are 3 councillors from Kitui County Council, a KNUT representative, a Maendeleo ya Wanawake representative, the Clerk to the County Council.

The DEB is riddled with problems. It meets not more than three times a year and, due to lack of a full-time officer to follow up on resolutions, it ends up in implementing little of what it resolves it will do. The DEB has little or no control of funds administration and its role in secondary schools has been reduced to that of approving new schools or endorsing approval.

The inspectorate section of the Ministries of Higher and Basic Education plays the role of the DEB, which is drastically understaffed leading to poor performance. The DEB is viewed by education officers and most of the teachers as playing no role at all and therefore as an obsolete institution. This is so when machinery to execute its resolutions is lacking.

District Agricultural Committee (DAC)

The duties of the DAC are statutory and include: gazetting of planting dates; setting production rates for food crops and cash crops; monitoring farming activities, including farmers' problems; and overseeing credit for the agricultural sector.

In the last year the issues tackled can be seen in the minutes and include, e.g., control of soil erosion measures, destocking, afforestation and cotton growing.

The membership includes the District Commissioner, the District Agricultural Officer, the District Livestock Development Officer, the District Co-operative Officer, County Clerk, Divisional DAC Chairman and other officers of the Ministry of Agriculture in Kitui, and the District Forest Officer.

The effectiveness of the Committee is reduced by the complexity of the issues that are tackled and lack of the machinery to get them implemented. There is also a problem in attendance. It is not considered an effective tool in the achievement of the stated objectives.

The District Joint Loan Board

This is established by a statute and so is its composition, which includes the D.C. (Chairman), District Trade Development Officer (Secretary), County Council representatives, and other members appointed from time to time by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

During the year 1982, loans totalling to KShs. 940,000/- were given out to small-scale traders within the District. Although the loans are relatively small they go a long way in supplementing what the traders may have saved to expand business. The Board is riddled with poor repayment by the traders, but with more powers being given to the local administration and the District Trade Development Officer to initiate prosecution, the repayment may be faster and enable more traders to benefit from this revolving fund. The audit team that will be attached to the District Treasury could be deployed to audit the accounts of the traders.

The Churches

The most visible example of a church involved in development activities is the Catholic Diocese of Kitui, which during the past years has undertaken schools, water, and other community development projects. It is recommended that more harmonisation of the church's projects with the DDC will reduce duplication and wastage of scarce resources. The PCEA is also involved in development activities and especially so in promotion of education and social welfare. A notable example is the Kaumu Multi-purpose Training Centre in Zombe Location which is the brain-child of the church.

Local Authorities

In Kitui there are two local authorities described below:

Kitui County Council. Due to financial shortcomings in the Council, like most of local authorities in Kenya, there were no major development projects that took place in the last two years. A housing estate, financed by the National Housing Corporation, was initiated, but non-release of funds held up progress for sometime. Ninety-nine housing units are expected to be completed in 1983/84. Other projects earmarked for initiation, such as upgrading of the Kalundu Market, bus park and stadium, were not implemented.

Kitui Town Council. This was constituted in 1981 and will take over any development projects initiated by the County Council, prior to its inception, within the town. It covers a radius of about 5 km from the Town centre. Otherwise the rest of the District comes under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

FURTHER RESOURCES IN THE DISTRICT

Forests

There are small-scale forests in Kitui District. The existing natural forests in the district are poor in variety and limited in wood production potential. These consist of a small number of trees which are stunted, slow growing and incapable of providing protective requirement of afforestation. The culturally forested areas of the district, namely Mutito, Mumoni and Kabonge hills, are planted with some fast-growing exotics such as cypress, pines and eucaliptus. A recent study done under the Kitui ASAL Programme, however, suggests great potential exists for using the eastern bushlands of the District as a source of browse for enhanced goat production.

Tourism and Wildlife

About one-fifth of Kitui District is covered by Tsavo East National Park. Although the Park contains large numbers of wildlife which is the main tourist attraction in Kenya, wildlife has had little impact on the Kitui economy. The northern part of Tsavo East National Park bordering on populated part of Kitui is closed in the public. Two classified roads (E 903) and (E 907) run from Kanziko in Southern part through Tsavo to Galana River, joining the Tsavo-Malindi Road. If opened for tourist traffic these roads could considerably boost tourism in Southern Kitui with a possibility of tourist lodges at Mbala or on Tiva and Galana rivers.

Apart from Tsavo East National Park, other concentration of wildlife in the district is at B2 Yatta Ranching Scheme in Central Division. Wildlife population is sparse elsewhere in the district.

There is a plant sanctuary at Mutomo in Southern part of Kitui. This asset is not being exploited at present, though the buildings are still in good condition.

Kitui District does not have high or medium standard hotels. A decent hotel in Kitui township is required and improvements of lodging facilities in other centres should be undertaken.

Few hotels with limited accommodation are found in Kitui, Mwingi and Mutomo. The biggest problem faced by hotels in the district is shortage of water particularly during dry season.

Minerals

Some mineral deposits are known in Kitui, a few of which are worked on an economic scale, e.g. magnetite at Ikutha and felspar at Kamuthengi. Other potentially economic minerals are at present not very promising. More intensive surveying of known deposits would, however, be desirable, particularly in the Southern Division, to ascertain whether economical production of some minerals could be possible.

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES

DISTRICT STRATEGY

The Government has now embarked on decentralised planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development. For a long time it has been observed and established that while plans and decisions are made at the central headquarters, the actual development process takes place in the districts, in partnership with the local people who are the direct beneficiaries of this development process. For the success of the development process, the beneficiaries of the projects should be involved right from the planning stage. It is in light of this fact that planning, implementation and monitoring have been decentralised, not only to the districts but down to the locations through the divisions. The District Development Committee, with effect from 1st July, 1983, has become the major instrument for this development in the districts.

Over the years the Government has stated its policy through various Sessional Papers and Government statements. The latest of such policy statements are the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1982 on "Development Prospects and Policies", the Report and Recommendations of the working party on Government Expenditures, the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981 on "Food Policy", and the Livestock Policy Paper. These documents form the basis for the current development strategy, and it is in light of this that the 1984/88 Kitui District Development Plan is set.

In unison with the National Food Policy, the planned targets for the 1979/83 Plan period were reached, especially on soil conservation which is a necessary prerequisite to good farm management. Myethya groups have been enlisted in the past in the soil conservation programme and the District is planning to intensify this. In realisation of this, the proposed GoK/USAID Kitui ASAL Work Programme intends to support Myethya groups' activities to get their members to assist in the soil conservation programme. As an incentive, the groups have been supplied with tools. For water conservation, the Ministry of Agriculture will embark on water harvesting from roof and rock catchments.

As mentioned elsewhere in the Plan, agricultural development in Kitui is problematic due to low rainfall along with the menace from wildlife and pests. To achieve reasonable targets it is necessary to plant early. It is therefore necessary to create an environment for early planting and create a structure for water and soil conservation and control of weeds. There is therefore need for research work on tillage and equipment systems. Already a programme to develop a multi-purpose tool bar which will incorporate tillage, furrowing, planting and weeding, allowing high moisture retention and prevention of soil erosion, is in progress. A unit has been set up at the Kitui Better Living Institute for small-holders farm mechanisation, to test most of the implements available before a final recommendation is made to the farmers.

In crop development the Ministry of Agriculture intends to promote cassava, sweet potatoes and arrow-roots. The cassava mosaic-resistant variety will be bulked and supplied to farmers. Horticultural vegetable growing, at the rivers of Athi, Tana, Tyaa, Mwita Syano and Thungutu, is being experimented upon. The DDC financed fruit nurseries in Central and Eastern Divisions. These are expected to bear results within the next year. In areas of research, Voo Dryland Farming Research Station, once opened, is

expected to boost growth of traditional crops such as bulrush millet and sorghum; inter-cropping methods are to be developed.

