



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**LAIKIPIA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1984/1988**

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING



LAIKIPIA

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1984 - 88



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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 DISTRICT

	1951	1956	No. of houses	1951
Male	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2
Male	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	2	2
Total	4	4	4	4

Source: Population Census Report, 1951, Volume 1

The present administrative units created during the 1956/57 period have been made in order to increase security and administrative efficiency within the District. (See Map 1.)

There are only two Parliamentary constituencies, viz East Lokoja and West Lokoja. Due to the high rate of population increase, caused mainly by immigration, there is need to create a third division into two divisions and to create an additional constituency within the District.

There are three local authorities, Karami and Mbarawa Municipalities and Lokoja Town Council. Mbarawa Municipality will become a District Headquarters, although these headquarters will move to Okpana Town after the building facilities are finished and completed.

PHYSICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO - ECONOMIC
ASPECTS OF THE DISTRICT

PHYSICAL PROFILE

Background

The area of Laikipia is 9723sq km with a total population of 134,524 people, according to 1979 Kenya Population Census. It is bounded by Samburu District to the north, Isiolo District to the east, Meru District to the south-east, Nyeri to the south, Nyandarua to south-west and Nakuru and Baringo Districts to the west. The District Headquarters is at Nanyuki, although there is a proposal for moving it to Rumuruti Town. (See Map 1).

The District is divided into four divisions, which are further subdivided into 19 locations and 40 sub-locations, as follows:

Table 1.1

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

<u>Division</u>	<u>No. of Locations</u>		<u>No. of Sub-Locations</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1983</u>
Rumuruti	4	7	13	18
Ng'arua	4	4	7	7
Mukogodo	3	3	6	6
Central	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	15	19	35	40

Source: Kenya Population Census, 1979, Volume 1

The increased administrative units created during the 1979/83 Plan period, have been made in order to increase security and administrative management within the District. (See Map. 2).

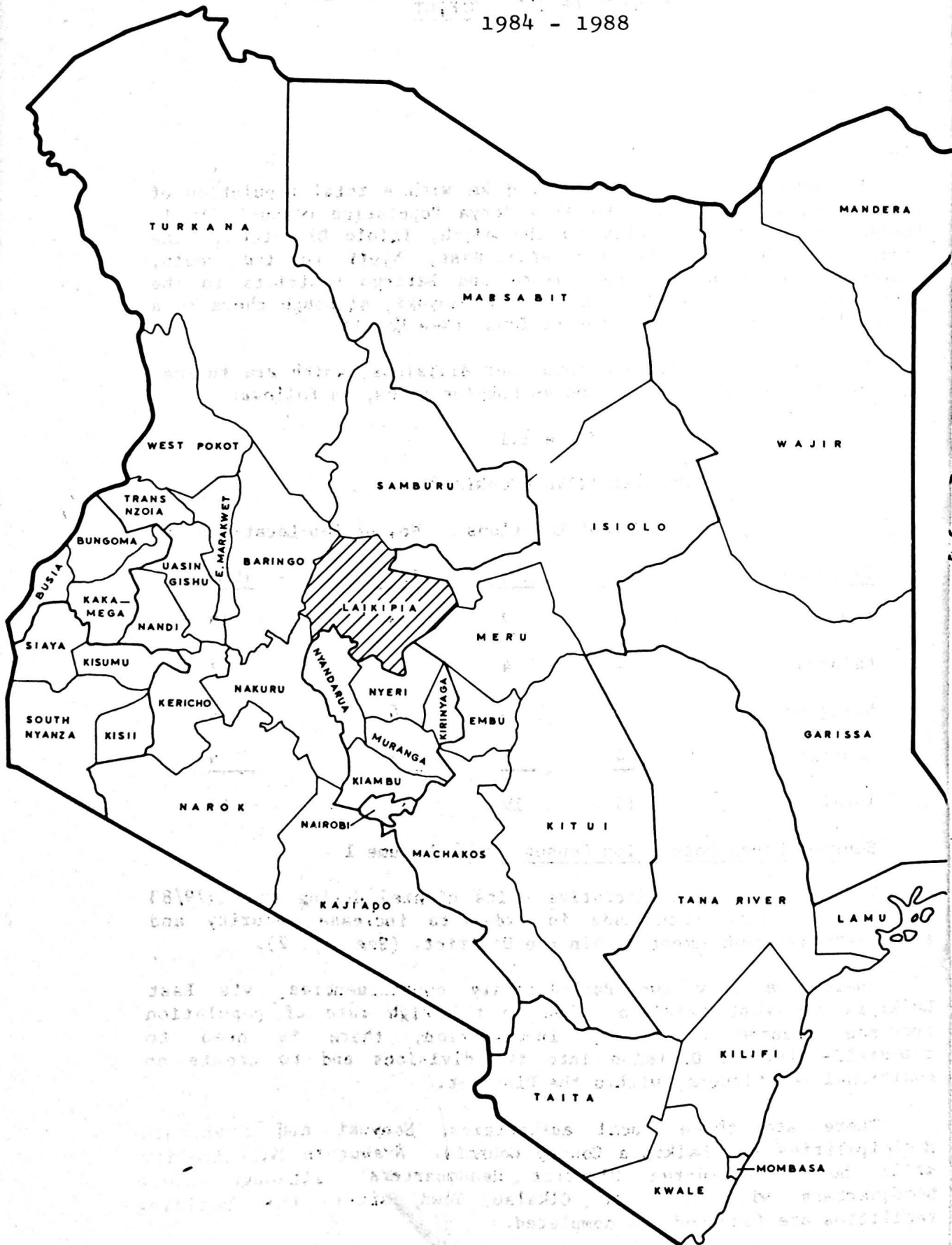
There are only two Parliamentary constituencies, vis East Laikipia and West Laikipia. Due to the high rate of population increase, caused mainly by in-migration, there is need to sub-divide Central Division into two divisions and to create an additional constituency within the District.

There are three local authorities, Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities and Laikipia County Council. Nyahururu Municipality still houses Nyandarua District Headquarters, although these headquarters will move to Olkaleu Town after the building facilities are financed and completed.

MAP 1
LAIKIPIA

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

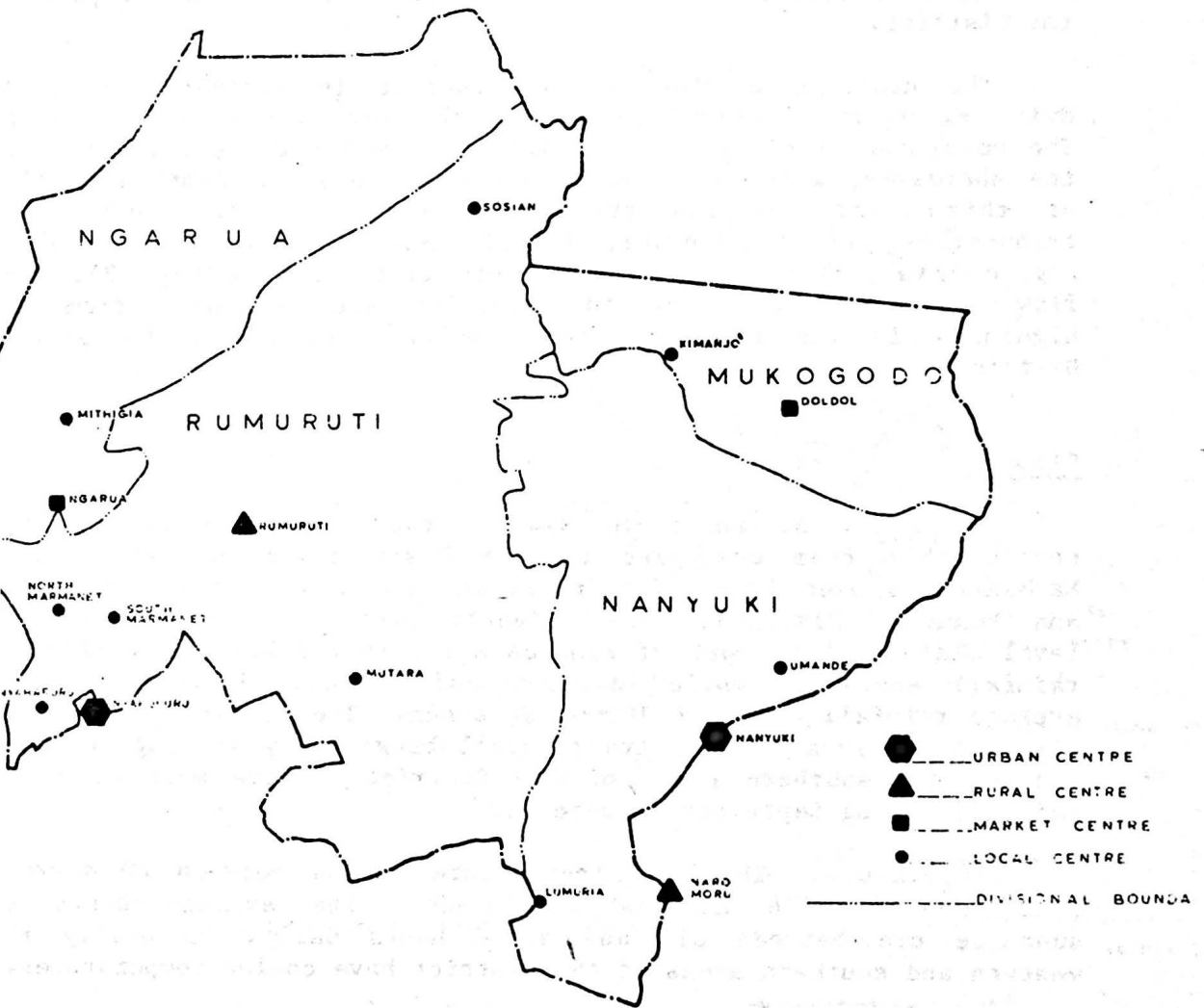
1984 - 1988



LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

MAP NO. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



0 10 20 30 40 50
KILOMETRES

Topography

The District lies east of the great Rift Valley and is generally characterised by level plateau, bounded by the edge of the Rift Valley to the west and Aberdares and Mt. Kenya massifs to the south. The other areas of high altitude are Mukogodo and Loldaiga Hill, to the east.

The altitude of the District varies between 1,800 metres in the north and 2,100 metres in the south with a maximum height in the Marmanet Forest of about 2,600 metres in the western part of the District.

The drainage of the entire District is dominated by Ewaso Nyiro River and its tributaries, which flow from south to north. The main sources of the tributaries of this river are Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares, which are wet enough to ensure the continuous flow of this river and its tributaries throughout the year. Its tributaries include Nanyuki, Rongai, Burguret, Segeru, Naromoru, Engare Moyak, Ewaso Narok, and Ngobit rivers. (See Map. 3). The flow indicates also that the District slopes gently from the highlands in the south to the low-lands in the north of the District.

Climate

Rainfall. As shown in Map 4, the annual rainfall varies considerably from one part of the District to another. North Marmanet has over 900mm of rainfall and the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti Divisions have slightly over 400mm annually. The level plateau where most of ranches are situated has about 500mm of rainfall annually, while Marmanet and Mukogodo Forests have an average rainfall of about 700mm per annum. The western part of the District receives most of its rainfall between May and August. The eastern and southern parts of the District receive most of their rainfall during September to December.

Temperature. The mean temperature varies between 20 degrees centigrade and 28 degrees centigrade. The average hours of sunshine are between six and eight hours daily. Generally the western and southern areas of the District have cooler temperatures.

Potential Land use Classification

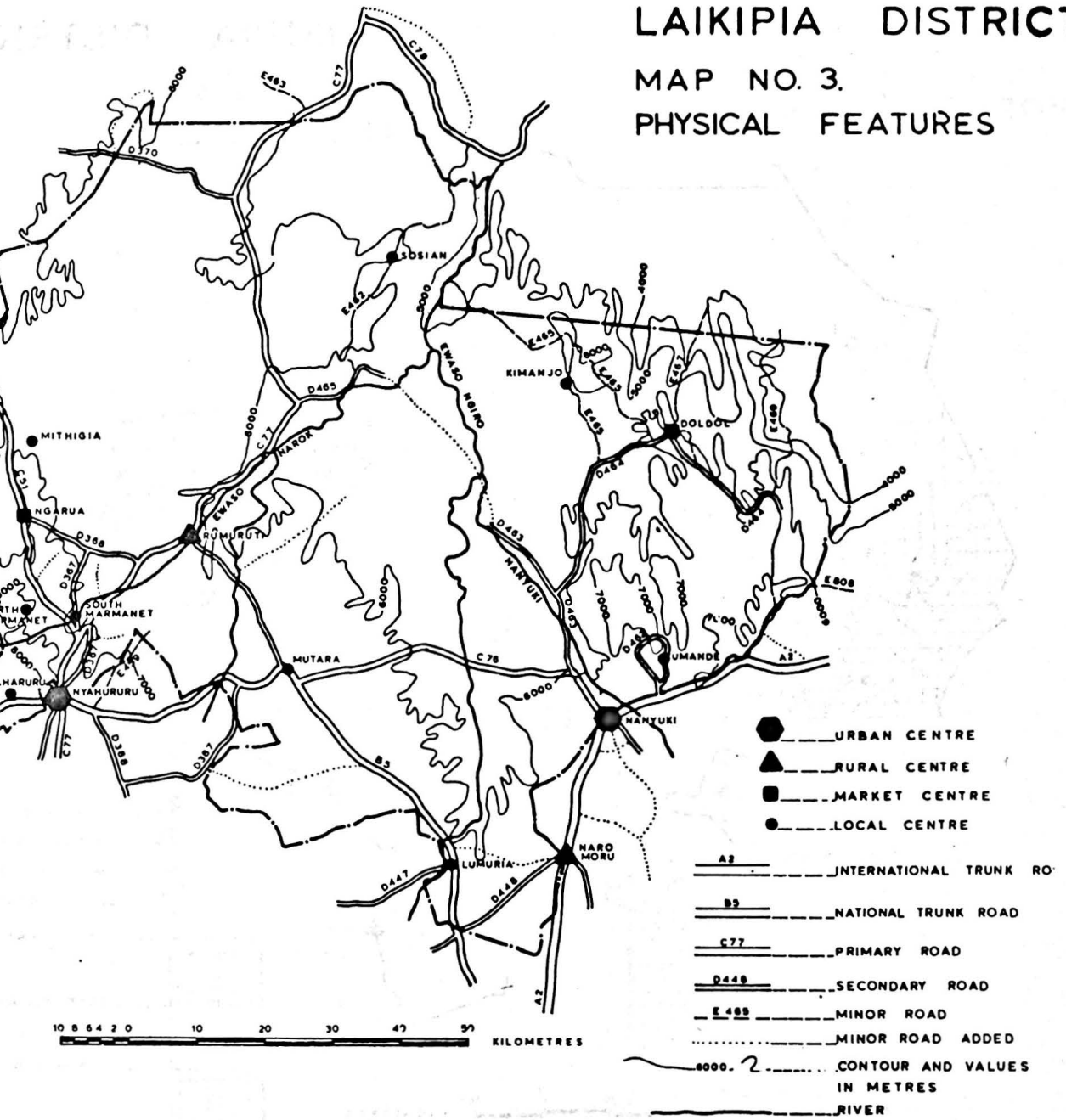
The total area of Laikipia is 971,800 hectares or 9,718 sq km, according to 1979 Kenya Population Census, Volume 1. Of this area, 351,400 hectares or 36% are in Rumuruti Division, 109,800 hectares or 11% in Ngarua Division, 120,500 hectares or 12% in Mukogodo Division and 316,100 hectares or 33% in Central Division. The remaining area is covered by forests.

