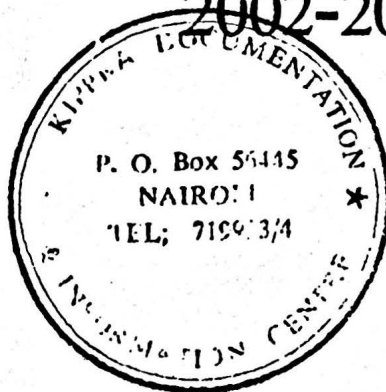




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

LAIKIPIA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Laikipia District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: It forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Laikipia DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used, setting clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CAPS	Community Action Plans
CARITAS	Development Arm of the Catholic Archdiocese of Nyeri
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CWPS	Community Water Points
CWSK	Children Welfare Society of Kenya
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	Drought Evading Crops
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HCDA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
IMCI	Integrated Management for Childhood Illnesses
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KTDC	Kenya Tourism Development Corporation
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LRP	Laikipia Research Programme
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LU	Livestock Unit
LWF	Laikipia Wildlife Forum
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MYMO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NCWK	National Council of Women of Kenya
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OP	Office of the President
OSILIGI	Organization for survival of indigenous – II Laikipia Maasai Group initiatives
PFP	Partners For Progress

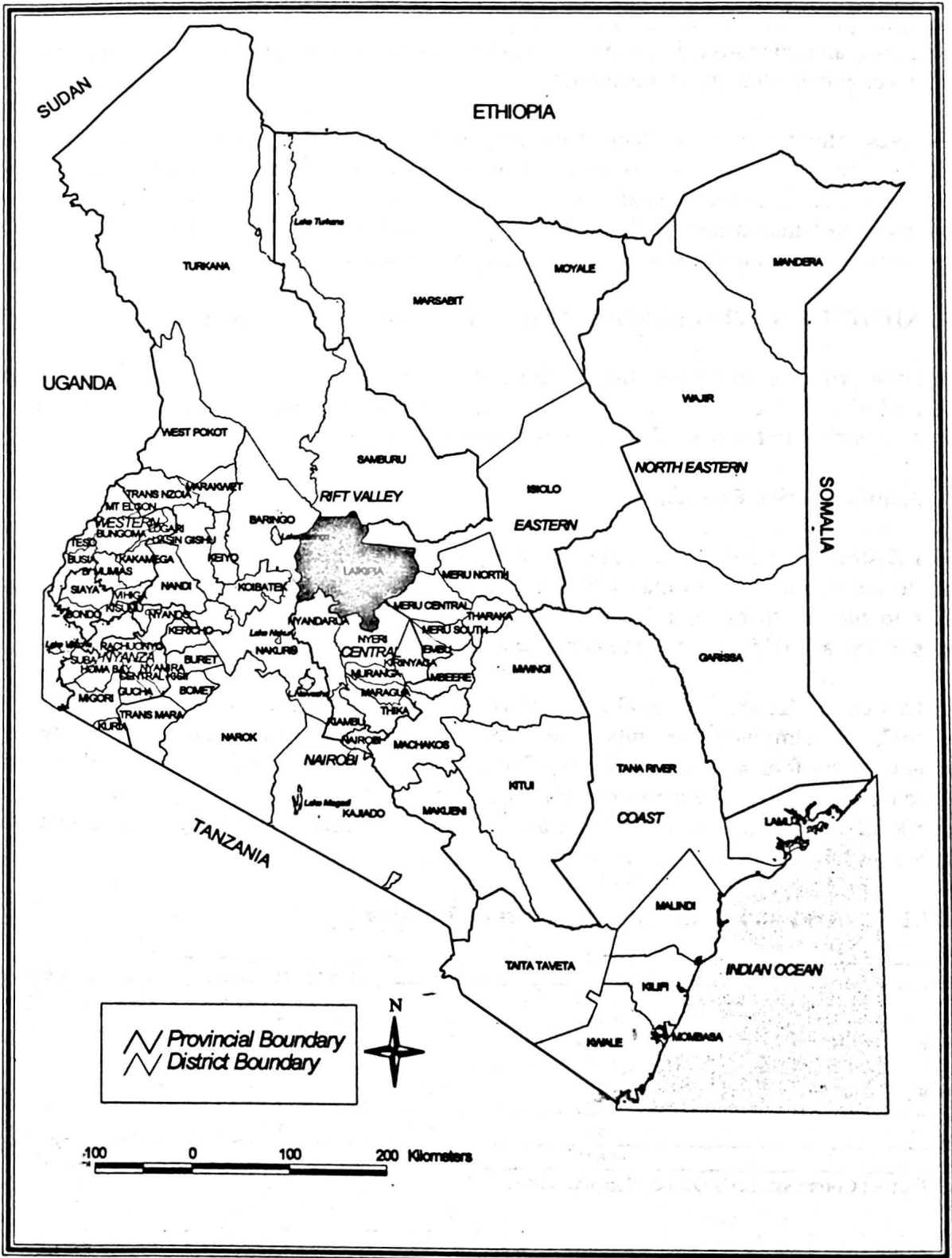
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
RMAC	Resource Management Area Committee
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative Organization
SARDEP	Semi Arid Rural Development Programme
SGM	Special General Meeting
SHGs	Self Help Groups
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF LAIKIPIA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative divisions, main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district.

It also gives information on settlement patterns of the district and further contains a detailed district fact sheet providing the existing social economic infrastructural facilities and district resource potential. The fact sheet also provides vital information on population, HIV/AIDS and welfare indicators that is used to develop strategies to enhance the theme of the plan “*effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication*”.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Laikipia District is one of the eighteen districts of Rift Valley Province. It borders Samburu District to the north, Isiolo to the northeast, Meru Central to the south, Nyandarua and Nakuru Districts to the southwest and Koibatek and Baringo Districts to the west. It lies between latitudes 0° 18” and 0° 51” North and between longitude 36° 11” and 37° 24” East.

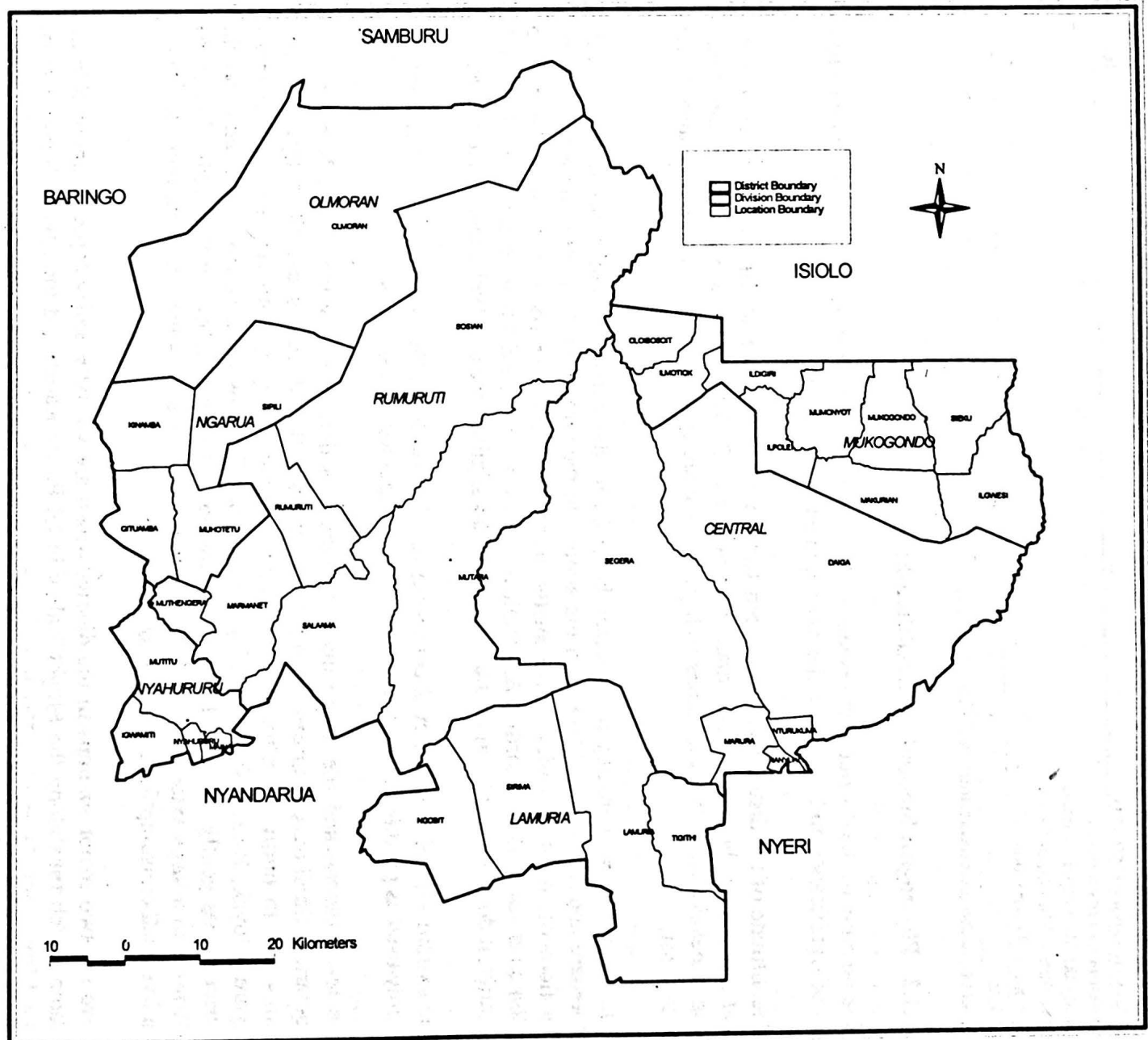
The district covers an area of 9,693 km² and is subdivided into seven administrative divisions. Since 1997, the administrative units have increased from twenty-five locations and fifty sub-locations to thirty-four locations and sixty-five sub-locations respectively as indicated in Table 1.1. The number of constituencies remains two, namely: Laikipia East comprising of Central, Mukogodo and Lamuria Divisions and Laikipia West covering Nyahururu, Ngarua, Olmoran and Rumuruti Divisions.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Locations
Central	2,392	5	12
Lamuria	1,261	4	6
Mukogodo	1,103	9	12
Rumuruti	2,786	6	17
Nyahururu	167	4	6
Ol Moran	1,227	1	3
Ng'arua	757	5	9
Total	9,693	34	65

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nanyuki, 2001

The district has four local authorities namely: Laikipia County Council, Nanyuki Municipal Council, Nyahururu Municipal Council and Rumuruti Town Council with a total of forty eight electoral wards as shown in Table 1.2.



5

Table 1.2 Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	Wards
Laikipia County Council	26
Nanyuki Municipal Council	8
Nyahururu Municipal Council	8
Rumuruti Town Council	6
Total	48

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nanyuki, 2001

1.1.2 Physiographic And Natural Conditions

The position of the district with respect to Mt. Kenya, topographic features and the climate has a lot of significance and impact on the development of the district.

The altitude of the district varies between 1,000m above sea level at Kipsing Plains in the north and 2,600m in the south. The maximum height of 2,600m above sea level is found around Marmanet Forest. The other areas of high altitude are around Mukogodo and Loldaiga Forests to the east.

The district consists mainly of a plateau bounded by the Great Rift Valley to the west and the Aberdare and Mt. Kenya Massifs to the south. In the northwest the plateau descends towards the floor of the Rift Valley, while in the north and east it extends over many hundreds of kilometres towards the north. Although Mt. Kenya is situated to the south east of Laikipia District, it does not form part of the district but has significance on development endeavours.

The eastern side of the district is comparatively dry and low, due to its leeward position and is mainly used as pasture land except for mountain slopes and forest zones.

The level plateau and the entire district drainage is dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro and its tributaries which have their catchments in the slopes of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya and flows from south to north. The tributaries include Nanyuki, Rongai, Burguret, Segera, Naromoru, Engare, Moyak, Ewaso Narok, and Ngobit Rivers. The flow of these rivers indicates that the district slopes gently from the highlands in the south to the lowlands in the north. The rivers determine to a large extent the settlement patterns, as they are a source of water both for human and livestock consumption and irrigation activities.

There are two major swamps in the district which are virtually undeveloped, namely: Marura Swamp which runs along the Moyot Valley in Ol Pajeta Ranch and the Ewaso Narok Swamp around Rumuruti Township. The swamps have some agricultural potential if properly protected and managed. However, they are currently under pressure through drainage for settlement and agricultural production.

The southwestern part of the district has the highest potential for forestry and mixed farming due to its high altitude especially around Marmanet area, which is also the most densely populated area. The eastern part of the district is suitable for grazing while the plateau lying between Rift Valley and Mt. Kenya massifs is suitable for ranching.

The district experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. Annual rainfall varies between 400mm and 750mm. Higher annual rainfall totals are observed on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Nyandarua Range. However, the annual rainfall of the district varies from one part of the district to the other.

North Marmanet receives over 900mm of rainfall annually, while the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti Divisions have slightly over 400mm annually.

The plateau receives about 500mm of rain annually, while Marmanet and Mt. Ogodo Forests have an average rainfall of about 706mm annually.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall in the district is as a result of the influences of northeast and south trade winds, the Inter – Tropical Convergence Zone and the Western winds in the middle troposphere in July and August. The long rains therefore occur from March to May while the short rains are in October and November.

The high mountain areas of Nyandarua Range and Mt. Kenya form an exception to this pattern as these areas receive rainfall in other periods because of the influence of the trade winds.

Table 1.3 Mean Annual Rainfall in Millimetres

Division	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Central	892.9	709.6	963.8	1,040.2	790.7	655.6
Rumuruti	764.1	764.1	1,005.0	953.3	567.5	458.0
Lamuria	421.1	335.0	771.6	513.8	214.4	210.0
Nga'rua	592.7	814.8	1,204.4	1,014.0	480.7	409.1
Mukogodo		726	1,390	1,102	643	386

Source: Laikipia Research Programme, Nanyuki, 2001

Table 1.3 shows the mean annual rainfall for various divisions in the district from 1995 to 2000. The year 2000 had exceptionally low rainfall due to the drought experienced after the El Nino rains.

Relief and trade winds generally affect the temperature variation in the district. This explains why it is cooler in Central Division which is near Mt. Kenya and hotter in the low-lying areas of Mukogodo Division. Ng'rua Division, which is also on a relatively higher altitude, experiences low temperatures.

The mean annual temperatures of the district range between 16°C and 26°C. The average duration of sunshine is between six and eight hours daily while the western and southern parts of the district have cooler temperatures, the coolest month in the district is June and the hottest month is February.

The district is endowed with several natural resources. The most important natural resources include land, forest, wildlife, and rivers, among others.

The high and medium potential land forms 20.5 per cent of the total district's land area while the rest 79.5 per cent is low potential and mainly non-agricultural land.

The soils in the district can be grouped on the basis of the terrain under which they have developed. They have a high level of inherent fertility and the only limiting factors to agricultural production are the poor weather characterized by frequent dry spells and poor rainfall distribution in terms of space and time and the immigrant inhabitants unwilling to discard their imported farming practices suitable for the high potential areas of Central and Eastern Provinces.

The district has gazetted forest totalling to 58,000 hectares and these are divided into both indigenous and plantation forests for industrial purposes. The plantations consist of exotic trees and include Marmanet. The indigenous forests include Mukogodo, which is a unique dry upland forest and Rumuruti, which is under threat from encroachment.

Laikipia District is richly endowed with wildlife, which is widely distributed in the semi arid lands. Most of the wildlife is found in the large-scale ranches, which occupy over 50 per cent of the total area of the district. The rest is found in the unsettled smallholdings, group ranches owned by the pastoral Laikipia Maasai and also in the gazetted forests of Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanet. Though this is an important natural resource, it has been a source of conflict with the farming communities. The major five species are the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and the rhino though other wildlife species are also abundant.

Other tourist attractions in the district include the unique landscapes like the beautiful Mt. Kenya snow capped peaks, the equator and historical sites such as caves in the mountain region. There are also the unique traditional community lifestyles among the Mukogodo Maasai and the gazetted protected indigenous forests rich in flora and fauna.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement patterns in the district are dictated upon by the potentiality of land, land use system and water availability.

Table 1.4 District Population Density by Division

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Central	33	37	40	43	47
Lamuria	28	29	35	37	41
Ng'arua	89	98	107	117	125
Olmoran	9	10	11	12	13
Nyahururu	225	226	274	296	320
Rumuruti	28	32	35	37	40
Mukogodo	12	13	15	16	17
District	33	37	40	43	47

Source: District Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 2001

The average population density in 1989 was 24 persons per km² while in 1999 it was 33 persons per square km² representing a significant increase in the density within a space of ten years in the ASAL district.

Population density is increasing as a result of immigration that has characterized the district ever since the country gained independence in 1963 and is set to reach a density of 47 persons per km² by end of plan period as indicated in Table 1.4.

Nyahururu Division has the highest density of 225 persons per km² arising from its high agricultural potential and other commercial activities in Nyahururu Town. It is expected to rise to a density of 320 persons per km² by the end of the Plan period. This can also be attributed to its location as the district headquarters for Nyandarua District.

Ngarua Division also has a high population due to its agricultural potential of the land where wheat and maize are widely grown, and cattle and sheep rearing is practiced with commercial lumbering. Agricultural activities are practiced in large scale for commercial purposes.

In Rumuruti Division settlement is uneven due to the differences in agricultural potentiality. While Marmanet Location is densely populated, Mutara and Salama Locations are sparsely populated.

In Central Division horticulture is practiced through irrigation though there are some pockets of both high and low densities due to the differences in potentiality of land. While Daiga Location is densely populated, Naibor Location has low density.

In Lamuria Division, little horticultural farming is practiced through irrigation and wheat is grown in few areas to support the people living there. Olmoran and Mukogodo Divisions are arid and semi arid lands and therefore the least populated arising from their low economic base. The district is generally dry and the situation is worsened by frequent droughts. The poverty situation is further aggravated by the fact that there are limited employment opportunities since there are only a few industries to provide for the off farm employment. Further to that, the system of marketing the agricultural products mainly milk and meat has been disrupted by the collapse of K.C.C and K.M.C. The poor people are not evenly distributed throughout the district. Some divisions are better off than the others.

Although most parts of Ng'arua, Rumuruti and Nyahururu Divisions are considered as high agricultural potential areas, there are some pockets where poverty prevalence is very high e.g. the Sipili Location of Ng'arua Division and Sosian area of Rumuruti Division. Within the Nyahururu Division there are groups of poor people mainly former forest squatters and the slum dwellers in Maina Location.