On livestock development policy, livestock is expected to increase by 5% per annum while KTB hives will increase at the rate of 20 per annum. Pigs are not expected to increase. On honey production, it is expected to increase at 2% per annum. This programme is expected to be financed through the Kitui ASAL programme.

Silted dams and unexploited wells are expected to be desilted and developed to increase water for both human and livestock use. By the end of the Plan period the number of livestock is planned to increase as follows:

| Livestock | 1982 | 1988 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Cattle | 229553 | 307623 |
| Sheep | 86321 | 115675 |
| Goats | 313052 | 419831 |
| Poultry | 459852 | 615000 |
| Honey | 3300 | 3608 |
| | (Metric Tons) | (Metric Tons) |

Other district strategies will involve completion of on-going projects and utilising to full capacity the underutilised capacities, such as the grain stores in Kitui, Mwingi and Mutito. The Kitui District Co-operative Union is also embarking on grain storage and farm input storage construction. This is the District's strategy for the next five years in response to the national policies.

FURTHER MINISTERIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL INTENTIONS DURING 1984/88*

Water Development

The main intention of the Ministry is to rehabilitate existing water projects, complete the on-going projects and initiate new projects in the areas where none exist, with a view to achieve the national objectives of providing nearby water to all Kitui residents within the next 30 years. A water study has already been undertaken under the ASAL Kitui programme which sets out a 5 year programme and a 30-year master water plan for the District. It is important that this District Water Plan be followed up and that the understaffing of the district MOWD office be addressed in the Plan period.

Already the supply of water for both domestic use and livestock is far below planned expectations and demand. The limiting factors for water development are technical manpower and finance, now that the needs and plans have been identified and drawn.

The water conservation programme in Kitui plans and intends to complete on-going rock catchments, excavate silted dams and preserve natural springs and seasonal rivers. It is expected that the Better Living Institute will construct a dam during the Plan period.

Agriculture

A major aspect of the agricultural production in Kitui is soil and water conservation. In this respect the Ministry intends to intensify teaching of soil conservation in schools and in adult literacy programmes. These aims will be achieved through mobile cinemas, barazas and field days. Rehabilitation of silted dams, overgrazed and eroded areas and gully control will also be undertaken.

Water harvesting from roofs and rock catchments is intended to be intensified. Proposals for early planting and a micro-structure for maximum water conservation and control of soil erosion will be promoted. Also, through promotion and establishment of small-scale irrigation projects for vegetables, fruit and tree nurseries, horticulture is expected to be expanded substantially.

Greater emphasis will be laid on pre-extension trials in consultation with research/extension staff, before research findings are released to the farmers. The opening of Voo Dryland Research Sub-station is expected to develop traditional crops of bulrush millet, sorghums, sweet potatoes and develop appropriate inter-cropping that will aid soil and water conservation.

The Kitui ASAL programme is intended to finance many of these soil and water conservation projects in addition to undertaking selected water projects. The Mutomo Soil and Water Conservation Programme is expected to concentrate on soil conservation as well as expanding to financing minor water projects in the Southern Division.

* This section consists both of the intentions of District departmental heads in Kitui for the 1984/88 Plan period and selected ministerial commitments for the same period.

Livestock Development

During the Plan period effort will be concentrated in developing Kitui's vast rangeland. Local people will be educated in selected areas on methods for controlling over-grazing, improving dipping, and breeding livestock and promoting honey production. Range improvement should be achieved by pursuing the following strategies:

- Rehabilitation of selected, badly eroded areas in order to conserve soil and water to increase land productivity.
- More grass legumes, and seed multiplication and fodder use, in those areas with similar ecological zones, will be promoted.
- More forage production for producing game livestock products.
- Community education on proper land use.

Selected areas and projects where these programmes should be undertaken include: Zombe Rehabilitation Project; Athoni Sheep/Goat Ranch Rehabilitation/Multiplication Project ; Mutito Seed Multiplication Project; Nguku Kimango, and Tseikuru Rehabilitation Projects; Itoleka, Kavata, and Kisasi Seed bulking nurseries; and Mwingi-Singia Rock Catchment Rehabilitation/Multiplication Project.

Tick Control. The Tick Control Programme will try to aim at ensuring that farmers manage the dips properly on their own. In consultation with the Ministry of Water Development, rainwater harvesting will be developed in order to make water more readily available to the dips. Acaricides should also be made more readily available, but not necessarily at subsidised prices.

Animal Husbandry. Attempts to raise the nutrition level of livestock will be made, particularly through the use of drought resistant fodder for dairy breeds. Fodder bulking will be developed for soil conservation purposes. These centres have already been identified.

To improve breeds, the genetic potential of the local bull herd will be raised. Zones for A.I. will be charted out. The aim will be for increased milk production for both local consumption and income generation.

Beekeeping Project. To improve honey production the number of KTB hives will be increased.

Goats and Sheep Project. Cross breeding and education to farmers will be undertaken to raise the genetic potential of the local goats and sheep for meat and milk. The target areas have already been identified.

Health

The Ministry's intention is to improve the following health facilities: Voo, Kyatune, Mutha, Kanziko, Endau, Mui,ENZUI, Nzeluni, Waita, Ngomeni,

Usueni, and up-grading of Kyuso and Kauwi Health Centre. It is also intended to complete the following DDC Health Projects at Kauma, Kaumu, Kwa Mutonga, Mwitika, Ilengi, Kanyangi, Kasaala, Katyethoka and Nzawa. Other activities which MOH hopes to undertake or continue into the Plan period are: small-scale water construction and quality improvements; food and nutritional services; health education programmes in schools, markets and villages; malaria control; and other essential activities.

The health programme will concentrate on promotive and preventive activities, particularly with an emphasis on applicable interventions at a community level and community involvement in health care throughout the District.

Environment and Natural Resources

The Ministry intends to construct roads leading to Nuu, Damsa-Engamba, Muumoni, Mutha, Ndooa, and Mutuluni Hills. There are intentions to construct staff houses, forest guards' houses, village houses and other buildings as well. It is also intended to open up and equip eight new nurseries.

At the District Headquarters it is expected to expand the DFO's house. Some sheds for various nurseries are planned. It is intended that more tools, equipment, office equipment, fire fighting equipment, and more vehicles be provided. With the above expansion, more staff will need to be engaged, both at a junior level and as casuals. Boundaries of various hills where afforestation is in progress will be cleared.

Co-operative Development

The Ministry's policy is to make co-operatives self-sustaining by initiating a sound financial and managerial base so that the rural population wins confidence in them.

In Kitui the District Co-operative Union will undertake educating its members. The Societies will be assisted in maintaining proper books of accounts and records. There is a plan for a more systematic follow-up of B2 Yatta and Mikuyuni Societies and to advise their management with a view to their improvement in light of the National Livestock and Food Policy. The dormant societies (about 25% of the total number in the District) will be reviewed to see if some or all can be reactivated through advice from agricultural or other extension officers in the Divisions or by local leaders. Where Co-operatives have not operated on sound economic principles and have not realised profits nor are they likely to do so, inquiries will be carried out to establish whether they should be liquidated or dissolved.

To achieve the aforesaid, the following course of action has been identified locally as being needed:

- Construct produce stores in Kitui and Mutomo Towns
- Improve the communication system between the Union.
- Introduce book-keeping unit within the Union to cater for weak societies.
- Introduce a monthly subscription to the Union by primary societies of 5% of the annual turnover.

Social Services

The major problem that hindered the opening of some new social service projects was that local leaders appear to give more priority to other projects such as schools, health, livestock, and water projects and ignore youth programmes. More attention will be given to these by development committees. It continues to be proposed that each of the five administrative divisions open up Village Polytechnics to teach masonry, carpentry, tailoring, agriculture and leather work, and that in each division no less than three should be opened. The Ministry expects the local people to show the initiative as this will determine level of grants and especially instructors' salaries.