Agro-economic zones 1 and 2 (classified as high potential land) make up 17,006 hectares. Almost the whole of this area is found in Rumuruti Division and part in Ng'arua Division. It forms 1.7% of the district land area. The medium potential agro-economic

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

MAP NO. 3.

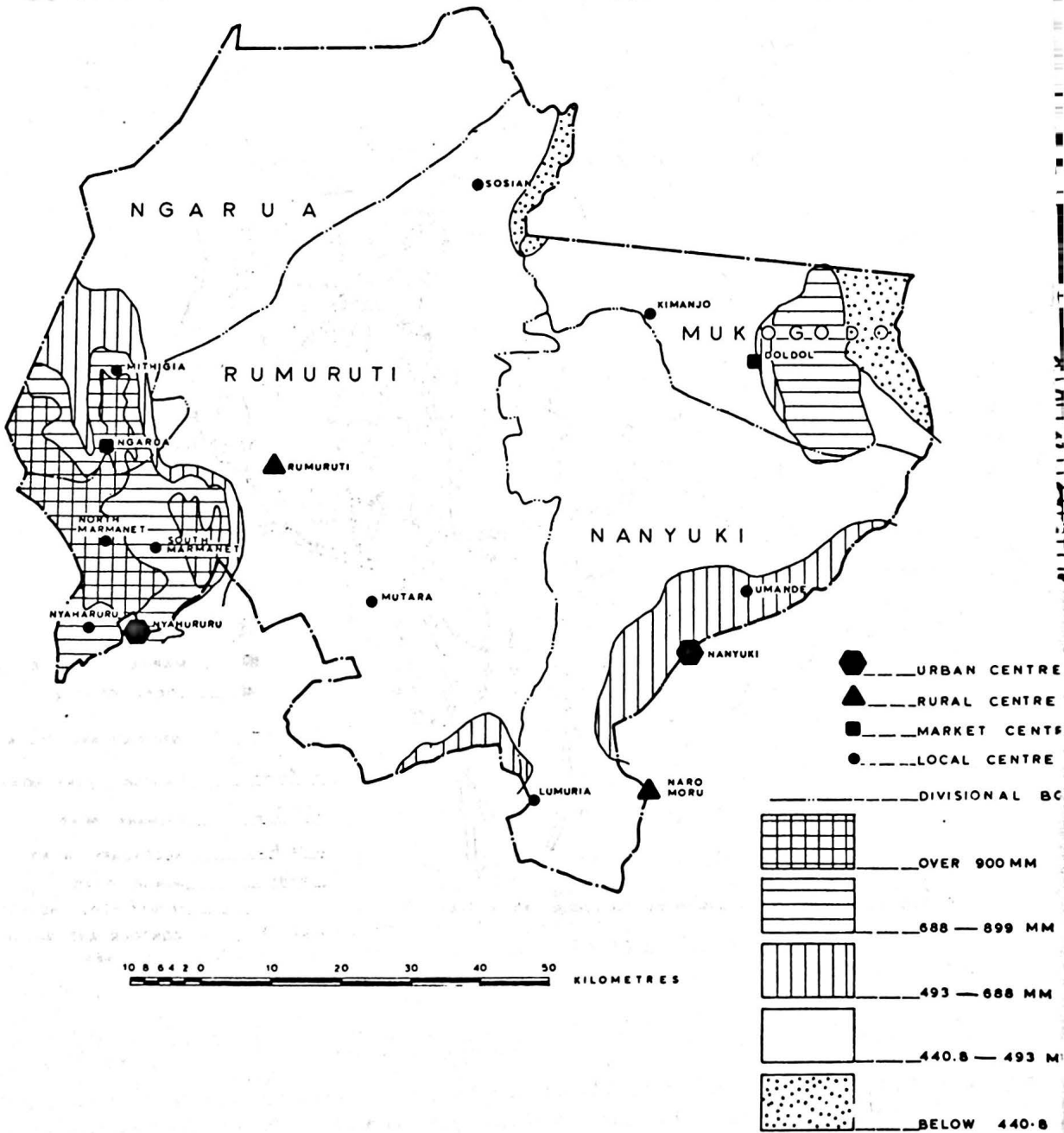
PHYSICAL FEATURES



LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

MAP NO. 4.

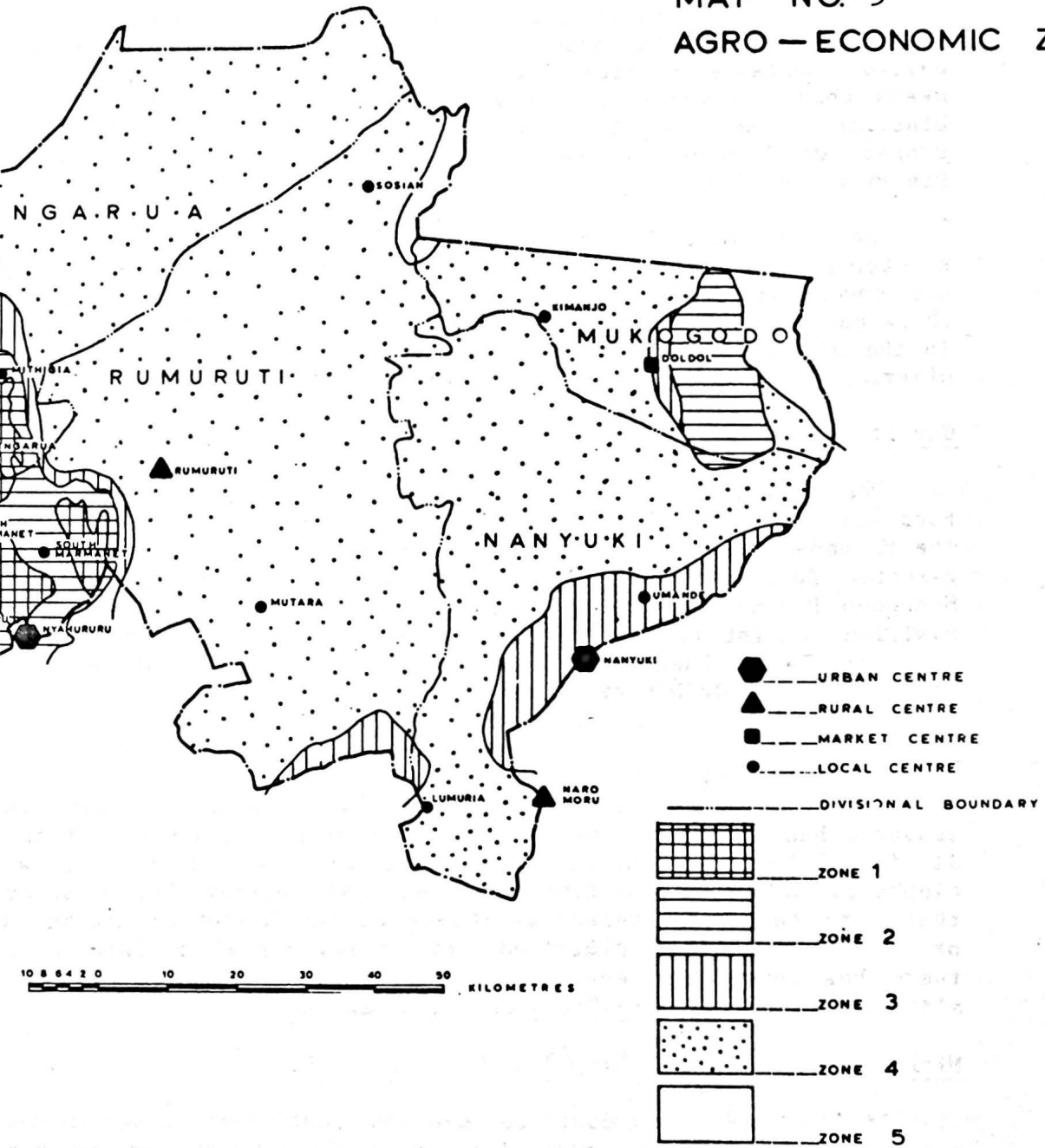
ANNUAL RAINFALL



LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

MAP NO. 5

AGRO-ECONOMIC ZONES



zone (3) consists of 95,208 hectares or 9.8% of total district area. Of this, 78,164 hectares are situated in Rumuruti and Ng'arua Divisions and 17,044 hectares are found in Central Division with no area of this category in Mukogodo Division.

The greater part of the district land, which is classified as marginal, is found in Agro-economic zone 4. In this zone there are 697,706 hectares forming 72% of the total District area. This means that the Agro-economic zones 1 - 4 cover about 83% of the District. The remaining 17% is covered by roads, hilltops and slopes which are of less agro-economic importance. (Source: District Data Sheet).

As is shown in Map 5 on agro-economic zones, the marginal land stretches from the slopes of Marmanet Mountains north and eastwards and covers the whole of the central plateau of the District plus three-quarters of Mukogodo Division. The expanse of marginal land in the District explains the importance of animal production in the District, as opposed to crop production.

Gazetted Forests

The District has 72,333 hectares of gazetted forests. This forms 7% of the total land area of the District. They are found in the Marmanet area of Rumuruti Division which has 43,461 hectares of gazetted forests while the remaining 28,872 hectares are found in Mukogodo Division. About half of the 43,461 hectares in Rumuruti Division consist of planted forest. The rest are indigenous trees which are mainly bushes and scattered cedar trees. The whole forest in Mukogodo Division falls in the latter group.

Wildlife

There is plenty of wild game in Laikipia but to date this resource has not been developed into a tourist attraction. Most of it is plains game found on private ranches. There are also elephants who roam about the ranches and destroy fences because there are no proper reserves. Owing to the historical background of the District, as inherited from the colonial administration, there has never been any development of game reserves and parks, although potentiality for this certainly exists.

Minerals

Little has been done to explore possibilities of mineral prospecting in the District. As a result, there are no known mineral deposits of any kind in the District.

Wind and Sunshine

These resources are plentiful in Laikipia. Wind particularly is being used to produce water by several windmills on ranches. There is potential for utilising solar energy but appropriate technology has not been developed to exploit it fully. However, farmers are using the energy at the moment for drying crops for longer preservation.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Population Projection

The 1979 Population Census revealed that Laikipia District had 134,524 people, The district population is projected by Central Bureau of Statistics as follows:-.

Table 1.2

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

<u>Year</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1988</u>
Total	134,524	173,428	193,901	229,126

Sources: CBS, Population Projections for Kenya 1980-2000, March 1983, pages 133-135.

The annual intercensal population growth rate of the District from 1969 to 1979 was estimated at 7.30%. This high rate was due to influx of people mainly from surrounding Districts to acquire land from the outgoing European farmers. The CBS estimates the Laikipia District annual population growth rate between 1980 and 1988 at 5.55%. Using this annual growth rate of 5.55%, the estimated population for the divisions in Laikipia from 1979 to 1988 is shown in the Table below:-

Table 1.3

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT POPULATION PROJECTIONS
ON DIVISIONAL LEVEL

<u>Division</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1988</u>
Central	39,792	51,300	57,356	67,775
Rumuruti	48,279	62,241	69,589	82,231
Mukogodo	11,585	14,935	16,698	19,732
Ngarua	34,868	44,952	50,258	59,388
Total	134,524	173,428	193,901	229,126

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Population Census 1979, Vo.1, June 1981 and Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Projections for Kenya 1980-2000, March 1983, page 133-135.

Pattern of Urbanisation

Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipal Towns are the only principal Towns in the District. There is no designed urban centre in Laikipia. (Rumuruti was upgraded in 1982 and later suspended due to lack of the necessary facilities).

Other designated centres include Marmanet, Karandi, Kinamba, Sipili, Lamuria, Kalalu, Ngenia, Doldol and Umande.

Nanyuki Municipality. Nanyuki covers an area of 34,500 acres or about 133 sq. km., with a population of 18,986 people according to 1979 Kenya Population Census. In the first half of the 1970s the major immigrants to the town were the squatters displaced from the large scale farms, who are now occupying the two villages of Likii and Kwambuzi. Lately growth has been the result of the Textile Industries which have been established in the town. They include Nanyuki Textile Industry and Kenya Fibre Corporation Industry (temporarily closed in 1982 when it was nearing completion). The town also has a large population from the Army, the Air Force and the Engineering Battalion.

Nyahururu Municipality. The major part of Nyahururu Municipality is in Laikipia. It stands at an altitude of 7,883 ft above sea level and occupies an area of 17 sq km. It serves Nyandarua District Headquarters and may continue to do so until the proposed Headquarters for Nyandarua District is constructed at Olkalau Town.

According 1979 Kenya Population Census, it had a population of 11,277 people who were included in the Nyandarua District population. The 1983 population count is estimated to be 14,782 people. It is a large, growing commercial town serving both Laikipia West and Nyandarua North populations.

Population Density and Distribution

Using the two constituency boundaries which divide the District into Laikipia West and Laikipia East, Laikipia West population surpasses that of East by 24%.

The District area, according to District Data Sheet is 972,300 hectares. Of this, 577,109 hectares are in Laikipia West constituency and 395,191 hectares are in the East constituency.

Most of the rural population is concentrated in Laikipia West because of the presence of many settlement schemes, company farms and co-operatives which have purchased and sub-divided large-scale farms.

The overall District population density was 13 persons per sq km in 1979, according to 1979 Kenya Population Census. It has now (1983) gone up to 23 persons per sq km.