The Olmoran Division is a semi arid area and is prone to conflicts between communities, cattle rustling and human wildlife conflicts. This results in very limited economic activities taking place and poverty levels are generally high.

In Mukogodo Division, economic activities are very limited only to pastoralism where income levels are very low. The area is prone to prolonged droughts and the environment has been highly degraded which can largely be attributed to land tenure system, collapse of traditional management system, livestock and population increase and lack of a clear vision for the pastoral system of production.

In Lamuria and Central Divisions there are relatively few economic activities where limited horticultural farming is practiced along riparian lands through inefficient irrigation systems. Cut flowers, French beans are grown for export market among other food and cash crops.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile.

The socio-economic indicators, poverty analysis and agriculture have also been provided together with the available infrastructural facilities under various sectors as they have a direct bearing to the district's development endeavours and poverty reduction strategies.

Area	
Total area	9,693 km ²
Arable area	1,984 km ²
Non arable area	7,107 km ²
Water Mass	22 km ²
Gazetted forest	580km ²
Topographic and Climate	
Rainfall	H – 900mm L– 400mm
Rainfall by Seasons	
Long March/April –	900mm
Short October/November –	400mm
Temperature range	16°C - 26°C
Temperature average	22° C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size (2002)	362,177
Population structure	
Total no. of Male	181,768
Total no. of Female	180,409
Female/male ratio	100:101
Total no. of youthful population (15 – 25 Years)	83,211
Total population of primary school-going children	82,251
Total population of secondary school-going students	36,151
Total labour force (15 – 64 yrs)	190,181
Dependency ratio	100:90
Population growth rate	3.9%
Density	
Highest density (Nyahururu Division)	225
Lowest density (Olmoran)	9
Average density	33
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start - 2002	252,801
and end of plan period (projected) - 2008	306,479
Urban Population	
Number of towns (Population of 2000 and above)	3
Urban population at the start of plan period (projected)	109,376
Crude birth rate	42/1000
Crude death rate	6.4 /1000
Life expectancy	
Women	50
Men	48
Infant mortality rate	50/1000
Under five mortality rate	60/100
Total fertility rate	6.2
Socio – economic indicators	
Total no. of households (Year 1999)	78,175
Average household size	4
Number of female headed households	7,800
Number of children headed households	Negligible

No. of disabled persons (Estimate)	55
Children needing special protection Approximately)	6,400
Absolute poverty (rural & urban)	52%
Contribution to national poverty	1.04%
Average household incomes Sector contribution to household incomes	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self employment	5%
Wage employment	10%
Urban self employment	8%
Other	2%
No. of unemployed	87,058
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	5 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	20 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbages
Main cash crops produced	tomatoes, wheat, snow peas, onions cabbages, coffee, pyrethrum
Total acreage under food crops	57,000ha
Total acreage under cash crops	15,000ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Granaries, NCPB Stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	108,853
Total number of ranches	
Group ranches	13
Commercial ranches	30
Average size of ranches	20,000Acres
Main livestock breed	Beef: Boran, Zebu and Sahiwa Dairy: Arshire, cross breeds (exotic – Zebu)
Land carrying capacity (acres per livestock unit)	15
Population working in the livestock sector	27,462
Main species of fish catch	Nile Tilapia, Common Carp, Gambusia Black bass, Rainbow Trout, Crayfish Barbus
Population of fish farmers	32
No. of fish ponds	60
No. of trout farmers	7
No. of rivers stocked with fish	6
No. of dams	76
Size of gazetted forest	550km ²
Main forest products	Timber, Posts, firewood
% of people engaged in forest related activities	2%
Cooperatives	
Number of active co-operatives by type:-	
	No. Membership Turnover (shs)
SACCOs	24 5,187 20,595,959
Agriculture	4 1,149 60,115,275
Housing	1 500 4,384,318
Sand harvesting	1 127 -
Handcraft	1 98 2,182,961
Total	31 7,061 7,278,573
Key Cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years by type	
	No. Membership
Saccos	14 2,418
Agriculture	22 6,318
Housing	3 998
Beekeeping	1 106
Number of Non Governmental Organizations active	
Health and nutrition	9
Agriculture/Livestock production	6
Water and sanitation	6
Education and training	6
Children needs and protection	5
Environmental conservation	7

HIV/Aids concerns		8
Total		47
Water and Sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		22,204
No. of households with access to potable water		78,175
Number of permanent rivers		21
Number of protected wells and springs		96
Number of boreholes		438
Number of dams		113
Number of households with roof catchments and underground tanks		1,092
Number of rock catchments		10
Average distance to nearest potable water point		3km
% of water mass		3%
% Access to adequate sanitation		60%
Education Facilities		
Pre primary		
Number of pre-primary schools		380
Total enrolment rates (boys and Girls)		
	Boys	69%
	Girls	64%
Total drop out rates (boys and Girls)		0.01%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:29
Average years of school attendance		Not available
Primary		
Total number of primary schools		260
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	92.8%
	Girls	92%
Total drop out rates by sex		
	Boys	20%
	Girls	27.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:25
Average years of school attendance by sex		Not available
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools		36
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	26%
	Girls	24.6%
Total drop out rates by sex		
	Boys	1.4%
	Girls	1.7%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:17
Average years of school attendance by sex		Not available
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions		13
Main types of training institutions		Youth Polytechnics & Commercial colleges and a University Campus
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		126
Enrolment by sex		
	Men	337
	Women	752
Drop out rates by sex		
	Men	35%
	Women	34%
Teacher/Learner ratio		1: 5
Literacy levels by sex		
	Men	70%
	Women	60%
Number of illiterate persons (1999)		95,930
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		3350

Number of trading centres with electricity	6
% of rural households using solar power	6%
% of households using firewood/ charcoal	92%
% of households using kerosene, gas or biogas (for cooking)	12%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of roads	1,066.4 km.
Bitumen	139.3 km.
Gravel /murrum	353.7 km.
Earth (RAR)	573.4 km.
Total length of railway line and number of stations (one station)	2 km.
Number of airports and airstrips	5
Number of public service vehicles	376
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connection	1,546
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	1,814
Mobile service coverage	Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns only
Number of post/sub-post offices	5
Number of telephone booths	272
Number of households without radios	Not available
Number of cyber cafes	9
Trade Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	33
Number of hotels	52
Number of tourist class hotels	8
Number of licensed business	280
Total number of informal sector enterprises	848
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	6
Number of other financial institutions	24
Volume of credit provided	Kshs.438, 346,900 (5 years)
Number of micro-finance institutions	5
Volume of credit provided (Micro-Finance Inst.)	Ksh.45m (1999-2001)
Number of women groups	792
Number of youth groups	129
Number of S.H.Gs	3,181
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Bronchopneumonia, Diarrhoeal disease
Doctor/patient ratio	1:50,000
Number of hospitals	3
Number of health centres	7
Number of dispensaries	25
Number of private clinics	30
Number of nursing homes	4
Average distance to the nearest health facility	10km
Bed occupancy	200%
HIV/AIDS	
District prevalence rate	10%
Reported cases (1987-September 2001)	1,781
Mortality (1987 September 2001)	407
Sentinel sites	None

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides an overview of the (1997 – 2001) District Development Plan and the district's sectoral performance during the plan period. It also provides the linkages between the District Development Plan, National Development Plan, Poverty Eradication Plan, sectoral development and master plans and other policy documents. The major development challenges and cross cutting issues expected during the 2002 – 2008 Plan period are also elaborated upon to ensure successful implementation of the plan proposals with a multi sectoral approach.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 DISTRICT PLAN

The theme of the 1997 – 2001 Plan was "*Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development*" and was meant to formulate strategies based on reasonable assessment of local resource availability and targets and to decide the combination of activities which will most likely achieve industrialisation in the district. In keeping with Public Investment Program, a small number of key projects and programmes were recommended for funding by GOK, private donors and local communities. However, it was characterised with declining allocation of development funds for implementation of the proposed projects and programmes.

During the plan period efforts were made by the DDC to encourage more private investors to exploit agricultural potential for establishing agro-based industries and create employment opportunities. Also targeted was the Jua Kali Sector and other small-scale industries whose potential was being tapped through establishment of Jua kali sheds for activities such as furniture, motor vehicle repairs and metal fabrication.

During the period under review the ravaging effects of the drought affected community participation in development activities. This had a strong negative effect on implementation status as most donor agencies continued to demand for financial contribution for the purpose of the sustainability of projects once completed. It was also during the same period that most donor funds were withheld or entirely withdrawn. The most affected departments were Public Health, Agriculture and Livestock Development.

However, in Agriculture and Livestock Department, farmers were trained district-wide on animal traction and the animal drawn implements bought. Demonstration on harnessing of the drought animals was also done during field days. Crop demonstrations were staged in major irrigation schemes under the promotion of export crops projects.

The involvement of the former Laikipia ASAL Programme in Livestock Development boosted the number and quality of Livestock Development Programs. However, some sub division of formal large-scale ranches/farms reduced the productivity per unit area, a situation that if allowed to continue, will drastically reduce beef production in this plan period.

Other programmes, which had a major impact in the development process in the district, include the National Extension Project, Small Coffee Improvement Programme, ASAL Programme, SARDEP Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Projects, Environmental and Sanitation Project and the National Project on Underground Water Development.

During the plan period, most NGOs continued to address the community needs in the various sectors e.g. education, health, water and environment. These NGOs included CARITAS – Nyeri, Partners for Progress and World Vision. They were involved in activities like capacity

building, purchase and distribution of food in drought areas, construction, protection of wells and spring, provision of school uniforms and books and provision of credit facilities etc.

Other NGOs with projects and programmes addressing the well being of the children in the district during the plan period included; Children Welfare Society of Kenya, Christian Children Fund, Mfariji, Compassionate International and Save The Children Canada.

In the 1997-2001 plan period eco-tourism was introduced in the district as an alternative way of the ASAL land utilization though this was common in the big ranches only e.g. Ol jogi.

Through the on-going civil service reform programme, a total of 281 of the district staff were retrenched out of who the majority were in the agricultural and rural development extension services. The impact of the retrenchment is already being experienced e.g. service delivery in the extension services has been adversely affected. It is hoped the shortcomings will be addressed during 2002-2008 Plan period. HIV/AIDS also did not spare the employees as they continued to succumb to the disease, which affected many young, active and productive people.

During the plan period, the manual telephone exchange at Mukogodo and Lamuria Divisional Headquarters were modernized to STD status, for ease of communication and the road between Nanyuki and Rumuruti was gravelled to all weather standards for faster movement of agricultural products for export market and agro based industries.

During the plan period under review, cattle rustling and banditry were problems that hindered development, as the communities were preoccupied with this menace, especially Ol moran Division where it is rampant. This has caused under development of the area. Tribal clashes also played a big role towards underdevelopment as people feared to plough or settle on their land.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

The theme during the plan period was "*Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development*" and all the projects and programmes during the period had been proposed and implemented without losing focus on the theme. Projects and programmes implemented in Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperatives and Water Development Departments were mainly to enhance production and exploitation of natural resources for rapid industrialization in the district. Proportionately, Water and Roads Departments were allocated more funds than others as shown on Table 2.1.

Agriculture achieved the highest rate of implementation followed by Livestock, Veterinary and Cooperative Department. This may be attributed to donor support and priority of posting Divisional Extension Officers who work closely with the community. Also the former Laikipia ASAL Programme and the current SARDEP Programme funded most of the projects and programmes in the Water, Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Education, Cooperative Departments and currently there are over 400 on-going community projects supported by the SARDEP Programme.

Education Department and the Ministry of Health continued to educate and train the required manpower for industrial growth and provide for the health needs of the district population through various treatment and prevention programmes. They achieved 53.8 per cent and 77.5 per cent respectively.

Table 2.1 provides the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan implementations status by department. Most of the projects and programmes implemented were mainly in the departments of Water, Roads, Agriculture and Livestock Development and achieved 60.6 per cent implementation rate.

Table: 2.1 1997 – 2001 District Development Implementation Status by Departments

Department	No of projects proposed during the plan period	No. of projects implemented	% Implementation status of projects (Physical and Financial)	Total Cost of Projects implemented Kshs	Remarks
Water*	24	84	42.5	1,236,597,932	Most projects were implemented through a donor funded national programme, N.G.Os and community though not appearing in the DDP.
Health	4	4	77.5	6,430,894	All the 4 projects were started but not completed.
Education*	7	10	53.8	14,355,200	Most projects are still ongoing and were initiated and funded by the community.
Roads	2	2	33.4	170,019,177	All the 2 projects were started but not completed.
Children	3	1	10	200,000	The project has stalled.
Agriculture*	7	10	98.2	19,236,656	Donor financed.
Livestock	13	13	85	9,528,800	Donor funded.
Veterinary	6	6	83.6	18,483,600	Continuous Programmes with donor support.
Fisheries	2	1	40	399,937	Flow of funds disrupted the implementation.
Cooperative	4	2	82.5	789,380	Donor supported.
Sports	2	-	-	-	
Total	74	133	60.64	1,476,041,576	

Source: District Development Office, Nanyuki, 2001¹

The service department namely Sports, Social Services, Culture, and Adult Education had mainly proposed projects on construction of office blocks which could not attract any funding from the donors as the district's objective was to enhance the capacity service.

Constraints: The constraints of the 1997-2001 Plan period included inadequate funding of projects and programmes. The quarterly allocation of funding and freezing of voted funds; prolonged and frequent droughts in the district which reduced the capacity of the communities in making their contributions both financial and material hence affecting the implementation negatively; inadequate logistical support in the district hindering the pace of projects implementation and insecurity especially in the western part of the district. Participation of the local community was low and the district lacked monitoring and evaluation mechanism to monitor and evaluate the plan.

Lessons Learnt and the way forward: The current institutional arrangements under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy are inadequate especially when relating with civil society and NGOs. Networking among various stakeholders was very poor and this need to be

¹ * Some projects implemented were not in the plan.

cultivated especially, between development agencies, NGOs and the government ministries for efficient utilization of available resources and management of natural resources (e.g. forest, rivers, dams, pans and swamps etc).

The various legislations e.g. the Forest Act, Water Act, Agricultural Act and the Environmental Protection Act proved to be bottlenecks as they are vested with different authorities which function independently, and that needs to be addressed during the next plan period as a matter of urgency to safeguard the depleting natural resources in the district. Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism for most projects and programmes was not in place during the plan period except for the donor supported projects. The component has been considered in the 2002-2008 Plan period. Most of the projects implemented outside the plan were financed by the NGOs, civil society and the community hence the difference in the number that had been proposed and what was implemented.

Therefore, for development to take place, it calls for involvement of all stakeholders through networking and collaborating, capacity building, harmonisation of resources and efforts, sharing of resources and experiences, joint action plan by all stakeholders, community participation in development projects and timely disbursement of funds by the Government.

2.3 LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

The 2002 –2008 District Development Plan will have a 7 year horizon and will articulate the medium term policies and objectives which will ultimately be translated into short term strategies and programmes as captured in the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

The plan will be formulated and implemented within the framework as defined by the government's long-term policy documents mainly the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999 – 2015, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the year 2020 and Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and Application to Planning. The theme is in line with the long-term policies and strategies set out in these Sessional Papers whose main objectives are to eradicate poverty.

Sessional Paper No. 2 clearly details policies and strategies for the structural transformation of the country into a Newly Industrialized Country (NIC) by the year 2020, thereby achieving a high and sustained level of economic growth. The strategy advocated by the paper is to rely on agriculture and industry as the twin engines for faster economic growth. The National Poverty Eradication Paper of 1999 – 2015 also underscores the need to achieve rapid and sustained rates of economic growth as a prerequisite to poverty eradication. It will also be guided by short term and medium term planning documents such as the sectoral development plans, master plans, NGOs and the local authorities development plans. The mechanism to achieve the plan targets will be through the three years rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). During the planning period it is expected that the MTEF and PRSP being short term planning documents will improve the linkage between planning and budgeting that has been lacking in the past especially to the district level.

To achieve the objectives enunciated in these policy documents requires effective participation of all key stakeholders in the development process through an integrated approach. All the sectors in the development process in the district are expected to play a complementary role to

each other in contributing to high productivity, particularly, in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The private sector is expected to play a leading role in the promotion of economic growth by taking advantage of the enabling environment provided through strategies outlined in this development plan.

At the district level the preparation of the annual work plans to the district development plan will be revitalized and strengthened to provide the necessary information on projects and programmes as an input to the preparation of the annual estimates. This calls for inclusion of the roles of various NGOs and CBOs mainly World Vision, Partners For Progress, CARITAS – Nyeri, OSILIGI, Laikipia Wildlife Forum and the Semi Arid Rural Development Programme (SARDEP) to be factored into the programmes to be formulated to address the needs of the community in order to reduce the poverty levels and spur economic growth. The implementation of various development plans from all the stakeholders will be harmonized through the DDC to ensure effective utilization of available resources for maximum benefits.

The District PRSP Consultation Forum ranked the sectors to be addressed if poverty levels are to be reduced as: - Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resources Development, Physical Infrastructure and Services, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order and Information Technology. The DDP is prepared in line with this ranking.

Notable linkages between various plans and policy documents include identification of poverty as one of the key problems affecting the economic performance in the district, analysis of the poverty situation and recognizes that, to fight poverty there must be collaborative efforts in resources mobilization and projects/programmes implementation.

Therefore, the National Poverty Eradication Plan and the National Development Plan while providing the policy direction in the District Development Plan implementation, lay emphasis on all sector participation in the economy in order to achieve meaningful economic growth and stakeholders collaboration for maximum utilization of the limited resources. DDP as a medium term plan, incorporates the short/medium term priority programmes arising from poverty reduction strategies recommended through the DPRSP consultative process and other stakeholders in order to harmonise them and link budgeting to planning.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section highlights the major development challenges the district is expected to face during the plan period. Laikipia is a district, which is prone to intricate development challenges whose effects must be addressed if the set targets are to be achieved during the plan period. The main challenges are security, land use, human and wildlife conflict and pastoralism.

Security: Security has been a major concern for Laikipia residents for a long time. The district is prone to banditry and cattle rustling, which is mainly caused by illegal immigrants from the neighbouring districts of Isiolo, Samburu, Baringo and Koibatek districts.

When the herders cross into the district in search of pasture and safe haven, conflicts normally arise, as they do not respect the right of ownership of the natural resources including land, as where they even graze on cultivated fields. This has been a major cause of inter-ethnic tensions resulting in tribal clashes. Insecurity affects all sectors of the economy including the delivery of education and health services.