It is also intended to start a vocational training centre in the District. In terms of community development, the Ministry expects to help people to identify their felt needs by creating better awareness, distributing resources equitably and involving people in planning and project implementation.

These programmes will be strengthened by training opinion leaders and strengthening committees at District level. Donor agencies will be urged to increase contributions to self-help projects during the Plan period. All identified needs will be integrated into the various ministerial plans.

In sport, the District Stadium will be improved and possibilities of opening up of new stadia in the divisions will be explored. Other sports activities, such as KFF, will be encouraged.

Women groups which will participate in self-help projects will be motivated by assisting them with grants in their primary objectives, since they are the majority of the people involved in the development process in the District.

Probation. About 80% of the prisons' population is composed of offenders serving sentences of six months or less. It is cheaper to rehabilitate than to maintain a prisoner. It is therefore the intention of the probation department to expand the services vigorously as to affect a greater proportion of offenders, who would otherwise be jailed for terms of less than six months. The department will provide adequate transport facilities, trained manpower and office accommodation, and additional probation hostels will be constructed with enough training facilities to equip the probationers with training which will facilitate their employment once released.

The following will be done within the Plan period given availability of funds: establish probation offices in the five divisions; establish a girls' hostel within the District; post more officers in the District; launch a Citizenship Education Campaign so as to reduce or prevent juvenile delinquency; and take over and supervise extramural penal employment programmes currently handled by the Provincial Administration.

Training Facilities Within The Better Living Centre, Kitui. During the Plan period it is expected that a dormitory to cater for 30 students will be put up to increase the capacity of the Centre to 90. This is bearing in mind that most applications for training are now turned down, due to lack of space for teaching and living accommodation.

With the increased intake, the dining hall should be proportionately expanded. The dormitories will be partitioned to provide privacy.

There is also a need to construct a recreation hall since at present the course participants use the dining hall. There is also a need for constructing a store for foodstuffs, detergents and other office tools. A need has also been established for more staff houses and furniture.

Kitui GK Prison. The prison department undertakes agricultural activities in Kitui District and it depends on irrigation water from Kalundu River traversing the Town. A repair of the weir carried away by floods in 1982 is required. To supplement the river there is a proposal for a borehole to water seedlings.

The department requires 700 hectares of land for building and farming since the current farm is inappropriately located in the town centre.

Posts And Communications

A capacity of 70 telephone lines should be provided in each of the following centres: Katse, Kabati, Ndooa, Ikanga, Zombe and Nguni, where all these are new exchanges.

Postal services which will constitute upgrading to departmental offices should be effected in Tulia, Kyuso, Migwani, Kisasi, Kabati and Kwavonza. New sub-post offices could be opened in Mutha, Mutyangombe, Kanziku, Voo, Mbitini and Itoleka, given sufficient resources.

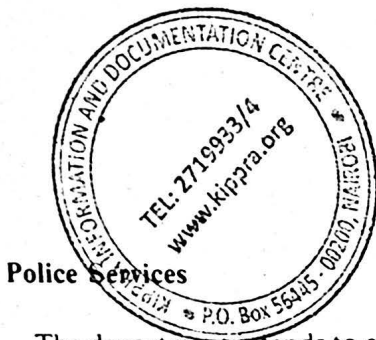
The DDC has recommended Kitui Town for an automatic exchange and STD within the Plan period and the opening up telephone service in Tseikuru Trading Centre and surrounding institutions within the next two years.

Renewable Energy Development Project (Ministry of Energy)

This project is made up of two major parts designed to address Kenya's fuel and deforestation problems by reducing oil imports and expanding wood supply. This will be done through programmes of agroforestry and afforestation demonstrations; extension and seedling production; and energy conservation in cooking, charcoal production, and in industry and commerce.

Children's Department

The department intends to construct an office block and build a Juvenile Remand Home in the District. The nearest Remand Home is in Nairobi. These are the major ministerial intentions in the District.



Police Services

The department intends to complete Endau Police Post, as well as build Mutomo Police Station, Kyuso and Mutito Police Stations, and Ikutho Police Post. The survey for the plot will be finalised. There is need to expand the District (divisional) headquarters to accommodate the expanding force within the Plan period.

Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning

All the departments including survey and land registry are inter-dependent although not always well co-ordinated or harmonised. This will have to be rectified through the Executive Committee of the DDC. The registration process will attempt to cover parts of Mutonguni, Mwingi, Migwani, Kyangwithya, Kisasi, and Yatta B2 locations. Cadastral surveys will also be attempted for Kitui Town, Mwingi, Kyuso, Mutomo and Mutito.

Adult Education Department

It is intended to increase teaching personnel to 200 full-time and 400 part-time employees. Honoraria allowance for part-time teachers is intended to be increased. The District Headquarters offices in Kitui and Divisional offices in Mwingi, Mutomo, Mutito, Kisasi and Kyuso should be opened.

Functional literacy will be expanded to popularise the Government's education policy. It is expected that to achieve these goals transport in the form of motorcycles be provided to the education officers. The development of low-cost material for teaching will also be pursued.

Local Authorities

As indicated elsewhere in the Plan, there are two local authorities in Kitui, namely Kitui County Council and Kitui Town Council. Their plans have already been submitted to the parent Ministry of Local Government. The major intentions for the next five years are as follows:

Town Council of Kitui. The Council will undertake these projects:

- Completion of Site and Service Scheme No. 2, involving 99 housing units of two bedrooms each.
- Construction of Kalundu Market for which Shs 2.5 m have been made available.
- Kitui slaughter house construction for which Shs 2.5 m. have been allocated.
- The development of Kitui Stadium, estimated to cost Shs 1.2 m
- Kitui Town Market stalls planned to cost Shs 1.5 m.
- Street lighting in Kitui Town and Kalundu Market, estimated to cost Shs 0.5 m.
- Kitui Town Bus Park at Shs 1.2 m.

– Kitui Town Sewerage Scheme.

The designs and plans for all of these projects have been done and implementation is held up by release of funds by various donors.

County Council of Kitui. The Council will undertake projects as follows:

- Construction of market stall in Mwingi Trading Centre and upgrading to urban status.
- Survey of various trading centres and markets within the District priorities and availability of funds.
- Improvement of most of the existing water projects undertaken by the Council.
- Development of Kitui North and Kitui South National Reserves.
- Rural electrification in various trading centres and markets.
- Livestock auction yards development within various trading centres and markets.
- Construction of market facilities in Nguni, Zombe, Kavisuni, Mutomo, Mutito, and Kyuso.

The successful implementation of these projects is subject to availability of funds, most of which are made available by the Local Government Loans Authority and various other Government agencies.

NGOS

Maendeleo ya Wanawake expects to construct an office complex in Kitui which will include offices, conference hall, display room, three shops, and residential quarters at a cost of £35,000.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

1983/84 - 1987/88

The DDC has prioritised the sectoral projects identified by the five Divisional Development Committees in the following order:

1. Water
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Livestock
5. Transport and Communications
6. Education and Social Services
7. Others as identified by Ministries, the District Development Committee and other agencies.

Within each of the above sectoral groups, the projects have been numbered on priority basis, higher placings being assigned to the on-going projects whose funds have not been exhausted; projects identified by the ministries with funds provided for; and projects promoting greater equitable distribution of infrastructural assets; food production for

consumption and marketing and better health care. On the whole, water related projects have received the greatest emphasis. By and large, only ministerial funding sources have been identified below, though from time to time donor funds, such as RDF, Kitui ASAL, Mutomo Soil and Water, and EEC Micro projects will be used.