The lowest density is 11 persons per sq km in Central Division followed by that of 16 persons per sq km in Mukogodo Division. The highest density in the District, of 53 persons per sq km, is found in Ng'arua Division, where most of the land is occupied by new, small-scale farmers. Rumuruti Division has a density of 23 persons per sq km.

According the 1979 Kenya Population Census, Kenya had a population density of 27 persons per sq km., while that of Rift Valley Province was 19 per sq km.

Pattern of Migration

It was stressed earlier in this section that Laikipia District has attracted many people, owing to the departure of European farmers. In-migration started with settlement schemes in Nyahururu and Marmanet areas, followed by co-operatives and companies who purchased large farms and settled their members. This trend continues to date. The major settlement schemes have been in Rumuruti, Ng'arua and Central Divisions and include the following:

1. Marmanet Scheme
2. Nyahururu Scheme
3. Ol'Arabel Scheme
4. Lariak
5. Kalalu Settlement Scheme
6. Muhotetu Scheme
7. Kieni East Scheme
8. Matanya Scheme



An indication of the potential in-migration, based on plots in other large-scale farms and companies that are in the process of being subdivided and allocated, can be deduced from later discussion in this Plan regarding companies and co-operatives.

A significant rural-to-urban migration has taken place in Nanyuki Municipality when the squatters displaced from farms by new African owners trekked to the town and established two shanty villages known as Likii and Kwambuzi.

There are no known figures of migration out of the District. Also actual figures of immigrants into the District could not be available but certainly the figure is very large. The District of origin is mainly Nyeri District, in Central Province, but many have also come from Nakuru, Nyandarua, Baringo and other Districts in the Central Province.

Structure of the Population

The residents of the District fall into four main ethnic groups. Based on the 1979 Kenya Population Census, over 64% of the District population was made up of Kikuyu tribe followed by 9% of Kalenjin tribe, 8% of Masai Tribe, and 7% of Turkana Tribe. All other ethnic groups form the remaining 12%.

The 1979 Census gave the following age and sex breakdown of Laikipia's population:.

Table 1.4

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION, 1979

<u>Age (Yrs.)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 14	34,209	33,095
15 - 54	30,422	27,867
55 +	4,917	4,014

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The socio-economic activities in the District take different forms. The majority of the people are small-scale farmers by being members of settlement schemes or members of co-operatives or companies formed by various groups to purchase (formerly European) farms. There are also Europeans owning large ranches in the District. Apart from farming, the District has traders, industrialists, transporters and small businessmen of various types.

Income Earning Opportunities and Livelihood

Ranches. According to the District Data Sheet, there are 79 commercial ranches, 13 group ranches and 42 sold and subdivided ranches in the District. The Data Sheet also indicates that KShs. 90,800,000 were realised as income from the ranching business in the year 1982.

Small scale farmers. This category comprises mainly Government settlement schemes in the former West Laikipia Division (Rumuruti and Ng'arua Divisions). The farm size (average) was 20 acres per settler. Other newly-settled farmers on the subdivided farms are joining this group. They enjoy a medium level income in the District. The average gross margin among this group is worked out by Agricultural Department to be Kshs.2,500/= per annum. They are estimated to be 30% of the total population of the District.

"New Settlers" On Companies and Co-operative Farms. The District's social and economic problems have been created by this category of farmers. Sub-division of the large-scale farms has resulted in people having been settled on smallholdings ranging from two and a half acres to ten acres in very marginal land where health and social amenities are non-existent.

According to the District Data Sheet, the number of smallholdings in the District is estimated to be 38,847. The majority of these holdings, whose number keeps on increasing, are poorly served by infrastructure and other social services.

Squatters and Landless People. According to 1979-83 District Development Plan the category of squatters and the landless formed 5% of the population. There has not been any recent and proper study on this aspect, but this percentage is likely to have gone down, following sub-division and allocation of land formerly owned by companies or individuals. It is also likely that most of the land allottees have not yet started raising their annual farm income, due to various problems related to their new settlements.

The present squatters and landless people are mainly the displaced ex-ranch employees, many of whom are still living illegally on the private property of other people. Several can be found in forest land in Marmanet areas while some came to Nanyuki Municipality and formed two shanty areas known as Likii and Kwambuzi.

During drought seasons, they subsist on famine relief, and ordinarily they cultivate the forest land and land around their huts on the private land they occupy. They are, therefore, the poorest residents of the District.

Pastoralists. This group of people is nomadic and is confined to Mukogodo Division. Their number was given as 11,585 people during 1979 Kenya Population Census. Their main income comes from the sale of their cattle, sheep and goats. Their payments from the livestock sales are sometimes delayed by their main customer, the Livestock Marketing Division, which first puts the selected animals on the holding grounds in order to assess and treat any possible diseases.

Mukogodo Division was seriously affected by drought in the years 1978-80 and lost more than a quarter of the area's animals. Most of the remaining animals were moved to less affected areas of the neighbouring Districts. The area is gradually recovering, due to better rainfall, and may fare even better after several water and livestock (on-going) projects are financed and completed.

The annual, average income per person can be between Kshs. 300/= and 1,000/- depending on the number of domestic animals one has and the condition of pasture in any given year. Famine relief is also occasionally given in Mukogodo Division.

Traders and Businessmen. Besides the Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities, there are 14 gazetted service centres in the District. These are Lamuria, Rumuruti, Mutara, Muthigio, Umande, Muthengera, Gitugi, Kalalu, Kimanjo, Doldol, Marmanet, Karandi and Kinamba. In these are found a number of traders and businessmen of various types.

All types of businesses (roughly 1,135) are licensed by the Government throughout the District. Most of them are retail traders, but there are some caterers, wholesale traders, manufacturers and miscellaneous occupations which are carried out by a number of traders.

There were (in 1982) approximately 150 people holding hawker licenses in the rural area and about 400 people in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities alone. The Nanyuki open market had about 200 stalls where petty businesses were carried out periodically. Out of the 200 stalls there were about 50 permanent stalls with shades and the other 150 were found in the open air.

It is very difficult to estimate correctly the income of these businessmen but it is safe to say that those carrying on wholesale trade and manufacturing are wealthy compared to those holding hawker licenses in the open air markets.

Wage Employment

It is not very easy to make an accurate estimation of the employed persons in the District. The Labour Officer and the DDO have used crude methods, such as the capacity of ranches, to assess the employment possibility on the ranches, and the categories of business and the likely employees in each type of industry in the District. Service sector estimates are fairly accurate.

The estimate of all types of employees is as follows:

Table 1.5

WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN LAIKIPIA

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1983</u>
Private Sector	5,440	7,479
Parastatals	2,500	3,000
Government	6,700	7,000

Most of the people in the District earn their income through farming activities. During farm preparation and harvesting season, i.e. February to May and November to December every year, over 38,000 people are engaged on the farms.

Unemployment is high in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities where the displaced ex-ranch employees have been entering without proper settlement. Some engage in prostitution and illegal brewing of changaa in order to earn a living. There are not enough industries where they can seek employment.

Nutrition

Malnutrition is common in most areas of the District. Ngarua Health Centre recorded nearly 129 cases of malnutrition in 1982 when Nanyuki District Hospital recorded about 600 cases. There is no nutritionist based at Mukogodo who could record the malnutrition cases, although the residents there are nomadic and live on only meat and milk.

Due to lack of other food stuffs in Mukogodo, underweight cases and marasmus do occur occasionally. The present number of nutritionists in the District is seven, although the minimum required is thirteen. Famine relief, such as food stuffs, is commonly dished out to various areas of the District since the major part of it is semi-arid and under developed. The Government has been spending about Kshs. 800,000 per year for famine relief in the District.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, 1979-83

Production Sector

Livestock. Due to the District emphasis on livestock development the Department of Livestock had programmes and projects which it was implementing during the 1979-83 Plan period. The table below shows how it carried out its programmes.

Table 1.6

LIVESTOCK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION RECORD 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Implementation</u>		<u>Rate</u>
		<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	
Cattle Dips	10	6	16	220%
Rock Catchment	3	0	2	67%
Nanyuki A.I. (runs)	2	0	2	100%
F.T.C.	1	0	0	0%
Poultry Projects	3	2	5	233%
Pig Projects	2	0	2	100%
Beekeeping Projects	4	7	1	200%
Tick Control (Dip take over)	200 (dips area)	0	20 (dips area)	10%
Demonstration Plots	2	0	2	100%
Housing	7	2	5	100%
Offices	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>100%</u>
Total	246	21	63	34% (average)

Table 1.6 indicates that out of 246 known project proposals made for the Livestock Sector during the 1979/83 Plan period, only 34% had, in fact, begun implementation. This actually includes 20 other projects for cattle dips, poultry, and beekeeping which were started although not originally proposed. If they are not considered then the implementation rate is only 26%. The reasons why the other 74% (or 182 original project proposals) remained unimplemented was mainly lack of funds.

Agriculture. Due to ecological conditions prevailing in the District, crops production projects are merely recommended, since they would cost a lot in order to succeed. The DDC had, however, recommended some crop production projects during the 1979/83 Plan period. Most of the recommended projects were never implemented as Table 1.7 shows, due to lack of enough funds and to inadequate design.

Table 1.7

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION RECORD 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Irrigation Projects	6	1	0	17%
Tractor Hire Service	1	0	0	0%
Integrated Agricultural Development Programme	1	0	0	0%
Small-holder Crop Improvement Programme	1	0	0	0%
Housing (semi/permanent)	6	0	3	50%
Offices (semi/permanent)	3	0	1	33%
Crop Demonstration Plots	<u>750</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>72%</u>
Total:	768	1	542	71% (average)

The Department of Agriculture was mainly able to carry out demonstration plots in the District as indicated on Table 1.7, besides giving other technical advice to Laikipia crop farmers.

The following table indicates the Department's effort to implement a programme for soil and water resources conservation during the plan period.

Table 1.8

SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROJECT
IMPLEMENTATION RECORD

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1979</u> (Metres)	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u> (Metres)
Cut off drains(m)	1,000	3,040	11,532	3,314
Terraces (m)	30	1,500	3,340	1,475
Stone Terraces (m)	-	600	3,010	1,125
Drainage Channels (m)	-	-	3,600	-
Trashlines (m)	450	600	6,580	-
Forest Trees Raised (no)	-	33,888	40,360	44,016
Rough Lemon Seedling Given out (no)	-	-	1,800	-
Lemon Seedlings Raised (no)	2,000	2,130	6,000	-
Fruit Trees Planted (no)	-	-	90	-
Fruit Trees Budded (no)	-	-	44	980
Sisal Planting (cutting) (no)	-	-	-	6,300

Significant efforts in soil and water resources conservation include cut-off drains, which increased from 1,000 metres in 1979 to 3,314 metres in 1982, and the implementation of terraces and sisal planting, which improved tremendously during the plan period.

Commerce and Industry. Programmes or projects with regard to Commerce and Industry did not achieve a good record of implementation, mainly because of non-availability of funds and business skills. Table 1.9 shows that few of the proposed projects were done.

Table 1.9

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION RECORD 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Rural Industrial Development Centre	2	0	0	0%
Fibre Factory Construction	1	1	0	0%
Joint Loan Board Beneficiaries	380	0	176	47%
K.N.T.C Branch Depots	2	0	0	0%
Mountex Factory Revival	1	0	1	100%
Commercial Building	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>33%</u>
Total:	401	6	187	48% (average)

Due to financial difficulties experienced by commercial and industrial sectors during the Plan period, 52% of the proposed projects were not even started, as indicated on Table 1.9. The Fibre Factory Construction started early in the plan period but was closed before it was completed. Two Rural Industrial Development Centres planned for Nanyuki and Nyahururu were never implemented, as was also true of the KNTC Branch Depots.

The failure to achieve the targets was due to:

- Unavailability of funds.
- Increase in the number of loan defaulters.
- Shortage of business facilities and astute businessmen.

Physical Infrastructure Sector

Transport and Communication. Some of the projects under this sector were implemented, as Table 1.10 indicates.

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT MAP NO. 6 ROADS NETWORK

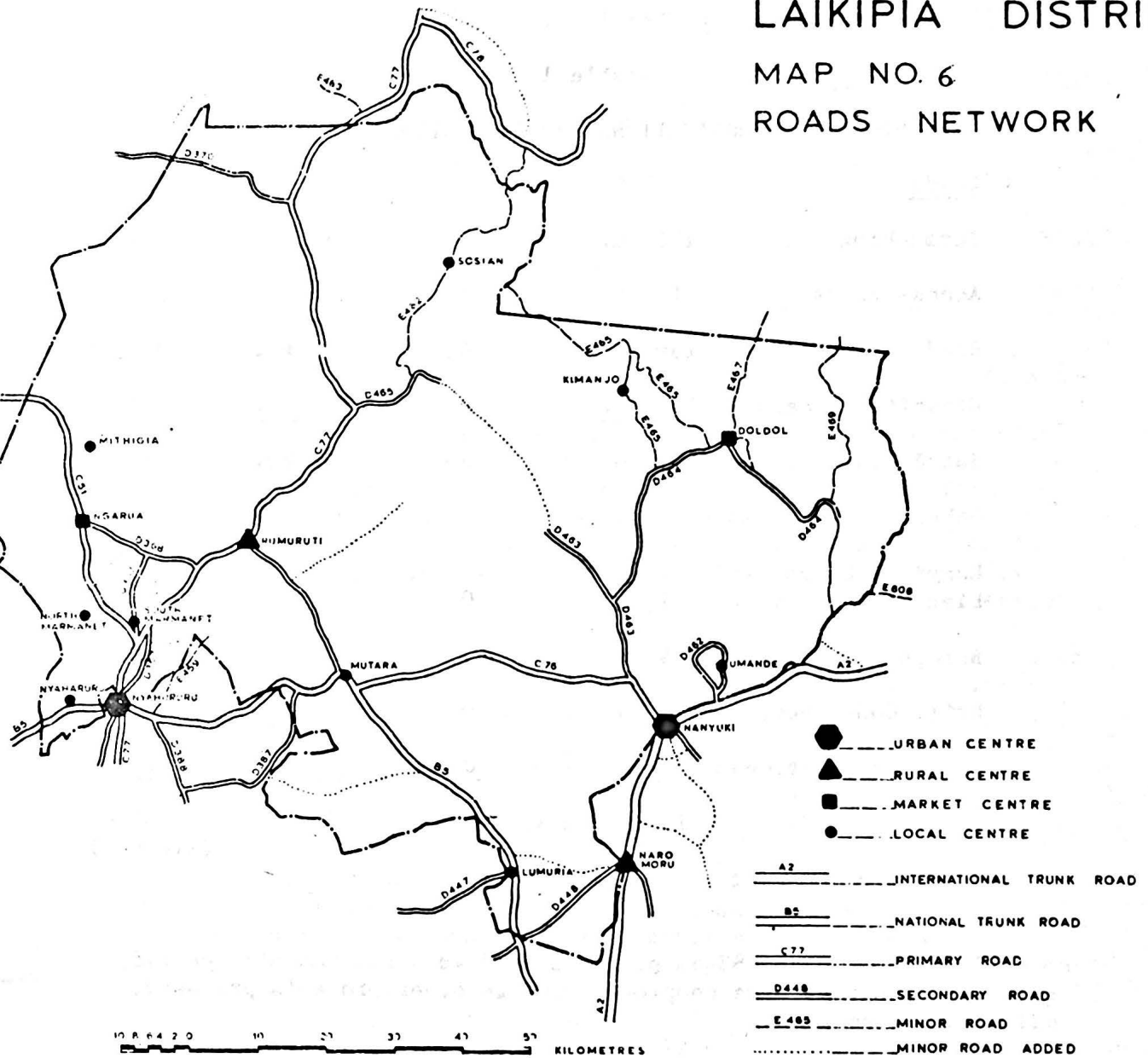


Table 1.10

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS IMPLEMENTATION RECORD 1979/83

<u>Roads</u>				
Tarmacking	172 km.	0	94	54%
Access Roads	10	1	4	50%
Road Murraming	150 km.	0	50 km.	33%
Classified Roads	<u>150 km.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20 km.</u>	<u>13%</u>
Total:	482 km.	0	168 km.	35%
<u>Others</u>				
Rumuruti Urban Electricity	1	0	1	100%
Bridge Construction	6	0	6	100%
Drift Construction	7	0	3	43%
Telephone Services	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>50%</u>
Total:	24	1	15	63%

(average)

In fact, out of 482 km proposed road work for the plan period, only 168 km or 35% were completed. Of 24 other projects proposed, 63% were implemented.

