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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

NAKURU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

**NAKURU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a model district in the implementation of community-based projects in line with Kenya's Vision 2030 through effective and reliable leadership and partnerships to improve the welfare of the people.

Mission

To ensure effective, efficient and sustainable management of natural, human and public resources, through prudent leadership, promotion of integral values and provision of a secure environment for sustainable economic, social and political development of the district.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by a horizontal line and three dots.

**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edward Sambili', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFC	Agriculture Finance Corporation
AP	Administration Police
APHIA II	Associated Population Health Integrated Activities
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
.AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CACC	Constituency Aids Coordinating Committees
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMEC	Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CSOs	Community Service Order
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFCC	District Forest Conservation Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DIO	District Irrigation Officer
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
DTC	District Tender Committee
DTC	Diagnostic Counseling and Testing
DYDO	District Youth Development Officer
ECD	Early Child Development
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HCDA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KAM	Kenya Association Manufacturers
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEBS	Kenya Bureau Standards
KENGEN	Kenya Generating Company
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute

KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNASP	Kenya National Aids Strategy Plan
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KPCU	Kenya Planters Cooperative Union
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MoW&I	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Act
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
OVCs	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PLWA	Person Living With AIDS
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SME	Small Micro Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOTs	Train of Trainers
TOWA	Total War against AIDS
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
WSB	Water Services Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nakuru district is one of the districts that make up Rift Valley Province. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders four other districts namely; Naivasha to South East, Nakuru North to the North, Molo to the West, Koibatek and Laikipia to the North East. The district covers an area of 1392.55km² and is located between Longitude 35 ° 28' and 35 ° 36' East and Latitude 0 ° 13 and 1° 10' South.

The climate conditions of Nakuru District are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features. Areas in the district with altitude between 1,800m and 2,400m above the sea level receive an average rainfall of between 760mm and 1,270mm per year. Areas within the Rift Valley floor with altitudes between 1,520m and 1,890m above sea level receive rainfall of less than 760mm annually.

Nakuru district is divided into eight administrative divisions, fifteen locations and forty one sub locations. There are two constituencies in the district namely Nakuru Town and Rongai and two local authorities which are Nakuru Municipal Council and Nakuru County Council.

The 1999 Population and Housing Census estimated the population at 396,560. With a population growth rate of 3.4% per annum, the 2008 population projection of 499,623 is expected to translate to 534,249 and 610,868 people in 2010 and 2012 respectively assuming constant mortality and fertility rates.

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information such as district area, topography and climate, demography and population profiles. The socio-economic indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The statistics provided will act as benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period.

The previous Nakuru District Development Plan 2002- 2008 continued to serve as an important reference document for various stakeholders in implementing development projects geared towards achieving the plan theme of Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction. During the plan period, there was remarkable increase in devolved funds, which played a pivotal role in spurring development in the district. Notable devolved funds included Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), HIV/AIDS and Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).

Some of the major challenges experienced during the implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan included inadequate and late release of funds and uncoordinated implementation of development activities. Funds were disbursed on a quarterly basis which was not economical and were often delayed before disbursement. This hampered the efforts to fully implement the projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure, insecurity, bureaucratic procurement procedures among others. Monitoring and evaluation of development activities was also weak. The lack of a legal framework, for the District Development Committee (DDC) hindered it from enforcing its own mandate, leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of projects by

the development partners. The DDC should therefore be given legal mandate to coordinate and supervise development activities at the district level.

The new concept of devolved funds which lays emphasis on project identification at the community level through participatory processes has enhanced project ownership by the communities. This has triggered a number of economic activities which has led to remarkable improvement in the quality of life at the community level. The devolved funds have been a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through the current institutional arrangements under District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) Strategy. In spite of these achievements, further strengthening of local institutions is necessary in order to empower the local committees to manage the funds disbursed at the grassroots. This will ensure efficient utilization and optimal allocation of available resources in the district.

District Development Planning in Kenya is guided by the national strategic direction as articulated in the Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan. These national policies take cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda.

Vision 2030 is the new long-term development blue print covering the period 2008-2030. It aims at making Kenya a newly industrialised middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars namely; the Economic Pillar; whose key goal is to maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% annually over the next 25 years, the Social Pillar; whose goal is to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment and finally, the Political Pillar; whose goal is to build an issue based, people centred, result oriented and an accountable democratic political system.

The programmes and projects developed during District Development Analysis workshops are presented along the MTEF sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector Public Administration and Special Programmes. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector's vision and mission, importance and role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken at the midterm and the end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. Both monitoring and evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future. To evaluate whether Monitoring and Evaluation is successful, a matrix has been included in the DDP.

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features. The information is presented in both narrative and fact sheet. The fact sheet provides a summary of major socio-economic indicators that describe the district.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Nakuru District is one of the districts that make up Rift Valley Province. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders four other districts namely; Naivasha to South East, Nakuru North to the North, Molo to the West, Koibatek and Laikipia to the North East.

The district covers an area of 1,484.1 km² and is located between Longitude 35 ° 28' and 35 ° 36' East and Latitude 0 ° 13 and 1° 10' South.

1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

The district is divided into eight administrative divisions as shown in Table 1. The areas are inclusive of water masses in the district. Kampi Ya Moto and Ngata Divisions are newly created divisions hived off the old Rongai Division, Solai hived off the old Mbogoini Division, while Lanet and Baruti were hived off the old Nakuru Municipality Division.

There are two constituencies in the district namely Nakuru Town and Rongai. Five of the administrative divisions namely Rongai, Mbogoini, Solai, Ngata and Kampi ya Moto fall within Rongai constituency while Nakuru Municipality, Baruti and Lanet lie within Nakuru Town constituency.

There are two local authorities in the district. * These are Nakuru Municipality with nineteen wards and Nakuru County Council with thirty-five wards. This gives a total of fifty four wards.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya

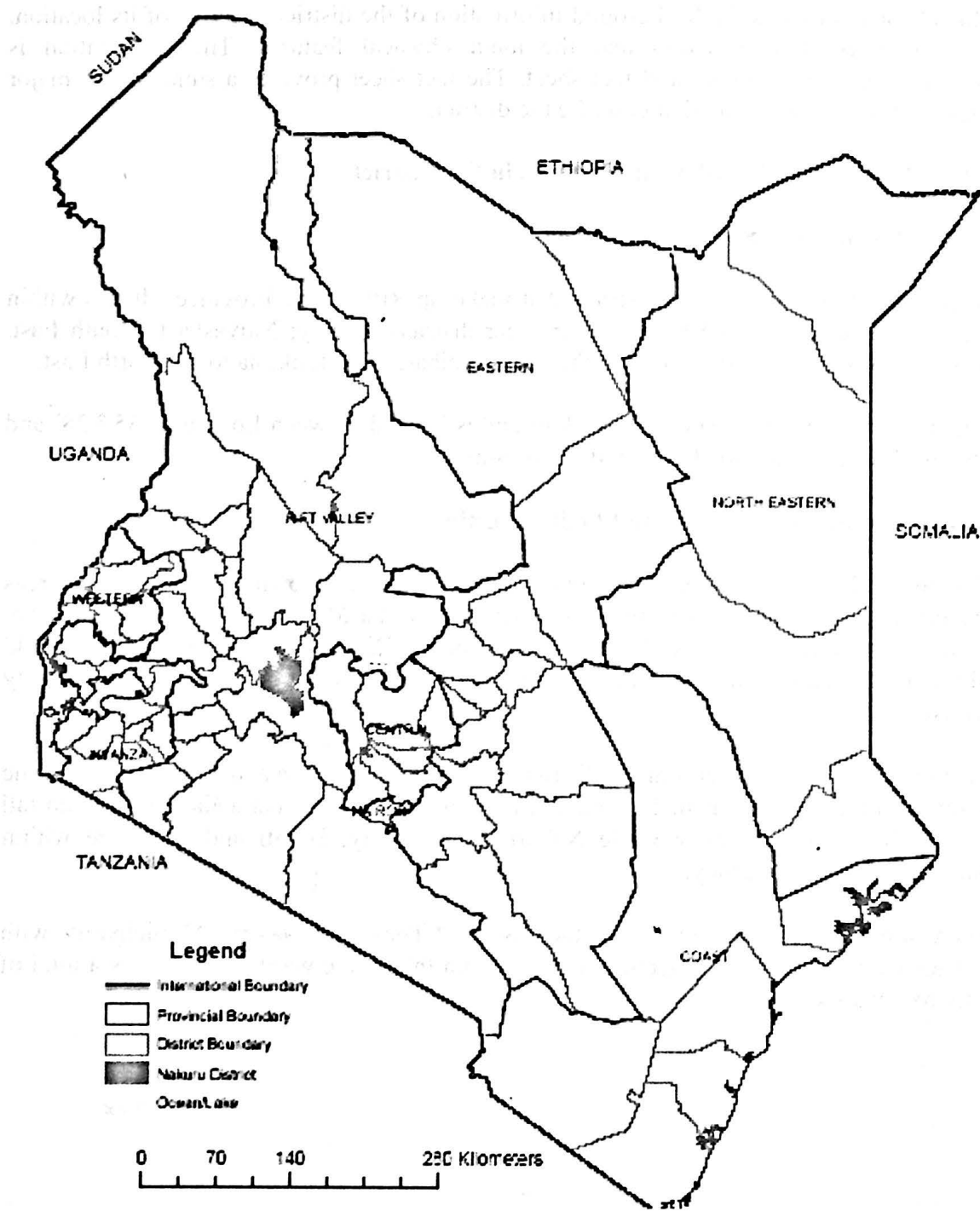


Table 1: Administrative Units and Area of District by Division

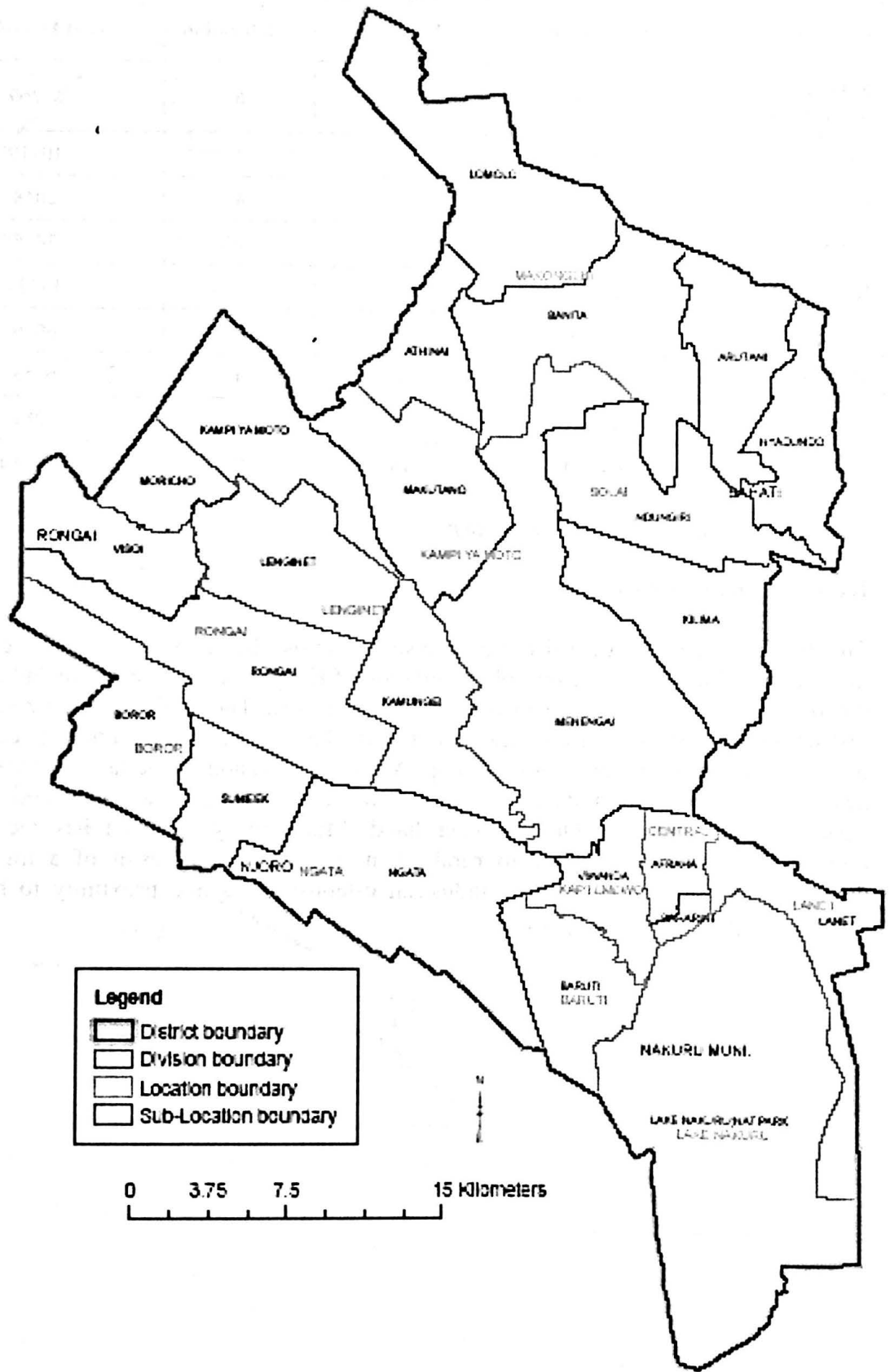
Division	Area in Km ²	Location	Sub location	No. of Households
Nakuru Municipality	187.6	-	6	56269
Lanet	38.1	1	3	10119
Baruti	36.8	1	4	2048
Rongai	261.4	2	6	3415
Kampi ya Moto	305.1	2	3	14374
Ngata	197.9	4	9	3040
Mbogoini	203.2	2	4	6758
Solai	253.8	3	6	6281
TOTAL	1,484.1	15	41	102,304

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008

1.1.4 Settlement Patterns

The district is settlement consist of people spread across the country and even the outside the country. The town has a sizeable population of Kenyans of Indian origin and a few of the original settler families who remained in the area. The settlement patterns in the district are largely guided by natural resource availability, rainfall patterns and economic opportunities in the urban centres. Kampi Ya Moto Division is the largest division but has the least population density due to low rainfall patterns accompanied by low agricultural productivity. On the other hand, Municipality Division has the highest population density attributable to rural-urban migration as a result of a much well developed physical infrastructure, industrial establishments and proximity to both the district and provincial headquarters.

Map 2: Nakuru District Administrative Boundaries



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The main topographic features in the district are the Mau Escarpment covering the Western part of the district, the Rift Valley floor, Menengai Crater with its drainage and relief system and the various inland lakes on the floor of the Rift Valley form drainage for nearly all the permanent rivers and streams in the district.

The district is home to Lake Nakuru, famous for its flamingoes. The Mau Escarpment with an average altitude of 2,500m above sea level is very important for the district, as most of the forests are located on it. The forests do influence rainfall pattern in the district, while most of the rivers originated from the same escarpment. The catchment of Lake Nakuru is Molo River.

The topography found in the district has greatly influenced economic activities in the district. In the areas where volcanic soils are found crop and dairy farming are common. In the drier parts, livestock keeping, poultry and other activities linked to tourism are practiced.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The climate conditions of Nakuru District are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features. Areas in the district with altitude between 1,800m and 2,400m above the sea level receive an average rainfall of between 760mm and 1,270mm per year. This is a sub-humid equatorial climate. These areas are found in upper parts of Rongai and Mbogoini Divisions.

Areas within the Rift Valley floor with altitudes between 1,520m - 1,890m above the sea level receive rainfall of less than 760mm annually. These are the marginal areas of the district found in the lower parts of Rongai and Lanet.

The natural resources found in Nakuru including forests (Menengai Crater, Mbogoini Solai), rivers, escarpments, lakes and tourist attraction in addition to good soils for farming gives the district a firm economic base. Lake Nakuru with its saline water is a major tourist attraction centre inhabited with flamingos. The forests within escarpment are a major source of timber and firewood employing high numbers of Nakuru Districts' population. The same forests do generate income to the government in form of revenue and income to saw millers too. These resources if exploited in an optimal and sustainable manner will propel the district to attaining the Millennium Development Goals and Vision 2030.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

Demographic variables are very important in the development process. This section examines the various population characteristics of Nakuru namely; size, structure, density and the size of urban population. These variables are important in determining the labour-force, the level of resource exploitation and utilization of facilities.

Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

AGE Cohorts	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	29,652	27,840	57,492	41,601	39,059	80,660	43,913	41,230	85,143	46,950	44,081	91,031
5-9	24,993	23,674	48,666	35,064	33,214	68,278	37,013	35,060	72,073	39,573	37,484	77,057
10-14	24,318	23,581	47,899	34,118	33,083	67,201	36,014	34,922	70,936	38,505	37,337	75,842
15-19	20,340	20,324	40,664	28,537	28,514	57,051	30,123	30,099	60,222	32,206	32,180	64,387
20-24	18,821	19,785	38,606	26,405	27,758	54,163	27,873	29,300	57,173	29,800	31,327	61,127
25-29	16,117	15,128	31,245	22,611	21,225	43,836	23,868	22,404	46,272	25,519	23,954	49,472
30-34	12,024	10,554	22,579	16,870	14,808	31,678	17,808	15,631	33,438	19,039	16,712	35,751
35-39	9,571	8,761	18,332	13,428	12,292	25,720	14,174	12,975	27,150	15,154	13,873	29,027
40-44	6,509	5,581	12,090	9,132	7,830	16,962	9,640	8,265	17,905	10,306	8,837	19,143
45-49	5,250	4,590	9,840	7,366	6,440	13,805	7,775	6,798	14,573	8,313	7,268	15,581
50-54	4,168	3,575	7,743	5,848	5,015	10,863	6,173	5,294	11,467	6,600	5,660	12,260
55-59	2,602	2,632	5,234	3,650	3,693	7,343	3,853	3,898	7,751	4,120	4,167	8,287
60-64	2,120	1,981	4,101	2,975	2,779	5,754	3,140	2,933	6,074	3,357	3,136	6,494
65-69	1,472	1,465	2,937	2,066	2,055	4,120	2,180	2,169	4,349	2,331	2,319	4,650
70-74	1,175	1,250	2,426	1,649	1,754	3,403	1,741	1,852	3,592	1,861	1,980	3,841
75-79	911	839	1,750	1,278	1,177	2,455	1,349	1,242	2,592	1,443	1,328	2,771
80+	1,090	1,282	2,371	1,529	1,798	3,327	1,614	1,898	3,512	1,725	2,030	3,755
Age NS	945	523	1,468	1,325	734	2,059	1,399	775	2,174	1,496	829	2,324
Total	182,078	173,365	355,443	255,452	243,228	498,680	269,650	256,746	526,396	288,298	274,502	562,799

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age-Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
< 1 Year	7,075	6,628	13,703	9,927	9,299	19,226	10,478	9,816	20,294	11,203	10,495	21,698
< 5 Years	29,652	27,840	57,492	41,601	39,059	80,660	43,913	41,230	85,143	46,950	44,081	91,031
6-13 (Primary)	14,400	39,762	54,162	55,970	53,755	109,725	59,849	57,481	117,330	63,997	61,464	125,461
14-17 (Secondary)	17,873	17,392	35,265	24,163	23,513	47,676	25,837	25,142	50,979	27,628	26,885	54,513
15-64 (Labour Force)	101,413	96,585	197,998	137,104	130,577	267,681	146,606	139,626	286,232	156,766	149,303	306,069
Reproductive Age – Female (15-49)		100,051	100,051		135,263	135,263		144,638	144,638		154,662	154,662
65 Year +	4,648	4,836	9,484	6,522	6,784	13,306	6,884	7,161	14,045	7,360	7,656	15,017

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008.

Table 3 shows the population projections by selected age-groups, including; primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years) and the labour force (15-64 years). These age groups are of great importance because of their potential contribution and impact on socio-economic development of the district.

Age group 0-4 (Under 5): The population of this age group will be given focus due to their vulnerability to malaria which causes under five mortality rate of 84/1000. This calls for strategies to increase malaria campaign coverage by increasing the numbers nets distributed and promotion of hygiene, sanitation and good nutrition to reduce under five deaths.

Primary School Going Age Group (6-13 years): The population of primary school going age is expected to increase from 109,725 pupils at the start of the plan period 2008 to 125,461 at the end of the plan period 2012. This represents an increase of 15,736 persons representing 14.34%, attributed to the introduction of free primary education programme in 2003 witnessing an influx of learners in the district's 94 primary schools. The increase of primary going age by 14.34% over the plan period will necessitate need for increased investments in education facilities and services to cope with demand.

Secondary School Going Age Group (14-17 years): With the government initiating free secondary education programme in 2008, it is expected to witness a highly impressive transition and retention rates in secondary schools. The population of secondary school age children stands presently at 47,676. With the growth rate of 3.4 per cent per annum, this number is expected to rise to 54,513 by 2012. The implication for development is that more economic resources should be committed to expanding secondary educational infrastructure, equipments/facilities and personnel. There will be need for the

construction and equipping more youth polytechnics. This will ensure that those who don't get access to secondary schools will be able to continue with their education.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years): Females in the reproductive age are projected to increase from 135,263 in 2008 to 155,662 in 2012. This large number of women in their child-bearing age calls for the provision of adequate health infrastructure, equipments/facilities and personnel to ensure healthy reproductive life for the women and good health for the children they are expected to bear. This will exert pressure on maternal and child health facilities and services unless measures are taken to control the high fertility rate.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64 years): The district's labour force is expected to increase from 267,681 persons in 2008 to 306,069 persons in 2012. Given a labour force population which is more than half of the total population, measures will need to be put in place during the plan period to provide adequate employment opportunities.