For more information on selected Ministerial implementation rates, see Chapter 1.

WATER

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|---|--|
| 1. Nguni/Enzui Ukase, Kyuso | Proposed by Ministry and DDC. For funding by MOLD. On-going project. Pipeline extensions. Building storage tanks. 0% work done. |
| 2. Thua Kinakoni Mutomo | For funding by MOWD. Incomplete project. Building of a well and installation of a pump set. Complete pipe laying and construct communal water. 20% done. Proposed by DDC. |
| 3. Migwani W.S. Migwani/Mwingi | Drilling and equipping 2 boreholes, construction of P/house, staff houses, storage tanks. Complete pipe laying to serve 2,500 people. 30% work done. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOWD. |
| 4. Ngiluni W.P. Mutito (East) | For funding by MOWD. Proposed by DVDC. For major construction and improvement of the intake (dam), laying of new pipeline. |
| 5. Mwingi W.S. Mwingi | Construction of a new well. Installation of new pumping sets to serve Mwingi Town. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 6. Kiima W.P. Matinyani/Central | Complete pipe laying, install pumping set, complete storage tanks and provide water to about 1500 people in Matinyani Location. 70% work done. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding. |
| 7. Ilika R.W.S. Yatta/Central | Construction of intake, pump house, staff houses, storage tanks and pipe laying. It is under design. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding. |

WATER (CONT.)

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|
| 8. Athi/Yatta W.P. Mutomo | Construction of pump house, intake, storage tanks. Pipe laying. Installation of pumping set. 50% work done. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding. |
| 9. Musyungwa W.P. Kyuso | Construction of new wells. Installation of hand pumps. Proposed and funded by MOWD. Under-utilised facility. |
| 10. Kalumune Mutomo | Construction of pump house, pipe laying. Installation of pumping unit. Construction of storage tanks and staff houses. It is under design. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 11. Thua-Kyamatu Mutomo | Construction of wells. Pipe laying. Construction of pump house, CWP and cattle troughs. To serve 1500 people. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding. Incomplete Project. |
| 12. Kathamba Mutomo Div. | Construction of earth dam. It has been surveyed, designed and tendered. To serve 1500 people, plus livestock. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 13. Katothya Mutomo | Construction of tanks, communal water and pipe laying. 50% work done. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 14. Kitui S.H.W.S. Central Div. | Pipe laying from Kitui to Matuu pipeline. Proposed and funded by MOWD/SH. |
| 15. Kitui Urban W.S. Kitui Central Div. | Construction of Matuu intake, sedimentation tanks and storage tanks. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 16. Kitui Sewerage Central Div. | Construction of sewerage system in Kitui Town. Under design. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 17. Dams Construction Unit Central and Mwingi Div. | Construction of dams, sub-surface dams, water pans, rock catchments and weirs. Proposed and funded by MOWD. |
| 18. Matuu Pipeline Extension | Distribution off the pipeline to Mwingi, Central and Mutomo divisions. |

WATER (CONT.)

**PRIORITY RANKING
PROJECT NAME
AND LOCATION**

REMARKS

**WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMME
(ASAL KITUI)**

1. Ndatani
Rock Catchment
Ngomeni/Kyuso
Complete the wall which will store water for about 500 people in Ngomeni Location. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding.
2. Kambia Mutanda
Rock Catchment
Nzambani/Central
For funding by MOWD. Incomplete project. Proposed by DDC.
3. Kithumula
Rock/Catchment
Matinyani/Central
Construction of a weir and stand pipe for the communal water point; previous implementation rate RWS 45% of similar projects. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding.
4. Katuka dam
Katse/Kyuso
Rehabilitation and building a stronger new earth dam on same site. Proposed by DDC. Previous implementation rate 35%. For MOWD funding.
5. Mitamisiyi
Rock/Catchment
Ngomeni/Kyuso
Plastic sheet water pan to be fed from the existing 20,000 gal. tank through piping. Previous implementation rate 45%. Proposed by DDC. For MOWD funding.
6. Kangalu
Rock/Catchment
Central/Mulango
Renovation of weir & piping to communal water point. Previous implementation rate 45%. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOWD.
7. Zombe
Rock/Catchment
Eastern
Proposed by DDC construction of a weir, piping and serve 400 persons with water. For funding by MOWD.
8. Kasiu
Rock/Catchment
Nuu/Mutito
Proposed by DDC. Renovation aimed at raising weir wall to accommodate more water & piping to communal water point to serve 500 people. For funding by MOWD.
9. Kasaa R/C
Rock/Catchment
Ngomeni/Kyuso
Proposed by DDC. Renovation of existing weir aimed at raising wall to store more water for serving 550 people. For funding by MOWD.

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMME (CONT.)

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|---|--|
| 10. Kwa Mutanda Rock/Catchment Tharaka/Kyuso | Proposed by DDC. Renovate existing weir and increase wall to serve about 500 people. For funding by MOWD. |
| 11. Kamungo Rock Catchment Tharaka/Kyuso | Proposed by DDC. New walls to be built and piping to command water points to serve around 300 people. For funding by MOWD. |
| 12. Masungwa Rock Catchment Tharaka/Kyuso. | See No. 11 |
| 13. Muthuka Rock Catchment Ngomeni/Kyuso | See No. 11 |
| 14. Kimuu Rock Catchment Ngomeni/Kyuso | See No. 11 |

HEALTH

| PRIORITY RANKING NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|
| 1. Mwingi Hospital Mwingi | On-going project proposed by DVDC. Complete children's ward, kitchen and laundry, outpatient, maternity, T.B. ward. For funding by MOH. |
| 2. Winzie H.C Migwani | Part of rural health programme; 3 staff houses. Proposed and funded by MOH an ongoing project. |
| 3. Voo H.C. Voo/Mutomo | Improvement needed involves construction of new block and 3 staff houses. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |

HEALTH (CONT.)

| PRIORITY RANKING | PROJECT NAME | LOCATION | REMARKS |
|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 4. | Kisayani | Mutomo | Type I dispensary, staff houses, water supply and equipment. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 5. | Kauwi/Mutonguni | | An on-going project for new outpatient, inpatient blocks, staff houses, laundry, kitchen, water and equipment. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 6. | Kanziko | Kanziko/Mutomo | Construction of a dispensary type I block, and two staff (class F) houses, repair existing housing and purchase of equipment. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 7. | Mbitini | Kisasi/Central | Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOH. Repair existing facilities, construct staff housing & purchase equipment. |
| 8. | Mutito HC/Mutito | | Upgrading centre to become rural health unit HQs by putting up staff quarters and provision of equipment. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 9. | Mutomo Nursing School/ Mutomo | | Construction of building staff houses and building of enrolled community nurse school. Proposed for funding by Ministry of Health. |
| 10. | Kauma Matinyani. | | Type 4 dispensary & staff houses. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 11. | Kyangi Yatta/Central | | Type 4 dispensary, staff houses. Complete on-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 12. | Kwamutonga Matinyani | | Type 1 dispensary and staff houses. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 13. | Ilengi/Mutomo | | Construction of dispensary block, staff houses and provision of water. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |

HEALTH (CONT.)

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|--|---|
| 14. Katyethoka/Kanziku | Dispensary block and staff houses, toilets. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 15. Kasaala/Ikutha Mutomo | Dispensary block and staff houses and toilet. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 16. Mwitika/Zombe | Dispensary block and staff houses. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 17. Nzawa/Migwani | Completion of dispensary block, staff houses, toilets and water provision. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 18. Ukasi H.C. Ngomeni/Kyuso | Construction of dispensary block, staff houses, toilets, provision of water and equipment. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 19. Kaliku Dis. Mutito | See No. 18 |
| 20. Tharaka Health Centre. | Dispensary improvement. New staff housing, equipment purchase. For funding by MOH. |
| 21. Katilini Health Centre Mutomo | Extension of existing facilities including dispensary block, staff houses and provision of water. On-going project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 22. Kwa Vonza Dispensary Yatta Central | New construction of dispensary and amenities. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 23. Mutha H. Cent. Mutha/Mutomo | Renovation of existing building and construction of staff houses and purchase equipment. New project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOH. |
| 24. Kyuso H. Centre Kyuso | To be upgraded to health centre by construction of hospital block and staff houses. Proposed by DVDC. New programme. For funding by MOH. |

HEALTH (Cont.)