For classification of roads, road murraming and drifts construction, implementation rates were below 50%. As a District with a big influx of people for new settlement, the demand for basic physical infrastructural requirements is always higher than the available funds and machinery.

It is also important to mention another reason why there was a low rate of implementation. The District had no road or bridge engineers who could work out the required designs for the required implementation.

Water Development. As with roads above, proposals for water requirements are very many and urgent, as Table 1.11 indicates.

Table 1.11

WATER DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION RECORD 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Rural Water	3	4	1	166%
Drainage	2	1	1	100%
Dams	9	12	15	300%
Boreholes	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>67%</u>
Total:	20	21	17	190% (average)

There were 38 water development projects started in the Plan period, while only 20 water development projects were originally recommended. The rate of implementation was thus 190%. This can be attributed to dams implementation by a Dam Construction Unit which was requested to come to the District to build new dams in the newly-settled water-shortage areas. All 1979/83 originally proposed water projects were started, but only one was completed.

Only 67 percent of the proposed boreholes were started. There were no fully-completed boreholes during the Plan period. The main reasons why the boreholes could not be completed were:

- Withdrawal of AIE (by Treasury-wide Treasury Circular)
- Delayed or inadequate designs

Natural Resources and Wildlife. The implementation record for Natural Resources and Wildlife was good, especially for the completion of forest stations, game posts and other related projects and sub-posts. The rates of implementation for all three projects were 100% and over as Table 1.12 indicates.

Table 1.12

NATURAL RESOURCES AND WILDLIFE PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION - 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Game Posts	3	5	3	266%
Game Park	1	0	0	0%
Fish Farming	2	0	0	0%
Forest Stations	3	0	3	100%
Tree Nurseries	5	1	4	100%
Other Related Projects	<u>30</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>130%</u>
Total:	45	9	46	122% (average)

Nothing was achieved on the implementation of Game Parks and Fish Farming during the Plan period, as Table 1.12 shows. There was, however, a lot of political pressure which caused eight game posts to start. Reasons given for non-implementation of some projects were:

- Lack of technical personnel
- Lack of follow-up on the D.D.C. recommendations by departments concerned.
- Withdrawal of AIE (Treasury circular)

Local Authorities. The record of project implementation by Laikipia County Council and the two Municipalities, Nanyuki and Nyahururu, was 65%. Four types of projects were not fully completed, although they were started, as displayed on Table No. 1.13.

Table 1.13

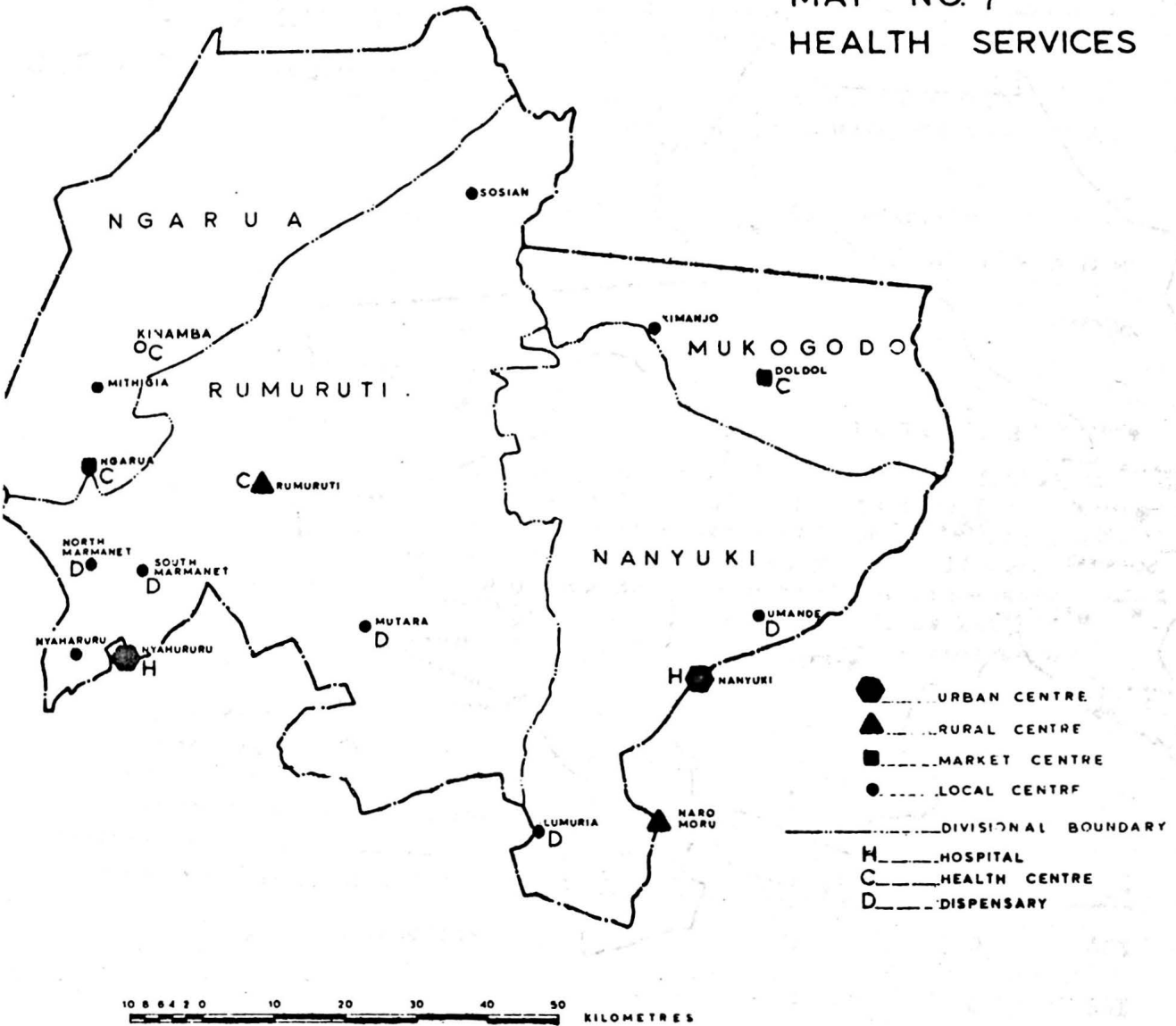
LOCAL AUTHORITIES PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION RECORD - 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Nanyuki Municipal Market	1	1	0	100%
Sewers	2	2	0	100%
Urban Water	2	1	0	50%
Offices & Stores	2	0	2	100%
New Stone Crusher	1	0	1	100%
Slaughter Slabs	4	0	1	25%
Rental Housing	88	88	0	100%
Tenant Purchase Housing	132	0	102	77%
Site & Service Schemes	<u>431</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>53%</u>
Total	663	157	271	65%

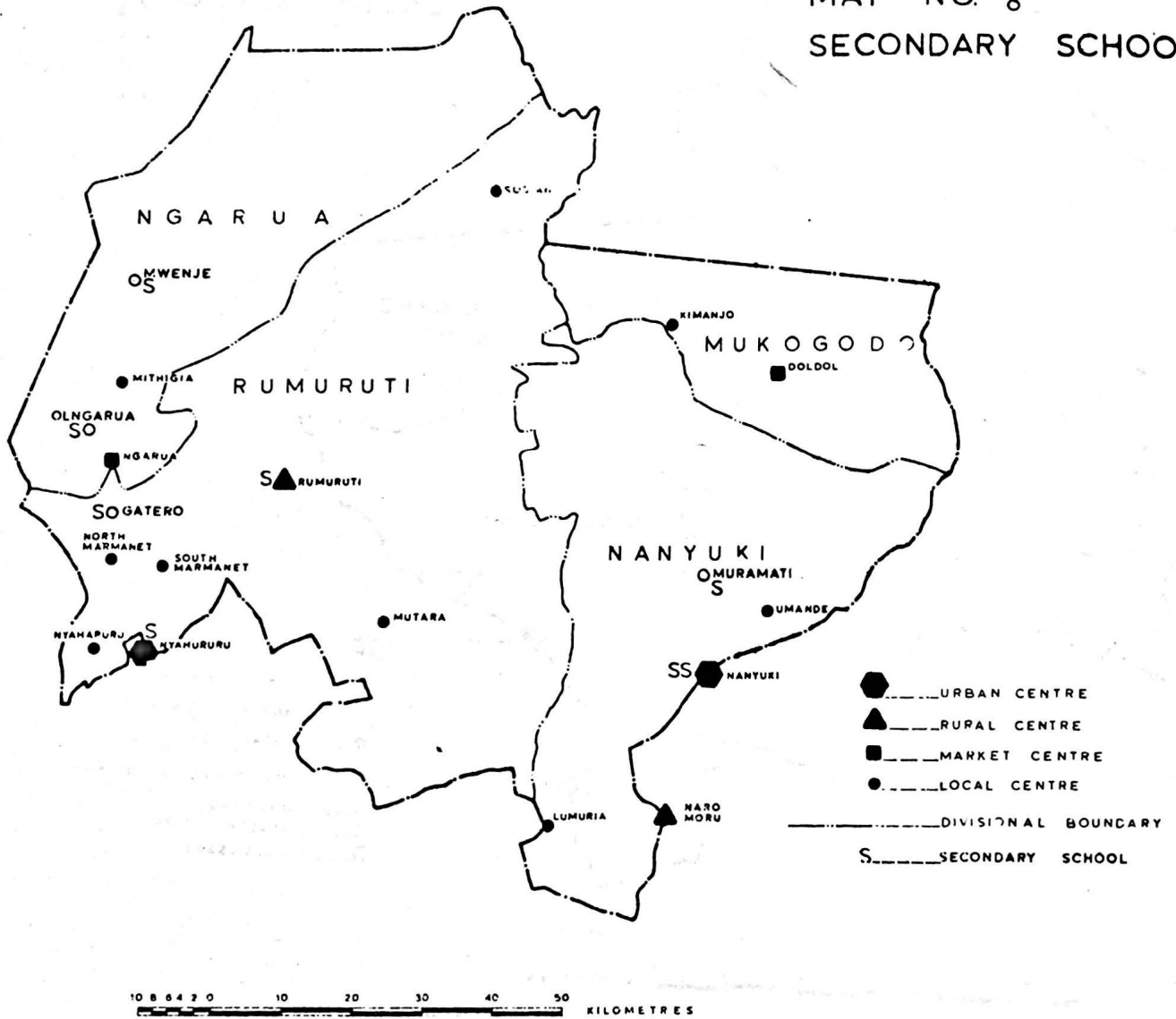
LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

MAP NO. 7

HEALTH SERVICES



LAIKIPIA DISTRICT
MAP NO. 8
SECONDARY SCHOOLS



Urban water, slaughter slabs and site and service housing schemes were started, but only a little work had been accomplished at the end of the plan period, according to Table 1.13.

Although some of the proposed projects might have been ambitious, the major reasons why some projects were not completed were:

- Escalation of prices for construction materials
- Unavailability of funds
- Delayed or inadequate designs

Social Services Sector

Health. There were more proposed health service projects for the plan period than could be implemented. This is true for hospital extension projects, health centres and mobile clinics, as Table 1.14 indicates. Out of the 27 proposed projects 17 were started while only 8 were completed. The demand for dispensary projects became higher than was originally proposed, as Table No. 1.14 indicates. No hospital extensions or health centres were completed in the Plan period.

Table 1.14

HEALTH SERVICES PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION RECORD - 1979/83

<u>Proposed Projects</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Hospital Extensions	5	2	0	40%
Health Centres	3	1	0	33%
Dispensaries	15	12	6	79%
Mobile Clinics	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>50%</u>
Total	27	17	8	92%

Education. The rate of educational project implementation has been higher than originally proposed, especially on enrolment and establishment of new schools. The state of educational physical facilities has failed to keep up with the enrolment.

The original proposals were:

- Establish primary schools (increase from 80 to 137). This has now gone up to 144, although only 108 of them have reached standard seven.

-Increase primary school enrolment from 22,000 to 25,000 pupils. This has now gone up to cover 39,000 pupils.

-Take over of harambee secondary schools by the Government. The number of secondary schools which were Government assisted has gone up from 2 in 1978 to 12 now.

-Make 90% of adults who were illiterate literate. The percentage of illiterate adults has been brought down to 65%.

Reasons given for problems in educational programme implementation are:-

-Unavailability of funds

-Problem of settlement by new immigrants who are the pupils' parents

-The adult learners, especially men, have in most cases been unsteady in their class attendance due to their problems of settlement.