Table 4 shows that the district is projected to have a total population of 471,513 people at the beginning of plan period in 2008 with Municipality Division recording the highest share of the population estimated at 236,886 people followed by Lanet Division with 46,478 people in the same period. Baruti Division is the least populated with a figure of 11,699 people. The projections for the subsequent years to the end of the plan period indicate a steady rise to 492,144 and 571,276 people respectively for the year 2010 and 2012. A similar trend is repeated for the rest of the planning period.

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	1999 (Census)		2008 (Projections)		2010 (Projections)		2012 (Projections)	
		Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Baruti	36.8	9,169	249	11,699	318	12,210	332	14,174	385
Lanet	38.1	36,428	956	46,478	1,220	48,511	1,273	56,311	1,478
Municipality	187.6	185,665	990	236,886	1,263	247,250	1,318	287,006	1,530
Kampi Ya Moto	305.3	23,187	78	30,388	100	31,717	104	36,817	121
Rongai	261.4	35,726	137	45,582	174	47,576	182	55,226	211
Ngata	197.9	25,618	129	32,685	165	34,116	172	39,601	200
Mbogoini	203.2	23,427	115	29,890	147	31,198	154	36,214	178
Solai	253.8	29,710	117	37,906	149	39,565	156	45,926	181
Total	1,484.1	369,560	249	471,513	318	492,144	332	571,276	385

Source: District Statistics Office Nakuru, 2008

Nakuru District Development Plan 2008-2012

1.3.1 Urban Population

The district continues to attract high rates of external and internal migration. External migration involves people moving from other districts while internal migration involves movement of people from one division to another within the district. The effect of these movements has been a steadily increasing population especially in the urban centres, creation of new informal settlements, encroachment of forest reserves and water catchments areas. As a result, the acreage under forest cover has continued to diminish steadily, water catchments areas have been encroached and stiff competition for basic amenities has ensued. There is urgent need for the physical planners to take decisive actions to safeguard public utilities and other physical amenities in the district and avoid uncoordinated settlement patterns.

Many of the migrants move into towns within the district. As a result, there has been considerable population in the urban centres. The rural urban migration has been aggravated by the intermittent land clashes in the rural areas as witnessed after the December 2007 general elections. These high urban growth rates have also increased the demand for services such as education, water and sanitation, health, housing and other services that are difficult to provide solely by the local authorities.

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centre

Urban Centre	1999 (Census)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Nakuru Municipality	119,281	111,981	231,262	172,437	161,884	334,321	203,885	191,407	395,291
Rongai	823	676	1,499	1,190	977	2,167	1,407	1,155	2,562
Salgaa	450	425	875	651	614	1,265	769	726	1,496
Total	120,554	113,082	233,636	174,277	163,475	337,753	206,060	193,289	399,349

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru 2008

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture, manufacturing and tourism are the backbone of the economy of Nakuru. The area surrounding the town is known for its vast agricultural potential with numerous small and vast agricultural enterprises. The main crops grown around Nakuru and marketed in the town include coffee, wheat, barley and beans. These crops are stored in massive silos at the outskirts of the town by the National Cereals and Produce Board. The crops provide the primary raw material for the manufacturing industries found in Nakuru. These industries include flour milling and grain ginneries. Dairy farming is a key economic activity and provides the inputs for various milk processing plants around the

own. The town is also a centre for various retail businesses that provide goods and services to the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. A large public market lies to the west of the town.

The rich volcanic soils of Nakuru give great potential for crops as well as livestock production in the drier parts of the district. The availability of ready market for crop and animal produce both in the 3 urban centers and the proximity to other major urban centres such as Nairobi, Naivasha, Gilgil and Narok that have a total population of over 5 million people offers a golden opportunity and adequate incentives for the sector to flourish

The climate and reliable rainfall in most parts of Nakuru also offers adequate conditions for horticulture production in the district. There is a readily available labour force owing to the high levels of unemployment in the district. Some flower farms are being established in Rongai division

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Tourism is an important economic activity in Nakuru. The town, and the region, is endowed with vast resources that make tourism a key income generating activity. Nakuru district's strategic positions within the Great Rift Valley give the district immense opportunities for both local and foreign tourist. The Nairobi – Uganda highway crosses the district right in the middle thus promoting cross border contacts within the three East African countries through the highway. Nakuru is home to Lake Nakuru, one of the Rift Valley soda lakes, which forms part of the Lake Nakuru National Park. The park is 3km away from the Central Business District. The park is famous for the vast numbers of flamingoes that can be seen foraging in the shallow lake. The lake has two major species of flamingo flamingos (i.e. about 422,341 lesser flamingos and 78 greater flamingoes) that forage freely in the shallow waters of the lake. The national park surrounding the lake is home to other several fauna and flora species. The park also has many wild animals that can be seen during a safari. Apart from the animals numerous other sites of interest are accessible from Nakuru which include Menengai Crater and small fumaroles and steam vents. The second largest surviving volcanic crater in the world, it plunges 483m down from the rim and the summit is accessible by foot or vehicle 8km from the main road to Nyahururu. The wood-covered crater ground is nature reserve.

The Rift Valley Sports Club lies in the centre of the town. A number of sporting activities hosted at this club include cricket and rugby

Hyrax Hill Prehistoric site, discovered by the Leakey in 1926, is considered a major Neolithic and Iron Age site.

Several other tourist sites are present in the district. This has led to the rise of several recreational facilities.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The policy of this sector is geared towards: Provision of quality Roads, buildings and other Public works. The sector also ensures that water resources are accessible and safe for use. The sector is also charged with offering reliable transport services and provision of timely and reliable Meteorological information, decency and affordable housing and

provision of clean, affordable, reliable, secure and sustainable energy services for national development.

About 90% of the roads in the district are either earth or gravel. Only 10% is in Bitumen status. Most bridges are wooden and in bad condition. The roads become impassable during the rainy season. There is an observed rise of unplanned settlements in many urban centres thus limiting the provision of water and electricity to most households. The sector performance has continued to dwindle due to inadequate funds to support capital intensive programmes. The conditions of roads and bridges, state of Housing and Rural Electrification are the key issues that need to be addressed.

This sector is a player in a complex economic set-up. It is key to rapid and sustainable economic growth and development. There are strong back and forward linkages with the service sectors. Vision 2030 envisages an economic growth rate of 10% p.a. this growth can only be achieved and sustained with an efficient and functioning infrastructure.

The sector will continue being the driver of a sustained economic growth in the district by offering the necessary incentive for investment which will counter rising poverty levels. Employment opportunities will also be created. The sector will interact very closely with the physical environment and will therefore be key in ensuring a clean and sustainable environment.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector involves the Water, Irrigation and the environment and mineral resources sub-sectors. The District economy primarily depends on the natural resource base and the activities include agriculture, Industry, Livestock production, Mining, quarrying. The natural resource in the district include land and water, forestry, wildlife, and commercial minerals which include building sand, limestone, granite and gypsum,

Inhabitants of the district depend on two permanent rivers and dams, and have to walk for long distances in search of water, which remains a major challenge. The number of households with access to piped water is 46,568 while the number with access to portable water is 63,417. Other major sources of water in the district include earth dams, earth pans, shallow wells, rock catchments and boreholes.

Poverty is related to the destruction of environment as there is massive destruction of forests to get firewood, clear land for agricultural production etc. This increases environmental destruction.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sector continues to advocate access to basic health and Education services with a strong emphasis on reaching the poor. It continues to emphasize the importance of re-directing resources towards preventive and promotive health care, cost effectiveness and efficiency in resource allocation and use, enhancing regulatory role and fostering partnerships in healthcare provision. The sector is responsible for the provision and co-ordination of services relating to education, training, research and science, technology and innovation in order to enhance national production systems and processes. It derives its mandate from the Education Act, which places the delivery, regulation and co-

ordination of education services under the sector. These functions and mandates are further outlined in the presidential circular No.1/2005.

However, there exists goodwill from the major stakeholders in the district on the need to develop the sector further. The availability of devolved funds at the grassroots level particularly the CDF and LATF presents an opportunity for further development of the sector.

The District Labour Office continues to disseminate labour policies amid limitations in funding and staffing. However, there is an observed tendency by local employers to flout labour laws, abuse of child labourers particularly in plantations, lack of preparedness for disaster.

Education

The sector has performed well in the implementation of the Free Primary Education policy, Subsidised Secondary Policy and has continued to feed into the national education system well prepared manpower for further training in the universities and other institutions of higher learning.

The critical issue in the district is the access and affordability of post secondary education. Post Election evictions of students, teachers and school communities as well as the destruction of schools is a major concern for the sector in the district.

This sector in the district is characterized by high enrolment rates, inadequate physical infrastructure and low staffing levels. The Lower Solai valley which occupies a large section of the district is a recognized hardship area which cannot be relied to sustain its institutions on its own. The district has two national schools and eight provincial schools. There are inadequate institutions to cater for higher training to majority of those who graduate from secondary schools in the district.

Health

The district has 4 hospitals, 6 nursing homes, 12 health centres 22 dispensaries and 31 private clinics with bed capacity of 2180. The Doctor: Patient ratio is 1:49,238. This is far below the recommended ratio by the World Health Organization. The burden of morbidity continues to weigh heavily on the few medical staff in the district. There is need to invest heavily in the improvement of existing health care facilities as well as enhancing the staffing levels in the institutions.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector policy is tailored to ensure public information, services and processes are integrated, accessed and customized through liberalization & privatization .The National ICT policy is aimed at making Kenya an ICT hub and a premier location for Business Process Outsourcing in Africa.

Telkom and Postal Corporation of Kenya continue to dominate the scene in the district. The mobile phone network is about 95%, KBC coverage is over 90% for both radio and TV. Over 20 FM radio stations can be accessed in the district. Internet use in cyber cafes

has undergone phenomenal growth while electronic cash transfer through POSTA-PAY and M-PESA services continue to be the most popular among e-users.

ICT facilities were lacking. Therefore, it is necessary to install computers and internet services in the DIDC and other government departments as well as strengthening of the rural press. The government needs to continue disseminating ICT policy and promote e-government. This will ensure local people benefit and understand government policies

The sector provides avenues where important information and new ideas are exchanged to foster national development. Localized public campaign aimed at informing people on various issues that affect them like HIV/AIDS, new technologies, marketing opportunities among others are passed on through the electronic and print media which are the domain of the ICT sector.

This sector will offer the requisite infrastructure for the attainment of MDG no.8 to develop a global partnership for development and the attainment of Goal 1 target 2 to reduce Hunger.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector in the district comprises of Provincial Administration, Prison Department, Law Courts, Registrar of Persons, Civil registrar and Probation Department. This sector's mandate is to ensure good governance and accountability in public resources, rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, issuance of identification cards, death and birth certificates.