During the plan period one of the interventions to address the insecurity problems will be to strengthening the formation of local committee vigilance groups for conflict resolution both within the community and between the community and its neighbours in order to reduce the spectre of cattle rustling and banditry so that they may live harmoniously.

Land Use: The district lacks clear legislation on the minimum units for subdivision even in the arid areas like Mukogodo Division. Through the land buying companies the range lands in the district have been subdivided into uneconomical units of 2-5 acres whereas the land carrying capacity is 15 acres for a livestock unit. During the plan period the District Land Control Board will be called upon to give consent for subdivisions only to economical land units.

The small scale holders cannot even feed themselves as the land productivity has been lowered greatly hence the need for coming up with a clear land use policy during the plan period where the sub division of uneconomical units will be discouraged.

The issue of immigrants both legal and illegal must be addressed during the plan period. The legal immigrants have come to the district through the land buying companies and allocated the uneconomical units while the illegal immigrants are those who have come with their livestock and occupied the open unsettled tracts of lands illegally. Pastoral immigrants need to be moved out of the district as they are also a major source of conflicts and insecurity posing a great challenge to the development of the district.

Human/Wildlife Conflict: Wildlife in the unprotected areas are a major impediment to development. Communities feel that they get nothing in return (for the menace caused in their crops by wild animals) from the benefits accruing from tourism. The wildlife menace has impoverished many families in the district and will need to be addressed during the plan period. It is expected that a system will be developed whereby the farmers losses are quantified and the concerned authorities made to pay for the loss in terms of food relief and compensation for human and livestock losses. A mechanism will be put in place for the communities to benefit directly from tourism proceeds and projects for fencing the wildlife sanctuaries in Lamuria, Nyahururu and Olmoran Divisions will be implemented through collaboration efforts between the communities, private investors and the government. KWS will also be required to translocate the elephants from the unprotected areas.

Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) will continue to sensitise the farmers on importance of wildlife and how they can benefit directly.

Pastoralism: Laikipia pastoralists are both nomadic and sedentary and keep cattle, sheep, goats, camels and donkeys. They are found both in and outside the group ranches. Over 90 per cent of Mukogodo Division inhabitants practice pastoralism.

In Laikipia District, 57 per cent of land area is under ranching. With uncontrolled increase of livestock numbers most of the livestock rearing areas are now characterized by degraded landscapes and poor pasture yields. This is a result of poor range management on land that is already and continues to be degraded. In pasture production, the poor performing annuals have replaced the perennial drought resistant grasses, which have been overgrazed into submission. Due to the increases in human and livestock populations the pastoral part of the district is not able to sustain the livestock throughout the year and therefore the pastoralists have to look for pastures elsewhere particularly in Lamuria and Central Divisions often leading to conflicts with the crop farmers. Pastoralism is mostly found in Mukogodo Division.

Frequent movement outside the group ranch in search of pasture characterizes a typical pastoralist's life. During the seasonal transhumance movements most pastoralists leave the women and the very young behind. This has been a major constraint when targeting the pastoral communities through community-based organizations since the frequent movements negatively affect their cohesiveness.

The high levels of poverty among the Mukogodo pastoralists can be attributed to loss of livestock due to drought, diseases, inadequate pastures, poor management of the group ranches, high illiteracy levels that encourages 'moranism', lack of employment opportunities, insecurity due to banditry and cattle rustling and the general inability to exploit the available natural resources such as sand for the community's benefit.

Drought and insecurity are the most critical challenges facing the Mukogodo pastoralists and investment in long term and sustainable drought management and mitigation programme need to be developed. There is also a need for direct investment to long-term participatory conflict management and resolution programmes during the 2002 – 2008 Plan Period.

2.4.1 Population Growth

According to the 1999 population census Laikipia District had a population of 322,187 persons made up of 160,489 females and 161,698 males and is expected to rise to 457,663 persons made up of 229,690 males and 227,973 females by the end of plan period as indicated in Table 2.2. This is a big proportion of the population, which cannot be ignored while preparing strategies for poverty reduction.

The district population growth rate from 1989 to 1999 was 3.9 per cent compared to the national average of 2.4 per cent per annum recorded over the same period. The high population growth has negative effects on the social and economic development of the district. Some of these undesirable effects are unemployment, inaccessibility to basic needs such as education, health, shelter/housing, food and safe drinking water. The demands arising from the population increase demand that more savings are diverted to expenditure on consumption rather than investment. This scenario aggravates the poverty situation in the district.

The population projection figures show that over 55 per cent of the district population fall below the age of 20 years. This fact has major implications on the delivery of services since this age group is more of a consumer than a producer bracket. For instance, this age group has to be provided with health, education as well as adequate food supplies but does not contribute to production. In contrast, the 15-59 years age group comprises of 26 per cent of the district population who are expected to be productive and take care of the young and old dependants.

The recorded high population growth rate has caused a lot of pressure on the available infrastructure and natural resources, which have at times degenerated into community conflicts. The average household size in the district is about 4 and provision for food, health and education needs has always been difficult mainly due to the effects of the frequent drought and low productivity of the small uneconomical holdings.

Table 2.2 District Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	26,391	24,920	29,667	28,013	32,073	30,286	34,675	32,742	37,488	35,399
5 - 9	22,850	22,212	25,686	24,969	27,770	26,994	30,023	29,184	32,458	31,552
10 - 14	23,465	22,431	26,377	25,215	28,517	27,261	30,831	29,472	33,332	31,863
15 - 19	19,089	18,783	21,458	21,115	23,199	22,827	25,081	24,679	27,115	26,681
20 - 24	14,079	15,673	15,827	17,618	17,110	19,047	18,499	20,592	19,999	22,263
25 - 29	12,172	13,006	13,683	14,620	14,793	15,806	15,993	17,088	17,290	18,474
30 - 34	10,125	10,143	11,382	11,402	12,305	12,327	13,304	13,327	14,383	14,408
35 - 39	8,530	8,466	9,588	9,517	10,366	10,289	11,207	11,124	12,116	12,027
40 - 44	5,609	5,531	6,305	6,218	6,816	6,722	7,369	7,268	7,967	7,857
45 - 49	4,794	4,645	5,389	5,222	5,826	5,645	6,299	6,103	6,810	6,598
50 - 54	4,169	4,007	4,686	4,504	5,066	4,870	5,477	5,265	5,921	5,692
55 - 59	2,779	2,843	3,124	3,196	3,377	3,456	3,651	3,736	3,947	4,039
60 - 64	2,413	2,326	2,712	2,615	2,932	2,827	3,170	3,056	3,427	3,304
65 - 69	1,528	1,553	1,718	1,745	1,857	1,887	2,008	2,040	2,171	2,206
70 - 74	1,416	1,463	1,592	1,645	1,721	1,778	1,861	1,922	2,012	2,078
75 - 79	1,036	973	1,164	1,094	1,259	1,182	1,361	1,278	1,471	1,382
80 +	1,255	1,513	1,410	1,701	1,525	1,839	1,649	1,988	1,782	2,150
Total	161,698	160,489	181,768	180,409	196,513	195,044	212,455	210,867	229,690	227,973

Source: District Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 2001

Population Structure: Information on population of selected age groups is vital in any development plan. This section discusses the impact of selected age groups namely 6-13 (primary school-going) 14-17, (secondary school going), 15-49 (female reproductive) and 15-64 (labour force) in development. Table 2.3 depicts population in the age groups between 2002 and 2008.

Table 2.3 Population For Projections Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6-13	37,540	36,249	42,199	40,429	45,400	43,839	48,988	47,303	52,859	51,041
14-17	16,454	15,979	18,442	17,907	19,899	19,324	21,472	20,851	23,169	22,500
15-49		76,247		85,712		92,663		100,181		108,308
15-64	83,759	85,423	94,154	96,027	101,790	103,816	110,050	112,238	118,975	121,343

Source: District Statistical Office, Nanyuki, 2001

Primary School Age (6-13): As indicated in Table 2.3, the district had a total of 37,540 boys and 36,249 girls in primary school age in 1999 against an enrolment of 34,858 and 33,351 reflecting an enrolment rate of 92.8 and 92 per cent respectively. This rises to 42,199 and 40,429 for boys and girls respectively by year 2002 and is expected to rise to 52,859 and 51,041 respectively by end of plan period. This calls for increasing the number of primary schools to accommodate the high population increase. However, the capacity can only be fully utilized with increased staffing of teachers, adequate provision of teaching and learning resources.

Secondary School Age (14-17): For secondary school age going children, the district had a total of 16,454 and 15,979 boys and girls respectively in 1999. The enrolment stands at 4,757 for boys and 4,380 for girls providing a rate of 25.8 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively. The difference between the boys and the girls is very insignificant but the rates are generally very low for the entire district. This will rise to 23,169 and 22,000 boys and girls respectively by end

of plan period. This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenge is to ensure jobs are available to absorb those who will not pursue further education. However, access to secondary school education is limited due to high cost of education, especially in boarding schools. Increasing the number of day schools and offering bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the child bearing age group which stands at 85,712 as indicated in Table 2.3 representing 23.6 per cent of the entire district population in the start of plan period and is projected to rise to 108,388 by end of plan period. The contribution of the age group to social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various productive activities they perform in addition to reproductive, child upbringing and other family responsibilities. This calls for reduction of total fertility rate from 6.2 to about 4.5 by end of plan period.

During the plan period, adequate resources will need to be allocated to address the reproductive and other health needs of this age group to reduce the infant mortality and other causes of mortality. The reproductive health programme will need to be intensified, as the district fertility is relatively high standing at 6.2. This particular age group is also among those threatened by the HIV/AIDS scourge. Efforts on control and prevention will be intensified through collaborative efforts of various stakeholders in the district.

Labour Force (15-64): The district labour force stands at 190,181 representing about 52 per cent of the total district population as at 2002. Currently, there are limited employment opportunities in the district and efforts need to be intensified to create off farm employment through establishment of small-scale enterprises.

During the plan period efforts will be made to increase the level of enrolment in secondary schools through provision of adequate infrastructure and bursaries for both girls and boys.

The illiteracy levels in the district stand at 30 per cent for men and 40 per cent for women and during the plan period the ongoing community empowerment programmes will be continued through civic education and more specific strategies will be developed to address the plight of the women through community based income generating activities to entice them to enroll in adult education classes.

Urban Population: The major towns in Laikipia District namely Nanyuki, Nyahururu and Rumuruti have witnessed fast population growth over the past 20 years. Nanyuki is leading in population due to high potential and commercial activities going on. The rapid population growth rate in urban centres poses a major challenge and pressure in provision of services mainly water, housing, sanitation, health and education services. Table 2.4 gives the expected population growth of these towns.

Table 2.4 Urban Population Projections

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nanyuki	24,704	25,584	25,245	26,144	25,610	26,523	25,983	26,908	26,359	27,298
Nyahururu	18,753	18,977	24,754	25,049	29,785	29,131	35,838	36,267	40,618	41,102 ^c
Rumuruti	3,208	2,991	4,235	3,949	5,097	4,753	6,135	5,720	7,383	6,884

Source: District Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) of 1994, there were 127,200 poor people in Laikipia District. The 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey indicated that the number had risen to 148,300 and is currently estimated at 154,649.

Since it takes productive employment of human efforts to alleviate poverty, the poor can only be taken as those who had the ability to produce but due to factors beyond their control could not.

Poverty is perhaps the single most important factor that affects the lives of many people in Laikipia considering the fact that it is an ASAL District.

The following factors are linked with the incidence of poverty in the district: lack of own land (squatters); lack of employment opportunities (youth out of school); inability to take children beyond the level of primary education and inability to clothe and feed the family adequately; laziness; social breakdown; ethnic clashes; insecurity; drought and lack of water for irrigation; wildlife menace and eviction of squatters. All these increase dependency ratio.

Given the source of livelihood available to the people in the district, it is easy to conclude that the poor are those who cannot afford one decent meal per day and have no opportunity to exploit so as to improve their status.

The poor people in the district are unevenly distributed and the incidences of poverty are based on existence of opportunities for income generation. Some parts of the district are more endowed with natural resources and opportunities for exploitation than others hence, the notable disparities in poverty incidences.

Ng'arua Division: The division has relatively high agricultural potential where successful rain fed farming and dairy production is practiced though there are some notable pockets where poverty is visible. The division can be rated as having highest income levels.

Nyahururu Division: This division, which falls on the southwestern periphery of the district, produces maize and wheat. There are also business opportunities in Nyahururu Town though the poor people are mainly the slum dwellers and the landless who were former forest squatters settled on road reserves and other open spaces. This division can be considered as the second highest in income levels.

Central Division: Central Division grows horticultural crops through irrigation systems while the vibrant economic and tourism activities in Nanyuki Town contribute significantly to the income earnings in the division. Within the division, there are various pockets of the poor especially the landless and the slum dwellers in Likii and Majengo sub-locations. The division can be placed as third highest in income levels in the district.

Rumuruti Division: In Marmanet Location wheat and maize is grown and generally both dairy and beef cattle are kept in the division. Notable pockets of high poverty levels are found in Mutara and Salama Locations where the production risks are very high due to aridity. Relatively, Rumuruti Division can be placed as fourth in income generation in the district.

Lamuria Division: Lamuria Division experiences long dry spells and limited agricultural activities are practiced through irrigation. Wheat and maize are also grown in the higher parts of

the division but on very insignificant quantities and the communities have continued to rely on relief food from the government and other donors. The division can be rated the third poorest in the district.

Olmoran Division: Apart from the aridity nature of Olmoran Division the area is also prone to various forms of insecurity arising from cattle rustling, community and human/wildlife conflicts and these factors exacerbate the poverty levels. The division can be placed sixth position in income levels.

Mukogodo Division: It is mostly arid and semi arid and its economic activities are limited. The only significant economic activity is livestock keeping by pastoralists and income levels are generally very low. Mukogodo is considered as the poorest division in the district.

Generally, poverty is widespread in the district. The large number of people dependent on relief food and the very high levels of illiteracy are manifestations of poverty in the district. The results of poverty levels are seen in the rising levels of school dropouts and inability of many to provide themselves with basic needs and access to education. The deteriorating education and health services, general insecurity and cattle rustling complicate the poverty problem.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is of particular concern in Laikipia District given the fact that it stretches the already inadequate health facilities beyond their limits. At the moment over 20 per cent of all hospital beds are occupied by HIV/AIDS patients. Though there are no known accurate figures of the severity of HIV/AIDS in Laikipia, it is estimated that 30,000 people are infected with HIV/AIDS while the district prevalence rates stand at 10 per cent.

In Nanyuki District hospital, 20 per cent all the inpatients are HIV/AIDS positive suffering from opportunistic diseases. Between 1995 and September, 2001 a total of 1179 HIV/AIDS cases were diagnosed and out of that number 344 had died by August, 2001 as shown on Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Reported HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths at Nanyuki District Hospital

Year	Reported Cases	Reported Deaths
1995	224	39
1996	164	47
1997	144	61
1998	64	43
1999	208	58
2000	212	54
2001	163	42
Total	1,179	344

Source: M.O.H Nanyuki District Hospital, 2001

If figures for Nanyuki Hospital are indicative of Laikipia District, there appears to be a resurgence of HIV/AIDS over the last two years which could mean that there is a higher level of awareness and that more people are willing to come forward and seek medical help from the hospitals where they are tested for HIV/AIDS. According to the district hospital authorities the 18-35 years age group is the most affected indicating that the economically productive segment of the population is the hardest hit by this fatal scourge. This has a direct consequence of

creating many orphans and children-headed households and households that depend on surviving grand parents who may no longer have the energy to be economically productive and to meet the demands of the orphaned children.

At household level the HIV/AIDS has impacted negatively. Most children whose parents die due to lack of the basic necessities for survival and drop out of schools to care for the sick and help support the family businesses. The number of elderly destitute without anyone to look after them is rising. The situation is worsened when the little income earned at family level is spent on treatment and funerals, leaving little or nothing to support the surviving family members.

The impact of HIV/AIDS at village level is manifested in the overstretched resources of families and villages to address the need of the infected and affected orphans. Resources that would have been used for investment are diverted to health care, orphan care and funerals. HIV/AIDS strikes the most productive age group implying that labour productivity is affected. This will therefore affect the level of output of the villages a condition, which will exacerbate poverty.

HIV/AIDS will reduce the population of the district, particularly the economically productive segments. This will affect the district economy through its effect on production and consumption. The population structure will change and will comprise more young and elderly who are not economically active but principally perpetual dependants. Generally AIDS has its greatest effect among those in productive years aged between 15-49.

The effect of the scourge is more pronounced within the urban centres especially in the slums but the rural areas are also affected. The economic effects are enormous especially on the cost of maintaining the patients and home-based care should be encouraged to lessen the pressure on health facilities.

During the plan period, counselling needs to be intensified among the affected and the infected in order to eliminate the stigma attached to HIV/AIDS.

All the health stakeholders will need to intensify their sensitisation campaigns among the communities to curb the spread of the scourge and develop appropriate strategies to address the needs of the affected and the infected. The government should make an effort to ensure availability of affordable drugs for the opportunistic diseases at the local health institutions. The District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) in conjunction with Constituency AIDS Control Committee (CACC) will face the challenges of design and promotion of appropriate safety nets for care, education and support to orphans and widows through community participation. Efforts will focus on promoting social-cultural norms, virtues and beliefs in the community campaigns that will help reduce the risk of HIV infection and initiate multi-sectoral community campaigns against AIDS using churches, schools, news media, NGOs and Provincial Administration.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

As a result of cultural practices that stifle inheritance by women and girl child, these two target groups have very poor access to resources particularly land and livestock.

Inheritance of property and wealth is reserved for the male gender and not wives and daughters of the deceased.

Women in the pastoral areas are not registered in the group ranches and cannot make decisions on the sale of livestock except the shoats.

In various areas in the district, women are at the forefront of development initiatives and represented in most development committees except in the group ranch committees where they are represented in PMCS, they are favoured for the position of treasurer as they have better financial discipline than men.

Women and girl child are disadvantaged in many ways where by the majority of women (especially among the pastoral communities) are never accorded the opportunity to attend school and therefore majority are illiterate.

In most of the communities in Laikipia the girl child performs household chores alongside the mother and there is a high preference to the boy child when it comes to education. Women also engage in hand knitting, beads and basket ware making and running kiosks.

The girl among the pastoral communities appears threatened as decisions on her life are made without any reference to her aspirations. She might be married off to a suitor she has never seen any time after she has undergone FGM which often occurs at the age of twelve. This disrupts her school life.