Social Services. The Department of Social Services also did not have a good record as far as project implementation is concerned, as is indicated in Table 1.15. Out of 259 proposed projects for the 1979/83 Plan period, only 91 projects (or 37%) were started.

Table 1.15

SOCIAL SERVICES 1979/83 PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION RECORD

<u>Proposed Project</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Village Polytechnics	3	1	2	100%
Multipurpose Social Halls	4	2	0	50%
Rehabilitation Centres	1	0	0	0%
Family Life Training Centre	1	0	0	0%
Community Self-help projects	150	0	45	30%
Women Group	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>46%</u>
Total	259	5	91	37%

Children's Rehabilitation Centre and Family Life Training Centre projects were never started, although they are of high priority in Nanyuki Municipality.

Due to the problems of settlement in the two village ghettos of Likii and Nyambuzi, these projects are badly needed. Probation, Children and Social Service Departments are unable to cope with the problems of children in Nanyuki Municipality without such a Rehabilitation Centre.

DISTRIBUTION AND UTILISATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Utilisation

As described before in various sections of this plan, most of the existing infrastructures are overutilised. This is mainly because the rate of District population growth has outstripped the rate of increasing physical infrastructures. For example, there are about 1.5 primary schools per trained teacher. There are 5 primary school Assistant Education Officers who are supposed to inspect an average of 200 primary school teachers each. These schools are spread all over this vast District of 9,723 sq km. There is also some underutilisation of classes and teachers in scarcely populated areas of the District.

Most of these underutilised primary schools are not accessible by road. The ratio of tarmac roads to the population in the District is 1,843 people to a kilometre. That of classified roads is 215 people to a kilometre.

Health facilities in the District are very much outstripped by current population. There is only one District hospital and 4 health centres with 102 beds without counting those of Nyandarua Hospital which are mostly used by the people of Nyandarua District. This would mean one Laikipia hospital bed is supposed to serve 2,204 people at present.

The ratio of doctors and nurses to population is now standing at:

Doctor 1: 112,406

Nurses 1: 2,342

In addition to these indicators of overutilisation of health facilities, the District has no specialist doctor.

In the small scale areas where big shambas were recently sub-divided, livestock facilities such as cattle dips and AI crushes are overutilized. Some livestock facilities such as cattle dips in Mukogodo are neither overutilised nor underutilised. They lack maintenance and management.

Some water facilities such as boreholes in Mukogodo and some other parts of Ng'arua Division are unutilised due to lack of spare parts and management. It is hoped that reorganisation of local development committees and new political leadership will re-mobilize the beneficiaries in order that these facilities can be reactivated.

Due to lack of a vehicle for the Laikipia DDO, he spends a lot of his time borrowing one without success. He is, therefore, one of the most frustrated and underutilised officers in the District.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

Livestock

Due to the type of ecological zones existing in the District which are suitable for livestock, it is obvious that Laikipia could play a more important role as a producer of livestock products. However, owing to lack of enough and reliable statistics, precise figures on the magnitude of the livestock population cannot be ascertained.

At one time the District used to be among the leading Districts in beef and mutton production. However, this fact no longer holds true. It has been noted with regret that livestock numbers especially those of cattle, have been declining. Estimated livestock numbers are shown in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16

NUMBER & TYPE OF LIVESTOCK IN LAIKIPIA

<u>Year</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Cattle	290000	340000	210000	220000	214400	220000	190000	160000
Sheep	101000	118000	130000	130000	138000	140000	122268	128381
Goats	11000	672000	81000	73000	85000	64000	76242	80000
Pigs	1500	1760	1500	1700	1663	1857	2500	2600
Donkey	450	480	500	550	775	790	800	800
Camels	350	350	355	355	360	360	360	360
Poultry	15000	18000	16000	37000	44800	88750	116680	100000

Source: Ministry of Livestock Development, 1983

Apart from livestock numbers it has also been noted that the quality of beef and mutton has been adversely affected. This has occurred as a result of subdividing what used to be commercial ranches into small individual holdings ranging in most cases from 1 to 10 acres each. Most of the African settlers who have bought ranches from the former white settlers have unsuccessfully tried to till the land with the hope of growing food crops.

Ranches

Before subdivision, Laikipia District had an area of 1,268,594 acres covered by ranches. These included both commercial and group ranches. The total number of commercial ranches was 121. These included company, individual and co-operative ranches. Group ranches are entirely contained in Mukogodo Division and cover 134,585 acres. They number 13.

When the white settlers sold the ranches to Africans starting from the mid-seventies, the status of commercial ranches changed drastically. Out of 134 ranches, 42 of them were sold to Africans and subdivided. These 42 ranches now cover an area of 572,680 acres. The remaining 79 commercial ranches cover 561,319 acres.

The revenue realised from ranching in 1982 is as follows-

	<u>KShs.</u>
1. Livestock Sales	85,433,300.00
2. Goat Skin Sales	359,426.00
3. Sheep Skin Sales	264,782.00
4. Hides Sales	194,130.00
5. Milk Sales	<u>4,648,383.00</u>
Total	90,900,020.00

Since ranching in Laikipia (including subdivided ranches) covered 1,268,594 acres, in 1982, each acre realised an average of 71.65/= in the year 1982.

It is apparent that subdividing of ranches is not economical since the District is losing thousands of shillings each year as indicated by an analysis which has been carried out. Bearing in mind that there are 42 subdivided ranches, all poorly managed, then one can see the poor trend the beef industry in the District.

If one generally assumes that each acre of the subdivided ranches generates about Shs. 71.65 per year, one finds that from 572,680 subdivided acreage one would realise 41,032,522/= per year.

If the same acreage was commercially managed for ranching purposes earning Kshs 289/- per acre (like Mutara ADC Ranch) the district would realise up to $572,680 \times 289 = 165,504,520/-$.

It is, therefore, possible that the District is losing 124,471,998/- each year as a result of subdivision.

Agriculture

Crop production. The main crops grown in the District are maize, wheat, beans and potatoes. The others grown to a smaller extent are vegetables, garden trees, fruit trees, pyrethrum, sunflower, cotton, sorghum and coffee. Most of these crops are grown in high-potential areas of Rumuruti and Ng'arua Divisions, which receive higher and more reliable rainfall than the rest of the District.

The amount of crop hectareage, the amounts harvested, and the amounts sold to the buying agents have steadily risen during the 1979/83 Development Plan as the following tables illustrate.

Table 1.17

TYPES OF CROPS UNDER GIVEN HECTARAGE, 1979/83

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983 (target)</u>
Maize (Hectares)	7,068	6,000	8,300	10,000	11,500
Wheat "	3,676	3,390	4,550	4,530	4,600
Beans "	3,078	2,700	1,900	2,200	2,500
Potatoes "	2,146	1,800	1,000	1,450	1,600
Pyrethrum "	191	100	350	400	500
Sunflower "	14	20	35	50	60
Cotton "	-	-	50	60	75
Sorghum "	-	-	30	35	45
Coffee "	-	-	100	-	50

Source: District Agriculture Office, Laikipia

Most of the land under cultivation in Laikipia was used for growing maize, wheat, beans and potatoes during the 1979/83 Development Plan as Table 1.17 indicates. Cotton, sorghum and coffee took the smallest numbers of hectares.

The plan period goal to improve the yields of these crops was achieved as the number of bags produced per hectare, increased. Table 1.18 shows the increase in harvested bags per hectare.

Table 1.18

NUMBERS OF BAGS OR KGS HARVESTED PER HECTARE, 1979/83

<u>Type of Crops</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1983(target)</u>
Maize (bags)	10	10	25	28	32
Wheat (bags)	17	15	23	21	30
Beans (bags)	9	8	14	13	15
Potatoes (bags)	100	120	-	120	150
Sunflower (kg)	-	-	20	22	1,000
Pyrethrum (kg)	-	6,580	10,000	20,000	23,000
Cotton (kg)	-	120	434	600	

Source: District Agriculture Office, Laikipia

There were increases in yield per hectare in all types of crops harvested. The target of crop production per hectare for 1983 looks ambitious but could be met with the right crop husbandry and if enough rain also comes as expected.

Laikipia District is mostly in a marginal area and the food grown is sold or consumed. Table No. 1.19 shows the amount of food sold to various buying institutions in the District.

Table 1.19

PRODUCE SOLD TO VARIOUS BUYING INSTITUTIONS, 1979/83

<u>Crops</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1983(target)</u>
Maize (bags)	7,522	285,458	166,441	250,000
Wheat (bags)	36,334	76,444	81,014	120,000
Beans (bags)	-	6,341	15,000	20,000
Sunflower (kg)	300	70	1,100	1,800
Pyrethrum (kg)	6,580	10,000	20,000	23,000
Cotton (kg)	120	434	600	1,000

Source: District Agriculture Office, Laikipia

There has been an increase in the amount of produce sold by Laikipia farmers. Maize, wheat, beans and pyrethrum were the top selling harvests during the plan period.

Weather conditions have often been a great factor in determining how much of the crop was harvested, as well as the amount sold to the buying institutions.

To quote an example, the exceptionally long rains in 1982 led to a lot of crops getting damaged.

The projected yields and sales for 1983 might not be realised as the droughts have continued far into the month of April.

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

District Development Committee (D.D.C.)

With the new emphasis on District Focus for Rural Development, Laikipia District Development Committee will have to be reorganised. Being the supreme body in the District on development matters it ought to be reorganised, strengthened and better equipped and facilitated in order to cope with a lot of demands regarding basic economic infrastructure for the new immigrants who are attempting to settle in this semi-arid area.

In the past, Laikipia D.D.C. membership has been composed of Assistant Chiefs, Chiefs and Councillors, among others, some of whom can hardly read or write leave alone speak understandable Swahili or English languages. With the new District Focus, Laikipia D.D.C. membership ought to be of the MPs., Heads of District Departments, and other prominent leaders of some major institutions in the District.

Sub-committees of the D.D.C.

There are functional sub-committees of the D.D.C. which play very important roles regarding special aspects of development matters. Some of those currently operating in the District are District Agricultural Committee, District Education Board, Liquor Licensing Board, Wildlife Compensation Committee, Land Boards, etc. All these sub-committees and their membership require a major overhaul in order to be able to discuss and recommend development issues intelligently and decisively.

Divisional Development Committees. There are four divisions in the District, i.e. Central, Rumuruti, Ng'arua and Mukogodo. Each of these has an existing Divisional Development Committee which recommends priority projects in its area. They are composed of Chiefs, Councillors, Assistant Chiefs and KANU leaders of each particular division. Heads of Departments in each division are also included. The attendance and issues discussed in these committees have been encouraging.

Locational Development Committees. It is believed that these Locational Development Committees in Laikipia rarely meet in a properly organised manner. They are supposed to meet regularly and discuss project matters including ways of reducing projects' implementation problems in their locations. In particular, if these Locational Development Committees can be reorganised in a way so that discussing and reducing projects' local contributions problems, the rate of project implementation would be highly increased. They ought to liaise with Sub-location Development Committees and Project Committees, in particular.

Local Authorities. There are only three local authorities in Laikipia District, i.e. Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipal Councils and Laikipia County Council. The three local authorities ought to do a lot of development in their particular areas if they are to run smoothly. At times they have been accused of misallocation of funds and plots.

It is a fact that these authorities are mostly composed of elected councillors who may be more political than development oriented. Others have little understanding of development issues because of their low level of education.

Other Development Related Organisations. There are three banking institutions in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Municipalities. These are: Kenya Commercial Bank, Standard Bank and Barclays Bank. All these banks are commercial and play a very important role in expanding economic activities in the District.

There are also other parastatal agencies of certain development institutions whose Headquarters are in Nairobi. These are: Agricultural Finance Corporation, Kenya National Trading Company, Kenya Railways Corporation, Kenya Farmers Association, National Cereals and Produce Board, Kenya National Insurance, Agricultural Development Corporation and Kenya Power & Lighting Company.

Besides the above mentioned development-related organisations, there are two village polytechnics, one in Nanyuki and the other one in Marmanet location. There is one training institution in Rumuruti Division called AHITI, which trains mostly Animal Husbandry Assistants.

OTHER RESOURCES

Fisheries

There is a big possibility for exploiting several existing earth dams in the District by stocking them with the right types of fish in order to increase protein production. The Fisheries Department's preliminary report is promising as far as fish development is concerned in the District.

Wildlife

There are hundreds of many types of wild game in several ranches in the District. At present they only benefit the poachers and cause losses to most of the farmers in the District. This is because they often break the farmers fences, damage their crops and kill their livestock. Farmers get no compensation.

As part of the national heritage, these wild game could be confined to a proposed Game Park in a suitable area where a tourist hotel could be built to earn foreign exchange and provide some people with gainful employment. Laikipia County Council and the Ministry of Tourism are the right bodies to venture into that kind of worthwhile investment.

Chapter II

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PRIORITIES

The district is one of the largest population centers in the country and its development will also have to take into account the presence of big and small scale industries and the need for the purpose of providing services and facilities to the people. The efforts towards this goal will be directed towards the increase of foreign exchange and labor productivity in the district.



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Policy Strategy

Since increased food production is an important National priority, Laikipia District likewise would be ready to contribute handsomely towards the National priority. It should be able to make a significant contribution to meat production because it has considerable amounts of big commercial and group ranches.

To be specific, if commercial and group ranches in Laikipia get equipped with proper animal husbandry facilities and the necessary management, they would be able to double their meat production within the 1984/88 plan period. As discussed earlier, livestock production has been going down since these Laikipia ranches started changing hands from old settlers to new settlers who have been subdividing them into smaller units of an average size of 5 to 10 acres.

Subdivision of the said ranches was a decision that was more political than economical by nature and could not have been stopped. It is with this improperly co-ordinated practise in mind that Laikipia D.D.C. would like to accommodate and assist new settlers with the most and urgently needed facilities in order to reverse the downward livestock production trend for the benefit of the District and Nation. Unsuitable subdivision of ranches into unviable sizes will only create problems for the shareholders unless they sell to their neighbors who create viable holdings.

As the District with one of the highest population growth rates in Kenya (5.5 per cent), special attention will also have to be given to the encouragement of big and small scale commercial and industrial investments for the purpose of providing productive work for the expanding labour force. The efforts towards this goal would also contribute to the increase of foreign exchange and raise the standard of living in the District.