1.4.8 Public Administration

There are two local authorities in the district. These are Nakuru Municipality with nineteen wards and Nakuru County Council with thirty-five wards. This gives a total of fifty four wards. These local authorities generate their revenue from levies, licenses, rates and LATF. The services they provide ranges from maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, provision of cattle auction yards for marketing, maintenance of market centres to provision of bursary assistance to bright and needy students The district has a treasury which serves various government departments on financial matters and a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), an information nerve centre which is not fully equipped.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector seeks to ensure proper management of disasters; promotion and empowerment of communities with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.

Women and the Youth are scantily represented in top decision making levels in the district. HIV/AIDS continues to afflict this group of people seriously. These groups of people also represent the poorest in the district.

The Youth Affairs department has continued to promote youth development by designing programmes that build young people's capacity to resist risk factors and enhance productive factors.

The district has high literacy levels, the presence of many CBOs and NGOs partnering with the Government on many development issues and the cosmopolitan nature of the district population.

It is understood that empowerment of communities through a well understood social infrastructure creates a conducive environment for the implementation of government projects. The sector prepares the groundwork for all the other sectors through community mobilization, registration of self-help groups and empowerment. These groups become the entry point for both Government and Donor interventions on poverty and environment.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet provides district data which describes the district at a glance. This has been compiled using data obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, DIDC, Line ministries and other sources. Various aspects of the data presented include; the size and area of the district, demographic and population profiles, socio-economic indicator and production figures.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area (km ²)	1,484.1
Water mass (km ²)	40-45
Gazetted Forests (km ²)	7
National Parks Reserves (km ²)	188
Arable land (km ²)	887
Non-arable land (km ²)	98
Total urban areas (km ²)	216.55
Area under forest cover	41.77
No. of towns	3
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (meters above sea level)	1800
Highest (meters above sea level)	2400
Temperature range:	
High (°C)	29.3(December, January, February and March)
Low (°C)	24 (June and July)
Average temperatures (°C)	26.7
Annual Rainfall (mm)	
Nakuru	1300
Lanet	970
Njoro	1420
Rainfall:	
High (mm)	1270
Low (mm)	600
Average relative humidity (%)	44.3
Wind speed (km/h) Easterlies	18

Information Category	Statistics
Demographic profiles	
Total Population	393,775
Population Structure	
Total Male population	191,863
Total female population	202,092
Sex ratio	1.053
Projected population:	
Mid plan period	526,396
End of plan period	562,799
Infantile population:	
Female	9,927
Male	9,299
Total	19,226
Population under five:	
Female	41,601
Male	39,059
Total	80,660
Pre-school population:	
Female	17,529
Male	18,478
Total	36,007
Primary school age group:	
Female	55,970
Male	53,755
Total	109,725
Secondary School age group:	
Female	24,163
Male	23,513
Total	47,676
Youthful population:	
Female	66,066
Male	65,483
Total	131,549
Labour force:	
Female	137,104
Male	130,577
Total	267,681
Aged population	
Female	6,522
Male	6,784
Total	13,306
Eligible voting population:	
Municipality	116,418
Rongai	22,401
Kampi ya Moto	14,934
Solai	5,749
Barut	17,903
Lanet	17,903
Mbogoini	14,689
Ngata	16,063
Total (District)	226,787
Urban Population:	
Female	144,465
Male	150,522
Total	294,988

Information Category		Statistics
Rural Population:		
	Female	48,702
	Male	50,085
	Total	98,788
Population density		
	Highest	1,124
	Lowest	133
	District	391
Crude Birth rate		409
Crude Death rate		11.2
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		0.0423
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		44/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		40/1000.
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		40/1000.
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		0.084
Life expectancy (years)		
	(male)	52.9
	(female)	58.2
Total number of households		109,987
Average household size		3.6
Female headed households		39,705
Children needing special protection:		
	Child labour	6,400
	Orphans	2,756
Number of persons with disability		3,239
Child- Headed households		2,020
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage	44
	Number	173,261
District contribution to national poverty (%)		2.5
Urban poor:		
	Percentage	50
	Number	147,494
Rural poor:		
	Percentage	34
	Number	33,588
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	36
	Number	130,000
Income per capita		
Sectoral contribution to household income:		
	Agriculture (%)	65
	Rural self-employment (%)	30
	Wage employment (%)	15
	Urban self-employment (%)	20
Number employed per Sector:		
	Agriculture	86,500
	Rural self-employment	26,000
	Wage employment	13,000
	Urban self-employment	17,000

Information Category		Statistics
Agriculture:		
Average farm size (Small scale)		2.5
Average farm size (Large scale)		200
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		60
Total area under food crops (Ha)		13,545
Total area under cash crops (Ha)		3030
Total area under soil/land conservation (Ha)		4,250
Total area under farm forestry (Ha)		7,300
Total area under organic farming		0
Main storage facilities		
Silos (NCPB) (Bag capacity)		2, 000,000
Farm stores		100,000
Warehouses		20
Population working in agriculture		158,650
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	3
	Group ranches	0
	Total	3
Average size of ranches (acres)		1500
Main livestock bred		Dairy cattle, Beef cattle, Pigs, Goats, Sheep, Poultry, Rabbits and bee keeping
Land carrying capacity(livestock units/hectare)		2
Total Number of Ranches		0
Bee apiaries		0
Bee hives		300
Milk production:		
	Quantity (litres)(millions)	37.5
	Value (Kshs) (millions)	75.0
Beef production:		
	Quantity (kg)	120,600
	Value (kshs)(millions)	33.7
Mutton Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	86,400
	Value (kshs)(millions)	17.3
Egg production:		
	Quantity (trays)	33,242
	Value (kshs)	660,484
Poultry meat Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	49,500
	Value (kshs)	9,900,000
Honey Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	7,524
	Value (kshs)	376,200
Pork Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	6,960
	Value (kshs)	1,044,000
Population working under livestock %		24
Fishing		
Main species of fish catch		Tilapia

Information Category	Statistics
Population of fish farmers	15
No. of fish ponds	25
No. of landing beaches	0
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types	
White Rhino	68
Black rhino	42
Giraffe	67
Hippo	3
Buffalo	3449
Zebra	1272
Eland	105
Water buck	293
Impala	3065
Thomson gazelle	780
Bush back	293
Grant gazelle	421
Dikdik	4
Bohor reedbuck	1
Mountain reedbuck	3
Warthog	238
Baboon	1138
Velvet monkey	72
Colombus monkey	21
Hyrax	10
Klip springer	0
Lion	2
Leopard	0
Cheetah	0
Hyena	28
Jackal	21
Diuker	0
Lesser flamingo	422,34
Grater flamingo	78
Great white pelican	821
Pink backed pelican	535
Great cormorant	64
Long tailed cormorant	37
Wildlife estates-private, game management, National parks Staff of KWS, camps Staff Camps Poaching control measures	154 14 Indicate the number of poachers arrested Indicate the number of firearms confiscated
Number and names of endangered animal species	White Rhino, Black Rhino,
Mines, Mineral, Quarrying and Estimate Quantities	
Mining activities	n/a
Sand and ballast quarrying sites	5
Numbers of people involved in quarrying	7000

Information Category	Statistics
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	1
No. of Non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests (km ²)	7
Size of non-gazetted forests (km ²)	0
Main forest products:	Timber, Poles(transmission), Charcoal, Firewood, Bamboos, Withies
No. of people engaged in forestry	5000
Seedlings production	350,000
No. of farms engaged in farm forestry	45,000
Average no. of trees per farm	500
Non-timber forest products harvested	Honey, Resin, Herbs, Minerals
No. of Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	11
Main activities:	
Engage in forest management	2
Planting	2
Protection of conservation	2
Income generation	5
Number and names of endangered plant species found within forests	Cedar, Podo, Prunes, Sandal wood
Quantity of timber produced(tonnes)	5,000
ENVIRONMENT	
Number of EIAs endorsed	
CDF Water projects	5
Number of Environment Audits executed:	0
Number of solid waste management sites:	
Municipality	1
Number of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	0
Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	3
Number of quarry sites renovated:	
Afforestation	2
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:	0
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperative societies	569
Active cooperative societies	227
Dormant cooperative societies	342
Collapsed societies	0
Total Registered membership	67,189
Total turn-over	Ksh 376,323364
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	4
Nursing homes	6
Health centres	12
Dispensaries	22
Private clinics	31
Beds capacity	2180
Doctor/patient ratio	1:49,238
Nurse/patient ratio	1:31,234
HIV prevalence (%)	5
Average distance to health facility (km)	15

Information Category		Statistics	
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)		80	
Health facility deliveries (%)		48	
Contraceptive acceptance (%)		60%	
Children vaccination (%)		82	
No. of TBAs		63	
No. of CHWs		63	
Education			
Pre-school:			
No. of ECD centres			
Private		32	
Public		129	
FBO		26	
No. of ECD teachers		303	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:26	
Total enrolment			
	Boys	Girls	
3 yrs	215	287	502
4 yrs	819	802	1621
5 yrs	1077	1026	2103
6 yrs	1052	976	2028
>6yrs	323	213	536
Total	3855		7738
3883			
Drop-out rate		Negligible.	
Average years of attendance		5	
Primary school:			
Number of primary schools		94	
Number of teachers		6000	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:19	
Total enrolment		39,777	
Drop-out rate		Negligible	
Average years of attendance		8	
Secondary schools:			
Number of secondary schools		87	
Number of teachers		1,800	
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:27	
Total enrolment		22,822	
Drop-out rate		6.7%	
Average years of attendance		4	
Tertiary institutions:			
private		12	
Public		8	
Adult literacy:			
Number of adult literacy classes		9	
Enrolment			
Male		72	
Female		132	

Information Category		Statistics
	Attendance	
	Literacy rate	
	Male	76%
	Female	71%
Water and sanitation		
	Households with access to piped water	46,568
	Households with access to potable water	63,417
	Number of permanent rivers	2
	No. of shallow wells	7,800
	No. of protected springs	08
	No. of un-protected springs	16
	No. of water pans	40
	No. of Dams	4
	No. of Bore holes	60
	Households with roof catchment systems	80%
	Average distance to nearest water point (km)	Not determined
	Water quality	Indications of water quality from major water supplies and rivers
	Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	1
	Households with Latrines	255,576
Energy		
	Households with electricity connection	27,227
	Households without electricity connection	61,950
	Trading centres connected with electricity (%)	40%
	Trading centres not connected with electricity (%)	60
	Households using wood fuel (%)	80
	Households using kerosene (%)	80
	Households using solar energy (%)	2
	Households using Bio-gas (%)	1
	Households using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	10
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	14
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	3
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	45
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	4
	Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	
Transport & Communication		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface	162.8
	Gravel surface	63.9
	Earth surface	257.8
	Total	484.5
Condition of roads and bridges		
Feeder roads:		
	Good	68
	Bad	156
Trunk roads:		
	Good	-
	Bad	-