Youth groups in the district are formed with good intentions but quickly disintegrate due to internal squabbles as in most instances they are not sure of the economic activities to engage in. Where groups are properly organized they have access to credit from MFIs e.g. K-Rep, Faulu Kenya and Pride Kenya who are active in the district.

Men in the district are mainly engaged in livestock business and commercial small scale farming both in rain fed and irrigation systems.

However, the level of gender awareness among the communities in the district is generally high. This is attributed to the gender awareness campaigns that have been conducted through ASAL and SARDEP development programmes, the government and various NGOs and CBOs. As a result of these campaigns, most community members now belong to the 792 women groups and the 3,181 SHGs who are very active in the district. Even among the pastoralists both men and women are quite aware of their rights within the household and though women have no control over livestock they are often consulted before selling.

Among the district farming communities where women are the household heads they make all the decisions while among the pastoral communities the sons and male relatives play a key role in the decision making process.

To overcome and change the cultural practices that stifle women rights on property, concerted advocacy and awareness raising efforts among the communities will be intensified during the plan period.

The programmes which will be developed will ensure that CBOs have access to credit facilities, the girl child gets quality education through provision of bursaries and female heads of households get legal presentation through FIDA, children's department and other organizations.

CBOs will need to be empowered to ensure the stability of their groups in order to attract donor support and keep off the interferences from individuals especially politicians and other interested groups.

To equate participation and representation at all levels of development, women, men and youth at grass root levels need to be sensitised in order to enable women, men and youth to acquire entrepreneurial skills. Increase in awareness and understanding of gender issues will need to be done through sensitisation, barazas and publicities and legal documentation materials. Increased civil education and legal rights of individual men and women will enhance their self-confidence and understanding of their rights and involvement will enhance participation in development activities in village programmes.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Laikipia District is prone to frequent and prolonged droughts. The last good harvest was during the El Nino rains. Drought is the major disaster affecting the district from time to time. The effects of these droughts have always been catastrophic as they lead to major losses in livestock and successive crop failures. During the times of the drought there are normally limited opportunities to support the livelihoods of the district inhabitants.

The women are the most affected as the drought increases their burden of taking care of the family as men travel to urban centres in search for casual employment. Women also travel for long distances in search of water for both livestock and domestic use. This is a major challenge expected during the plan period and calls for an early warning system and drought management activities to be put in place. The activities to be undertaken include data collection at selected sample sites and production of a monthly bulletin to be used by the multi sectoral District Steering Group on relief supplies and drought management. During the plan period, all the stakeholders will ensure that there exists a properly managed water supply system through capacity building, dam disilting and construction, water conservation structures (Ferro cement and underground tank) drilling and equipping of boreholes.

District Disaster Management Committee and Divisional Disaster Management Committees which are already in place have identified all possible disasters and prepared an integrated scenario-specific category plan in anticipation of potential disasters, updated inventory of response resources (human, material and equipment). The communities should prepare and implement a comprehensive public disaster awareness programme through regular public barazas, seminars and schools etc.

Other activities that mitigate against the effects of the drought will include the following measures; irrigated fodder and agricultural production, improving non-farm income generating activities; use of drought evading crops and varieties and increasing water storage facilities to span drought periods.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Laikipia is an ASAL district and environmental issues are very critical in poverty reduction. Charcoal burning, over abstraction of water, destruction of catchments areas and wetlands are very rampant in the district. Recently, there has been unabated destruction of water catchments areas especially around Mt. Kenya, Marmanet and the Aberdare forests reducing the water

flows. The swamps and wetlands have not been spared through illegal settlements and agricultural activities.

Land tenure system and lack of environmental friendly land use policies in the district also contribute to environmental degradation.

The few rivers traversing the district have their origins in the Aberdare's and Mt. Kenya forests, which are in Nyeri and Meru Central Districts, and efforts on conservation and protection of these catchments areas will be intensified during the plan period.

Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority (ENNDA) will be called upon to coordinate efforts to protect the catchments areas of the River Ewaso Nyiro as this is part of its mandate as a regional development authority covering twelve districts.

The scramble for water for irrigation in those two districts and within Laikipia have resulted into over abstraction leaving little water for the pastoral communities down stream which have had adverse effects on development.

Due to the high levels of poverty resulting from lack of off farm income generating activities at the times of the drought, charcoal burning has been developed as a source of livelihood for many rural communities. For effective control of this menace the poor charcoal burners must be given alternatives, which must be addressed during the plan period through the establishment and promotion of small-scale industries. Communities will also be encouraged to plant suitable trees within their farming system.

Another notable area of environmental destruction is the discharge of raw sewage and other waste material into rivers within the urban centres mainly in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Towns. During the plan period there will be need to have proper environmental management and conservation in line with the new Environmental Management and coordination Act. There will also be a need to streamline the policy, legal and institutional framework to control deforestation and excisions of forests by developing working relationships with NGOs, the private sector and the community in order to restore the forest ecosystem through afforestation.

There will also be a need for improvement in planning for proper utilization of natural resources in the district, which will be done through the use of available research data to formulate appropriate interventions in natural resources management.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter has been prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan. The strategies developed will not only address the development needs of the entire district but will also specifically target the problems facing the pockets of the poor as identified during the PRSP consultation process. The strategies addressed in this chapter have been developed under the six sectors namely, Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Information provided includes sectoral performance, targets and priorities in each sector. The priorities given are in line with the areas identified during the PRSP consultation process.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector was ranked as the highest priority during the district PRSP consultation process, which clearly reflected the importance, attached to it. Most of the district population live in rural areas and derive much of their livelihood from the land through crop and livestock production, forestry, sand and stones quarrying in limited areas of the district.

Poverty levels cannot be effectively reduced in the district without a holistic approach to improvement of the production base for the agriculture and livestock and marketing systems in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. The sub sectors under Agriculture and Rural Development are Crop Development, Rural Water Supply, Livestock Development, Food security, Environment, Forestry Fisheries, Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement, Research and Development, Agricultural Research and Development, Irrigation Development, Agriculture and other Financial Institutions and Agricultural Marketing.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative source of foodstuffs and income will be enhanced. Introduction, promotion and production of drought resistant crops will help to increase food output. Post harvest handling of crops to avoid losses at farm level and increase shelf life of produce will be put in place. There will be need to take proper crop protection measures against routine and migratory pests to avoid pre harvest crop loss. Farmers will be sensitised on proper conservation of water resources and soil for sustained crop production. Fertilizers will be introduced to increase crop production while research will be strengthened for better seed development. Extension workers will keep farmers informed about new developments.

In collaboration with the NGOs, CBOs and micro finance institutions (MFIs) the district will ensure smooth lubrication of farming operations through affordable credit.

A co-operative movement able to compete effectively with private sector enterprises in a liberalized and deregulated environment will be formed while at the same time spreading cooperative organizations to all production sectors to address the needs of all vulnerable groups, market major agricultural products especially coffee, dairy, horticultural crops, pyrethrum, maize, poultry and other livestock products.

During the plan period, appropriate land use policies will be developed to control the subdivision of land into uneconomical units.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural development is the most important sector in Laikipia District as over 80 per cent of the district population derives its livelihood from this sector. The majority of the district population relies on crop and/or livestock production.

Agriculture contributes 75 per cent of the household incomes. The main crops grown are maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, coffee and pyrethrum. The main types of livestock reared are Boran, Zebu, sahiral, Arshire and crossbreeds. Agriculture employs 108,853 people while livestock employs 27,462 people.

As both livestock and crop production depend on land and land-based resources, land and environmental issues are also very important in the district. As the district endeavours to reduce poverty and spur economic growth, integrated approach to natural resources conservation, management and use, and land based resources must be put in place. For instance, water catchments areas should be jealously protected so as to maintain water availability for crop, livestock and industrial production in the district. Forest, swamps and wildlife habitats must be protected equally and linkages made between the different production systems.

Due to competition for land use, the district is highly prone to tribal, human and wildlife conflicts. The situation is made worse by uncontrolled land subdivisions, different systems of land ownership and access to natural resources especially wildlife and forests. This complicates the performance of this important sector both in the short and long term. However, the importance attached to this sector as an entry point to poverty reduction in the district cannot be overemphasized. This can be traced in the production trends of the various crops. Maize, wheat, beans and Irish potatoes are very important food crops and contribute significantly to the food security of the district.



Table 3.1 Crop Production Trends (1997 – 2001)

Crop		1997	1998	1999	2000
Maize	Area (Ha)	19,450 ✓	19,560 ✓	19,210 ✓	18,000 ✓
	Yield (ton)	35,010	35,208	2,3052	19,440
Wheat	Area (Ha)	8,800	8,000	5,505	4,400
	Yield (Ton)	13,816	12,960	8,257.5	5,940
Beans	Area (Ha)	11,450	11,705	10,720	7,930
	Yield (Ton)	3,091.5	4,682	1,393.6	1,427.4
Irish Potatoes	Area (Ha)	2,430	2,435	2,000	2,420
	Yield (Ton)	21,870	20,697.5	16,000	12,100
Coffee	Area (Ha)	98	95	92	92
	Yield (Ton)	68.6	57	50	46
Pyrethrum	Area (Ha)	254	270	230	230
	Yield (Ton)	127	162	115	46
Sorghum	Area (Ha)	66	38	40	40
	Yield (Ton)	59.4	30.4	24	24
Millet	Area (Ha)	18	18	15	23
	Yield (Ton)	14.4	12.6	7.5	11.5
Sunflower	Area (Ha)	14	7	4	6
	Yield (Ton)	10.5	3.5	2.4	2.4

Source: District Agricultural Office, Nanyuki, 2001

However, Table 3.1 indicates that area under various crops and their respective yields have been fluctuating. This can be attributed to poorly distributed and unreliable rainfall. Wheat production drastically dropped from 13,816 to 5,940 tons between 1997 and 2000. This was a decline of 50 per cent in production. Maize and beans production declined by 44.47 per cent and 53.8 per cent respectively in the same period. However, drought resistant maize varieties have been introduced. The sudden fall in the production of Irish potatoes by 22 per cent and 42 per cent in 1999 and 2000 respectively can be attributed to various factors, including low prices due to high yields in the previous years. Production of other crops such as pyrethrum, coffee, sorghum, millet and sunflower also declined during the same period.

The fluctuation trends in production and hectareage can be pegged on various factors among them persistent long droughts, lack of credit facilities, inadequate and underdevelopment infrastructure facilities such as roads, high cost and poor quality of farm inputs, poorly marketing development systems and very low income. All these deterrents will however be addressed during the 200-2008 plan period in order to reduce food poverty and overall poverty levels in the district.

Table 3.2 Livestock Population

Livestock Type	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cattle	233,250	259,000	265,400	218,000
Sheep	254,475	259,500	283,000	238,000
Goats	189,771	193,560	243,000	220,000
Poultry (free range)	244,940	257,200	250,000	210,000
Poultry (Commercial)	40,640	56,500	20,000	20,000
Pigs	687	3,900	900	750
Camels	2,847	3,400	5,500	6,500
Rabbits	3,550	4,030	8,700	8,000
Donkeys	4,335	4,550	5,300	5,200
Kenya top beehives	8,200	8,500	8,500	13,645
Log hives	35,400	36,000	44,000	45,647

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Nanyuki, 2001

Livestock production is the most important activity in Laikipia District. More than half of the land area is under ranching activities.

Table 3.2 shows the livestock production trends between 1997 and 2000. The table indicates that population for cattle and sheep declined in 1999 while that of goats and camels increased. Due to the rising demand for honey and the consequent incomes generated, the number of Kenya top beehives rose by 66.4 per cent while that of log hives rose by 28.9 per cent between 1999 – 2000 showing an increase in beekeeping. However, rearing of other animals declined especially during the same periods, for example, goat rearing declined by 15.9 per cent.

The decline in the production of most of the livestock can be attributed to various factors including drought, diseases, poor management, and shortage of water, poor extension services and poor breeds among many other factors.

The camel has become the most important livestock since it can cope with drought situations in the district.

Table 3.3 Amount of Farm Produce Marketed

Food produce	1997	1998	1999	2000
Maize (tons)	13,968.00	14,067.00	14,443.20	9,220.80
Millet (tons)	3.15	3.60	2.03	1.90
Sorghum (tons)	12.70	14.85	7.70	6.00
Beans (tons)	2,012.40	1,968.75	3,179.25	356.90
Roots Irish potatoes (tons)	9,349.90	9,353.40	7,868.00	6,720.00
Milk (litres)	16,891,086.00	6,772,042.00	3,994,673.00	23,677,289.00
Meat (tons)	6,947.00	5,257.00	4,022.00	3,651.00
Horticulture (tons)	3,424.00	3,890.00	3,825.00	3,326.00
Honey (tons)	430.00	420.00	480.00	529.00

Source: District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Office, Nanyuki, 2001

Table 3.3 shows the farm produce marketed in the district from 1997 - 2000 signifying the importance of the sector as a source of employment, income revenue and foreign exchange in the district. It also supports major industries in the district mainly food processing tourism and trade by providing raw materials.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry	Promotion of crops, fisheries and livestock production; Effective management of co-operative societies; Dissemination of research finding and marketing of agricultural and livestock products.
Environment	Safeguard natural resources; Promote sustainable management of natural resources.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Land administration and settlement of squatters.
Roads and Public Works	Provide quality and adequate road communication network.
NGO's- Caritas Nyeri, P.F.P., World Vision	Crops and livestock production; Provision of water.
SARDEP	Support agriculture, livestock, rural water and environmental management.

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Administer all categories of land to ensure proper and coordinated development; Alienate public land for various service providers; Preparation of ownership documents; To collect information on all land rates defaulters.	Lack of updated land information on alienated public land; cases of double allocation; Mushrooming of unauthorized structures; Inadequate logistical support to enable rigorous site visits; Lack of vital information on land rates defaulters; Forgeries on land documents.	No more allocations until all earlier cases are documented; Frequent site inspections to guard against unauthorized developments; Computerization of land information and data to check against fraudulent land transactions; Sending demand notices to all land rates defaulters; Provide efficient and timely services on land transactions.
Research and Development	Document and provide data on investment opportunities available in the district; Advice and encourage the communities on efficient utilization of available natural resources i.e sand, land, forest and water etc.	Lack of data at the documentation centre on investment opportunities and land utilization; Influx of immigrants.	Close collaboration between the research institutions namely KARI, KIRDI etc and the community through NGOs, CBOs and the government ministries; Awareness creation, sensitisation and training on available opportunities for investment in the agriculture, mining, fishing and industrial sub sectors; Promote efficient utilization of land resources (avoid unnecessary sub divisions).
Agriculture Research and Development	Develop and promote animal breeds suitable to the cool and dry weather conditions on the district; Develop and promote suitable crop varieties; Accelerate the adoption rate on research findings for the benefit of the community.	Lack of suitable seed varieties for food production; Low adoption rate of research findings; Retrogressive cultural and traditional practices; Immigration and importation of unsuitable farming practices.	Training, sensitisation and awareness creation on suitable farming practices through extension services; Encourage research institutions namely KARI to develop suitable seed varieties; Promote and encourage the growth and utilization of introduced suitable food crops and animals i.e the easily maturing, drought resistant crops, poultry etc.
Crop Development	Diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative sources of food stuffs; Promotion and usage of drought tolerant crops e.g. cowpea, sorghum, maize, beans etc; Streamline the marketing systems of farm products i.e horticultural crops, coffee, pineapples etc.	Inadequate credit facilities for farmers; Underdeveloped and inadequate infrastructural facilities; High costs and poor quality farm inputs: maize, fertilizers chemicals etc; Poorly developed marketing system for farm products especially maize, pineapples, beans etc.; Inadequate logistical support from extension services.	Closer collaboration with existing NGOs e.g. CARITAS Nyeri, PFP and other rural financial institutions mainly the SACCOS to provide farmers with affordable credit; The physical infrastructure sector will be called upon to open up the agricultural high potential area through the District Roads Committee; Encourage farmers to plant high yielding and appropriate seeds suitable to the district conditions; Encourage formation of CBOs for bulk purchasing of farm inputs.
Livestock Development	Fodder establishment and conservation; Disease and pest control; Livestock water development; Livestock marketing;	Lack of establishment materials e.g. grass seeds; High cost of planting materials; High prices of veterinary drugs; Low/poor livestock and livestock products prices;	Promote the establishment of fodder within the farming systems; Introduce effective disease control measures e.g. vaccination, quarantines etc; Promote the establishment of community veterinary drug stores at village level; Introduce drought management and

	Promotion of agricultural extension services; Artificial insemination services. Hides and Skins improvement for industrialization.	Persistent prolonged droughts; Inadequate logistical support district wide; Low sensitisation on Vaccination; Lack of vaccines at the right time and quantities; Frequent outbreaks of diseases e.g. foot and mouth disease; Poor dips management; Inadequate skills on hides and skins improvement; Influx of pastoralists from tsetse fly invested areas to the district.	mitigation mechanism e.g. early warning system, water harvesting structures etc; Mobilization of adequate logistical support; Kenya veterinary vaccine production institute to avail adequate vaccines promptly; Make the district foot and mouth disease free; Establishment of semen and liquid nitrogen storage at district level; Training on dip management and hides and skins improvement; Opening of a rural tannery; Control of livestock movement.
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitation and construction of water conservation structures to meet the demand for both domestic and livestock usage; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies; Exploitation of ground water potential as the surface water potential is limited; Effective water resources management.	Persistent and prolonged droughts; Diminishing surface water resources due to encroachment in Mt. Kenya and Aberdare ranges; Inadequate resource mobilization efforts for timely completion of community projects.	Closer collaboration with other stakeholders in water supply development i.e community, N.G.Os namely CARITAS- Nyeri, PFP, World Vision and SARDEP; Community involvement in the planning, implementation and management of water structures; Develop water user association for sub-basin for effective management of surface water sources (Catchments areas in Mt. Kenya and Aberdare).
Co-operative Development	Provide an enabling environment for emergence of a self sustaining, member, controlled and commercially viable co-operative movement; Promotion of the contribution of the co-operative organizations into the production processing and marketing of the major agricultural products particularly coffee, dairy, horticultural crops pyrethrum, maize poultry, honey and other livestock products to address the needs of the economically vulnerable groups.	Undeveloped human resource leading to mismanagement of the co-operative societies and eventual collapse; Inaccessibility and lack of credit facilities has discouraged the marketing co-operatives from venturing into agro-based industries e.g. milk, maize, tomatoes and fruit processing; Inadequate infrastructural facilities; Inadequate and undeveloped marketing system for farm products leading to exploitation by middlemen active in the liberalized markets; Inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, which most co-operative societies have registered with.	To design and implement training programmes to create awareness and impart the business skills needed; Promote and encourage the formation of Rural Saccos as a means of mobilizing rural funds to provide credits for investment; The Physical infrastructure service provides mainly roads department, local authorities etc will be urged and encouraged to provide the facilities required for the Sub sector; The co-operative societies will be encouraged to diversity from their traditional objectives of marketing raw materials to that of processing to add value.
Environment Management	Operationalization of the new Environmental Co-ordination and Management Act through the District Environmental Management Committee; Sensitise and create awareness among the community members on Individual and community rights under the new Act; Promote and encourage the use of other sources of energy especially	Lack of clear land use policies in the ASAL districts; Un harmonized natural resources management legislations vested with different and independently functioning authorities i.e Forest Act, Water Act and Agricultural Act.	Implementation of the Environmental Co-ordination and Management Act at the district level; Harmonize the operations of the various Conservation Acts under the District Environmental Management Committee; Community involvement in environmental management matters through Area Based Natural Resources Management Committee.