Table 2.1

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Location (Div/Loc)</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>	<u>Implementing Ministry or other funding source</u>
<u>Water Development</u>					
1.	Kinamba Water Equipment and Distribution	Ng'arua (Kinamba)	DDC	On-going (in-complete)	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	Equip the borehole with pumps and distribute water to a health centre, a police station and a growing town in a Division headquarters. Previous implementation rate - 67%			
2.	Ten Dam Scooping	Ndurumo 1 Igwamiti 1 Mutitu 1 Marmanet 1 O.M.C. 1 Mutara 2 Sosian 2 Salama 1	DDC	Water Shortage dry areas	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	These silted earth dams which require scooping are all in areas with many heads of livestock which walk long distances in search of water. Previous implementation rate - 30%			
3.	Daiga Water Project	Daiga	DDC	Shortage of water in a newly settled area	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	Local people have already made their self help contribution including some materials. Previous implementation rate - 166%			
4.	Gobet Water project	Gobet	DDC	Shortage of water in a newly settled area.	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	Local people have started making self help contributions collecting the required project materials starting with Wiyuruiririe area. Previous implementation rate - 166%			

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Location (Div/Loc)</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>	<u>Implementing Ministry or other funding source</u>
<u>Water Development (continued)</u>					
5.	Marmanet to Rumuruti water extension	Rumuruti Town	MoWD	Inadequate water for Rumuruti Town	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	The extension of water to Rumuruti town is already surveyed. It would require financing in order to serve the proposed District headquarters. Previous implementation rate - 166%			
6.	West Laikipia water project	Ng'arua	MoWD	Shortage of domestic water	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	It is a big project to cater for thousands of people on their small scale farms and market centres. Previous implementation rate - 166%			
7.	Ewaso Primary water project	Mukogodo	DDC	Lack of school water nearby	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	The project is necessary in order to alleviate water shortage in a primary school in a remote area. Previous implementation rate - 166%			
8.	Salama Muruku Water Project	Salama/Muruku	DDC	Shortage of domestic water	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	The project could easily be extended from Nyandarua Water project nearby. Previous implementation rate - 166%			
9.	Ten Boreholes	Central 4 Rumuruti 2 Ng'arua 2 Mukogodo 2	DDC	Shortage or lack of water	MoWD
	<u>Description:</u>	Half of the boreholes are old and need to be reactivated by equipping them. The other half are new and need to be dug at water shortage areas. Previous implementation rate - 67%			

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Location (Div/Loc)</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>	<u>Implementing Ministry or other funding source</u>
<u>Livestock Development</u>					
1.	Tick Control Project	Every division, three cattle dips	MoLD	Areas affected by tick borne diseases	MoLD
<u>Description:</u> The project will easily be implemented since the beneficiaries are ready to contribute the required matching contribution. Previous implementation rate - 220%					
2.	Ananda-nguru Cattle Dip	Mukogodo	DDC	Tick borne disease affected areas	MoLD
<u>Description:</u> The project will help to reduce the loss of livestock in the area caused by tick borne diseases. Previous implementation rate - 220%					
3.	Ten Poultry & Bee Keeping women's and men's groups	Minimum of two projects per division	DDC	Encouragement of women's and men's groups' economic activities	MoLD MoC&SS
<u>Description:</u> The project will require finances for buying equipment since most of the labour will come from the beneficiaries. Previous implementation rate - 200%					
4.	Livestock Disease Control	Whole District	MoLD	Make it a disease free area	MoLD
<u>Description:</u> Livestock will be vaccinated in all areas of the District against contagious diseases. Previous implementation rate - 10%					

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Location (Div/Loc)</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>	<u>Implementing Ministry or other funding source</u>
<u>Livestock Development (continued)</u>					
5.	A.I. Expansion	Whole District	MoLD	Expansion of A.I. area	MoLD
<u>Description:</u> Project will be for small scale livestock farmers. Previous implementation rate - 100%					
6.	Fodder Demonstration plots	Every Division four	DDC	Demonstrate supplementary fodder crops	MoLD
<u>Description:</u> The project will encourage small scale farmers to grow supplementary fodder crops for their livestock especially dairy cows. Previous implementation rate - 100%					

Agriculture

1.	Soil/water Conservation	Every Division- three	DDC	Demonstrate the best method of conserving soil and water	MoA
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Description: The projects will assist farmers to learn modern methods of soil and water conservation.
Previous implementation rate - N/A

2.	Kiamoriga Irrigation Scheme	Mutara	MoA	Increase food production	MoA
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Description: The project is already surveyed and is ready for implementation subject to availability of funds.
Previous implementation rate - 1%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Agriculture (continued)

3.	Multi-purpose Training Centre	Laikipia	MoA	Holding seminars and short courses	MoA MoLD
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Description: The project is of such importance that even the other Ministries will support it since they will also make use of it. There is no such facility in the District.

Previous implementation rate - 50%

4.	Swiss Technical Assistance for the improvement of crops & Livestock	Central Division	MoA/ MoLD	Helping other farmers to increase their harvests	MFP
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Description The project which is already organised will, if implemented, assist small scale farmers to improve their crop varieties and their grade animals.

Previous implementation rate - 72%

5.	Matanya Irrigation Project	Matanya	DDC	Increase food production	MoA
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Description The project will reduce the cost of Government famine relief food during the dry seasons.

Previous implementation rate - 17%

Transport and Communications

1.	Solio/Narumoru Rd. Tarmac	Narumoru	MoTC	Alternative route to go to West Laikipia	MoTC
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Description: The road is about 25 km. and will be a better and cheaper alternative to reach West Laikipia and beyond from Nanyuki especially on wet days.

Previous implementation rate - 54%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Transport and Communications (continued)

2.	Lolagai Soiga Ngarendare Road	Mukogodo	DDC	Security purpose and connecting Laikipia with Isiolo	MoTC
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Description: The road will require grading and murraming at a length of 20 km.
Previous implementation rate - 33%

3.	Nanyuki Mutarato Nyeri/Nyahururu Rd. & Rumuruti Branch Tarmac	Central/Rumuruti	MoTC	Important Rd. for improving East/West Laikipia Communication. It is also a National trunk road.	MoTC
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Description: The road which is above 120 km. could be implemented easily since it does not have very many bridges.
Previous implementation rate 54%

4.	Six Rural Access Rds.	Ng'arua	DDC	Access Rds for delivering crop harvests to the markets	MoTC
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Description:

- a) Sipili Wangwali Kabati Rd.
- b) Mijore Kahuho Olmorau Rd.
- c) Olmorau Dagoreti Rd.
- d) Tandare Milima Tatu to Mwenje Trading Centre
- e) Lelematesho Shareta Karaba Rd.
- f) Shereta to Ndurumo Rd.

The roads could easily be graded and murramed since they are impassable in wet days.
Previous implementation rate - 33%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Agriculture (continued)

3.	Multi-purpose Training Centre	Laikipia	MoA	Holding seminars and short courses	MoA MoLD
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Description: The project is of such importance that even the other Ministries will support it since they will also make use of it. There is no such facility in the District.

Previous implementation rate - 50%

4.	Swiss Technical Assistance for the improvement of crops & Livestock	Central Division	MoA/ MoLD	Helping small scale other farmers to increase their harvests	MFP
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Description The project which is already organised will, if implemented, assist small scale farmers to improve their crop varieties and their grade animals.

Previous implementation rate - 72%

5.	Matanya Irrigation Project	Matanya	DDC	Increase food production	MoA
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Description The project will reduce the cost of Government famine relief food during the dry seasons.

Previous implementation rate - 17%

Transport and Communications

1.	Solio/Narumoru Rd. Tarmac	Narumoru	MoTC	Alternative route to go to West Laikipia	MoTC
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Description: The road is about 25 km. and will be a better and cheaper alternative to reach West Laikipia and beyond from Nanyuki especially on wet days.

Previous implementation rate - 54%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Transport and Communications (continued)

2.	Lolagai Soiga Ngarendare Road	Mukogodo	DDC	Security purpose and connecting Laikipia with Isiolo	MoTC
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Description: The road will require grading and murraming at a length of 20 km.
Previous implementation rate - 33%

3.	Nanyuki Mutarato Nyeri/Nyahururu Rd. & Rumuruti Branch Tarmac	Central/Rumuruti	MoTC	Important Rd. for improving East/West Laikipia Communication. It is also a National trunk road.	MoTC
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Description: The road which is above 120 km. could be implemented easily since it does not have very many bridges.
Previous implementation rate 54%

4.	Six Rural Access Rds.	Ng'arua	DDC	Access Rds for delivering crop harvests to the markets	MoTC
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Description:

- a) Sipili Wangwali Kabati Rd.
- b) Mijore Kahuho Olmorau Rd.
- c) Olmorau Dagoreti Rd.
- d) Tandare Milima Tatu to Mwenje Trading Centre
- e) Lelematesho Shareta Karaba Rd.
- f) Shereta to Ndurumo Rd.

The roads could easily be graded and murramed since they are impassable in wet days.
Previous implementation rate - 33%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Transport and Communications (continued)

5.	Rural Access Rds Programme (see DDC Minute 11/82 of 26.7.82 for specification)	Laikipia	DDC	The Rd would open and improve Rd. network in the District	MoTC
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Description: Some of the selected roads are of long distances due to the vastness and the underdevelopment of the District. Previous implementation rate - 50%

Health

1.	Muramati Dispensary	Central Division	MoH area	Newly settled	MoH DDC
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Description: The project already has big support from the local people. Previous implementation rate - 59%

2.	Sipili Dispensary	Sipili	DDC	Old building collapsing	MoH DDC
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Description: The project is existing but requires both material and financial support from all possible sources. Previous implementation record - 59%

3.	Grobet Estate Dispensary	Grobet	DDC	Opening in an old building	MoH DDC
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Description: The project requires the renovation of a new building for dispensary opening. Previous implementation rate - 59%

4.	Staff Houses F & E F & E F & E E	Lamulia Matanya Mutara Salama	MoH	Staff walk long distances to their place of work	MoH/ MoW
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Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Health (continued)

E & F	Sipili				
E & F	Ol-Moran				
D, E & F	Al-Jabet Sub-Health Centre				
E & 5 F	Ngarua Health Centre				
D, E & F	Ndindika Health Centre				



Description: These staff houses are urgently required in order to improve staff conditions of work.

Previous implementation rate - 40%

5.	Mortuary completion xray, theatre & wards construction	Nyahururu Hospital	MoH	Cater for the municipality. Growing population including the surrounding areas	MoH/ MoW
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Description: The projects have already been started. They require follow up with additional finances and the technical know how.

Previous implementation rate - 40%

6.	Mortuary and other Hospital Extensions	Nanyuki Hospital	MoH	Reduce overcrowding of patients	MoH/ MoW
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Description: Designs for the project are ready and waiting for finances.

Previous implementation rate - 40%

7.	Ethi Dispensary	Ethi	DDC	People walk long distances for medical services	MoH/ MoW DDC
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Description: The local people are ready and willing to contribute towards the dispensary construction.

Previous implementation rate - 50%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Health (continued)

8.	4 Mobile clinics	Laikipia	MoH	Necessary for areas without medical services	MoH/ MoW
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Description: The mobile clinics projects are the only alternative to areas without medical facilities.

Previous implementation rate - 50%

9.	Kimanjo Dispensary	Kimanjo	Church People Mission DDC	travel more than 30 km. to the nearest health facility for treatment.	Church mission
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Description: The project has been designed and budgeted for by the mission that will operate it at completion.

Previous implementation rate not available

10.	Oljijo Dispensary	Oljijo	Church People Mission DDC	travel more than 25 Km. to the nearest health facility for treatment	Church Mission
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Description: The project's building structures are almost complete except the piping of water to the centre.

Previous implementation rate not available.

Basic and Higher Education

1.	Doldol Primary School Hostel	Doldol	MoBE	Present one is overcrowded	MoBE
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Description: Depending on the amount of money to be made available the project could either put up another new hostel or renovate and equip the present one.

Previous implementation rate - 51%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Education (continued)

2.	Ol Maisar Boarding Primary School	Rumuruti	DDC	Enrolment drops due to lack of such facility	MoBE
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Description: The project will be supported by the local people in the form of materials and manual labour.
Previous implementation rate - 51%

3.	Doldol Boarding Secondary School	Doldol	DDC	The first for the division	MoHE
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Description: The project is not urgent but could serve the area at the end of the Plan period.
Previous implementation rate not available.

4.	Moi Technical Institute	Rumuruti	DDC	Provide Technical Ed. for the purpose of gaining self employment etc.	MoHE
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Description: The project's design and about KShs. 1 million are already available.
Previous implementation rate is N/A.

Natural Resources, Tourism and Wildlife

1.	Ng'arua Maundu Nimeri Game Moat	Ng'arua Rumuruti	DDC	Reduce crop damage by wild game	MoTWT DDC
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Description: The project can easily be implemented by the method of employing casual labourers.
Implementation rate not available.

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Natural Resources (continued)

2.	District Fisheries Office	Laikipia	DDC	Advise fish farmers and stock fish in the existing fish ponds.	MoTWL
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Description: The Department of Fisheries has agreed to post one of its Fisheries Officer to Laikipia. Previous implementation rate not available.

3.	Location Tree Nurseries	Karandi Igwanriti Pesi Kinamba Aljabet Matanya Anandanguru Elwaso	DDC	Help to provide planting trees in the local areas	Chiefs MoNR
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Description: Some of these nursery projects are already started but require financial and technical assistance to succeed. Previous implementation rate 80%.

4.	Tree Planting programme soft wood @ 470 ha. per year. Hard wood @ 115 ha. per year.	Laikipia	MoNR	Increase soft and hard wood in the local areas.	MoNR
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Description: The areas for planting these types of trees are already selected. Previous implementation rate - 130%.

5.	Lusoi Hill Afforestation station	Narumoru	MoNR	For soil conservation measures	MoNR
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Description: The hill is already gazetted and is ready for planting the required trees. Previous implementation - 130%.

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Natural Resources (continued)

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| 6. | Fish Pond Stocking | Ten Laik | NMC | Reduce the problems of low cost housing | NMC |
|----|--------------------|----------|-----|---|-----|

Description: The project has been designed and placed in the municipal budget. Previous implementation rate - 53%

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|----|----------------|---|-----------------|--|-------|
| 7. | Game Out-posts | Ol-moran Gadorakwa Ndurumo Mudora Timau | Game Department | Reduce crop-damage claims in the given areas | MOTWL |
|----|----------------|---|-----------------|--|-------|

Description: The projects are urgently required in order to reduce crops compensation claims. Previous implementation rate 266%.