Information Category	Statistics
Bridges	
Good	12
Bad	38
Railway line length(km)	36
Railway Stations	1
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Airstrip	1
Number of Telephone connections	16,314
Mobile network coverage	90 %
No. of Cyber cafes	22
No. of private courier services	5
Number of Post offices	6
Number of Sub-post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	200
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
No. of Trading centres	42
Registered Retail traders	16,247
Registered wholesale traders	346
Bakeries	2
Manufacturing industries	104
Total Production by industries(tons)	350
Total Consumption (tons)	400
Surplus/deficiency (tons)	200
Hotels	112
Commercial Banks	10
Micro-finance Institutions	4
Village banks	1
Jua Kali Associations	14
Jua Kali Artisans	18,900
Gender	
vulnerability indicated by gender and age groups	Insert figures in numbers
HIV/AIDS	
Indicate the location of VCT	20
Indicate the number of trained counselors at each	2
Indicate the average number tested per month at each	45
Indicate the number of home based care	11
Indicate the Youth clubs and youth friendly corners	5
Number of institutions offering ARVs	6
Security	
Indicate location and Number of police posts and stations	
police stations	4
police posts	4
Indicate Number of crime related incidences	2871
Indicate location and number of Victim support units (per station)	1
Indicate number and location of prisons	1
Indicate the number of law courts	1
Indicate number of Community Policing Committees (per station)	1

Information Category	Statistics
Housing Sector	
Type of housing in urban areas:	
high cost	4500
medium cost	30,000
low cost	16,400
unplanned settlements	8
Type of housing in rural areas	
high cost	500
medium cost	15,000
low cost	30,000
unplanned settlements	0
Community Development and social welfare sector	
Nakuru municipality:	
No. of women groups	3,500
Membership	94,500
Rongai Division:	
No. of women groups	2850
membership	64,500

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter addresses the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. The chapter provides a broad overview of the last plan 2002-2008, assesses whether the expectations of the plan were achieved, analyses the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the last plan and showing their achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. It also details the linkages between the District Development Plan, the National Development Plan, and other policies notably the Vision 2030, Millennium Development

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan focused on poverty reduction as a strategy of sustainable development. All the sectors' strategies were geared towards the attainment of this goal.

Specific objectives were set for major economic sectors. These sectors were classified under; Agricultural and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development, and Information Communication and Technology. Objectives were also set up for Public Administration, Safety, and Law and Order.

The objectives of Agriculture and Rural Development were to attain food self reliance in the district, diversification of agricultural activities into activities such as horticulture by small scale farmers and export crops. Hence it could be seen as a gateway for employment creation and foreign exchange earner for the country. The sector was to produce and market a wide variety food and cash crops with a view to feed the district, export to earn foreign exchange, supply raw materials for the local industries and act as a source of income for the residents of Nakuru. The targets set for the sector could not be achieved fully due to the unpredictable weather conditions, rising cost of farm inputs, animal diseases and lack of adequate extension services due to the thinning staff in the field.

The Physical Infrastructure sector set objectives to ensure efficient and reliable road network, conservation of water sources, and adequate water supply for industrial and domestic purpose through maintenance, augmentation and rehabilitation of the existing water supplies. Inadequate funding impacted negatively on the sector.

The Tourism, Trade and industry sector was to contribute to the socio-economic development of the district 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. The sector was to lay a leading role to stimulate foreign and domestic tourism as a means of local employment, conservation of the environment, and promoting and sustaining the emergence and growth of the small and medium scale enterprises.

While recognizing the crucial role of human capital in achieving the goal of poverty reduction, the sector set out to provide quality education by expanding the existing education facilities, increase school enrolment and retention rates, increase the literacy rates, reduce the population growth rate and reduce the child/infant mortality rate. Adult

literacy was pointed out as a key pathway of achieving most of the set targets among other approaches.

The Health sub-sector set objectives to increase and improve preventive and curative services in the district through improved health and nutrition programmes, increase immunization coverage, and promoting campaigns against HIV/AIDS in the district.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

The plan commencement coincided with the coming to place of a NARC government in December 2002. The then new government began an ambitious economic recovery programme based in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The PRSP outlined priorities and strategies central to the implementation of government commitment of poverty reduction and economic growth necessary for broad based sustainable development. The PRSP was developed through a wide-range consultation process involving stakeholders at national and district levels.

The PRSP sought to link policy planning and budgeting, definition of development objectives and identification of priorities necessary for sustaining economic growth and poverty reduction. Further, the government launched the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) which was developed within the framework of policy proposals advocated by the new government. The ERSWEC borrowed heavily from the PRSP and broadly reflected the priorities expressed through the consultation process.

The PRSP and ERS were closely interlinked by outlining development policies to be pursued by the government and challenges facing Kenya, namely: inadequate resources, employment, human resource development (Education/Health), HIV/AIDS pandemic and its effects, food security, gender mainstreaming and ICT development.

Projects

The 7th DDP identified a total of 167 projects and programmes covering various aspects to be implemented during the planned period 2002-2008. Out of these, 84 projects were either fully or partially implemented.

A review of the ongoing and new projects contained in the 2002-2008 DDP indicated that about 60% of the projects were carried forward from the 1997-2001 DDP. This phenomenon of carrying forward of ongoing projects from the previous DDP is responsible to a large extent for the low implementation of the proposed projects within the plan period 2002-2008. Most of the available resources were directed towards the completion of the lagged projects by the GoK, donors, other stakeholders and the local communities. Poor implementation rates of the projects in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan can be largely attributed to lack of funds, unfavourable weather conditions, and the long outstanding effects of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The SAPs affected most of the sectors, worst hit being agriculture, forest, housing and education sectors.

Discrepancy was observed between the proposed projects under the plan with those in the annual work plans. Consequently, a large number of projects were implemented outside

the plan especially CDF projects and other emergencies due to unavoidable circumstances. The Department of Trade and Industry successfully implemented its assigned programmes throughout the district. This example needs to be emulated by other departments and learn the best practices.

The department of veterinary services managed to implement a number of ongoing programmes including disease and pest control (e.g. foot and mouth disease), meat inspections, hides and skins inspection. The emergence of Rift Valley fever in mid 2007 consumed most of the energies and resources of the department. The epidemic led to loss of hundreds of heads of livestock, ban on trade of the same animal products. A few human deaths were also observed.

Most of the projects in the 1997-2001 and 2002-2008 DDPs that have not been completed have been carried forward as ongoing or new projects in 2008-2012 DDP, except where priorities and government policies have changed. A review of the projects in the 2002-2008 plan and their implementation status by department is shown in the table below:-

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed in the previous plan (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	Total cost of project (Kshs. Million)
Agriculture	5	3	2	40
Irrigation	13	5	8	7
Environment	2	1	1	14
Livestock	3	3	0	7
Veterinary	7	5	2	4
Water	9	4	5	15
Cooperative	6	2	4	6
Fisheries	4	1	3	4
Wildlife	3	2	1	19
Forest	15	8	7	6
Roads	15	9	6	25
Rural Electrification Programme (Energy)	9	5	4	34

Department	No. of projects proposed in the previous plan (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	Total cost of project (Kshs. Million)
Trade	6	4	2	5
Industry	2	2	0	3.8
Tourism	3	1	2	8
Education	10	5	5	140
Health and nutrition	17	5	12	350
Adult education	4	1	3	2
Employment	1	1	0	7.5
Social services	3	2	1	6
Culture	3	0	3	5
KNLS	1	0	1	
DDO	1	0	1	
Police	4	3	1	5
Office of the President	3	2	1	4.5
Probation	6	4	2	5
National Registration Bureau	3	0	3	5
Children	7	4	3	7
Total	167	84	83	734.8

Source: District Development Office, Nakuru, 2008

2.2 Constraints

2.2.2 Inadequate and Delay In Release of Financial Resources

The major constraint during the implementation of the last plan was inadequate and late release of funds. The funds were often disbursed in quarterly and on irregular basis. In some cases funds were received one week to the close of the financial year and led to either the funds being returned to treasury or spent hurriedly without necessary following the laid down implementation plan.

2.2.2 Parallel Plans

Emergence of parallel plans particularly from the local authorities, CDF and NGOs down played the importance of the earmarked projects in the DDP. Line ministries also came up with projects which were generated during participatory planning.

2.2.3 High Population Growth Rate

The high population growth rate also affected the demand for social services particularly education and health.

2.2.4 Other Constraints

Poverty and HIV and AIDS, unemployment coupled with prolonged drought spells weakened the capacity of the community to contribute to projects that were jointly implemented by the government and the community.

Inadequate technical staff, weak monitoring and evaluation for plan implementation, poor dissemination of previous plans, high turnover of staff, lack of political will and the bureaucratic financial and procurement procedures also delayed the implementation of the planned projects.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

2.3.1 Increased Levels of Devolved Funds

The increased level of devolved funds had positive impact in the implementation of the DDP particularly in Education, Health and water sub-sectors. This also enhanced project ownership as the projects were prioritized through participatory process. These funds were a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction.

2.3.2 Lack of Legal Mandate

Inefficiency of the District Development Committee to reinforce its decision due to lack of legal backing witnessed a number of duplication of projects which led to mismanagement and low implementation status. The DDC should therefore be given legal mandate to ensure that there is proper coordination of projects and programmes.

2.3.3 Poor Dissemination of the District Development Plan

Poor dissemination of the previous plan affected its implementation leading to wide discrepancies between project implemented and project planned. There is need to disseminate the DDP to all implementers and stakeholders through various channels such as workshops and the internet.

2.3.4 Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation System

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation coupled with lack of plan reviews affected its implementation. This calls for an efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation system and also an annual review of the DDP. Strengthening of the DMEC will assist in monitoring and evaluation.

2.3.5 Disaster Preparedness

Emergencies of disasters such as floods, prolonged droughts, diseases such as cholera and other unseen eventualities such as post election violence adversely affected implementation of the plan as funds were relocated to cater for those needs. There is thus need for preparedness for such eventualities by mainstreaming disaster and risk management into district development planning.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkage the With Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030,

the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

2.5.1.1 High Level of Insecurity

Due to the ethnic animosity that has continued to be sparked consistently in tandem with the election calendar, security has been a major challenge. These flare-ups have led to thousands of internally displaced persons, unwarranted destruction of property and loss of lives. However, this is viewed as a temporary situation which will tremendously improve once political tempers cool. The plan proposes to initiate an inter-ethnic reconciliation programme to foster peaceful co-existence among the various communities residing in the district. This will also go another level of boosting investor confidence.

2.5.1.2 Low Income Level

Unemployment, low production levels in quality and quantity, and an increasing dependency ratio are some of the major contributing factors to low income. The plan seeks to initiate programmes that reverse the trend with the aim of improving the living standards of the districts' residence. The programmes should work towards promoting investments, embracement of modern techniques and practices, and acquisition of appropriate skills. Other challenges that lead to low income are poor marketing outlets for agricultural products, lack of credit facilities for farmers and escalating costs of farm inputs.