	solar and biogas to reduce the over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal.		
Fisheries Development	Development and exploitation of all the water resources with fish production potential; Promotion of fish farming and consumption among the district communities as a source of food and incomes.	Uncoordinated and uncontrolled water abstractions in the district.; High costs and non availability of fish rearing inputs in the district; Frequent and prolonged droughts; Social cultural hindrances to fish rearing and consumption.	Training and demonstrations to farmers on fish husbandry, exploitation and post harvest skills; Co-ordination of water resources exploitation through the sub basin user associations and the District Environmental Management Committee. Desilting and restocking all dams and rivers with fish potential.
Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services	Establishment of affordable and accessible credit facilities.	High risks involved in farming activities; Harsh condition on credit facilities.	Promotion and formation of rural SACCOs; Spreading of the farming risks; Encourage farmers friendly credit facilities and conditions.
Food Security	Promotion of early maturing crops; Water harvesting for crop production; Improve on on-farm storage facilities; Formation of marketing and processing organizations.	Communities' negative attitudes towards drought resistant crops sorghum, cowpeas, pigeon peas etc; Poor sustainability of some crops in the cool dry Laikipia weather conditions; Water seepage losses due to lack of adequate skills; Exploitation by middlemen in the liberalized economy.	Awareness creation and sensitisation to change the negative attitudes; Collaboration with research institutions e.g. KARI to develop suitable crop resistant varieties; Train on better water harvesting and retention skills; Discourage quick disposal of farm produce through middlemen; Train the farmers on proper farm storage system e.g. pests control; Form CBOs on marketing and processing of farm produce e.g. maize and for longer shelf life and prices.
Agricultural Marketing	Formation of marketing groups.	Conflicts in groups affecting their cohesion; Poor leadership and external interferences; Poor infrastructure lack of binding contracts between group members.	Train communities on team work and group interdependence; Train communities on group organizations and development (governance issues); Introduce hard and fast binding contracts as contained in HCDA Legal notice no 285 of 1994.
Irrigation Development	Develop small holder irrigation system; Development of group based horticulture and food schemes.	Limited surface water sources; High costs of irrigation equipments; Lack of adequate skills and techniques in irrigation methods.	Training farmers on Irrigation systems and techniques; control water seepage and losses through improved irrigation techniques; Protection of catchments areas through the existing acts; Community mobilization for group based horticulture and food production schemes.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services District wide	Improve farmers technical knowledge on production.	34 Demonstrations; 170 farms visits; 34 Field days.	Farm visits; Field days; Demonstration.
Promotion of High Value Fruits Rumuruti, Ng'arua and Central Divisions	Diversification on crops production; Spread risks.	10ha under fruit trees; 20 farmers and 40 sources of planting materials identified.	Training; Demonstration; Sourcing for planting material.

Underground Water Harvesting for Crop Production Rumuruti Division	Provide adequate water for kitchen garden of high value food crops; Provide domestic water.	18 under ground water tanks 6 groups 20 artisans	Training of farmers on construction of underground tanks; Train local artisans.
Promotion of Drought Resistant Crops. District wide	Diversification on crop production; Spread risks in Production; Achieve food security.	5 Workshops; 20 on farm training sessions; 2 field visits.	Sensitisation; Training; Avail planting materials. Tours.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sericulture District wide	1	To promote an alternative cash crop in the ASAL areas in an effort to diversify.	15 ha mulberry established; 150 farmers; 5 houses.	Establish mulberry farms; Train farmers and construct houses. Justification: Sericulture is not a rain dependent activity hence suitable for the arid district.
Floriculture District wide	2	To offer a high income generating cash crop for small scale farmers.	60 farmers; 4 trials; 4 demonstrations.	Establish flower farms. Justification: Floriculture is a promising enterprise and flower export fetches substantial amount of foreign exchange for the country.
Oil Extraction District wide	3	Promote rural extraction of oil for domestic use and for sale to rural community.	4 groups; Sun flower and shander oil crops introduced; oil press machine.	Establish oil crop e.g. sunflower etc; Acquire oil press; Training farmers. Justification: Oil crop growing and oil extraction will offer alternative sources of income away from the traditional rain dependence agriculture.
Promotion of High Value Fruits District wide	4	To promote farm incomes from their sales; To improve nutritional status at farm level; Diversify food production.	15 ha planted; 45 farmers; 14 demonstrations.	Training; Demonstration Sourcing of planting materials. Justification: Some plots have been subdivided into uneconomical units in the ASAL district and the high value fruits will be a reliable source of income.
Water Harvesting for Crop Production District wide	5	To promote (water) runoff harvesting for crop and pasture production in the ASAL areas.	6 demonstrations on use of scooper; 6 Focal area committee trained; 3 methods of water utilization.	Training; Laying water pans; Lining of water pans. Justification: Laikipia has erratic rainfall and the harvested water can increase food production.
Promotion of Drought Resistant Crops District wide	6	To ensure food security at farm level; To diversify food production.	3 Workshops 32 Onfarm trainings; 2 Tours.	Sensitisation training; Provide planting Materials; Tours. Justification: The traditional crops imported from high potential areas of Central and Eastern Provinces can not withstand the climatic conditions in the district
Food Utilization. District wide	7	To add food shelf life through cheap preservation methods; To broaden food uses through employment of different recipes.	44 Groups trained; 30 Staff members trained on various recipes.	Demonstrations on food preservation recipes. Justification: Most of district population despises the drought resistant crops as they are considered foreign and meant for the desperate.

Crop Protection Against Migratory Pests District wide	8	Reduce crop loss by controlling and containing migratory pests (Quelea birds, army worms) to manageable levels.	10 Surveys; 4 new moth traps; 40 farmers trained on control; 30 Staff members trained on control; 4 Traps serviced.	Surveillance; Setting up of moth-traps; Moth catches monitoring Stocking of control chemical. Justification: The aridity nature of the district and the position makes it prone to migratory pests.
Animal Traction District wide	9	To ensure availability of cheap and effective alternative farming equipment.	20 pairs of oxen; 40 operators; 2 demonstrations; 2 places sourced for equipments.	Training of animals; Training of operators; Demonstrations; Sourcing for equipment; Promotion of use of animal drawing equipment. Justification: Ploughing equipment costs are beyond the ability of many small scale-farming communities in the district to afford.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nkando Irrigation Scheme – Nturukuma Location Central Division	Achieve food security; Create employment and higher income.	200 farmers to benefit.	Construction of intake; Irrigation extension; Piping.
Mukima Irrigation Scheme Central Division.	Achieve food; Security; Create employment and higher income.	150 farmers to benefit.	Irrigation extension; Construct the intake; Complete piping.
Tandare W/S Kinamba Location Ng'arua Division	Provide safe water for domestic use.	600H/H 200L.U.	Source protection.
Gatemi Springs Muhotetu Location Nga'rua Division	Provide safe water for domestic use.	120H/H 40 L.U	Source protection; Provide C.W.P.S cattle trough.
Olotaro Springs Muhotetu Location Ng'arua Division	Provide safe water for domestic use.	120H/H	Source protection.
Kiriku Springs Sipili Location Ng'arua Division	Provide safe water for domestic use.	20 H/H	Source protection.
Kagwaru Springs Sipili Location Ng'arua Division	Provide safe water for domestic use.	180H/H	Source protection.
Kiambogo Springs Gituamba Location Ng'arua Division	Provide safe water for domestic use.	100 H/H	Provide storage and C.W.P
Munyaka W/P (Irrigation) Daiga Location Central Division	Reduce water loss through seepage.	960 H/h	Change from open furrow to gravity piped.
Nturukuma W/P Nturukuma Location Central Division	Improve domestic supply.	4800 H/H 2,100 L.U	Laying gravity; Main storage tank and distribution network.
Nyahururu Scheme (Igwamiti) Igwamiti Location Nyahururu Division	Increase area of supply.	600 H/H 600 L.U	Extension of project within supply area.
Mutaro W/P (Irrigation) Sirima Location Lamuria Division	Reduce water loss through seepage.	600 H/H	Lining of existing furrow.
O.M.C W/P Salama Location Rumuruti Division	Increase water supplied.	400 H/H 500 L.U.	Construction of storage tank; Improve pipeline.

B: New Projects/Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Extension and Rehabilitation of Water Supplies District wide	1	Increase water Supply; Control wastage; Increase area of coverage.	Rehabilitate 5 water supply systems.	Replacement of old system and extending the pipelines. Justification: Laikipia is a settlement district and the rate at which people have settled has created the need to provide clean water. There also exist abandoned boreholes and schemes which were in existence before large farms were subdivided for new settlement.
Irrigation Development District wide	2	To achieve food security; General employment and incomes; Earn foreign exchange from horticultural exports .	2810 households to benefit; Implement and operationalize 12 irrigation schemes.	Identification and training of farmers; Procurement of planting materials; Land preparation; Demonstration on planting. Monitoring and evaluation; Demonstration on utilization and conservation. Justification: Rains are very erratic in the district and irrigation will minimize farmers' losses.
Dam Rehabilitation District wide	3	Increase dam capacity.	Dams/pan desilted and walls repaired.	Desilting and repairing of the walls of the dams and pans. Justification: The arid nature of the district, lack of adequate surface water and poor ground water potential, dams have proved to be sustainable and will provide water for both domestic and livestock use.
Gravity Water Supply Systems District wide	4	Improve domestic water supply.	6 water supply systems implemented and operationalized.	Construction of intake and pipeline. Justification: They are cost effective and reliable water supply sources.
Springs and Well Protection District wide	5	Provide safe water for domestic use.	Protection of 6 springs.	Fencing of the wells and springs catchments areas; Planting of suitable vegetation on catchments areas. Justification: The spring and well water sources are threatened with encroachment for human settlement.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Supervision of Societies	To enlighten all sectors of co-operative movement; Updating of records.	All active societies.	Attending A.G.M; S.G.M., M.C.M.; Auditing; Education active societies.

Education Training Information District wide	To educate farmers on their co-operative rights.	378 Committee; 2100 General members; 28 managers/clerks.	Training the committee members; General members and staff.
Promotion of New Societies District wide	To promote the spread of cooperative organizations into all sectors of the economy.	5 Pre-cooperatives put in place.	Carry feasibility studies and economic viability.

B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Promotion of New Cooperatives District wide	1	To promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of the economy.	35 pre-cooperatives organized and carried out; 30 new societies are registered.	Carry out feasibility studies and economic viability. Justification: Most of cooperative societies are only in marketing and there is a need to create processing co-operative societies in the district.
Revive Dormant Societies District wide	2	Carry feasibility study on new activities.	10 dormant societies to be revived.	Start of new activities and opportunities. Justification: The collapse of the marketing co-operatives societies led to reduction in production.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Promote animal health and enhance marketing to boost rural incomes; Control rabies in dog and cats and thus prevent infection of man and reduce loss of life and post exposure immunization; Promote goat production to increase pastoralists incomes; Promote self sufficiency in white meat and egg protein production for rural women.	Vaccinate 120,000 heads of cattle annually for foot and mouth disease and 120,000 heads of cattle against L.S.D annually; Vaccinate 500 dogs and cats annually; Vaccinate 200,000 goats every year; Vaccinate 150,000 poultry annually.	Vaccinate cattle against foot and mouth disease and Lumpy skin disease (L.S.D); Vaccinate dogs and cats against rabies disease.
Vector Control District wide	Effective control of East Coast Fever to reduce loss of cattle and also save on expensive treatment; Prevent tsetse flies from infesting Laikipia District.	Train 200 people annually; Establish 50 private cattle dips annually; Lay 10 tsetse fly traps annually; Train 300 farmers on tsetse control practices annually.	Train dip committee on dip management; Train farmers on integrated tse tse fly control methods.
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	Improve on milk and beef production and increase farmers' incomes.	2000 inseminations achieved annually by both GOK and private operators; 12 meetings with	Train AI private operators.

		private AI operators annually.	
Hides and Skins Improvement service District wide	Production of high quality hides and skins to fetch more money.	30 hides and skins premises visited; 100 slaughter men and hides and skins dealers trained.	Inspection of hides and skins premises; Training of slaughter men.
Clinical and Extension Service District wide	Improve production and productivity of livestock.	2000 cases attended; 100 farmers visited annually.	Visit farmers for extension; Treat sick animals and control internal parasites.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project/Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Pasture and Fodder Establishment, Utilization and Conservation District wide	1	Improving animal nutrition; Ensuring availability of food resources in dry periods.	500 farmers trained; Milk production increased by 20%; Reduce mortality rates by 5%; 1,000 acres planted with Rhodes grass;	Identification and recruitment of farmers. Training of farmers; Procurement of planting materials; Land preparation; Demonstration on planting; Monitoring; Demonstration on utilization and conservation. Justification: The rains in the district are very erratic and much of the pastures have been overgrazed.
Pasture Improvement Reseeding Mukogodo and OlMoran Divisions	2	Improve livestock nutrition.	400 pastoralists trained. Mortality reduced by 5%; 500 acres reseeded.	Identification and recruitment of farmers; Training of farmers; Procurement of planting materials; Monitoring and Evaluation. Justification: The perennial grass has been replaced by the annual press which cannot withstand drought conditions.
Laikipia Foot and Mouth Free Zoning Mukogodo, Olmorani and Rumuruti Divisions	3	Control the disease to prevent spread at source and enhance livestock trade.	Vaccinate 80,000 heads of cattle annually.	Biannual vaccination of cattle against foot and mouth. Justification: Pastoralism is practised in the divisions which also neighbour Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo and Koibatek pastoral districts with heavy inter district livestock movement.
Rural Micro Finance Project District wide	4	To ensure that credit is available to the farming community.	50 micro finances linked to farmers; 70 farmers; 7 groups.	Memorandum of understanding between micro finance institutions; Train farmers on credit utilization; Formation of groups with common farming interests. Justification: Rural farming communities financial needs are not adequately addressed by the established commercial banks.

Formation of Marketing Groups District wide	5	To create better marketing channels for better produce prices achieved through better bargaining power.	35 groups formed; 60 members trained; 2 tours.	Sensitization; Mobilization and recruitment train on group dynamics; Establish rural food banks; Tours; Set up marketing groups in all Divisions. Justification: To counter the exploitation by middlemen and have a better bargain for the farm products.
Strengthening Livestock Marketing District wide	6	Ensure that data is available for market information; Create better marketing Channels.	Seven data collection centres set up and equipped; 14 members of staff recruited and trained; Monitoring and Evaluation on quarterly basis.	Set up one data centre in each division; Recruit 2 support staff per each division; Training; 14 officers recruited; Actual data collection in all divisions; Monitoring and Evaluation. Justification: Data and information on livestock not available.
Promotion of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services (NALEP) District wide	7	To increase farmers income and alleviate poverty.	5,000 farmers visited; 350 demonstrations held; 100 Field days done; 5 shows attended.	Organizing farm visits; Field days; Demonstration shows; Training farmers; Monitoring and Evaluation. Justification: With the reorganization of the ministry and the civic service reform programme, extension services have been interrupted.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To achieve the targets, which have been set under the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, good infrastructure: roads transport and communication, security, skilled and semi skilled labour need to be in place.

The tourism, trade and industry sector needs to be flourishing to provide the markets for the foods and cash crops and livestock products.

The human resource development sector will continue to train the required technical personnel and provide for the health needs of the agricultural labour force.

It is also expected that the public administration, safety law and order sector will provide an enabling environment and adequate logistical support for an effective system on training and extension services. Measures to eradicate cattle rustling and banditry will be made through upholding and application of the rule of the law.

The ICT sector will support the agriculture and rural development sector through provision of information on production and marketing and dissemination of information on research findings on new innovations and products.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

During the district PRSP consultation process the sector was prioritised at position five. The low ranking was mainly due to the fact that the stakeholders considered provision of good and adequate infrastructure as the government responsibility due to the massive investments required.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth the sector will provide infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructural facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the districts' overall goal of poverty reduction by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector vision and mission the district will continue to open up the rural access roads through grading, gravelling and construction of bridges. Maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the District Roads Committee. Rural electrification will also be intensified during the plan period.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Laikipia being an agricultural district, a good road network is a prerequisite for economic growth and poverty reduction. The entire road network in this vast district is only 1,066.4 km and half of this is earth surface which is impassable during the rainy seasons.

Poorly maintained loose surface roads and tracks link most trading centres making it very difficult for the farmers to move their produce and/or bring in farm inputs particularly during the wet season. This situation exacerbates poverty because movement within the district is expensive as charges for public transport is based more on condition of the road rather than the distance to be covered.

An improved road network will boost agricultural production for both the crop farmers and the pastoralist as the exploitation by middlemen will be curtailed once the district is opened up. Consequently the incomes will increase with the possibility of development of small-scale agro-based industries, which will create off farm employment opportunities. Rural electrification will spur the growth of agro-based industries and small-scale industries in the district, which will be a source of employment and incomes to the rural population and revenue to the local authorities.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads and Public Works	Construction of roads and maintenance of existing roads; Quality control construction and maintenance of public buildings.
Energy Ministry	Provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification Programme.