**PRIORITY RANKING
PROJECT NAME
AND LOCATION**

REMARKS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 25. Mui Dispensary Eastern | Proposed and approved by DDC to be funded by MOH. |
| 26. Kiseveni Dispensary Mutonguni | Proposed by DVDC and approved by DDC for new construction by MOH. |

AGRICULTURE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kavuta S & W C Central | On-going project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA. Fencing approximately 67 hectares, two cut-off drains and rehabilitate overgrazed areas. |
| 2. Nzeu Weir Changwithya/ Central | Construct a wall across Nzeu river to conserve water and soil. On-going project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA. |
| 3. Katwala S & W C Central | On-going project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA. Rehabilitating an overgrazed area (20 Ha) |
| 4. Itoleka S & W C Central | On-going project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA. Rehabilitating an overgrazed area (20 Ha) |
| 5. Mangina Dam Central/Mulango | Construction of dam to provide for minor irrigation. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA. |
| 6. Mbusyani s & W C Central/Mulango | On-going project. Fencing approximately 8 Ha of overgrazed land. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA. |
| 7. Kimangau S & W C Far North Division/Kyuso | Cut-off drains and terraces to be completed and fencing to be done and afforest the area. On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOA. |
| 8. Musosya S & W C and Rock Catchment Kyuso | On-going project. Construct a wall for water storage and cut-off drains and terraces and plant trees. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOA. |
| 9. Thuguthu Nguni F & T/Kyusi | Establishment of fruit and tree nursery to provide seedlings for farmers around Nguni and Thunguthu. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOA. |

AGRICULTURE (CONT.)

PRIORITY RANKING

PROJECT NAME

LOCATION

REMARKS

- 10. Fruit and Tree Nursery (Nzeeu, Nzewani, B.L.I., Nguni, Syokimuu, Changwithya, Kyeni) Central/Eastern
On-going project. Provide seedlings to farmers in Changwithya, Zombe, Nzambani locations for development of horticulture and orchards. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA.
- 11. Fruit and Tree Nurseries (Kiaa, Mutwangombe, Migwani, Thaa Nzau, Maukumu) Mwingi/Migwani
On-going project. Provide seedlings to farmers in Migwahi and Mwingi locations around the drains named above. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA.
- 12. Crop and Livestock Demonstration Programme, Mutito
On-going project. Bulking of seeds, fodder crops around Mutito location for demonstration to farmers. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOA/Livestock.
- 13. Kwasiku S & W C Migwani/Mwingi
Protection of catchment area so that the dam is not silted and development of fruit and tree nurseries near the dam. Proposed by DDC. On-going project. For funding by MOA.

LIVESTOCK

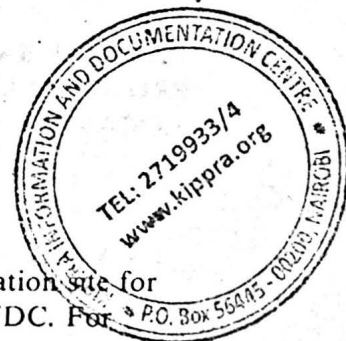
PRIORITY RANKING

PROJECT NAME

AND LOCATION

REMARKS

- 1. Mutito Livestock Demonstration Plot Mutito
On-going project. Development of a demonstration site for farmers in livestock breeding. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOLD.
- 2. Beekeeping Projects (25) All Divisions
Provide 25 groups with KTB hives to boost honey quality. Specific sites have not been defined. Proposed by DVDC and MOLD. For funding by MOLD.



LIVESTOCK (CONT.)

**PRIORITY RANKING
PROJECT NAME
AND LOCATION**

REMARKS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Dips: Masokani, Kwamwangi, Nguoni, Usiani, Kyambiti, Kawango, Inyiu, and Kisasi. | All underutilised projects proposed by DDC and funded by MOLD. To undertake repairs, reactivate management committees, provide water and acaricides within the Plan period. |
| 4. Completion of dips Mutomo | Completion of dips bordering Tsavo National Park to be used by livestock settlers. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MTW. |
| 5. New Dips Kyuso (14) Mutito (5) Mwingi (4) Central (5) Mutomo (6) | Construction of new dips in areas where there are no existing ones to control tick borne diseases and promote livestock health. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOLD. |
| 6. Poultry Project All divisions | Established poultry projects for women groups within Central Division especially in Kisasi, Mulango and Nzambani Locations. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOLD. |
| 7. Goats and Sheep Project All divisions | Promote improved meat production. Proposed by NGO. To be funded by Catholic Diocese. |

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

**PRIORITY RANKING
PROJECT NAME
LOCATION**

REMARKS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kathande-Kaumu R.A.R.P Zombe | Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOTC. For transport of produce and marketing. |
| 2. Mwitika Ngelani Kabati R.A.R.P. Zombe | See No. 1 |
| 3. Inyuu Ngungi R.A.R.P. Zombe | See No. 1 |

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (CONT.)

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|
| 4. R.A.R.P. (Unit I) Mwingi/Kyuso | Proposed for funding by MOTC (RARP). For transport of produce and marketing. |
| 5. R.A.R.P. (Unit II) Mutomo | See No. 4 |
| 6. R.A.R.P. (Unit III) Mutomo | Construction of roads. Proposed for funding by MOTC (RARP). |
| 7. Mutito Roads & Bridges Mutito, Zombe Endua Nuu, Mui | Facilitate transport of produce and marketing. Proposed by DVDC for funding by MOTC. |
| 8. Mwingi Roads Mwingi, Endui Mingwani, Mutonguni | See No. 1 above. |
| 9. Kyuso Roads Tharaka, Tseikuru Mivukoni, Katse, Ngomeni | See No. 1 above. |
| 10. Usueni Bridge Tharaka/Kyuso | Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOTC. To connect Kitui with Meru and Embu Districts and shorten travel distance substantially. |
| 11. Central Div. Roads and Bridges Changwithia Miambani Kisasi Mulango Nzambani Matinyani Yatta | Facilitate transport of produce and marketing. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOTC. |
| 12. Gravelling District- wide | Need to gravel selected major roads in district. |

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|--|---|
| 1. Zombe Girls Zombe Mutito | On-going project. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MOHE. Construction of classrooms, laboratories, workshop, school block, dining hall in various schools. |
| 2. Ngugi Sec. School Zombe Mutito | See No. 1 above |
| 3. Migwani Tech. School Migwani/ Mwingi | See No. 1 above |
| 4. Endau Sec. School Endau/Mutito | See No. 1 above |
| 5. Miambani Harambee Sch. Miambani/Central | See No. 1 above |
| 6. Kyuso Tech. School/Kyuso | Construction of classrooms, workshops, dormitories and laboratories, kitchen and administration block. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MOHE. |
| 7. Waita V.P. Endui/Mwingi | Construction of workshops, classrooms and provision of equipment tools. Proposed by DVDC/DDC. For funding by MCSS or other Ministry. |
| 8. Kyatune V.P. Mutomo | See No. 7 above |
| 9. Zombe VP | See No. 7 above |
| 10. Mutito Social Centre/Mutito | Construction of a social centre for meetings, conferences and libraries. On-going project. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by MCSS. |
| 11. Ilako Technical School, Mutongoni | Proposed by DVDC, approved by DDC for new construction by MOE |
| 12. Ngawa V.P., Migwani | Proposed by DVDC, approved by DDC for new construction by MCSS. |