2.5.1.3 Poor Infrastructure

Poor road network hampers realization of full potential in agriculture and foreign and domestic tourism which the district has a high potential in. The problem has been compounded by the short lifespan of roads, high costs of construction, and the absence of a functioning roads rehabilitation Programme. The dilapidated state of major roads especially feeder roads has led to high transportation costs in high potential areas, and in some cases transportation for agricultural products is seldom available. Water availability has to be increased considerably to match the ever increasing demand for both domestic and industrial use.

The collapse of major cooperatives which used to process agricultural products will have a negative influence. This is because most of the farm produce will have fewer added values implying less return to the district.

2.5.1.4 Education

Some of the challenges facing this sub-sector include increased school drop-outs, low completion rates, and high costs of education (especially post-secondary education). The poor are the most vulnerable to the high education levies. This means that the poor will continue to lag behind and an unending series can be created if the problem is not addressed with the urgency it deserves. It will also imply the poor will not be empowered to participate effectively in economic development since education is a major tool in the fight against ignorance.

Other cross-cutting issues that the district anticipates to grapple with include population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS gender inequality, and disaster management. These issues are discussed in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

2.5.1.5 High Unemployment Rate

The high unemployment rate has impacted negatively on development of the district through a high dependency ratio. The labour force is not fully utilized due to lack of employment opportunities. More than 80% of the population depends on agriculture for their income and due to low productivity, high population and lack of small scale industries; few gainful employment opportunities are created. The accumulation of resource for development has reduced over time due to increased demand for services and quest for better life. Industrial and other formal of employment are not well developed in the district.

2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

Poverty

Poverty was identified as a problem afflicting a large population in the district. Poverty may be defined as the inability of an individual or members of the household to afford minimum basic human needs composed of food and basic non-food items. The government has injected enormous resources since independence in the fight against poverty. The poverty levels have however, continued to rise in the district.

The causes of poverty include; unemployment, insecurity, landlessness, lack of basic services such as health, education, social services and inadequate credit facilities. Women and children, unemployed and the elderly people form segments of the most affected members of the community. Recurrent land clashes have also played a big role in the current state of poverty in creating tension, insecurity, forced migration and destruction of life and property as well as wastage of time which would otherwise have been directed towards productive activities. HIV/AIDS pandemics have also contributed significantly to high levels of poverty in the district.

Female-headed households are particularly affected by poverty. Besides, women perform all sorts of reproductive roles. This notwithstanding, women are constrained by poor

access to credit due to lack of collateral or social will. It is also acknowledged that most of the women in the district are the ones fully involved in agricultural production whose proceeds mainly go to men as the family heads. When the women are poor, it has been observed that they tend to have many children who are receiving inadequate necessities including education.

In the urban areas the most affected are slum dwellers. For instance, in Nakuru town, those living in single rooms without electricity or water pay more in relation to their earnings as such facilities are not found in low class estates and slum areas. This scenario is predominantly found in Kaptembwa, Ponda Mali and Rhoda estates in the Nakuru Municipality as well as Makongeni in Kampi ya Moto division.

Another emerging class of poor people is the hundreds of squatting families who work in flower farms and sisal plantations within Rongai Constituency. These people lack the basic factors of production and as such cannot redeem themselves from the grip of poverty.

To address the employment and poverty problem, the government will provide an enabling policy environment namely; provision and maintenance of essential infrastructure, invest in human development and basic welfare; and where necessary guarding against human exploitation and environmental degradation. To nurture business confidence, the government will maintain stable political and economic climate; private property rights and uphold the rule of law; and administration of justice.

In spite of the fact that food in the district is relatively less expensive compared to others, the district has a high proportion of people living in the neighbouring districts. The population living in marginal areas of the district has a high proportion of people living below the poverty line.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
The district has high agricultural potential and if fully harnessed poverty would be reduced immensely; Devolved funds particularly CDF and youth funds; abundance of un skilled labour; Abundance water from Lake Victoria	Passive attitude towards manual work; Negative cultural practices that impede agricultural production at family level; Inadequate social services i.e. health facilities and poor infrastructure especially roads
Opportunities	Threats
Availability of tourism potential.	Exploitation of farmers and fishermen by middle men; Inaccessibility to credit facilities due to high interest rates; Poor fishing and agricultural marketing methods; Lack of investment and entrepreneurial risk; Unpredictable rainfall.

HIV/AIDS

The impact of the pandemic has been felt at all levels of the district's economic and social circles. Already, Nakuru Town is home to 15 children homes and the majority of children are HIV/AIDS orphans.

HIV/AIDS is acknowledged as the greatest challenge to the realization of health targets in Kenya. To address this pandemic, the government made a commitment to comprehensively implement the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan, 2005-2010. The HIV prevalence rate in the district stands at 5.9%, which is a decline from 10% in 2003. This, however, is not good news when translated into the number of people afflicted by the scourge.

In addition, HIV/AIDS control units were set up in all ministries, with AIDS control committees established at both the district and constituency levels.

The cost of ARVs was waived to zero and consequently the number of users has increase threefold. VCT centres that are currently 19 in the district have been established in various centres in the district thus increasing access to their services. Various interventions on mitigations of the effect of the pandemic have also been rolled out through a policy guideline on OVCs.

In spite of the progress made to addressing the HIV pandemic, enormous challenges persist. For instance, the rate of new infections remains rather high, and there are major differences in the risk of infection faced by different population groups. Particularly vulnerable to infections are young girls, individuals in discordant relationships, commercial sex workers and their clients, workers in commercial plantations and flower farms, intravenous drug users.

Although, access to ART is increasing, the availability of affordable treatment stills fall far short of the country's needs.

With the rising cumulative deaths from AIDS, vulnerability to the impact of HIV/AIDS particularly among OVCs, widows, and the elderly is becoming increasingly apparent exacerbated by the generally high poverty levels.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/Aids

Strength	Weaknesses
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10) HIV/AIDS lessons in schools.	Illiteracy; High denial rates; Inadequate behavioural change; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.
Opportunities	Threats

<p>Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Establishment of a data bank on PLWHAS & OVCs.</p>	<p>Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Poor behavioural change; Droughts; Poor transport and communication network; High rate of denial; High illiteracy; Increased number of orphans.</p>
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2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
High levels of insecurity	<p>Incidence of ethnic animosity Prevalence of car-jackings and highway robberies. Political incitements Robberies and House breaking</p>	<p>Enforce laws and initiate community based programs to reduce incidence of crime by 60% by 2010</p>	<p>Increase awareness on the need for inter-ethnic harmony to 90% of the population. Promote cross-cultural practices. Increase funds to support security programs by 50% by 2010.</p>	<p>Initiate inter-ethnic arbitration programme Initiate community policing programme. Support highway patrol and surveillance operations by the security enforcement agencies.</p>
Lack of sufficient nutritious food production	<p>Poor crop and animal. Husbandry practices. Soil over use. Unplanned agricultural activities. High levels of dependency</p> <p>High Pests and disease prevalence. Poor post harvest storage facilities. Use of unclean/uncertified planting materials.</p> <p>Inadequate water for farming.</p> <p>High levels of dependency.</p>	<p>Reduce food poverty by 50% by 2010.</p> <p>Reduce the burden of dependence in</p>	<p>Increase proper crop and animal husbandry practices among farmers to 75%. Increase funds for soil conservation by 50%.</p> <p>Reduce crop pests and animal disease incidence by 60%. Avail technical advice on proper planting materials to 100% of farmers by 2010.</p> <p>Increase rain water harvesting by 70% for use in small scale irrigation schemes by 2010.</p> <p>Increase opportunities for economic development in the district by 40%.</p> <p>Initiate structures and systems to cater for orphans and the vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>Initiate a crop management and Development programme. Increase support for environmental conservation efforts as contained in the District Environmental Action Plan 2007 (DEAP). Initiate appropriate Agro-technology programme. Initiate farm input research and supply programme. Undertake a small scale irrigation and drainage programme.</p> <p>Develop and promote a district investment opportunity profile to enhance direct investment.</p> <p>Initiate a sustainable orphan support programme in each constituency in the district by 2010.</p>

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
		the district by 20% by 2012		
Poor and dilapidated physical infrastructure.	Low investment on roads. Poor enforcement of road use rules. Poor and unplanned maintenance of roads. Encroachment on road reserves. Non-diversification of transport development e.g Rail and Air. Poor drainage systems High cost of initial electrification. High dependency on Hydro energy.	Upgrade 40% of the existing roads to bitumen standards and 60% to gravel standard by 2012.	Increase funds by 40% in each constituency for routine maintenance and spot improvement of roads. Increase awareness on non encroachment of road reserves by 100%. Improve governance levels along the highway. Upstage rural electrification efforts. Increase access to piped water to 60% by 2012.	Initiate a Road Development programme the district. Enforce laws against encroachment of Road reserves and water catchments areas. Undertake an aggressive water and sanitation improvement programme. Encourage communal Rural Electrification schemes. Initiate an alternative energy development programme.
Low levels of income.	Low prices for agricultural produce. High levels of unemployment. Lack of capacity for value addition to produce. Inadequate income generating activities.	Double income levels of Households by 2012.	Improve quality of crop and livestock production by 60% by 2012. Improve incentives for industrial investment for employment creation. Encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in value addition to farm produce. Increase funding towards I.G.As by 50% by 2012.	Initiate a sustainable crop and animal improvement programme. Set up a local Entrepreneur Development programme. Encourage public-private partnerships in setting up local industries. Initiate an ambitious and sustainable Income Generating Activity Development programme.
Poor state of Health	Low access to health facilities. Poor and impassable roads. Inadequate health facilities. Inadequate clean water. Poor sanitation. Water pollution. Lack of a balanced diet. Poor eating habits High cost of nutritious food. Poor sanitation. Home based deliveries.	Reduce by 65% the incidence of malaria cases and other diseases in the district by 2012.	Reduce by 50% the average distance to health facility by 2012. Increase awareness on prevention techniques against malaria and other preventable diseases. Increase access to clean water. Promote and increase awareness on proper dietary habits.	Initiate a programme to construct more health facilities. Initiate endemic diseases control programme. Initiate a working water supply and sanitation programme Support a nutrition and Health improvement programme. Initiate a district wide ANC awareness campaign

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			Increase ANC attendance and facility based delivery.	
HIV/AIDS	Engaging in unprotected sex. Ignorance on safe sex practices. Reduced access to condoms. Unwillingness to use condoms. High levels of mother to child transmission. Ignorance on HIV status.	Reduce incidence of new HIV infections by 80% by 2012.	Increase awareness on safe sex practices. Increase access to condoms by promoting 100% installation of dispensers in social places. Strengthen mother to child transmission prevention programme. Encourage and promote counseling and testing through friendly and innovative VCT sites.	Initiate HIV/AIDS prevention programme. Support condom distribution channels to improve access. Initiate and support PMTCT programme. Strengthen district wide VCT services.
Poor Educational Standards	High cost of education. High cost of transition. Lack of career guidance services. Inadequate education facilities. Inadequate special education facilities. Inadequate staffing levels. Low adult literacy levels.	Increase overall transition rates to 90% by 2012. Increase the literacy level to 80% by 2012.	Increase funds to support literacy education by 50%. Increase the number of adult literacy classes by 60%. Increase access of education in the district.	Initiate a Functional Adult Literacy Programme. Increase support for literacy classes in the district budget by the amount of money required. Initiate a Polytechnics and Vocational support programme. Increase the staffing levels through out sourcing.
Environmental Degradation	Abject deforestation. Over reliance on wood fuel. Poor drainage system. Unplanned urban settlements. Poor solid waste management. Unprotected rivers and water catchment areas.	Enforce environmental protection laws (EMCA) to safeguard the environment.	Increase funding to support a forestation in the district. Diversify energy sources. Increase awareness on the need for planned settlements. Increase awareness on the EMCA. Protect all the riparian zones.	Initiate a district wide a community based a forestation programme. Establish and sustain alternative energy sources. Initiate a rivers protection programme. Support and establish a solid waste management programme.