Local Authority – Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Laikipia.	Maintaining and Constructing roads; Provision of water and sewerage services; Provision for marketing infrastructure.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services;
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provide postal services.
Kenya Power and Lighting Co.	Distribution of electricity to domestic and commercial users.
Private Sector	Provide employment and training opportunities; Provide public transport and courier services.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Expansion and modernization of the telecommunication network in the district.	Inadequate communication network in the district.	Create an enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the facilities.
Energy Development	Provide electricity to all trading centres to spur economic growth; Provide adequate energy needs for the district population.	Non availability and over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal; Depleting of resources (wood); High cost of energy i.e electricity and fuel.	Sensitise the communities and promote the use of other sources of energy e.g. solar and biogas; Introduction of trees into the farming system (introduce kitchen wood lots).
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provision of adequate water and sewerage facilities in the urban centres of Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Nanyuki; Provision of water borne sanitation (toilets) in all trading centres.	Inadequate resources; High rates of rural urban migration; Inefficient service delivery system i.e operation and maintenance of existing facilities; Inadequate surface water resources.	Collaboration and involvement of community and private sector in the provision of the services; Prudent management and mobilization of resources; Introduction of effective catchments areas protection i.e in Mt. Kenya and Aberdare forests; Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply, drainage and sewerage system in the urban centres; Commercialisation/ privatisation of the existing facilities.
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of road surface serving the interior of the District; Poorly drained black cotton soils due to drainage problems (land is too flat); Lack of suitable road construction materials in the district.	Operationalization of the district roads committee to coordinate the road network improvement; Closer collaboration between all the stakeholders mainly the roads department and local authorities.
Buildings	Enforce building regulations to control mushrooming of shanties; Upgrading of the old estates e.g. Majengo in Nanyuki town.	Inadequate policy guidelines on enforcement of building regulations; The community is not involved in planning and implementation of physical plans and building regulations.	Implementation of the strategic zoning plans developed by the local authorities and ministries of Lands and Settlement; Enforcement of building laws and regulations by the Local Authorities, Public Health and Physical Planning Departments; Closer collaboration with communities and donors for a successful upgrading programme.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project/Programme name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance District wide	Improve the road network for ease of transportation.	339.7 km in all divisions.	Resealing, gravelling grading and improvement of drainage systems.
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	Enhance the growth of income generating activities.	All the 33 trading centres in the district.	Provide the infrastructure.
Afforestation Programme District wide	Provide for the energy needs.	All the rural households.	Promote and encourage the establishment of kitchen woodlots.
Water and Sewerage Improvement District wide	Create an enabling environment for investors.	Urban centres of Nanyuki, Nyahururu and Rumuruti.	Expansion and upgrading of the facilities.
Expansion and Modernization of Telecommunication District wide	Reduce the cost on communication.	Cover all the trading centres.	Provide services in all parts of the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nanyuki – B5 Rumuruti Roads (C76/D466)	1	Improve the road to Bitumen standards for ease of communication and marketing of farm produce.	104 km	Tarmacking of the road. Justification: The road links Laikipia East and West and will improve marketing food crops and livestock.
Rumuruti -Sipili Kinamba Road	2	To open up the agricultural rich area and ease communication for marketing of livestock and agricultural products.	38 km	Tarmacking of the road. Justification: The road will open up highly densely populated area with high agricultural potential.
Resealing of Class D and E Roads	3	Improve the road surface.	17.5 km	Reseal the affected sections. Justification: Improve the already existing road network.
Gravelling of Class C, D, E RAR and DRC Prioritised Non Classified Roads	4	Improve communication by improving the surfaces to all weather standards.	351.8 km	Gravel the surfaces. Justification: Improve communication, marketing of agricultural products and opening up the district for tourism activities.

3.2.7 Cross Sector linkages

For the sector to attain the targets which have been set it will require the support of the following other sectors: -

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: The existence of poor quality facilities has been due to inefficiency in the sector and this will need to be addressed during the plan period. There will also be the need to operationalize the roads committees (DRC) in order to improve the road infrastructure in the district.

Prudent management of financial resources and enforcement of the existing regulations both at the government, local authorities and parastatals will be required for the sector to provide quality

services as required. Insecurity affects all the facets of development since investments will only thrive where there is adequate security. The sector will be required to provide the required infrastructural facilities during the plan period. For quality delivery of the required infrastructural requirements by the sector an enabling environments need to be created by the public administration, safety law and order sector.

Agriculture and Rural Development: Most of the rural families have continued to rely on fuel wood as a source of energy hence the sector must be productive enough to cater for the district requirements.

Human Resource Development: The district will require an educated and a healthy population for effective participation in planning and implementation of projects and programmes to attain adequacy in provision of infrastructure. Training institutions namely polytechnics, commercial colleges etc will be required to train the labour force required for the sector.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

This sector was ranked as priority number six during the PRSP Consultation process as there are very few activities related to the sector in the district.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission are “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will create an enabling environment by providing the necessary infrastructure for growth of the sector by ensuring less bureaucracy in licensing and maintaining of the road network and other transport and communication systems.

Other stakeholders in the sector namely the Laikipia Wildlife Forum, the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jua Kali Association, Local Authorities and Private investors will be actively involved in responding to the sectors vision and mission and will be informed on the goals and chances existing under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and other opportunities as outlined in the sessional paper No. 2 of 1996 on industrial transformation by the year 2020.

Entrepreneurs will be approached to set up small-scale industrial units using locally available raw materials and opening up accessible commodity outlets in the entire district to provide the farm inputs and other consumer products at reasonable prices.

In the industrial sub-sector the target during the plan period is to have at least one small-scale industrial unit in each of the divisions of Rumuruti, Mukogodo, Nga'rua and Olmoran.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is a major source of employment and income generation in the district through the many commodity outlets, which have been established in the entire district.

These are provided through the more than 848 informal sector enterprises, 280 licensed businesses and 60 hotels in the district. In the industrial sector, manufacturing adds value to the raw materials and creates employment, boosts returns for producers and earns foreign exchange when the products such as artefacts, textiles and fabrics are exported.

Table 3.4 Industrial Status

Industry Name	Type/Community	Status	Employment
Mt. Kenya Textiles Miller	Textiles	Active	100
Nanyuki Weavers & Spinners	Textiles	Active	30
B.M.K Engineering Works	Precision Engineering	Active	8
Batian Food and Chemicals	Cakes and confectioneries	Nearly dormant	4
Mt. Kenya Saw Mills	Timber and allied	Active	-
Furaha Leo Furniture Workshop	Furniture	Active	10
Good Times Furniture	Furniture	Active	10
Nanyuki R. Construction Works	Ballast	Active	15
New Nanyuki Concrete Works	Ballast	Active	10
Vermiculate and Associated Mines	Mining	Active	-
Equator Wood Carvers	Carvings	Active	48
Ruai Bee Keepers	Honey	Active	25
J.G. Mwai Sawmills	Timber & allied products	Active	10
Daniel Kibuku Sawmills	Timber & allied products	Active	8
Francis Wanjau	Timber & allied products	Active	12
John Njenga Sawmills	Timber & allied products	Active	10
Nyandarua Sawmills	Timber & allied products	Dormant	1
Njesta Bakeries	Bread	Dormant	1
K.C.C Nyahururu	Milk	Dormant	3
National Pencil Co-operation	Pencils	Nearly dormant	5
Goat Crop Ltd	Agro	Dormant	1
Total No. of Employees			311

Source: District Industrial Development Office, Nanyuki, 2001

Most of the industries indicated in Table 3.4 are located within the municipalities of Nanyuki and Nyahururu where infrastructure is well developed. In the mining sub sector the only activities carried out in the district are in quarrying and sand harvesting. There are many other activities mainly in the informal sector dealing with furniture workshops, welding, garages, metal works, potteries, radio and T.V repairs etc employing nearly five times more employees than the other off farm enterprises.

The tourism sub sector is also active as the district is richly endowed with wildlife found mainly in large-scale ranches and within the group ranches and the forests of Mukogodo, Marmanet and Rumuruti.

Table 3.5 Wildlife (spot counts) in the District

Species	Sample Count June 1997
Elephant	3,435
Buffalo	1,937
Eland	5,329
Grevy's	723
Burchell's	31,797
Thomson's Gazelle	5,846
Grants Gazelle	7,602
Giraffe	1,498
Waterbuck	688
Impala	8,748
Oryx	1,584
Gerenuk	378
Harte beest	1,825

Source: Impala Research Centre and Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing 2001

Table 3.5 confirms that the district is endowed with wildlife, which can be harnessed as an additional source of income through community development of eco-tourism. There are lodges within the privately owned ranches in addition to three communities owned ones. These are based in Mukogodo Division. There are also about eight tourist class hotels in the district, which is a major source of employment. Ilgweni, Kuri Kuri and Ilpolei cultural centres have been established to boost tourism in the district.

Other tourist attractions in the district include the unique landscapes, like Mt.Kenya snow capped peak, the equator and historical sites, such as caves. There are also the traditional lifestyles among the Mukogodo Maasai and the gazetted indigenous forest.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Administration.	Provides safety, law and order.
Local Authority	Providing licensing and enabling environment for development of this sector. Provide water, sewerage and roads.
NGO's	Training rural youth and equipping them with skills. Support community based projects Capacity building and mobilisation.
Private Sector	Invest in the district and provide an enabling environment.
CBOs	Initiate industrial related projects.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The sub sectors considered are Industries, Trade, Tourism, Mining, Small Scale Industries and Financial Services.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Revitalization of industries; Creating an enabling environment for the private sector entrepreneurs; Provision of small scale and agro – based industries in the rural areas; Provision of timely and adequate credit facilities.	Poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities; Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Poorly developed raw materials; High tariffs on utilities i.e electricity, telephone etc.; Lack of information on available opportunities; Inaccessibility to credit facilities for the small scale and rural based community organizations; Poor and mismanaged marketing systems; Unfair competition from cheap imported products.	Acquisition of new and modern production technologies; Improvement of the road network and communication facilities; Improvement of quality and trade standards of marketed products; Imparting of entrepreneurial skills targeting women and youth in rural areas; Promote the production of high quality agricultural products for industrial use; Sensitise the potential investors on undeveloped raw materials industrialization; Encourage the financial and micro financial institutions namely K-Rep, Pride Kenya, Faulu Kenya, WEFP to invest more in the sub sector; Provision of friendly support, data and information to the entrepreneurs.
Trade	Development of a comprehensive trade system and network to facilitate growth; Provide adequate and timely information.	Poorly developed infrastructure; Inhibitive laws and regulations; Lack of marketing skills information.	Establishment of an appropriate trade regulatory framework; Facilitation of hawking and vending in the urban centres; Establishment of a data and information centres to provide information on existing opportunities internally and externally; Imparting the traders with marketing skills through trainings.
Tourism	Rehabilitation of tourism facilities e.g. road network; Diversification of the tourism products; Mobilization of funds and other resources for investment in tourism industry; Community involvement in the tourism development.	Poor tourism infrastructure and facilities; Lack of community involvement in the sub sector; Environmental degradation; Insecurity in some parts of the district; Inadequate promotion and marketing.	Community mobilization to increase the efforts to get direct benefits from tourism eco-tourism and domestic tourism; Improvement of infrastructure including the road network, communication, water, electricity etc.; Provide adequate promotion locally and internationally through the modern information communication technology; Enhancement of collaboration between all the stakeholders in the district through L.W.F; Enhance adequate security measures through closer collaboration with the community.
Mining	Enhance the marketing of the few mining products in the district e.g. sand for community's benefits; Establish a brick manufacturing unit in Mukogodo Division.	Mismanagement of the sand harvesting co-operatives; Environmental degradation; Lack of data on the mineral potential in the district.	Reorganize the sand harvesting and marketing co-operatives by inculcating the virtues of accountability and transparency; Formation and strengthening of resources management areas; Committees to co-ordinate the exploitation of natural resources in an effort to curb environmental degradation; Provide data on mineral potential at the district data centre.
Small Scale Enterprises	Reactivate and provide an enabling environment for the further growth of the sector which has been a major source of employment in the district.	Lack of access to credit. Lack and high cost of infrastructure e.g. the Jua Kali sheds, electricity, water, telephone etc; Poor markets of the products; Lack and poor access to appropriate technology.	Provision of infrastructure through enhanced collaboration; The local authorities and other stakeholders to provide a friendly working environment;; Encourage the micro finance institutions namely K-rep, Pride Kenya, Faulu Kenya to provide adequate and timely credit facility to the sub sector.
Financial Services	Explore and design appropriate financial systems and services that can support efforts of industrialization and poverty reduction; Closer collaboration between the financial	Poor access to and high cost of credit; Inadequate mechanism to facilitate access to credit; Poor collaboration between various stakeholders i.e the financial services providers;	Improve access to investment funds from specialized agencies such as Kenya Tourist Development Corporation (KTDC), ICDC, KIE; Improve the delivery of the micro finance services through closer collaboration between various stakeholders;

	services providers, the community, local authorities and the government.	the government and the community; Inadequate financial management skills.	Promote the formation of rural SACCOs for investment resource mobilization; Promote dialogue between the various financial service providers, community and other stakeholders through consultative forums; Encourage and promote training on financial management skills among the entrepreneurs.
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3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Accelerated Industrialization support Programme District wide	1	To have an inventory on raw materials available.	Come up with profiles on each raw material available.	Compilation of raw materials available; Ascertain the quantity and quality and make recommendations for suitable use. Justification: An inventory of raw materials available in the district does not exist.
Development of C.B.Os Small Scale Enterprises District wide	2	To initiate self-sustaining manufacturing projects.	To implement at least one manufacturing unit in all the 33 trading centres.	To empower rural communities to start small-scale industries in the rural areas. Justification: The enterprises will be sources of income and will utilize the locally available raw materials.
Manufacturing Demonstration centres District wide	3	To utilize local raw materials to avoid wastage and alleviate poverty.	To initiate cottage industries in all 33 trading centres.	Training local community on how to add value to the locally available raw materials. Justification: For faster industrialization in the rural centres in the district.

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Entrepreneurs District wide	1	To impart technical skills on development.	To train 980 entrepreneurs throughout the district.	Training entrepreneurs on better management skills for their projects. Justification: The business people need to be encouraged to venture into manufacturing sector.
Awareness creation and sensitisation District wide	2	To initiate self-sustaining income generating activities.	To hold at least two consultative forums in every division annually.	Create awareness and sensitise communities on available, industrial, trading and tourism opportunities in the country. Justification: The business community and the rural population possess little knowledge on the existing, tourism, trade and industrial opportunities internally and externally.

B: New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Laikipia Game Reserve Rumuruti Division.	1	Address the problem of human -wildlife conflict and also be a source of revenue.	Fence off and develop Tourist facilities on the 42000-acre land.	Fencing the game reserve and construction of tourist facilities.

Most of the other strategies identified under the sector involve legal and regulatory mechanisms to be addressed at the national level under the Public Administration, Safety Law and Order and other sectors.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The following sectors are expected to perform effectively to address the constraints affecting the Tourism Trade and Industrial sector.

Physical Infrastructure: Provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities i.e. roads, telephone, electricity is a prerequisite to the development of the sector.

Human Resource Development: Lack of entrepreneurial skills hinders the growth of the sector and will need to be developed during the plan period.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: Insecurity was identified as one of the impediments to the development of the sector and must be addressed during the plan period.

The community will also need to be involved in planning and implementation of projects and programmes and also benefit directly from the benefits from the sector especially tourism. There will also be a need to review legal and regulatory framework by reviewing all the acts that have been an impediment to the development of the sector. The local authorities and Provincial Administration will create an enabling operation environment for the small-scale traders, hawkers, vendors and other investors in the district. The anti corruption measures need to be intensified and settlement of trade disputes must be treated with urgency. A sound and efficient financial management and economic planning that guarantees the link between policy, planning and budgeting will be necessary for the sector's growth.

Information Communication Technology: For this sector to grow and develop, information on marketing system and opportunities need to be provided and also on the availability of raw materials for establishment of industries.

Agriculture and Rural Development: The production and marketing systems in the sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials for the Tourism Trade and Industrial sector. Sound environmental management will be required to avoid further degradation. Land for industrial use needs to be provided.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

During the district PRSP consultation process the sector was ranked number two, an indication of the importance attached to the sector in poverty reduction.

The sub sectors considered under this sector are, HIV/AIDS, Education and Training, Health

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To address the vision and mission of the sector, the education and training sub sector in collaboration with various NGOs and CBOs namely SARDEP, World Vision, CFCA (Mfariji), Partners for Progress, Catholic Mission, Caritas Nyeri, Ol Jogi Ranch, Children Welfare Society of Kenya and Save the Children, Canada, Partners for Progress, AMREF, Catholic Church, Anglican Church, OSILIGI, Christian Children Fund, Compassion International and private sectors will continue to undertake various activities including strengthening community participation in provision of early childhood education, creating equity in the provision of educational opportunities and promoting gender equity in education at all levels.

The sub sector will continue to ensure adequate provision of learning facilities to enhance quality development of science and technology in all learning institutions, eradicating illiteracy by ensuring that learning opportunities are available to all in the district, promoting education to the handicapped and the disadvantaged groups, vocationalising education and training programmes and developing opportunities for the specially gifted and talented learners to achieve a transition rate of over 70 per cent from primary to secondary schools by the year 2010.

The health and nutrition sub-sector will continue implementing programmes on malaria prevention and treatment, reproductive health; HIV/AIDS prevention and Management, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Expanded Programmes on Immunization and control of communicable diseases.

The Culture Recreational and Sports sub sector will continue with community sensitisation to discard the retrogressive cultural practices and promote recreational and sporting activities in the district while the Population sub sector will continue to implement acceptable reproductive health practices in the district.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Due to the importance attached to this sector it was ranked at position number two during the district PRSP Consultation process.