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|----|---|---|----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 8. | Laikipia Game park of about 250,000 acres | Mugui farm, PND Dev. farm, L.M. Mar-Mor farm, Kalimimu farm, Lonyiek farm | DDC Game Dept. | Production of Wildlife for Tourism and reduction of crop and livestock damage claims | MOTWL Laikipia County Council |
|----|---|---|----------------|--|-------------------------------|

Description The five farms are in a suitable area for establishing Laikipia Game Park. They should be acquired for the purpose of confirming all types of game in Laikipia. An attractive lodge inside the part should be constructed.

Laikipia County Council

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|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|
| 1. | Slaughter Slabs | Lamulia Kinambo Ngenia Rumuruti | LCC DDC | Reduce disease hazard which arises due to dirty slaughtering places | LCC |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|---|-----|

Description The projects do not require a lot of money to construct although they are money making projects if completed. Previous implementation rate 25%.

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Location (Div/Loc)</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>	<u>Implementing Ministry or other funding source</u>
<u>Laikipia County Council (continued)</u>					
2.	Doldol Town Plan	Doldol	DDC	To encourage development in Doldol	Laikipia County Council
	<u>Description:</u>	The project will be done within a short time since it is holding up the development of permanent building in the Town. Previous implementation rate 53%.			
3.	40 Rental Housing	Rumuruti	LCC	Reduce housing problems in Rumuruti Town	LCC
	<u>Description:</u>	The project will easily be implemented since Laikipia County Council has budgetted for it. Previous implementation rate 100%.			
4.	Market Improvement	Marmanet Karandi Kinamba Sipili Kalalu Ngenia	LCC	The rate of growth of these markets calls for urgent improvement on their public facilities	LCC
	<u>Description:</u>	The projects are designed and ready for implementation. Previous implementation rate 53%.			
5.	Gazetted market Roads and Water Drainage	All Laikipia Gazetted markets	LCC DCC	Encourage businesses at these markets to grow	LCC
	<u>Description:</u>	The projects, if implemented, would attract more business in these markets. Previous implementation rate 53%.			
<u>Nanyuki Municipal Council</u>					
1.	Site and Service Scheme Phase IV	Nanyuki	NMC	Reduce the Problems of lack of low cost housing	NMC
	<u>Description:</u>	The project has been designed and placed in the municipal budget. Previous implementation rate 53%.			

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Nanyuki Municipal Council (continued)

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| 2. | Sewer Extension | Nanyuki | NMC | Cater for the increasing town population | NMC |
|----|-----------------|---------|-----|--|-----|

Description: This is an on-going project which needs to be completed.
Previous implementation rate - 100%

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|----|------------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 3. | Water Supply Extension | Nanyuki | NMC | Reduce the present water shortage | NMC |
|----|------------------------|---------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|

Description: The project design and the cost of project financing are almost ready.
Previous implementation rate - 50%

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|----|------------------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----|
| 4. | Liki Squatter Settlement Upgrading | Nanyuki | NMC | Reduce the problems of overcrowding in the area | NMC |
|----|------------------------------------|---------|-----|---|-----|

Description: The project designs are ready except for finance being sought from British Government.
Previous implementation rate - 53%

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|----|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 5. | Roads Tarmacked or murramed | Majengo/ Thingithu | NMC | Make passable on wet days | MNC |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|

Description: These projects could easily be implemented if the Council could get money during the Plan period.
Previous implementation rate - 100%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or Other funding source
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Nyahururu Municipal Council

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|----|-----------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Slaughter House | Nyahururu Municipality | NYMC | Reduce the disease hazard in town | NYMC |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|

Description: This project's design and finances are in progress.
Previous implementation rate - 25%

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|----|--------------------------|------------------------|------|--|-----------------------------|
| 2. | Self-help housing scheme | Nyahururu Municipality | NYMC | Stabilize the labor force to increase labor productivity | LGLA, Council revenues, MLG |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------|------|--|-----------------------------|

Description: Initiate a self-help housing scheme for workers in Nyahururu in 1984/85, to meet the increased demand in a cost-effective manner. The scheme will start with 100 units (located as shown on a map available at the Municipal Council offices), meant primarily for workers earning between 1200 and 1600 Kshs. per month. Each "core" would include one room, plus kitchen, latrine, and shower with the capacity for expansion to up to five rooms.

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|----|--------------------|------------------------|------|--|-----------------------|
| 3. | Bus park extension | Nyahururu Municipality | NYMC | Increase utility of transport infrastructure | Council revenues, MLG |
|----|--------------------|------------------------|------|--|-----------------------|

Description: Extend the bus park to reduce the congestion and chaos currently hindering the effectiveness of transport service.

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|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| 4. | Road tarmacking | Nyahururu Koinange Rd. I & II | NYMC | Make them passable on wet days | NYMC |
|----|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|

Description: The project design and the cost of financing are in progress.
Previous implementation rate - 100%

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|----|----------------|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| 5. | Road Equipment | Nyahururu Municipality | NYMC | Facilitate road repairs in town | NYMC |
|----|----------------|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|

Description: Possible sources for project's finances are being sought.

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|----|-----------------------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 6. | Refuse Collection Equipment | Nyahururu Municipality | NYMC | Preventive/promotive health | MLG |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----|

Description: Acquire refuse collection equipment.

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or Other Funding Source
7.	Water Supply	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Reduce the water shortage in the town	NYMC
<p><u>Description:</u> This is an on-going project which requires support for its completion. Previous implementation rate - 50%</p>					
8.	Sewers-house connection.	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Reduce the problems of sewerage glow in the town.	NYMC
<p><u>Description:</u> This project's design and source of finances are assured. Previous implementation rate - 100%</p>					
9.	Maina Village Upgrading	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Reduce the problems of overcrowding	NYMC
<p><u>Description:</u> The project's design and discussion and the possible source of finance are in progress. Previous implementation rate - 53%</p>					
10.	Rental houses	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Reduce shortage of accommodation in town	NYMC
<p><u>Description:</u> The project's possible source of financing is under discussion with the Ministry of Local Government. Previous implementation rate - 100%</p>					
11.	Tenant Purchase Scheme	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Stabilize the middle income civil servant cadre and earn revenue for the Council	LGLA, MLG
<p><u>Description:</u> Institute a tenant purchase scheme of 30 units, with 2-3 rooms plus facilities, catering for people earning between Kshs. 4500 and 6000 per month. Council would earn revenues in addition to providing badly-needed housing.</p>					

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or Other Funding Source
12.	Site and Service Scheme (Phase III)	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Provide housing for local labor and service industries	LGLA, MLG
	<u>Description:</u> In 1986/88 period, construct a site and service scheme (Phase III) based on 250 plot developments, aimed at households with an income of at least Kshs. 3000/= per month, with the finished houses to have 2-3 rooms plus facilities.				
13.	Market Extension	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Expand existing productive economic infrastructure	MLG, Council Revenues
	<u>Description:</u> In the 1986/88 period, the Council plans to extend the existing market into part of the area now located by the open-air markets, in order to increase access to formal market infrastructure, as well as Council's revenues.				
14.	Tarmac-king Workshop Road	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Facilitate transport	MLG
15.	Tarmac-king Kirinyaga Road	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Facilitate transport	MLG
	<u>Description:</u> These roads need tarmac-ing to meet the current traffic, including vehicles carrying produce, and to minimize heavy recurrent expenditure on maintenance and repair.				
16.	Fire Brigade	Nyahururu Municipality	NYMC	Reduce the fire hazard in town	NYMC
	<u>Description:</u> Discussion on possible source of finances for the project is in progress.. Previous implementation rate not available.				

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Social Services and Community Development

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|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Five Village Poly-technics | Ngarua 1
Rumuruti 2
Central 2 | DDC | Cater for high school dropouts | DDC |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|

Description: The projects are in the process of being initiated by the local people with CDO assistance.
Previous implementation rate - 100%

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|----|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 2. | Children's Rehabilitation Centre | Nanyuki | Children's Department | Cater for the increasing cases in Nanyuki | Children's Department NMC |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|

Description: Nanyuki Municipal Council and the Children's Department are working on the basic requirements for starting it.
Previous implementation rate - 0%

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|----|--|---------|------------|--|--------------|
| 3. | Nanyuki Spinners and Weavers women's project | Nanyuki | Church DDC | Encourage poor women to become self-employed | Church, MCSS |
|----|--|---------|------------|--|--------------|

Description: The project is already in operation but requires expansion to train more women. The DDC is assisting the project's expansion with about Kenya Pounds 9,500 from RDF.

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Energy, Commerce and Industry

1. 10 Km. DV line & 5 Km. line with sub-station

Description This is an on-going project which requires support to be completed. Previous implementation rate - 100%

2. Solio Lamuria Gobet Rural Electricity

Description Project's preliminary survey has already been done. Previous implementation rate - 100%

3. Kalalu, Omande Ngenia Rural Electricity

Description: This project's preliminary survey has already been done. Previous implementation rate - 100%

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Energy, Commerce and Industry (continued)

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|----|-----------------------|--------|-------|---|-------|
| 4. | DolDol Telephone line | DolDol | P & T | Improve communication to this remote part of the District | P & T |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-------|---|-------|

Description: Posts and Telecommunications are working on the initial requirements. Previous implementation rate - 50%

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|----|--------------------------------|----------|-----|--|-----------|
| 5. | Tele-vision Coverage Provision | Laikipia | DDC | Educate the people about the development requirements of the District. | MCom /Ind |
|----|--------------------------------|----------|-----|--|-----------|

Description: The Ministry of Information is working on this project since its one of the requirements for communication media.

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|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--|-----|
| 6. | Two Rural Industrial Training Centres | Nanyuki 1
Nyahururu 1 | KIE | Encourage area businessmen to start their own industries | KIE |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--|-----|

Description: The two projects have been designed and finances allocated by Kenya Industrial Estates. Previous implementation rate not available.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------|-----|---|-----|
| 7. | Industrial Promotion Area | Rumuruti | KIE | The kinds of industrial activities in the area will be enhanced by its implementation | KIE |
|----|---------------------------|----------|-----|---|-----|

Description: The project designs are being done by the KIE who will also finance it. Previous implementation rate not available

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Energy, Commerce and Industry (continued)

8.	Traders' loan ceiling be raised from KShs. 20,000 to 30,000 per year	Nanyuki & DDC Nyahururu Municipalities	DDC	With the present rate of inflation the old KShs. 20,000/= is insufficient	Trade Dept.
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Description: The Ministry of Commerce is discussing it with the purpose of implementation. Previous implementation rate not available

9.	Completion & opening of Nanyuki Fibre Factory	Nanyuki	DDC	Would reduce the problem of unemployment in the area	MoI
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Description: The project could be sold after or before completion instead of being left dormant. Previous implementation rate not available.

Office of The President

1.	Ng'arua Division Headquarters	Ng'arua	OP	The DO in-charge is housed in a temporary office at Sipili	OP/MoW
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Description: The project has already got a site and the Office of the President could release the required money. Previous implementation rate not available.

2.	10 Chief's offices	Minimum of two per division	DDC	Most of the chiefs in Laikipia have temporary offices	Chiefs MoW
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Description: Some chiefs have already started to raise some self help contributions for the construction of their offices.

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Office of The President (continued)

3.	Services etc. be provided on District basis	Laikipia	NSSF, Trade, AFC Land & Settlement	There is a big problem of development co-ordination including the mixing of District development data with other district data	NSSF, OP Trade, AFC. Lands etc.
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Description: There has been a policy of providing District services along the administration boundaries. Not much difficulty would be experienced if the policy got implemented.

4.	Departmental offices & staff houses	Laikipia		Many of the Government staff work in temporary offices. Accommodations are neither enough nor adequate.	OP
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Description: The project has been discussed several times but requires quick follow up. Previous implementation rate not available.

Co-operatives, Lands, KFA, AFC, Treasury and Labour

1.	Farm Input supplies (store schemes)	Umande Tigithi Two other needy areas	Co-operative	Reduce the present destruction of harvests by bad storage.	Co-op.
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Description: The project's preliminary investigation has been carried out pending allocation of funds. Previous implementation rate not available.

Priority Ranking	Project Name	Location (Div/Loc)	Origin	Selection Criteria	Implementing Ministry or other funding source
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Co-operatives, Lands, KFA, AFC, Treasury and Labour (continued)

2.	Sub-divided farms title deeds	Minimum 4 ranches per division	DDC	Title Deeds are necessary so they can be used as development loan securities	Lands and Settlement
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Description: The Department of Lands and Survey can implement the programme easily if it liaises with the DDC Executive Committee.

3.	Loans on one acre and above share certificate	Laikipia	DDC AFC KFA	This will help small scale farmers to develop their newly settled lands	DDC AFC KFA
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Description: The project has been discussed before but remains to be implemented. Previous implementation rate not available.

4.	Assistant Revenue Officers	1 in every Division	DDC DRO	The collection of revenue would be enhanced	Treas- ury
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Description: The project has been discussed and found important since Laikipia is a vast District.

5.	Assistant Labour Officers	1 in every Division	DDC DLO	The work of the District Labour Officer would be more efficient	MoL
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Description: Discussion on this request is in progress between Laikipia Labour Officer and his Ministry. Previous implementation rate not available.

<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Location (Div/Loc)</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Selection Criteria</u>	<u>Implementing Ministry or other funding source</u>
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Co-operatives, Lands, KFA, AFC, Treasury and Labour (continued)

6.	DDO's Vehicle	Laikipia	DDC	The DDO's vehicle was boarded, sold four years ago and has never been replaced despite reminders	Cabinet Affairs MEPD
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Description: The proper documents required before replacement of a vehicle were furnished to Cabinet Affairs but no positive action has been taken. With the new District Focus, the DDO Laikipia can do little without a vehicle to make it succeed.

Previous implementation rate not available.

These project and programme priorities will from time to time be updated in each Two-year Rolling Plan (see subsequent Annexes). For example, as soon as it is finalised, the MoA's ASAL Branch report on Laikipia District will suggest possible projects worthy of further consideration later in the Plan period.

ANNEX

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMMES

1983/84 - 1987/88

ANNEX

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Table of Contents

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1983/84 ANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME

SECTION I

The Annual Work Programme for the Laikipia Development Plan for 1983/84 is illustrated in the following pages in tabular form. Most of the required information is clearly indicated in order that the steps for project implementation could be started right away.

The eight columns which have been completed with regard to each sectoral project depict each projects A.I.E. and estimated cost, among other details. Livestock development projects are heading the project list since Laikipia has been recognized as a high potential District for livestock products. Some ministries could not get money for their projects during 1983/84 since their projects were not a priority for the DDC.