Finally it is also proposed to open up 60 new primary schools and 16 Harambee Secondary Schools during the Plan period.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PRIORITY RANKING

PROJECT NAME

LOCATION

REMARKS

1. Tulia
Mwingi All programmes are proposed by Ministry and to be funded by KP and TC. Upgrading of existing facilities to departmental offices.
2. Kyuso/Kyuso See No. 1 above
3. Migwani/Mwingi See No. 1 above
4. Kisasi/Central See No. 1 above
5. Kwa Vonza
Yata/Central Establishment of new sub-post offices. Proposed by Ministry and to be funded by KP and TC.
6. Mutha
Mutomo See No. 5 above
7. Mutwangombe/
Mwingi See No. 5 above
3. Kanziko
Mutomo See No. 5 above
9. Mbitini
Central See No. 5 above
10. Voo
Mutomo See No. 5 above
11. Itoleka
Central See No. 5 above
12. Kakaeni,
Mutonguni See No. 5 above
13. Ngawa,
Migwani See No. 5 above

Telephones

1. Katse
Katse/Kyuso Proposed by Ministry or DVDC. To be funded by KP and TC to provide telephones for these areas. Seventy lines provided in each case.
2. Kabati
Mutonguni/Mwingi See No. 1 above
3. Ndooa/Mutito See No. 1 above

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (CONT.)

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME LOCATION | REMARKS |
|---|-----------------|
| 4. Ikanga Ikanga/Mutomo | See No. 1 above |
| 5. Zombe Zombe/Mutito | See No. 1 above |
| 6. Nguni Ngomeni/Kyuso | See No. 1 above |
| 7. Ikutha Ikuthat/Mutomo | See No. 1 above |
| 8. Tseikuru Tseikuru/Kyuso | See No. 1 above |

LANDS, SURVEYS AND ADJUDICATION SECTOR

| PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION | REMARKS |
|--|---|
| 1. Adjudication Surveys and Issue of titles at: Miambai Migwani Mwingi Mulango Kyangwithya Mutonguni Nzambani Kisasi Yatta B2 | Proposed by Ministry and DDC. On-going programme. Complete adjudication within parts of above locations in Mwingi and Central Divisions and declaration of new sections and issue of title deeds. To be funded by MLS and PP. |

LANDS, SURVEYS AND ADJUDICATION SECTOR

PRIORITY RANKING PROJECT NAME AND LOCATION

REMARKS

2. Cadastral Surveys for Ranches, Markets and Towns Mwakini, Ukai, Kitui Town, Mwingi, Mutomo, Kyuso, Mutito, Kisasi
Produce cadastral surveys of the respective areas. Proposed by DDC. For funding by MLS and PP. On-going.

ENERGY SECTOR

1. Mwingi Town Electrification
Proposed by DVDC. For funding by KP & L.
2. Mutomo Div. Hqs Electricity Mutomo
Provisions of 3-phase electricity to the towns and Government offices, hospitals and surrounding area. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by KP & L.
3. Kitui Town 3-phase Electricity
Provision of 3-phase supply to enable industrialisation, RIDC & other industries unable to start due to lack of sufficient power. Proposed by DDC. For funding by KP & L.

TRADE & COMMERCE SECTOR

1. Commercial Bank Mwingi
Establishment of a savings and current A/Cs bank in Mwingi Town. Proposed by DVDC. For funding by Commercial banks.

WILDLIFE & TOURISM SECTOR

1. Offices Kitui Town, Mutito, Kitui North N.R., Kitui South N.R.
Offices in all the areas, staff houses and basic infrastructure. Proposed by Ministry and to be funded by MOW & T.
2. Kitui North and South Reserves
Proposed by DDC for MOW & T development of these reserves including feasibility studies for tourism potential.

JUDICIARY

1. Mutomo Court Bldg. & Staff Qtrs.
Proposed and approved by DDC for OOP funding.
2. Staff Qtrs. at Mwingi Court
Proposed and approved by DDC for OOP funding.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**Priority Ranking
Project Name
and Location**

Remarks

1. Afforestation Programme, District-Wide Proposed by DDC for MENR funding of afforestation schemes in the following order of priority:

| | K£ | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 84/85 | 85/86 | 86/87 | 87/88 |
| Maai Hill Afforestation Phases 1,2 &3 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Syekuyu Hill Afforestation Phases 2&3 | 1,000 | 400 | 300 | 300 |
| Endui Hill Afforestation | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Endau Hill Afforestation Phases 2,3 & 4 | 1,700 | 1,000 | 600 | 600 |
| Mutikuni Hill Afforestation | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 800 |

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, LOCATIONS AND SUB-LOCATIONS
IN KITUI DISTRICT

| Division | Location | Sub-Location |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Far North (Kyuso) | 1. Kyuso | 1. Kimangao/Kuumu 2. Gai/Ngaai 3. Kamuwongo 4. Maseki/Kiseuni |
| | 2. Mivukoni | 1. Kavunda/Kitovoto/Kyandani 2. Mataka/Katuka |
| | 3. Ngomeni | 1. Kavuti 2. Kyavyuka 3. Mitamisi |
| | 4. Ukasi | 1. Ukasi/Mwalali 2. Maliyakani/Kamutiu Mbuu |
| | 5. Tseikuru | 1. Kavilya 2. Usueni 3. Kaningo 4. Ngalange 4. Ngalange 5. Kasyathiyuni |
| | 6. Katse | 1. Mbarani/Konyu 2. Tyaa/Kamuthale 3. Musosya/Kakuyu 4. Mukenga/Ikengo |
| | 7. Tharaka | 1. Gacigengo/Kenyengya 2. Gakombe 3. Kamaindi/Kathungu |
| Northern (Mutomo) | 1. Kanziko | 1. Kauvinda 2. Mivuni 3. Kavandeni 4. Simisi 5. Katyetheka 6. Kengo |
| | 2. Ikanga | 1. Kathingu 2. Ndunduni 3. Ithumula 4. Kyatune 5. Ilusya 6. Ngwane/Enzou |

| Division | Location | Sub-Location | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| Northern (Mutomo) (Cont.) | 3. Voo | 1. Kyamatu 2. Muthungue 3. Kisasi 4. Kyaango 5. Nthongoni | |
| | 4. Mutomo | 1. Kawelu/Itimba 2. Mwala 3. Kibwea | |
| | 5. Mutha | 1. Katene/Ngaani 2. Kyaani/Kalia Katune 3. Ndakani | |
| | 6. Ikutha | 1. Kasaala 2. Ngamba 3. Ndili 4. Ngwata | |
| | 7. Athi | 1. Maluma 2. Kalivu 3. Kituti 4. Kivou | |
| | Northern (Mwingi) | 1. Mwingi | 1. Enziu 2. Kanzanzu 3. Kivou 4. Mwingi 5. Kyethani 6. Kiomo 7. Nzeluni |
| | | 2. Migwani | 1. Kavaini 2. Kanyaa 3. Ngomeni 4. Kyome 5. Nzawa 6. Muiva 7. Kaliluni 8. Kyambo 9. Nzalae/Migwani 10. Kasevi |

| Division | Location | Sub-Location |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Northern (Mwingi) (Cont.) | 3. Mutonguni | 1. Musengo 2. Kakulungwa 3. Kakeani 4. Tulia 5. Nzalae/Mutonguni 6. Kauwi 7. Mithini |
| | 4. Endui | 1. Ndithi 2. Mutwangombe 3. Waita |
| Eastern | 1. Endau | 1. Syou 2. Malatani 3. Katumbi 4. Twambui 5. Ndatani |
| | 2. Zombe | 1. Thua 2. Mwitika 3. Malatani 4. Ngungi 5. Makongo 6. Kasunguni |
| | 3. Nuu | 1. Ngaani 2. Ngieni 3. Kyangati 4. Malawa 5. Kyaani |
| | 4. Mui | 1. Ngiluni 2. Ngoo 3. Kitise 4. Ituko 5. Ngungi |
| | 5. Mutito | 1. Kitoo 2. Musukini 3. Masasini 4. Kavutei 5. Kawala 6. Manyoeni |

| Division | Location | Sub-Location |
|--------------------|-----------|--|
| Central (Cont.) | 8. Kisasi | 1. Kisasi/Ngiluni 2. Mbusyani 3. Nguuni 4. Kilunguti 5. Ngangani/Kanzau 6. Mbitini 7. Mosa 8. Katwala |