The sector has a significant contribution in production, employment and income creation and generation in the district as investments in the human resource development enable the communities to effectively participate in poverty reduction activities. An educated citizen will actively participate in the district development activities.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Ministries – Education, Health and Labour	Ensure formulation and implementation of policy; Provide funding for projects.
NGO's – Amref, World Vision, Partners for Progress, MYWC, Caritas Nyeri, Catholic Church, C.C.F., C.W.S.K.	Provision of physical facilities for children; Provision of bursaries; Distribution of relief food; Provision of health services; Provision of credit; Mobilisation and training of organised groups; Training on rights of children.
Private Sector	Provision of health and education services; Support educational programmes.
SARDEP	Provide support to education and social services.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the priorities constraints and strategies for all the sub sectors in the human resource development: -

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Treatment and management of STD and HIV/AIDS opportunistic illnesses; HIV/AIDS prevention and management; Effective awareness creation and community sensitisation on HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate resources; Frequent and prolonged droughts affecting community participation in development activities and impoverishing many; Poor coordination and collaboration between various stakeholders; Cultural beliefs and practices among various communities; Stigmatisation of the HIV/AIDS affected and infected.	Resource mobilization through the government, community, N.G.O, C.B.O and other donor agencies; Community involvement through the CBOs and Civil Societies in planning and implementation of programmes on HIV/AIDS pandemic; Sensitisation and awareness creation through proper information packing to de-stigmatise the disease; Support the infected, affected and vulnerable groups; Closer collaboration between various stakeholders in the district.
Education and Training	Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training in the district; Vulnerable groups and the girl child education; Enhance and improve the enrolment rates in the district.	High cost of education and training. Many poor parents cannot afford the cost hence the boy child preference in a situation of reduced resources; Inadequate and poor road network in the district; High unemployment levels demotivating the parents and children leading to low emoluments; HIV/AIDS pandemic impact on parents, children and teachers; Inadequate management skills in the schools and other institutions; Inadequate infrastructural facilities.	Closer collaboration among the stakeholders; Enhancing the provision of the text book and other education and training infrastructure; Mobilize the community and sensitise them on available education and training services; Improve management and supervision in schools through training; Provide bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need of special protection; Establish an institution for the disabled children; Establish community libraries and ICT centres.
Health and Nutrition	Enhance equity, quality accessibility and affordability of health care; Strengthening preventive and promotional health care; Strengthening curative health services to manage	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders i.e. the government, N.G.Os, and private sector; Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel, equipment and	Closer collaboration with all the service providers; Community involvement in the sub sector projects and programmes for sustainability; Awareness and sensitisation community workshops on preventive health care including HIV/AIDS; Encourage and promote the growth and usage of high nutritious food crops

	the top ten killer diseases; Improve maintenance of health care equipments and facilities; Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS and STIS.	transport; Poorly maintained road network; Frequent and prolonged droughts affecting the health status of the community.	(Kitchen gardening).
Shelter and Housing	Provide decent housing for the slum inhabitants in Majengo and other slum areas; Settle the former forest squatters and other landless persons; Rehabilitate and settle the street families and children.	Inadequate decent housing in urban areas. Expensive construction materials; Restrictive and inhibitive laws on buildings; Influx of street families and children into the urban areas.	Development of low costs building materials through appropriate technology; Local authorities to review the existing building by-laws in favour of the slum dwellers; Promote and encourage income generating programmes for the street families; Integrate the street children into formal and informal education system and start rehabilitation programmes; Closer collaboration between the service providers and community involvement through CBOs, civil societies and NGOs in settlement and upgrading programmes for the landless and poor and in development of cheap and appropriate building materials.
Population	Create employment opportunities; Provision of adequate accessible and affordable reproductive health services.	High population growth rate in the district being a settlement area; Lack of adequate reproductive health services especially in western part of the district and Mukogodo Division; Cultural beliefs and practices on population control; Lack of employment for the youth out of school which is very demotivating.	Sensitise the community on the need of family planning through proper information packaging; Developing specific programmes on reproductive health targeting the youth; Strengthening reproductive health services through access to quality integrated family planning services.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Educate, sensitise and advocate discarding of retrogressive cultural practices; Provide recreational and sporting facilities.	Cultural belief and practices i.e Female Genital Mutilation, Moranism and early marriage; Lack of recreational and sporting facilities.	Sensitisation awareness creation and advocacy on the dangers of the retrogressive cultural practices; Establishment of recreational and sporting facilities in the district through collaborative efforts between the community, local authorities and the government.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

The section provides a list of proposed projects and programmes, sector priorities, objectives and targets including the criteria used for setting the priorities.

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

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Female, Male and Isolation Wards Nanyuki District Hospital Nanyuki /Central	Decongest the hospital wards and create room for isolation.	Complete the three wards.	Construction of female, male and isolation ward.
Expanded Programme on Immunization District wide	Reduce ill health and mortality.	All divisions for children under 5 years.	Sensitisation and frequent distribution of vaccines in the district; Conduct EPI diseases

			surveillance in the district.
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management District wide	Reduce the transmission of STI/HIV and mitigate the consequences of the infection.	Form HIV/AIDS control committees in all the 34 locations.	Destigmatize HIV/AIDS patients. Break the conspiracy of silence; Provide health care support to the infected and affected; Promote Voluntary Counselling and Testing; Promote income-generating activities.
Malaria Prevention and Treatment District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality.	Reduce morbidity from 26% to 11%; Reduce Mortality from 5.8% to 1.7 %;	Malaria treatment management and prevention.
Reproductive Health. District wide	Improve utilization of reproductive health services for the communities' benefits.	To cover all the health facilities in the district.	Sensitise the public on antenatal care (ANC); Training health workers on counselling; Promote family planning.
Environmental Health Programme District wide	Reduce incidence and prevalence of environmental health related communicable diseases.	Springs, wells, dams protected; VIP latrines construction.	Promote VIP latrine; Promote protection of wells, springs and earth dams.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) District wide	1	Reduce malnutrition and morbidity.	Health providers schools and women groups.	Training staff on IMCI Concept; Community health education. Justification: Reduce the children mortality rate in the district.
Mortuary Rehabilitation Nanyuki District Hospital	2	Reduce the congestion.	Construct a 6-body chamber.	Expansion and rehabilitation. Justification: The current mortuary is congested and dilapidated.
Improvement of Health Infrastructural Facilities District wide	3	Enhanced delivery of services.	All the 7 health centres	Provide electricity and water. Justification: All the district health centres lack water and electricity supply.
Male/Contraceptive Surgical Theatre	4	Decongest the current theatre.	Complete & operationalize the facility.	Complete the buildings and equip it. Justification: The current theatre is over utilized and men need to be involved in reproductive health.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project/Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Management of Schools District wide	Improved delivery of education services.	All primary and secondary schools.	Training & supervision of school management committees.
Rumuruti Community Library Rumuruti Division	Provide learning facilities to the community.	Complete the renovation and operationalize.	Renovate and equip the library.
Bursary Programme. District wide	For increased enrolment and retention for the vulnerable groups especially girls and orphans.	Provide for 50% of all needy cases.	Provide the funds.

B: New Projects: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Education Facilities and Equipment District wide	1	Improve the quality of education.	All the secondary schools.	Enhance the provision of the facilities and equipment. Justification: Most of the secondary schools lack laboratory, dormitories and workshops.
Community Libraries District wide	2	Provide quality learning materials and environment to the community.	Establish 6 No. Libraries at all the divisional headquarters.	Construct and equip the libraries. Justification: There exists only one library in the vast district operated in congested borrowed premises at the district headquarters.
District School for the Disabled Nanyuki location Central Division	3	Provide learning opportunities to the disadvantaged.	Construct one high quality school.	Construction and equipping. Justification: There is no special school. for the disabled in the entire district.

B: New Project Proposals: Shelter & Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building material District wide	1	Provide decent housing to the poor and slum dwellers.	All the urban poor.	Develop and promote the use of low cost building materials. Justification: The cost of the traditional building materials is beyond the reach of poor families in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Recreational facilities District wide	1	Provide recreational facilities for the communities.	All the 6 divisional headquarters.	Establish stadiums and cultural centres. Justification: There exist no recreational facilities at the divisional level.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resource Development sector links with other sectors as follows: -

Agriculture and Rural Development: Production and consumption of high nutritious crops will be required for human resource development, food sufficiency in the district will enhance school/college enrolment, retention and completion rates and settlement of squatters and landless through transparent settlement programmes which will address the shelter and housing needs of the community.

Physical Infrastructure and Services: The training institutions need to have adequate and accessible infrastructure mainly quality road network, electricity, communication system and buildings. For delivery of services the physical infrastructure comes in handy to provide an enabling environment. All other sectors rely on Physical Infrastructure and Services for the transport of inputs and outputs.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: To absorb the skilled labour force and the youth out of school, the Tourism Trade and Industry sector must be flourishing. Revenue from the sector is required for the development of the training institutions and support in development of other income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.

Public Administration Safety, Law and Order: Adequate security is necessary for human resource development while the review of legal and regulatory framework in view of dismantling outdated repressive and inappropriate laws is necessary for the growth of the Human Resource Development sector.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The sector was ranked fifth in district order of priority in spite of the fact that information technology can contribute immensely to spur economic growth and reduce the levels of poverty in the district notwithstanding.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competences” while the mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or social-economic Status”

3.5.2 District Response To Sector Vision And Mission

During this era of Information Technology delivery of services needs to be enhanced even at the district level.

During the plan period the service providers mainly the local authorities, public service, telephone and power providers will be called upon to spread the use of information technology for efficient service delivery.

An information system like the Geographic Information System (GIS) will be developed and used for efficient delivery of services, which is a prerequisite for economic growth. G.I.S will be used to offer important information for carrying out preventive and curative maintenance on the facilities that the service providers control. It will also be used for ease of management of the service provider's assets at the district level.

During the plan period there will be need to expand and improve the existing infrastructural facilities to address the needs of the growing population and G.I.S will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in the database. The local authorities will be encouraged to make use of the G.I.S as a problem solving tool since by using this kind of technology it will be easy to locate geographical positions in any installation including water pipes, road network etc at the desk top.

With reliable and up to date information, by use of a well-designed G.I.S a service provider can easily provide curative and preventive maintenance on their infrastructure. The local authorities in Nanyuki and Nyahururu will be encouraged to install the system during the plan period.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Information Communication Technology sector has a very significant role in the production and provision of community needs in the district. Information Technology is very important to the business community and service providers. Use of Fax, E-mail and Internet is on the increase in the urban centres of Nanyuki and Nyahururu.

The Information Technology Services are thriving through the private sector in Nanyuki and Nyahururu Town considering the fact that they are also major tourist destinations and major towns on tourist northern corridor. The sector is a source of income, revenue and employment to the upcoming information technologists. In future the sector will be a major input in service provision in urban centres of Nyahururu and Nanyuki who have already started the computerization of their operations.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has continued to play a major role in development of the district as it is the district resource and data centre which is very vital for economic development of the district. It is hoped that ICT will be introduced at the DIDC to provide computer application to data application through District Management Information Systems.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establish and operationalise DIDC Establish District Management Information System (DMIS).
Private Sector	Promotion of IT by establishment of cyber cafes and computer schools.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Computerization and installation of appropriate information systems in public service providers offices i.e. the Government and local authorities offices; Revitalization of the district information and documentation centres; Establishment of community IT centres; Integration of IT in education facilities; Establishment of DMIS.	Lack of resources and clear policy guidelines; Lack of collaboration between the stakeholders and institutions (government, N.G.O, C.B.O, private sector and research institutions; Inadequate knowledge on source of data and information in the district; Funds for buying computers etc.	Train government and local authorities personnel on IT; Resource mobilization through closer collaboration and coordination; Awareness creation on importance of I.T and the various sources of information relevant to development needs on the community; To seek for donor funds for DMIS establishment.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre District Headquarters	1	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	Provide all the relevant data for development.	Revitalize and provide equipment. Justification: At present the DIDC and K.N.L.S are sharing common congested premises hence suppressing the

				function of the data and information centre.
Computerization Programme District wide	2	Enhance the delivery of services.	All government departments up to the divisional level and the four local authorities.	Provide equipments and skills on modern information technology. Justification: Current most operations including financial management data analysis and storage are done manually.
Integration of IT in Education and Training District wide	3	To maximize on the gains from ICT.	All the 36 secondary schools.	Integrate ICT in secondary and training institutions programmes. Justification: At the moment none of the secondary schools has integrated ICT in their training programmes, which is very essential in preparing the students for their future undertakings.
Community IT Centres	4	To increase the accessibility to essential basic development information.	At the four divisional headquarters.	Establish community ICT learning and information centres. Justification: Current IT centres are only available in the major urban centres of Nanyuki and Nyahururu.
DMIS District wide	5	To establish reliable database.	2 computer and accessories. Train one person on DMIS.	Purchase 2 computers and train one person on DMIS. Justification: Establishment of data bank on development plans using information.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The public administration, safety law and order sector must provide the enabling environment necessary for the sustainable development and growth of a dynamic IT, development of policy and regulatory framework, promoting initiatives to integrate IT in educational and training programmes at all levels, establishing community IT learning and information centres to enable easy access to essential basic developmental information e.g. market information, health, education and HIV/AIDS, promoting the use of IT for all socio-economic activities and providing the necessary security for the growth of the sector.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY LAW AND ORDER

This sector was prioritised at position three during the district poverty reduction strategy paper consultation process due to the importance attached to it in an attempt to reduce poverty incidences and spur economic growth.

3.6.1 The Sector Vision And Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultation process the community was made to understand that governance issues were not only to do with the government of Kenya (GOK) but also in institutions that it control especially the community based organizations and other DFRD institutions that they participate in. There is need therefore to have representation in project management committees and representation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Through the PRAs conducted during the analysis of poverty, target groups and governance environment in May 2001 in the district, the community institutions have realized that they have a role to play in relation to issues of public administration especially on transparency and accountability within the government and the local authorities as they are the major stakeholders and beneficiaries of projects implemented.

In Laikipia District, the decline in service delivery in this sector is clearly manifested in the increasing incidences of cattle rustling and ethnic tensions, domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and children, discriminatory practices in law enforcement, corruption and unfair administration of justice.

During the plan period, the insecurity problems in the district will be addressed through the formation and strengthening of local committees for conflict resolution both within the community and between the community and its neighbours in order to reduce the frequent cases of cattle rustling and banditry.

Forums will also be created where ethnic groups can come together and discuss issues of common interest. Leaders meetings including those from neighbouring districts as Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo and Koibatek will be held frequently. On domestic and other forms of violence against women and children, the volunteer children officers will be recruited and trained at the locational level to supplement the services offered by the departments of Children and Social Services.

The community based organizations and NGOs will continue to conduct civic education on community and individual rights and to provide legal services to the disadvantaged members of the society. Such organizations working with the community include OSILIGI in Mukogodo division, FIDA, MYWO and NCWK.

The operation of the Community Service Orders Act at the district level has also come in handy to address the problems of congestion in prisons and the enhancement of the family cohesiveness as the minor offenders are rehabilitated within their community.

3.6.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a very significant role in the development of the district considering the fact that Laikipia is a settlement district and home to many ethnic communities prone to ethnic tensions over land for pastoralism and crop production. Over 50 per cent of the land is under commercial ranching. The ranking of the sector at position three after Agriculture and Rural Development and Human Resources Development during the PRSP Consultation process attests to the importance the sector has in the district.

During the P.R.S.P Consultation process and the Poverty, Target Groups and Governance Environment Report preparation process, cases of massive corruption were cited amongst the public service providers which includes the government officers and the local authorities, the provincial administration and the judiciary, leading to further impoverishment of the communities as indicated through the land settlement programmes, exploitation of natural resources, awarding of bursaries, provision of relief services and enforcement of the Right to Property Acts among others.

The malpractices in the sector have negatively contributed to the production system, employment, income and revenue generation in the district especially when there is no protection of private land and over exploitation of natural resources such as sand and forest by those in power.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration.	Maintaining law and order and creating an enabling environment.
Judiciary	Ensure smooth administration of justice.
Probation	Provide guiding and counselling; Rehabilitate institutions and probation services;
Sardep	Community initiatives to promote good governance and sustainability; Build institutional capacity to grassroots level.
NGOs/CBOs – W.V, Caritas, CCF, NCWK, MYWO	Security committees on issues of good governance, rights and advocacy; Addressing issues of health, education, water and agriculture.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The sub sectors considered in this section are Public Administration, Financial Management, Development Planning and Co-ordination, Legal Services, Provincial Administration, Penal Institutions, Local Governance issues, Probation Services and Prosecution.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public Administration and Development of Policies	Efficient public administration for realization of socio-economic development; Provide supportive services and enabling environment; Visionary development planning to achieve economic growth and reduce poverty levels; Efficient management of human resources and capacity building.	Inadequate infrastructural facilities; Low and inadequate funding for efficient provision of services; Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel and equipment. Low motivation for public servants.	Enforce the public service code of regulations; Resource mobilization through closer collaboration between the government, local authorities, N.G.Os and private sector; Training and capacity building for public service employees; Undertaking performance improvement programmes.
Financial Management	Prudent management of projects/programmes funds; Community involvement in project/programmes financial	Poor linkage between planning and budgetary allocation; Non-participatory planning	Community involvement in projects/programmes planning and implementation including financial management;

	management; Encourage and institutionalise the district consultation forum for development planning and coordination.	and projects/programme implementation process; Lack of clear policy guidelines and budgetary allocations for monitoring and evaluation of community projects.	Revitalize the district Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and expand to include the N.G.Os, C.B.Os and private sector; Mobilize resources for purposes of community projects Monitoring and Evaluation; Close collaboration with all development agents for efficient utilization of available resources.
Development Planning Coordination	Encourage the communities interests in development planning and projects/programmes implementation; Promote and encourage demand driven projects/programmes as opposed to supply driven.	Lack of community involvement in the planning process; Lack of coherent policy institutional and legal framework to guide and enforce plan implementation and coordination; Lack of collaboration among various development agents.	Cultivate closer collaboration between the development agents; Work within the framework of the DDC and the consultations forum for purposes of planning and coordination of development activities; Create awareness and conduct PRAs and use the document reports for community involvement in planning and project/programmes implementation.
Local Government Authorities	Provide efficient and timely services and infrastructure i.e. water supply, sewerage, land administration etc.; Provide an enabling environment for economic growth.	Inefficiency in delivery of services; Inadequate and poorly managed resources; Lack of community involvement in planning and delivery of services at the local authorities; Poor data storage systems.	Promote and improve on management of financial and other resources at the local authorities including the local authorities transfer fund (LATF); Enhance service delivery systems; Closer collaboration with other service providers and mainly the enforcement agents; Community involvement through stakeholders forums on planning; Implementation and delivery of services; Computerize the services and up date the data banks.
Provincial Administration	Effective coordination of security and development matters in the district; Provide an enabling environment for the performance of other sectors of the economy.	Inadequate skilled personnel and equipment; Poor approach and lack of skills in solving conflicts; Lack of public awareness on matters of security and development; Poor coordination of rural development programmes.	Appropriate recruitment, training and upgrading of personnel at local level i.e. chiefs and assistant chiefs who are accountable to the community; Awareness creation and sensitisation on matters related to security and development; Community involvement on rural development programmes i.e. demand driven programmes and projects.
Legal Services and Administration of Justice	Bring legal and Judicial Services closer to the poor and most vulnerable groups; Enlighten the communities on individual and community rights; Efficient administration of justice.	Lack of access to court and delays in administration of justice; High cost of legal services; Lack of public awareness on their legal rights in the context of the law.	Sensitisation and awareness creation on individual and community rights and the need for seeking legal redress; Provide civic education; Encourage the vulnerable and the poor to seek legal advice and representation from organization like FIDA etc.
Rehabilitation Institutions and Probation Services	Rehabilitation of offenders within the community; Rehabilitation of the street families and children; Decongestion of the rehabilitation institutions.	Inadequate of rehabilitation institutions in the district; Congestion in the existing prison facilities; High influx of families and children into the urban areas; Lack of collaboration of the various stakeholders in the	Operation of the Community Service Orders Act. Mobilization of resources to address the critical problems encountered by the sub sector i.e. street children and facilities, CNSP etc; Closer collaboration through the

		sub-sector.	DCAC and DDC between the NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the government; Promote and encourage the establishment of income generating activities for the street families.
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3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Projects/Programmes Proposals

Project /Programme Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Logistical Support District wide	1	To enhance delivery of services.	No. of skilled personnel provided; Amount of money spent; No. of vehicles provided for mobility.	Provision of adequate funds, transport and skilled personnel. Justification: For efficient delivery of services the departments requires adequate funds, transport and skilled personnel.
Public and Civic Education District wide	2	Create an enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction.	Hold consultative forums at all the 34 locations.	Sensitising the public on the individual and community rights and create awareness on matters of security and development. Justification: Most community members have not been actively involved in decision-making process.
Awareness Creation and Sensitization District wide	3	Create a knowledgeable and responsive community.	Hold at least one consultative forum in 34 locations per year.	Awareness creation on Community Service Orders Act; Care and protection of children need for seeking legal redress. Justification: Children, individual and community rights have often been denied due to ignorance hence the many number of squatters, street families and continued destruction of the common natural resources.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

All the other sectors will be expected to perform effectively to provide the required resources for the development of this sector.