Due to some financial constraints, not all the proposed projects were able to be financed during 1983/84. There is, however, provision for a Two Year Rolling Plan 1983/85 for projects, which will help to update or rectify the 1983/84 implementation problems.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1983-84

<u>Sector/ Ministry</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sub Head</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Annual Target Description</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Development Estimates (K£)</u>
Livestock Development	272	730	2606	Disease and Pest Control	Extend Dip Management Services		300
	272	734		Foot and Mouth Campaign	Emergency Campaigns		7,000
	278	730		Artificial Insemination Services	Extended Services		4,637
	279	730		Hides and Skins	Extend hides and skins technology		453
	298	731		Range Development and Improvement	Extend Range management services		1,186
	291	731		Livestock Movement and Marketing	Improvement of Routes and Marketing		3,012
	291	732		Holding Grounds	Improvement of market value		3,500
	295	732		Beekeeping Project	Increase Honey production and processing		2,500
	127	031	020	Eljiyo Cattle Dip	Construction	RDF	1,750
	127	031	034	Kiambogo Cattle Dip	Construction	RDF	1,750
127	001	033	Bondení Cattle Dep	Construction	RDF	1,750	

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1983-84

<u>Sector/ Ministry</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sub Head</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Annual Target Description</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Development Estimates K£)</u>
Livestock Development	127	031	032	Thiru cattle Dip	Construction	RDF	1,750
	127	031	031	Kipsing Cattle Dip	Construction	RDF	1,750
	127	031	030	Mithiga Cattle Dip	Construction	RDF	1,750
	127	031	026	Ngarendare Cattle Dip	Construction	RDF	1,750
	127	031	010	Tura Rock Catch- ment	Construction	RDF	750
	107	031	010	Lekii Women's Poultry Group	Building	RDF	2,145
	107	031	039	Jikinga Women's Poultry Group	Building Improvement	RDF	1,411
		031	040	Muthengera Poultry keeping Women's Group	Building Improvement	RDF	1,476
Agriculture	237	731		Crop Demonstration Schemes	Inputs and Maintenance		457
	237	736		Horticultural Extension Services	Operation and inputs		497
	237	739		Strengthening Bird Control	Operation, main- tenance and input		879

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1983-84

<u>Sector/ Ministry</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sub Head</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Annual Target Description</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Development Estimates (K£)</u>
	236	733	1509	Cassava & Root Crop Development	Farm inputs		23
	245	733		Soil Conservation Project	Operation, train- ing and conserva-		10,094
	250	732	1901	Financial Assistance to SSI	Miscellaneous receipts		3,500
	250	733	1908	Mutaro Women's Irriga- tion E.E.C Micro-pro- ject	Irrigation Works Materials	E.E.C Partial Assistance	18,000
Water Development	382	732	4251	Construction of Mukog- odo Boreholes	Drilling and equip- ing the five bore- holes	E.E.C Partial Assistance	5,000
	589	731	4256	Construction of Mar- manet Water supply	Material and construction		5,000
	589	732	4251	Laikipia West Water Supply	Complete designs and initial construction		500
	382	731	1818	Proposed water supply designs	Proposed water project designs		30,010
	107	527	002	Salamba Dam	Construction of retaining wall	RDF	750
	127	527	003	Rumuruti Dam	Construction of retaining wall	RDF	3,000

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1983-84

<u>Sector Ministry</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sub Head</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Annual Target Description</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Development Estimates (K£)</u>
	107	031	036	OMC Water and Cattle Dip	Intake constru- ction and pipes	RDF	4,417
Transport/ Communications	445	730	281	Trunk Roads	Maintenance		2,134
	445	730	282	Primary Roads	Maintenance		19,538
	446	730	281	Secondary Roads	Repairs		22,719
	446	730	282	Minor Roads	Grading		3,649
	446	730	283	Service Roads	Grading		1,914
	446	730	284	Rural Access Roads	Opening		
	127	527	009	Muthengera Kabati Road	Drainage Comple- tion	RDF	1,082
	107	527	012	Pesi Muniku Salama Road	Construction	RDF	9,000
	107	527	011	Umande Muramati Road	Construction	RDF	7,709
	107	527	010	Kiambogo Road Project	Construction	RDF	2,800
	107	527	013	Karandi Syriat- Tandare Road	Construction	RDF	14175
	107	527	014	Kaite Selematesho Road	Construction	RDF	4,725

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1983-84

<u>Sector/ Ministry</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sub Head</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Annual Target Description)</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Development Estimates (K£)</u>
	107	527	015	Tigithi-Thome Kihato Road	Construction	RDF	4,725
	107	527	016	Mukuruweini-Kaite Road	Construction	RDF	5,045
Tourism/ Wildlife	-	-	-	Lalabel Dispensary	Construction		1,200
	-	-	-	Class 9 House	Construction		2,000
	-	-	-	Laikipia Game Park	Investigation and Acquisition		-
Higher Education	805	730	400	Building Assistance	Construction		9,216
Basic Education	846	730	162	School Feeding Pro- gramme	School Milk and Doldol Hostel		750
Health	317	731	400	Rumuruti Hospital	Extension		10,000
	317	731	400	Nanyuki Hospital	Extension		50,000
	317	240	400	Nyahururu Hospital	Extension		20,000
	335	734	411	Ndindika Health Centre	Completion	E.E.C	20,000
	317	730	156	Nanyuki Ex-Ray Equipment	Installation		634
				Eljiyo Church Dispensary	Completion and Water piping		-

<u>Sector Ministry</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sub Head</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Annual Target Description)</u>	<u>Other Sources :</u>	<u>Development Estimates</u>
				Kiamanju Dispensary	Construction		
Health	127	031	019	Kurikuri Well	Completion		2,128
Ministry of Works & Housing	409	200	253	Minor Maintainance	House Repairs		855
Ministry of Culture and Social Service	107	031	037	Nanyuki Weavers & Spinners Women's Project	Shed Construction	RDF	9,433
Local Government	375	010	512	Nanyuki Municipality Sewerage Extension	Already started	ADF	140,000
	375	015	526	Nanyuki Municipality Water Extension	Already started	ADB	70,000
	375	010	511	Nyahururu Municipality sewage project	More than half of the construction done	DANIDA	90,000
	375	015	527	Nyahururu Municipality water project	More than half of the construction done	KFW	140,000
Kenya Industrial Estates	788	017	547	Nanyuki Industrial Training Centre	Construction of workshop sheds	IDA	8,000

Sector Ministry	Head	Sub Head	Item	Name of the Project	Annual Target Description)	Other Sources	Development Estimates
Health	-	-	-	Nyahururu Industrial Training Centre	Construction of workshop sheds	KEM	1,000,000
Energy		435	525	Mt. Kenya 132 KV Substation	Extension of electricity Power	CIDA	419,890
				10 Km KV Line with substation	Power for Marmanent Water project and surroundings-		1,000,000
Office of President	092	730	411	Ngarua Police Station	Completion		150,000
	005		420	Ngarua Division Headquarters	Designs and Construction		
Lands and Settlement	201	730	400	Pre-fabricated office Processing and issuing tittle deeds	Land Survey Office Land Survey Office		3,000

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>PROGRAMME/PROJECT'S NAME</u>	<u>TARGET/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Livestock Development	Disease and Pest control service	- External Dip Management Activities	Additional funds required
	Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign	- Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease	
	Artificial Insemination Services	- Extension services	
	Hides and Skins	- Extension services	
	Range Development and Improvement	- Range management Extension	
	Livestock Movement and Marketing	- Improvement of Holding grounds	
	Muthengera Foultry Keeping Women's Group	- Building Completion	Will be self reliant
Ministry of Agriculture	Crop Demonstration scheme	- Extension services	
	Horticultural Extension Services	- Extension services	Will be self reliant
	Strengthening Bird Control	- Extension services	
	Cassava and Root Crop Development	- Additional Service and inputs	Will be self reliant
	Swiss small scale farmers' assistance in East Laikipia	Crop demonstration plot	Final agreement to be signed

NUMBER

PROGRAMME/PROJECT'S NAME

TARGET/DESCRIPTION

COMMENT

SECTOR

Laikipia
County Council

Physical Plans for Rural
Towns

- To be implemented after consul-
tation with Physical Planning
Department

Public facilities for
towns

- To be implemented after consul-
tation with Physical Planning
Department

Roads for Rural
Towns

- Be implemented after consul-
tation with Physical Planning
Department

Ministry of
of Health

Rumuruti Hospital extension

Extension

Additional Funds

Nyahururu Hospital extension

Extension

Additional Funds required

Nanyuki Hospital extension

Extension

Additional Funds required

Ndindika Health Centre

Opening

Additional Fund required

Kimanju Dispensary

Completion

Additional Fund required

Staff Houses construction

Construction

Funds required

Opening of three Dispen-
saries

Construction staffing
and drugs supply

Funds required

Rural public sanitation
extension services

Water and toilet
cleanliness

Ministry of Works
and Housing

Government Office and
staff houses

Construction

SECTORPROGRAMME/PROJECT'S NAMETARGET/DESCRIPTIONCOMMENT

Ministry of
Culture and
Social Services

Assistance to Village
Polytechnics

Establishment of two
Polytechnics

Funds required

Nanyuki
Municipal
Council

Nanyuki Municipality
water supply

Extension

Site and service Scheme

Extension

Likii squatter Settle-
ment upgrading

Extension

Nyahururu
Municipal
Council

Nyahururu Sewerage
Municipality

Extension

Site and service scheme

Extension

Maina Village Upgrading

Town Road Tarmarcking

Completion of Construction
Arrangement for construction

Kenya Indus-
trial Estate

Nanyuki Industrial Training
Centre

Will still be late to buy one
but would be necessary

Office of
the
President

DDO'S Vehicle

Rumuruti Divisional
Police Headquarters and
Lines.

Preparation of designs

Chief's Office Buildings

Construction

<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>PROGRAMME/PROJECT'S NAME</u>	<u>TARGET/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
Office of The President (continued)	Ng'arua Divisional Head- quarters Office	Preparation of designs and construction	
	Title Deed issuing	Already subdivided farms	
Industrial Department	Rumuruti Law Courts Office staff houses	Design and Construction	
	Hard wood tree planting		
Ministry of Natural Resources	Soft Wood Tree Planting		
	Loisui Hill Tree Afforestation		
	Tree Nurseries		
Tourism/ Wildlife	Laikipia Game Park	Final area acquisition and design	



DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS FOR
INTER-MINISTERIAL ACTIVITIES 1983/84

SECTION III

There are only a few projects and programmes for Laikipia District which fall under Inter-Ministerial Activities category. Most of the other 1983/84 financed projects and programmes will be implemented by the Ministry concerned without much consultation with other Ministries.

Included in the following list are Mutaro Women's Irrigation Project, Ndindika Health Centre and Nanyuki Hospital. Implementation details concerning private projects such as Kimajo and Eljijo church dispensaries are not yet available.

District: Laikipia

Fiscal Year: 1983/84

Project: Mutaro Women's Irrigation Project

Vote Number: 250/733/1908

Implementation Activities	Input Requirements	Responsible Individual(s)	Time Required	Month													
				Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June		
	Total Cost K Shs. 1.5 million		16 mnths														
1. MOA Issues AIE		MOA, Nairobi															
2. Self-help contributions, survey	Designs	Project committee	10 weeks	■													
3. Tenders for materials	Material list Project description	Irrigation unit DAO/ DWO Supplies Officer	5 weeks					■									
4. Purchase of materials	KShs. 500,000/-	DAO, DWO															
5. Transportation and storage	Lorry, store space at site	District Treasury Supplies Officer	4 weeks									■					

District: Laikipia

Fiscal Year: 1983/84

Project: Mutaro Women's Irrigation Project (Cont.)

Vote Number: 250/733/1908

Implementation Activities	Input Requirements	Responsible Individual(s)	Time Required	Month																		
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June							
6. Recruit casuals	Project committee meeting	DAO, DO, Chief	1 week																			
7. Excavate intake and dig trenches	Hand tools on harambee basis	Irrigation Officer DWO, Project Chairman, Chief	4 weeks																			
8. Construct intake, electric fence, cement the water furrow, lay the water pipes	Pipes, hand tools, etc. KShs. 300,000/-	Irrigation technicians, DWO, Game Warden	12 weeks																			

District: Laikipia

Fiscal Year: 1984 -85

Project: Mutaro Women's Irrigation Project (Cont.)

Vote Number: 250/733/1908

Implementation Activities	Input Requirements	Responsible Individual(s)	Time Required	Month																		
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June							
9. Construction division boxes	Stones, cement, mesh wire	Mason																				
10. Dig lateral canals	Self-help Labour KShs. 200,000/-	Irrigation Technicians DAO Casuals Project Committee	8 weeks																			
11. Project completion 12. Farm plots clearing 13. Domestic water testing 14. Irrigation work testing	River water	Head, Provincial Irrigation Unit; DWO; DAO; Game Warden	2 weeks																			

District: Laikipia

Fiscal Year: 1983/84

Project: Nanyuki Hospital

Vote Number: 317/731/400

Implementation Activities	Input Requirements	Responsible Individual(s)	Time Required	Timeline													
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June		
	Total Cost K Shs. 1 million																
1. MOH Issues AIE		MOH Nairobi															
2. Building design drawing	Building design estimates	MOW, MOH	8 weeks														
3. Tender for complete buildings works Contract Agreement		MOW Supplies Officer MOH, District Tender Board	8 weeks														
4. Contract Completion	Certificate of completion list of equipment	Contractor	10 weeks														
5. Requisition of medical equipment		MOW, MOH	10 weeks														

District: Laikipia

Fiscal Year: 1983/84

Project: Nanyuki Hospital (Cont.)

Vote Number: 317/731/400

Implementation Activities	Input Requirements	Responsible Individual(s)	Time Required	Jul.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June	
6. Equipment installation		MOH, MOW	4 weeks																								
7. Final payment		District Treasury																									

District: Laikipia

Fiscal Year: 1983/84

Project: Ndindika Health Centre

Vote Number: 335/734/411

Implementation Activities	Input Requirements	Responsible Individual(s)	Time Required	Month													
				Jan	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June		
	Total Cost K Shs. 400,000																
1. MOH Issues AIE		MOH, Nairobi															
2. Tenders for the remaining work contract		MOH Inspector of Buildings DDO	1 week														
3. Contractor continued with the work	Contractor own materials, KShs. 80,000/-	Contractor MOW Building Inspector MOH	16 weeks														
4. Hospital equipment order made	KShs. 150,000/-	MOH	8 weeks														
5. Self help labour for digging trench pipes, purchasing installation and water supply	KShs. 140,000/-	DWO MOH Chief	5 weeks														