**ANNEX
KITUI DISTRICT
ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMMES
1984/1988**

ANNEX
Table of Contents

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| I. Développement Programme, 1983/84 | 1 |
| II. Two Year Rolling Plan, 1983/84-1984/85 | 9 |

Section I

**Development Programme
1983/84**

ANNEX PART I — DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1983/84

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | VOTE | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | SUB. HEAD | ITEM | NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET/ DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) | |
|--------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|---------------------------------|--|---|--------|
| Finance & Planning | D6 | 061 | 228 | 430 | | Kitui ASAL Programme | Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme | 14,000 | |
| Livestock Development | D9 | 091 | 272 | 430 | 013 | Foot & Mouth Disease Control | Prevention of foot and mouth disease outbreak | 4,300 | |
| | | | | | | 014 | Pastoral Areas Veterinary Services | Extend general veterinary services | 5,500 |
| | | | | | | 046 | Poultry Development | Assistance to self-help groups in poultry project | 2,200 |
| | | | | | | 010 | Range Development | Assist Group Ranches in grazing management | 3,000 |
| | | | | | | 030 | Tick Control | Construction, repair and provision of acaricides to dips | 20,000 |
| | | | | | | 020 | Artificial Insemination | Strengthen A.I. runs within central Kitui | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | 020 | Beekeeping | Promote beekeeping in the district | 5,000 |

**SECTOR/
MINISTRY**

| | VOTE | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | HEAD | ITEM | NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET/ DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) |
|-------------|------|--------------|--------------|------|------|---|--|---|
| Agriculture | | | 279 | 430 | | Hides & Skins Development | Revitalize hides & skins programme | 2,000 |
| | D10 | 103 | 245 | 430 | 020 | Mutomo S & W Conservation | S & W conservation measures in Southern Kitui, including nurseries | 228,770 |
| | | 103 | 247 | 430 | 010 | Agricultural Mechanization Services | Soil & water conservation works | |
| | | 103 | 247 | 430 | 020 | Tractor Hire Services | Assist farmers in land preparation | 40,000 |
| | | 104 | 243 | 430 | 030 | Kitui ASAL S & W Cons. | Soil & water conservation | 257,800 |
| | | 104 | 243 | 430 | 020 | Kitui ASAL Planning Unit | Assist in planning & implementation of ASAL Programme | 8,820 |
| | | 105 | 260 | 430 | 010 | Small Scale FTC (BLI-Kitui) | Purchase farm inputs and construction works | 10,000 |
| | | 102 | 237 | 430 | 045 | Tobacco Project | Farm inputs | — |
| | | | 237 | 430 | 080 | Horticultural Extension Services in Kitui | Farm inputs | 2,500 |
| | | | 237 | 430 | 089 | Cotton Development in Kitui | Farm inputs | 2,700* |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | SUB. VOTE | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | SUB. HEAD | ITEM NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET/ DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|---|--------|
| Agriculture cont. | | 238 | 430 | 020 | Grain Storage (NC & PB) | Construction of a store in Kitui | — | |
| | | | | | RDF Projects | Nurseries etc. soil & Water Conservation, etc. | 30,000 | |
| Health | D11 | 111 | 317 | 430 | 430 | Kitui District Hospital | Building | 10 |
| | | 111 | 317 | 430 | 431 | Mwingi Hospital | Building | 10 |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 030 | Community Based Health Care | Training of Community health worker | — |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 040 | Health Education | | — |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 430 | Winzie Health Centre | Building | 40,000 |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 431 | Voo H/C | Building | 42,000 |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 432 | Kisayani H/C | Building | 40,000 |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 433 | Kanziko H/C | Building | 40,000 |
| | | 113 | 335 | 430 | 434 | Nuu H/Centre | Buildings | 40,000 |
| | 113 | 335 | 430 | 435 | Mutito H/Centre | Buildings | 40,000 | |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | SUB. HEAD | ITEM | NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET/ DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) |
| Health cont. | 113 | 335 | 430 | 436 | Kauwi Rural H/Centre | Equipment | 6,000 |
| | | | | | | Buildings | 35,000 |
| | 113 | 335 | 430 | 439 | Endau H/Centre | Buildings | 10 |
| | 113 | 339 | 430 | 001/ 401 | Mutomo Enrolled Community Nurses School | Buildings | 30,000 |
| | RDF | On-going Dispensaries | | | Kauma Dispensary | Building of staff houses and treatment blocks | 100,000 |
| | | | | Kanyangi | " | | |
| | | | | Kwamutanga | " | | |
| | | | | Ilengi | " | | |
| | | | | Katyethoka | " | | |
| | | | | Kasaab | " | | |
| | | | | Mwitika | " | | |
| | | | | Nzawa | " | | |
| Works & Housing | D13 | 132 | 413 | 430 | Electrification of building in Mwingi Township | | 2,000 |
| Transport & Communication | D14 | 141 | 445 | 430 | Thika-Mwingi Lagatula (A3) | Bitumenization | 1,000,000 |
| | | 141 | 465 | 430 | Rural Access Road Programme | Construction of RAR | 300,000 |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | SUB. VOTE | SUB. VOTE HEAD | SUB. VOTE HEAD | ITEM NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET/ DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | | 141 | 465 | 430 | RAR Gravelling | Gravelling Programme | 470,000 |
| Tourism & Wildlife | D16 | 163 | 555 | 430 | North Kitui National Reserve. | Construction of roads & building; purchase of plant & equipment | 7,000 |
| | | 163 | 555 | 430 | South Kitui (Thua) N. Reserve | Purchase of plant and equipment | 400 |
| Culture & Social Services | D18 | 183 | 902 | 405 | Kitui ASAL Programme | Grants to self-help groups and Adult Education Centres | 145,000 |
| | | 183 | 905 | 430 | Youth Development | Assistance to V.P.s. | 10,000 |
| | | 183 | 908 | 430 | Sports Development | Equipment for District stadium | 400 |
| | | 185 | 923 | 430 | District Training Centre | Completion of a Multipurpose Training Centre | 40,000 |
| Water Development | D20 | 203 | 570 | 430 | 001 Ilika Water Supply | Construction works | 50,000 |
| | | | | 430 | 002 Nguni Enzui W/S. | Construction works | 5,000 |
| | D20 | 204 | 321 | 430 | 000 Kitui H/Q Self-Help Water Supply | Investigation, planning and design Construction | 6,000 10 |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | HEAD | ITEM | NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET/ DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Water Development Cont. | | 430 | | 001 | Kilima Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 10,000 |
| | | 430 | | 003 | Migwani Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 30,000 |
| | | 430 | | 004 | Kalumune-Muthungwe | Construction works | 10,000 |
| | | 430 | | 002 | Thua-Kinakoni | Construction works | 10,000 |
| | | 430 | | 005 | Katothya Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 10,000 |
| | | 430 | | 006 | Musyungwa Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 5,000 |
| | | 430 | | 007 | Athi Yatta Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 5,000 |
| | | 430 | | 008 | Thua Kyamatu Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 5,000 |
| | | 321 | 430 | | 009 | Kathamba Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | SUB. VOTE | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | SUB. HEAD | ITEM | NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Water Development (Cont.) | | 321 | 430 | 010 | | Kakeani Self-Help Water Supply | Construction works | 10,000 |
| | 205 | 894 | 430 | | | Kitui Urban Water Supply | Construction of water supply | 250,000 |
| | | | 431 | | | Mwingi Urban Wat Supply | Investigation; Planning & Design Construction | 15,000 10 |
| | 205 | 895 | 436 | | | Kitui Town Sewerage | Investigation Planning & Design Construction of sewerage | 10,000 10 |
| | 206 | 896 | 430 | | | Kitui Dams | Construction of dams as part of water conservation | 100,000 |
| | 206 | 928 | 430 | | | Kitui ASAL Programme | Investigation; Planning & Design | 5,000 |
| Environment & Natural Resources | | | | | | On-going RDF Water Projects | Construction of rock catchments, minor water supplies, dams and pans, etc. | 50,000 |
| | D21 | 211 | 678 | 430 | | Local Afforestation | Production of seedlings for planting gazetted hill tops | 15,000 |
| | | 211 | 679 | 430 | | Rural Afforestation | Nurseries, plantations | 20,000 |
| | | | | | | RDF Afforestation Projects | Afforestation of various hill tops | 1,600 |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | SUB. VOTE | SUB. VOTE | SUB. HEAD | SUB. HEAD | ITEM NAME OF PROJECT | ANNUAL TARGET DESCRIPTION | 1983/84 DEV. ESTIMATES | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | Kpd. (INDICA- TIVE) | | |
| Co-operatives | D22 | 220 | 709 | 430 | Office & Staff Quarters | Construction | 10 | | |
| | | | | 706 | 430 | Handicraft Development | Grants for Handicraft Development | 250 | |
| | | | | 706 | 430 | Societies Development | Grants to Union/Societies | 4,000 | |
| Commerce & Industry | D23 | 235 | 770 | 430 | Loans to Traders Joint Loan Board | Loan extended to traders annually | — | | |
| | | | | | | R.I.D.C. Kitui | Construction and equipment for an IPA in Kitui | 50,000 | |
| Education Science & Technology | D24 | 242 | 805 | 430 | Board of Governors Maintained Schools | Building Kitui aided schools | 22,563 | | |
| | | | | 242 | 806 | 430 | Harambee Schools | Building | 50,000 |
| | | | | | | | RDF School Projects | Harambee schools assistance | 30,000 |
| Energy & Regional Planning | D30 | 300 | 430 | 430 | Fuel development | Establishment of a central nursery for fuel wood | 50,000 | | |
| Land & Settlement | D30 | 364 | 202 | 430 | Kitui Land Office | Construction of Public Counter and Security Mesh. | 2,500 | | |