CHAPTER THREE
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**



3.0 Introduction

This chapter translates the district's strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of actions that seek to cumulatively attain the vision of a highly productive, secure and healthy status in the mid term so as to offer a high quality of life to its entire people in the long term.

The chapter maps out priorities and measures in line with envisioned strategies aimed at achieving its vision. The chapter is prepared along the sectors and clearly states the development paths envisaged for the district in the next five years.

The projects/strategies developed address the development of the district in its entirety while addressing specifically targeting the diversity of needs among the population strata.

This chapter is prepared in line with the MTEF process and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is "To be an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern sector".

Mission: The sector mission is "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries industry, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management and conservation of wildlife."

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector aims principally to attain food self-reliance in the district. The district has enough arable land to produce all the major staple crops i.e. maize, wheat and beans. There is also high potential in horticulture produces, livestock production and cash crops like sisal.

The district has adequate food silos belonging to the NCPB although there is an observed apathy on the side of the farmers to use these storage facilities.

Diversification especially into horticulture by small-scale farmers, and mainly for export crops will be another aim. This will employ more people and earn foreign exchange for the country. Due to recent excision and settlement in forest land, emphasis will be in agro-forestry practices, planting of woodlots, and use of river line areas for tree planting will be a key priority in the medium term.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector contributes to food production and in a normal year produce four hundred bags of maize plus vegetables and fruits. Sisal is also a major cash crop produced in the

district. Milk production is of greatest significance in the district with a production of 47.95 million tones per year.

Forest sub-sector provides employment for a total of 5,000 people directly, while the jua kali sector employs a good number of artisans in timber and wood related activities.

The sector is a major supplier of raw materials to the Trade and Industry sector hence enhancing forward and backward linkages. In building and construction sub-sector of the Physical Infrastructure services, the sector supplies the entire timber requirement not only in the local market but also outside the district. It is also important to note that 72.4% on the district's population relies on forest products as their major source of fuel. The forestry cover is the main water catchments for the residents of Nakuru and the neighbouring districts.

The Co-operative Development sub-sector will be expected to play a leading role in terms of resource mobilization and marketing channels. To achieve this, major restructuring will be required as most of the c-operatives are facing serious management problems.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Government Departments: Agriculture and Livestock Production, Water, Fisheries, Forest, Co-operatives, Provincial Administration and Social Services.	Co-ordination and facilitation in the implementation of the government policies towards reduction of poverty in order to create a conducive atmosphere and level playing ground for the other stakeholders to operate; Take a lead role in implementing the priorities identified during the District consultations.
Parastatals: The parastatal bodies within the district include, Agricultural Finance Company, National Cereals and produce Board. Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, Kenya seed Company and Kenya Industrial Estates.	Offer of several services to the farmers: Offer research and disseminate the findings to farmers, provide high yielding variety seeds, extend credit to farmers and purchase of farm produce with timely payments to farmers; ensure increased production, resulting in economic growth and reduction in poverty levels.
Non-Governmental Organizations:	Economic empowerment of the community; Building the capacity of the community in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; assist in conserving the catchments areas, carry out research in environment, agriculture, livestock and water sources with the aim of improving the quality of life of the community.
Community Based Organizations	Monitoring and Evaluation in the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the plan. Identification of the district resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth.
Private Sector	To mobilize financial resources towards development of the district.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop development	Increase food production for consumption and	Lack of organized marketing; High cost of input; Lack of credit to	Encourage farmers to use adequate amount of fertilizers; Promotion of early land preparation;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	marketing; Produce adequate agro-industrial raw materials	farmers; Impassable roads especially during rains; Lack of on-farm storage facilities; High attack of crops by pests.	Proper weeding; Pest control methods application; Encourage farmers to have on-farm stores; Encourage use of marginal land to grow wheat; Promote micro-finance; Farmers to form groups to purchase farm inputs in bulk;
Livestock development	Increase livestock production	Lack of marketing channels for milk and other products; Poor animal husbandry; High cost of breeding services like AI; Inability to add value	Intensify provision of veterinary services; Intensify provision of meat control services; Ensure quality hide and skin; Establish milk marketing groups; Train farmers on milk production; Encourage production of exotic (quality) poultry; Promote dairy breeding;
Co-operative development	Streamline co-operative development	Mismanagement Rampant collapse of co-operatives Obsolescence of farm purchase co-operatives Marketing problems and low returns Stiff competitions faced by co-operatives in accessing credit	Streamlining of management of co-operatives; Encourage co-operatives to add value to agricultural products; Capacity building on shareholders;
Food security	Produce enough food for the district	Lack of storage facilities Under utilization of the NCPB silos Increased poverty levels Effects of HIV/AIDS on agricultural productivities	Encourage on grain and multi-year storage facility; Ensure full utilization of NCPB silos; Introduction of drought resistant crops; Introduce bulking silage and agro-forestry to guard against shortage of fodder.
Agriculture and other Rural Financial Services	Provide agricultural credit	Inadequate credit to farmers High interest rates Poor performance of institutions meant to support farmers Poor repayment of loans	Improve terms of credit to farmers; Revitalize operations of financial institutions; Sensitize farmers on the need for timely repayment of loans; Issues landowners with title deeds;
Irrigation	Increase non-rain fed agricultural production	Inadequate water supply for irrigation; Inappropriate technology for irrigation;	Encourage individual farmers to develop their own water source
Land administration Survey and Human Settlement	Reduce number of land disputes in the district	Large number of pending boundary disputes; Limited land registrars and logistics problems; Rising cases of land fragmentation; Inadequate land information system Slow process of title deeds	Modernize land information system; Educate people on how to prepare wills; Harmonize on various land acts; Introduction of policy on the minimum acreage of sub-division

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease and Pest Control district wide	Ensure the district livestock population is disease free so as to facilitate adequate provision of animal products for consumption within and outside the district	Increase milk output per cow from 6kg to 12kg. Increase beef output.	Vaccinations Disease surveillance Control of livestock movement
Foot and Mouth Disease control	As above	28,000 H/C	Vaccination done twice a year
Meat Inspection	Ensure a healthy human population that is productive to reduce poverty	All slaughtered animal be inspected	Inspection of all meat of animal origin; confirm it fit for human consumption. Licensing of slaughter premises and carriers
Hides and Skins improvement	To ensure high quality hides/skins for local and export markets	Large stock and small stock	Inspection and licensing to hides and skin premises. Licensing of slaughter men producers education/extension Hide and skins movement control
Rabies Control	Ensure health dogs, cats and other animals. Prevent human deaths due to rabies	Vaccinate 2000 dogs per year Destroy 1000 stray dogs/year	Vaccination of dogs and cats annually
Artificial Insemination	Improvement of local herd to increase productivity and prevent breeding diseases	Veterinary officers in each of the 8 divisions to advice farmers accordingly	Licensing/supervision of private A.I. providers Education/extension services provision
Tick Control	Ensure the cattle population is free of tick borne diseases for higher productivity	All livestock keepers in the district	Supervision of individuals and communal tick control facilities and quality control monitoring tick resistance
Tsetse Control	Ensure low incidences of trypanosomiasis for higher productivity	Livestock keepers in the lower zones of the district	Surveillance monitoring and laying of traps

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of new divisional offices and Renovation/Maintenance of existing ones	Ensure bringing veterinary services closer to the people and hence the effectivity	Six (6) new offices constructed and maintenance of existing ones. Additional V.O's to man newly created divisions	Construction Rapid response to general veterinary matters.

(B) New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Construction of new divisional offices & renovation/maintenance of existing ones	1	Ensure bringing veterinary services closer to the people hence the effectiveness	Have six (6) new offices constructed. Maintenance of existing offices. Additional staff to man the newly created divisions	Construction & painting
Tsetse control and monitoring unit establishment	2	Ensure a healthy cattle population in the lower part of the district suspected to be tsetse infested by controlling the flies	All livestock keepers in the part of the district – Mbogoini, Solai and Kampi ya Moto divisions	Supervision, monitoring and laying of traps

(A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	To institutionalize demand driven and farmer-led extension services; to increase the effectiveness of pluralistic provision of extension services to increase the participation of private sector in providing extension services; to empower farmers to take charge of Project Cycle Management of extension projects; to develop accountability mechanisms and transparency in delivering extension services; to facilitate commercialization of some of the agricultural extension services;	Farmers and all stakeholders in the focal area	All stakeholders in Agriculture sector working in a focal area in every division annually
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Support farmer groups to	Farmer	Groups of farmers given

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
(NMK)	enhance food security, poverty alleviation and income generation	groups	government grants for agriculture and livestock development
Smallholder commercialisation Development Project (IFAD)	To ensure economic growth and generate food self sufficiency To generate export earnings and provide raw materials for industries To improve rural incomes through farm earnings and employment creation	Farmer groups	Started with one DCA in Rongai Division mainly dealing with groups of dairy farmers. To be followed with two other DCA's in Njoro and Bahati divisions.