The Human Resources Development sector through the education and training sub-sector will support this sector by providing for training needs through various institutions in the district and elsewhere. The agriculture and rural development sector will support the sector through production of crops and livestock to provide the required revenue to support the sector. The Physical Infrastructure and Services will provide the infrastructural requirements to support the services of the public administration, safety, law and order sector while ICT will support the sector with provision and dissemination of information to the public in the district.

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CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This chapter defines the implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that will be used in each sector during the plan period. One of the principles of the PRSP was participation and ownership making it mandatory to have an all inclusive and participatory implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the entire process of poverty reduction. While monitoring is a continuous process to be conducted throughout the plan period, evaluation will be conducted in the medium term and at the end of the plan period in 2008.

4.1 INTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanism was very weak during the 1997-2001 Plan period and therefore, it needs to be strengthened.

Collaboration among various development agencies namely the donor agencies, CBOs, NGOs, the government and other stakeholders was very poor and there is need to cultivate a strong networking system under the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be adapted during the 2002-2008 plan period.

Projects and programmes implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be co-coordinated under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) where the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be revitalized to provide the overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The committee will be strengthened and expanded to include the District Commissioner, NGOs and donor agencies such as World Vision, CARITAS Nyeri, PFP and SARDEP which covers about 25 per cent of the district population through 400 community initiated projects.

At the divisional level, all inclusive Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under the Divisional Development Committee (DV. M & EC) will include representation from all the active NGOs, CBOs and civil society organizations active in the division and the Divisional Heads of Department.

At the locational and sublocational levels monitoring and evaluation committees will be formed under the locational and sub locational development committees to include the resource area management committees, project management committees, infrastructure users associations and active CBOs.

All the stakeholders and development partners will be called upon to include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms in all projects and programmes proposals and to contribute, in terms of resources required, for effective monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction process through the District Development Plan.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Sericulture	500,000	2002-2008	No. Ha planted; No. farmers trained; No. of worm rearing houses constructed.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOA &RD.	Farmers to provide the land and support; ICIPE to provide the technical advice.
Floriculture	700,000	2002-2008	No. Ha under flowers; No. of farmers trained; Visits by HCDA/KARI; No. of demonstrations; Volume of flowers sold.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers to plant flowers; HCDA/KARI to provide technical advice.
Oil Extraction	200,000	2002-2008	Ha under oil crops; No. of groups trained; Sales of extracted oil.	Field visits. Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual and monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers to plant sunflower; Approtec to provide technical advice; SARDEP to provide financial support.
Promotion of High Value Fruits.	1 million	2002 - 2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of demonstrations held; Volume of fruits produced.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual and monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	HCDA to provide technical advice; Farmers/ CBOs to participate; SARDEP to provide financial support.
Water Harvesting for Crop Production	600,000	2002-2008	No. of pans laid; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual and monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Approtec to provide technical advice; Farmers to construct water pans.
Promotion of Drought Resistant Crops	700,000	2002 - 2008	Ha under DECS; Quantity of planting materials available; Workshops and demonstrations held.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual and monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	L.R.P/KARI to provide technical advice; Farmers to accept crops; SARDEP to support financially.
Food Utilization	400,000	2002 - 2008	No of demonstration held.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly annual reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	M.O.H to advice on nutritional value; Farmers to participate in demonstrations.
Crop Protection Against Migratory Pests	1.4 million	2002-2008	No. of surveys conducted Chemicals stocked; Suppression of birds; No. of traps set up.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers to participate by protecting their farms; Neighboring district to be alert.
Formation of Marketing Groups	400,000	2002-2008	No. of people trained; No of groups formed;	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly/Annual	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers to form the groups; Department of social services to

			No. of food banks established; Volume of crop marketed.	report.		dynamics.
Animal Traction	600.000	2002 - 2008	No. of oxen trained; No. of operators trained; No. of demonstrations held.	Field visit; Reports to DEC/DDC Monthly/Annual reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	University of Nairobi and KENDAT to provide technical advice. Farmers to provide animals.
Rural Micro Finance Institutions	8 million	2002 - 2008	Amount of money loaned out; No. of farmers trained; No. of MFIs linked to farmers.	Field reports; Field visits; Report to DEC/DDC; Annual monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;	M.F.I.S to provide resources i.e. K-Rep, Faulu, Pride Kenya; Farmers to participate by borrowing loans.
Strengthening Livestock Marketing	2 million	2002 - 2008	No. of data centres set up; No. of staff trained; No. of traders trained.	Field visits; Reports to DDC/DEC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Laikipia County council to organize auctions and provide physical infrastructure; Farmers to provide information.
Pasture and Fodder Establishment and Improvement	25 million	2002-2008	No. of pastralists trained; % increase in milk production; % reduction in mortality rates. Ha. planted with Rhodes grass.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	SARDEP to advise and provide resources; Farmers to participate by providing plots and labour.
Promotion of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services	10 million	2002-2008	No. of farmers visited No. of demonstrations; No. of field days; No. of shows.	Reports to DEC/DD; Monthly/annual reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers to participate by accepting the challenges. SARDEP to participate in capacity building.
Livestock Disease and Pest Control	14 million	2002-2008	No. of animals vaccinated. Stock take off.	Field reports; Monthly/annual reports. Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers' participation Private sector to support the initiatives.
Vector Control	14 million	2002-2008	No. of training Sessions held; No. of tick borne diseases reported; Dipping percentage Field visits.	Field reports; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Private sector to support the programme; Farmers' participation through Dip-Users associations.
Artificial, Insemination Services	2.1 million	2002 - 2008	No. of training workshops held; No. of animals which underwent A.I.	Field reports; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Private sector to participate in offering the services.
Meat Inspection Services	2.1 million	2002-2008	No. of premises improved; No. of carcasses slaughtered.	Field reports; Monthly/annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Private sector, participation in animal slaughtering and trade; Public Health Department to inspect the carcasses.

Hides and Skins Improvement	1.4 million	2002-2008	No. of pastoral lists and dealers trained; No. of premises constructed.	Report to C/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Private sector participation in marketing; Pastoralists participation in animal rearing; SARDEP to provide financial/support.
District Foot and Mouth Free Zoning	14 million	2002-2008	No. of animals vaccinated against foot and mouth disease.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly and annual reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Private sector, NGOs to support initiative with funds.
Fish Production Improvement	1.4 million	2002-2008	No. of fish products established; No. of rivers stocked; No. of dams stocked; No. of farmers trained.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC. Monthly/Annual reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers participation in fish farming; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: To protect water catchments areas.
Dam Desilting and Rehabilitation	50 million	2002-2008	No. of dams desilted and rehabilitated; Capacity increase.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Community to protect dams through user associations.
Spring Source Protection	1.5 million	2002-2005	No. protected.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC. Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Community to provide labour and protect the springs;
Piping, Lining and Rehabilitation of Furrows	2 million	2002-2008	No. rehabilitated.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Community to co-finance and provide labour.
Gravity Water Supply Systems	30 million	2002-2008	No. of W/S implemented; No. of H.H served.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	SARDEP to provide part financing; Community to provide part of finance.
Expansion of Distribution Networks	15 million	2002-2008	No. of H.H served Length of expansion; Storage capacity.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	SARDEP to provide part financing; Community to contribute funds and maintain the systems.
Irrigation Systems Development	182 million	2002-2005	No. of operational schemes; Acreage planted.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Community to provide labour and finance.
Cooperative Education, Training and Information	1.5 million	2002-2008	No. of committee members trained; Improved management of societies.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Co-operative Societies to provide funds.
Promotion of new cooperatives	1 million	2002-2008	No. of cooperatives formed.	Reports to Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Farmers to form the cooperatives.
Revival of dormant societies	1million	2002-2008	No. of co-operatives revived.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Provincial administration to mobilize communities.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Tarmacking Nanyuki- B5 Rumuruti road (176/D466) 1104km.	2 billion	2002-2008	No. of km tarmacked.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Community to protect road signs and other materials; Donor to provide funds.
Resealing 17.5 Km	350 million	2002-2004	No. of km resealed.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Local authorities to co-finance.
Gravelling 351.8km	703 million	2002-2008	No. of km gravelled.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Local authorities to co-finance through LATF.
Tarmacking Rumuruti, Sipili-Kinamba road	900 million	2002-2008	No. of km tarmacked.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Local authorities to co-finance through LATF.
Road rehabilitation (1205.1 km)	1.7 million	2002-2008	No. of km graded; Length of drainage culverts constructed; No. of bridges constructed.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual /monthly reports.	District roads Committee.	MOR and PW to provide technical advice; Local authorities and community to participate actively.
Rural Electrification	490 million	2002-2008	No. of H/H with electricity; No. of trading centres with electricity.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Kenya Power and Lighting.	Ministry of energy and other donors to provide funds.
Afforestation Programme	4.9 million	2002-2008	No. of trees planted.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC Annual /monthly reports.	District Environment Protection Committee.	Forest department to provide technical advice; Community to participate actively.
Water and Sewerage	15.4 million	2002-2008	No. of H/H provided with the services; % increase in sanitation coverage; Reliability of the systems.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual /monthly reports.	Local authorities.	Local community and donors to support the programme and. World Bank, GTZ to provide funds.
Expansion and Modernization of Telecommunication Network	14 million	2002-2008	No. of H/H with telephone connections Coverage.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC Annual /monthly reports.	Service providers.	GOK and private sector to create conducive environment and funding.

4.2.3 Industry, Trade and Tourism

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Accelerated Industrialization Support Programme	1.5m	2002-2008	No. and quantities of raw materials identified; Data availability and reliability.	Data and information; Annual quarterly/monthly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District Industrial Development Committee.	Departmental of Industrial Development to provide technical back up.
Development of CBO and Small	5m	2002-2008	No. of units established;	Field visits; Annual/Monthly	District Industrial Development	Departmental of Industrial

		No. of CBOs trained.	reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Committee.	Development to provide technical back up.	
im	2002-2008	No. of industries established; No. of CBOs trained.	Field visits; Annual/Monthly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District Industrial Development Committee.	Departmental Industrial Development to provide Technical back up.	
	2m	2002-2008	No. trained.	Annual/monthly reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Entrepreneurs to participate; Local authorities to provide a conducive environment.
	350m	2002-2008	No. of tourist facilities developed; Length of the 42000 acre reserve fenced.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual/monthly reports.	Laikipia County Council.	KWS to provide technical advice; World Bank and private sector to provide finances.
ation	9.8m	2002-2008	No. of seminars and workshops held. No. of participants sensitised.	Monthly/Annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Private sector and CBOs to participate actively; Local authorities to provide part of funding.

Human Resources Development

Time	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
n of 3 district	16m.	2002-2004	No. of Wards completed and operational.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Progress reports.	District Hospital Management Board.	Ministry of Health and Ministry of Roads and Public Works to provide the finances and technical advice; The community to provide support some finance.
n	7m.	2002-2008	Immunization coverage; Morbidity levels.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly/Quarterly and Annual Reports.	Ministry of Health.	Community to accept; immunization their children; NGOs PF Vision; Provide and other resource
	28m.	2002-2008	Prevalence rates; No. infected and affected being supported; No. of committees formed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly/Quarterly and annual reports.	District Aids Control Committee and C.A.C.C.	Commr NGO; socie supp pro
	7m	2002-2008	Morbidity rates; Mortality rates; No. of trainings held.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports.	Ministry of Health.	C F
	7m	2002-2008	Acceptance of family planning methods; No. of health facilities with	Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports	Ministry of Health.	

			reproductive health services; No. of personnel trained.			
Environmental Health Programme	7m	2002-2008	Sanitation coverage; No. of wells springs and dams protected.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports.	District Environmental Management Committee.	MOH and MOE and NR to provide technical advice; SARDEP and other donors and local authorities to provide finances.
School Management Programme	7m	2002-2008	No. of committees trained; No. of supervision visits.	Reports to DEC/DDC. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports.	Ministry of Education.	SARDEP and World Vision to provide financial support.
Community Libraries	30m	2002-2008	No. of libraries established.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits Monthly/Annual reports.	Kenya National Library services	Community to provide the funds Local authorities to provide the infrastructure.
Bursary Programme	35m	2002-2008	Increased enrolment rates in Secondary schools; No. of students sponsored; Reduced drop out rates.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly/Annual reports.	District Education Board.	MOE and SARDEP, World Vision and other donors to provide finances.
Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses.(IMCU)	7m	2002-2008	No. of staff trained; No. of facilities covered; Reduced mortality per under 5.	Reports for DEC/DDC; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Ministry of Health.	AMREF, PFP, World Vision to support with funding.
Mortuary Rehabilitation	4m	2002-2006	No. of body chambers constructed.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual, monthly and quarterly reports.	District Hospital Management Board.	MOH to provide finances.
Health Infrastructure improvement	14m	2002-2008	No. of facilities with water and electricity connection.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual, monthly and quarterly reports.	District Hospital Management Board.	Community to provide the funds; MOH to provide part of the financing.
Male Contraceptive Surgical Ward	3M	2002-2008	Percentage progress.	Site visits. Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Health.	World Bank to provide the funding; Community acceptance of family planning required.
School Facilities and Equipment (secondary school).	36M	2002-2008	No. of facilities provided; Improved school performance.	Field visits reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Education.	Donors, NGOs and community to co-fund the programme.
Low Cost Building Materials Development.	14M	2002-2008	No. of CBOs trained; Quality and quantity of materials developed.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works.	Community and donor agencies to provide the funding; Local authorities support through their building laws.
Recreational Facilities.	21M	2002-2008	No. of facilities improved and established.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Social	Local authc and comm to provid

					Services.	funding. NGOs and CBOs to give financial support to the programme.
School for the Disabled.	16M	2002-2008	Percentage of implementation.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Social Services.	Local authorities and communities to provide the funding.

4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Information and Documentation Centre	2m	2002-2008	Quality of data and information available; No. of users.	Monthly, quarterly, annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Donors to fund the centre; Research institutions to utilize the data centre.
Awareness Creation	14M	2002-2008	No. of Schools within the integrated programme.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits. Monthly, quarterly, annual reports.	M.O.E.	Donors to provide the funds.
Community ICT Centres	10M			Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	All stakeholders.	Donor funding required.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementation Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Logistical Support	14M	2002-2008	No. of technical personnel; Quality of equipment provided; Quantity of resources availed.	Projects/programmes implementation capacity; Service delivery capacity; Reports to DEC/DDC; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	All Ministries and Departments.	SARDEP, P.F.P., World vision, OSILIGI, and donor agencies to provide funding.
Public and Civic Education	7m	2002-2008	No. of workshops and forums held; Improved awareness on individual and community rights.	Monthly, quarterly, annual reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Multisectoral approach required.	Development Partners to support the programme financially.
Awareness Creation and Sensitisation	7m	2002-2008	No. of workshops held; No. of forums held.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly, annual reports.	Multisectoral approach required.	Provincial administration to mobilize the community. C.W. S.K; Compassionate OSILIGI, and other donor agencies to provide the funding.
Volunteer Children Officer	700,000	2002-2008	No recruited and trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC monthly annual reports.	District Children Advisory Committee.	Children department to provide guidance; Community to provide the volunteers.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects and programmes in various sectors.

	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant/Mortality	50/1000	45/1000	40/1000
Immunization coverage	65%	80%	98%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:50,000	1:40,000	1:30,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	10%	8%	6%
Sanitation coverage	60%	898%	96%
Total Fertility Rate	6.1	5.2	4.5
Education			
Pre-primary school enrolment rate	66.5%	81.5%	96%
Primary school enrolment rate	92.4%	94.6%	98%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25	1:20	1:18
Secondary school enrolment rate	25.3%	30.7%	40.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17	1:15	1:15
District literacy levels	65%	68. %	70%
Crop Production			
Maize	38,140 bags	461,000 bags	570,500 bags
Wheat	85,000 bags	120,000 bags	128,000 bags
Sorghum	1,040 bags	1,500 bags	2,160 bags
Beans	34,500 bags	43,500 bags	54,000 bags
Cassava	360 tons	500 tons	660 tons
Pyrethrum	22.5 tons	39 tons	58.5 tons
Sunflower	3.0 tons	5.25 tons	9.2 tons
Irish potatoes	24,860 tons	30,000 tons	36,400 tons
Road network			
Bitumen surface	139.4km	191.4km	243.4km
Gravel/murram	353.7	529.6	705.5
Earth roads	573.4	625.9	678.4
Water			
No. of H/H. with access to piped water	22,204	32,204	42,204
No. of protected wells and springs	96	99	102
No. of dams	113	127	140
Energy			
No. of H/H with electricity connections	3,350	3,650	3,950
% of H/H using solar	6	12	18
% of H/H using biogas	4	8	12
% of H/H using firewood/charcoal	92	82	70
Communication			
No. of H/H with telephone connection	1,546	1726	1876
No. of private and public organizations with tel. Connection	1814	1964	2114
Public telephone booths	272	422	572
	83		