Section II

**Two Year Rolling Plan
1983/84-1984/85**

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | CONTINUING PROJECTS FROM 1983/84 | 1984/85 PRIORITY PROJECTS | REMARKS |
|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Water Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ngumi/Enziu Water Project 2. Ngiluni Water Project 3. Thua-Kyamatu W/S 4. Thua-Kianakoni Water Project 5. Ihika Water Project 6. Kiima Water Project 7. Masyungwa Water Project | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migwani Water Supply 2. Kitui H/Q Water Supply 3. Kitui ASAL Water Conservation Programme. | There are many on-going water projects which should be completed. |
| Health Services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwingi Hospital 2. Winzie Health Centre 3. Voo Health Centre 4. Kamziko H/Centre 5. Kauwi Health Centre 6. Kisayauni Health Centre | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwingi Hospital 2. Mutomo Enrolled Community Nurse School 3. Mutito Rural health Centre | Completion of all on-going RDF health projects (Dispensaries) |
| Agriculture | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mutomo S&W Conservation 2. Kitui ASAL S&W Conservation 3. Kwasiku S&W Conservation 4. Crop & Livestock Demonstration Project (Mutito) 5. Fruit and Tree Nurseries | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voo Dryland Reaserch sub-station | Many of specific sites for S&W will be funded through Kitui ASAL programme & the RDF |
| Livestock | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mutito Livestock Demonstration 2. Beekeeping projects 3. Rehabilitation & Construction of Dips. (Tick Control) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goat & Sheep Programme 2. Development of Rangeland | Overgrazed areas will be rehabilitated and proper grazing management introduced. Auction yards will be developed. |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | CONTINUING PROJECTS FROM 1983/84 | 1984/85 PRIORITY PROJECTS | REMARKS |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Transport & Communication | 1. Inyuu Ngungi RAR 2. Mwitika Ngelani RAR 3. Kathande-Kaunu RAR 4. Use of the 3 RARP Units for road construction 5. Thika-Mwingi-Lagatuka Road (A3) | 1. Usueni Bridge 2. Electrification of Mwingi Township | There are a number of bridges access roads, etc, funded by RDF. These will continue |
| Postal & Telecommu- nication | Provision of telephones to Ndooa | Provision of telephone services to: 1 Katse 2 Kabati | |
| | | Upgrading of posts facilities: 1. Tulia . Kyuso | |
| Office of President | — | 1. Endau Police Post 2. Mutomo Police Station | |
| Office of Vice President | — | 1. Construction of Probation Offices 2. Construction of Girls hostel 3. Office & Juvenile Remand Home for Children's Department | Probation Department will launch citizenship education campaign and supervise the extramural rural employment programme |
| | | 1. Borehole for Prison farm 2. Expand the farm to 700 ha. | |

| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | CONTINUING PROJECTS FROM 1983/84 | 1984/85 PRIORITY PROJECTS | REMARKS |
|------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Tourism & Wildlife | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of roads in North Kitui National Reserve. 2. Construction of buildings in both Kitui North & South National Reserve | Construction of Offices in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kitui Town 2. Mutito | |
| Local Authority | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kitui Town Sewerage Scheme 2. Completion of 99 housing units for site & service scheme 3. Street lighting in Kitui Town and Kalundo market | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kitui Slaughter House 2. Kitui Town Stalls 3. Kitui Town Bus Park | |
| — Kitui Town Council | | | |
| — Kitui County Council | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of existing water supply 2. Survey of various trading centres and markets | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of market stall at Mwingi and upgrading to urban status 2. Livestock auction yards. | |
| Culture & Social Services | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Training Centre 2. Assistance to self-help groups | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of District and Divisional offices for Adult Education 2. Construction & equipping village polytechnics. | |



| SECTOR/ MINISTRY | CONTINUING PROJECTS FROM 1983/84 | 1984/85 PRIORITY PROJECTS | REMARKS |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| Environment & Natural Resources | 1. Local Afforestation 2. Rural Afforestation | 1. Establishment of nurseries 2. Expansion of agro-forestry nursery | |
| Commerce & Industry | 1. Loan to Traders Joint Loan Board | 1. Completion & equipment for RIDC-IPA in Kitui 2. Commercial Bank in Mwingi 3. Establish an IPA in Mwingi | |
| Co-operatives | 1. Construction of produce store in Kitui | 1. Office and staff quarters in Kitui 2. Construction of produce store in Mutomo | |
| Lands & Settlement | 1. Construction of Public Counter and Security Mesh | 1. Adjudication surveys and issue of titles 2. Cadastral surveys for ranches, markets and towns. | |
| Energy Sector | 1. Establishment of a central nursery for fuel energy | 1. Electrification of Mwingi 2. 3-Phase supply for Kitui Town 3. Electrification of Mutomo | |
| Finance & Planning | 1. Coordination of ASAL programme 2. Coordination of RDF projects | Continuous | |