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Local Poultry Improvement in Rongai and municipality division	1	By the year 2012, the number of eggs produced by a bird will increase from 90 to 120 per bird per year; The number of poultry farmers will increase by 20%	Individual farmers Farmer groups;	Mobilization of communities into formation of groups for easier impartation of extension knowledge to them; Train poultry farmers on feeding and other husbandry practices; Train farmers on disease control and breeding management; Monitoring and evaluation of the project;
Bee keeping National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) Smallholder commercialisation Development Project (IFAD) Local Poultry Improvement in Rongai and municipality division in municipality and Rongai division	2	To increase family income through sale of honey and other hive products; To improve the conservation of environment by planting nectar/pollen producing plants	Individual farmers Farmer groups;	Mobilization of communities in formation of common interest groups for easier transfer of knowledge to them; Training of farmers on different bee keeping systems; Demonstrating on value addition; Monitoring and evaluation;

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Food security at farm level; Capacity building to farmers; Income and wealth creation	Fund four groups per year	Mushroom production

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP SIDA	Ensure contribution of agriculture and livestock to social and economic development and poverty alleviation enhance: Pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand driven extension services promoted and functional	Two focal area per annum	Community mobilization; Broad based survey; CAP development and implementation; FADC training; CIG formation and farmer training; Cross cutting issues
NALEP GoK	Ensure contribution of agriculture and livestock to social and economic development and poverty alleviation enhanced: Pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand driven extension services promoted and functional	Two focal area per annum	Community mobilization; Broad based survey; CAP development and implementation; FADC training; CIG formation and farmer training; Cross cutting issues;
PSDA	Small and medium-scale farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs in selected value chains can participate more actively in the market and use their market potential through:- Identification of constraints that cause the under-utilization of the agro-industrial potential and limited access to markets; Participatory elaboration of intervention strategies aimed at facing these constraints and seizing objectives; Capacity development for farmers, agro-industrial entrepreneurs, and service providers in supporting value chain development; Sensitization on and improvement of political, legal, administrative, and	Two sensitization field days; One modern Passion fruit nursery; Capacity building on request;	Sensitize farmers on mushroom nutrition and utilization; Establish nursery for production of lean passion fruit planting material; Empower staff and farmers on technical matters relating to various fields;

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	industrial framework conditions that are conducive for value chain development		
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project	Facilitation of Policy and Institutional Reforms: Support of Extension System Reform Support to Research System Reform Support to Farmer/Client Empowerment	Common Interest Groups	Implementation of Enterprise Development Plans

(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water harvesting in Rongai division	1	To provide water for irrigation and livestock use	2 water pans	
Mango production in Rongai division	2	To encourage mango production Enhance food security Income generation	5,000 trees	Sensitize farmers. acquire seedlings. plant and back stop management
Bulking site for orphaned crops	3	Produce high quality planting materials accessible to farmers Enhance food security To increase income	One hectare	Sourcing for planting material. planting agronomic management and distribution
Installing energy saving jikos to be implemented in all division	4	To promote efficient use of fuel To reduce cost of fuel To reduce the rate of deforestation	500 liners	Purchase of jikos. demonstrations on installation

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training of staff	To equip officers with new technologies	Women groups raising seedling and school patrons dealing with environment in their schools	Training of extension agents
Extension service division	To raise seedlings and assist farmers to raise seedlings to be planted on their farms.	Rural farmers Schools Environmental protection. 1,000,000 seedlings to be raised District wide.	Raising of seedlings in schools and on farms.

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Agro-forestry Training and Extension Programme	1	To provide farmers with alternative source of income by marketing tree products: To conserve soil and water in order to increase food production:	Train women and youth groups to manage tree seedlings: Train women and youth groups on marketing tree products: Train farmers on suitable species selection:	Agro-forestry training on the farms and schools.
Tree planting in River Banks and Hill Tops	2	Assist the farmers to plant trees on Hill Tops and River Banks to protect soils.	All farmers along the river banks and those cultivating on the Hill Tops to be advised on how to plant trees along the contours.	Mobilize farmers to protect river banks and hill tops.

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Wildlife Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and awareness	Attitude change and concentration support and participation	Workshops for CBOs. Two conservation awareness seminars for teachers: weekend and public holidays bus shuttle services:	Create awareness among schools and enlist the support of CBOs in conservation:
Community exposure tour to Amboseli, Mwaluganje and Malindi	To promote community and stakeholders participation in conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.	At least forty members of community and stake holders surrounding the park are taken on tour to appreciate wildlife related enterprises	Lectures from park wardens: Lectures from park conservancy personnel: Visit conservation related enterprises like bee keeping, butterfly farms, caves, museums:

(B) New Project Proposals: Wildlife Department

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
The Conservation and Management of East Mau Group (COMEG)	1	Restoration of Mau Forest catchment and address poverty issues in the catchment basin.	Raising the level of environmental awareness among catchment residents.	Re-afforestation: Soil conservation: Capacity building: Urban waste management: Environmental awareness.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Sectoral collaboration amongst all the development partners in the district will be intensified for the sector to achieve its vision of sustainable and equitable rural development for all. To reduce production costs and facilitate marketing of agricultural produce, the Physical Infrastructure sector will construct roads to open up high potential areas, which are not fully exploited. Trade, tourism and Industry sector will serve farmers with in various ways including provision of investment funds, farm input and equipments, and markets and marketing information. Labour is an important part in any field of production including agriculture. A skilled and healthy workforce will be determined by the efficiency and effectiveness of the Human Resource Development sector. Laws and order are critical ingredients of any meaningful and consistent development. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector shall ensure that an enabling environment prevails to facilitate implementation of the productive sector policies.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector was identified as the vehicle through which issues of poverty, environmental conservation and sustainability will be addressed during the plan period. The Agriculture sub-sector will play a leading role in improving crop yields and animal productivity through appropriate technologies, enhanced value-addition will be adopted to improve incomes to farmers and proper marketing strategies through the revitalized cooperative movement. Issues of HIV/AIDS will be addressed through increased awareness at the local production centres particularly in plantations and factories through strategic partnership with the relevant agencies.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector Vision is aimed at “A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders”

Mission: The mission is “To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of nation heritage and culture for sustainable development.”

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the above mission and vision, the sector intends to undertake the following: Facilitate development of trade through formulation and implementation of policies and strategies, which promote domestic, regional and international trade. Promote the role of indigenous entrepreneurs through training, extension and consultancy services to micro-enterprises. Collect, analyze, store and disseminate trade related information relevant to expansion of business enterprises. Facilitating the development of efficient marketing system necessary for equitable distribution and pricing of goods and services. The provision of business finance received through J.L.B. (Joint Loans Board) and identification of other available source of finance for utilization by business community.

Involvement of all district based NGOs and women groups towards income generation projects especially in agricultural production.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The importance of the sector in the district cannot be overemphasized as it plays a key role in commercialization of the other sub-sectors through forward and backward linkages, for example direct selling of raw materials or selling of proceed products. The sector heavily depends on agriculture as the main source of livelihood as well as the main supplier of trade implements. Wheat and maize are grown in both large and small scale. Other crops grown in the district and also traded in are cut flower and horticultural crops like passion fruits. Livestock sub sector is also dominant in the region. Sale of milk (dairy) is one of the major income earners.

Some of the industries that are found in the district that forms the economic basis include: Textile Industries, Animal Feeds, Agricultural Implements, printing, Dairy products, Engineering works & Body Builders, Saw Mills, Contractors, Bitumen Products and Quarrying, Posho mills, Cannery, Edible Oils and Soap Manufacturers, and Pyrethrum Processing Plants. During the last five years, the sector employed a total of 20,000 people in the Jua Kali informal sector with an additional 10,000 jobs in the formal sector or industrial activities with a total of 89 industrial plants where 9,000 jobs were created.

Arising from the vast tourist attractions available in the district such as Lake Nakuru, Menengai Crater and Great Rift Valley has remained the hub of tourist activities serving the western circuit.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
KIE	Spearhead the development of small and medium industries
ICDC	To provide credit facilities to middle and large entrepreneurs
KITI	To inculcate skills on Trade and Industry.
NAKURU BUSINESS ASSOCIATION	Offers forum for Business Growth and Development.
Ministry of Trade	Policy formulation and coordination of trade.
Ministry of Industry	Policy formulation, Regulation and Coordination of Industries.
KWS	Management of Game Parks and Environmental conservation
Commercial Banks & SMEs	Provision of credit facilities to entrepreneurs

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Promote rapid industrialization in the district	Inadequate infrastructure: Lack of constant water supply, High cost of electricity,, Stiff competition import, High cost of capital,	Upgrading of feeder roads; Encourage the department of water resources and the Local Authorities to develop additional water sources, Lobbying for reduction of tariffs on energy, Usage of sawdust as source of energy, Encourage local industries to be more efficient, Take advantage of AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act), Industrialist to apply modern technology,

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Inappropriate technology. Inadequate credit facility.	Local Authorities in major urban centres to set aside land for industrial use. Implementation of Central Bank Finance Bill, 2000 (Donde Bill): Make use of existing micro-credit facilities.
Trade	Promote the Commercial Sector	Limited capital and inaccessibility to credit facilities: Still competition from imported products: Lack of entrepreneurial skills and poor marketing strategies: Poor loan recovery; Hawking in Central Business District (CBD).	Encouraging society for traders to develop saving culture: Establish trading linkage e.g. AGOA, COMESA, and EAC: Establish a training centre for traders.
Tourism	Promote local and foreign tourism in the district	Poor infrastructural facilities and within tourist attraction destination: pollution and environmental degradation; poor domestic tourism.	Establish a tourist centre in Nakuru: Improve on the existing infrastructure to and within the tourist destination: Encourage local tourism.
Mining	To enhance mining activities in Nakuru District	Controlled Exploration on mineral: High cost of exploration; Inadequate information on existing mineral deposits.	Relax control on mineral exploration: Implementation of the Environmental Management and co-ordination act (1999): Mining areas to be declared public places: Intensify exploration of minerals.
Financial Services	Make financial institutions more accessible to the locals.	Inaccessibility to financial institution by the rural population; High interest rates on loans; poor payment rates; Low saving ratio; lack of collateral.	Issue farmers with title deeds to enable them access credit facilities; Encourage micro-credit schemes and sacco; Encourage loan repayment.
Small Scale Industries	Promote small scale industries and Jua Kali.	Poor marketing of products; poor quality products.	KIRDI to assist in quality products; Streamline Jua Kali Associations for marketing.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade, Industry and Tourism

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waste management Nakuru Town	1	To reduce pollution into Lake Nakuru	District Environment Committee, Municipal council of Nakuru and other stake holders in conservation measure. Water Analysis; Catchment studies; Clean up and greening park and town

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Reafforestation of Nakuru Town and its environs	2	Control siltation of Lake Nakuru;	Farmers around Menengai Hill, Barut, and Lanet; Awareness creation through public barazas;

B: New Project Proposals Trade, Industry and Tourism.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade financing District wide	Poverty reduction and wealth creation	Disburse Ksh 20 million to 500 traders	Disbursement of loans and recovery.
Extension services District wide	Promote investment in the industrial sub-sector in the District	Kenya Association of Manufacturers-Nakuru branch; K.I.E. and Kenya Chamber of Commerce Nakuru branch.	Publicize the District Investment Profile.
Co-ordination Role District wide	Streamline industrialization in Nakuru and discourage pollution;	Reduction of industrial pollution and promotion of organized industrialization.	Coordination of all stakeholders in the Industry sub-sector;
Weekend/public Holiday Bus shuttle Nakuru Town	Educate and create awareness on local tourism	10,000 people per year	Weekend and Public holiday park tours (Twice daily)
Ecological monitoring District wide	Maintain Ecological Integrity; monitor changes and functions.	2 game census per year; 3 fowl water courts; 3 vegetation monitoring per year;	Game and water fowl census; Vegetation monitoring; special species studies;
Wildlife protection District wide	Wildlife protection;	Daily surveillance and patrols.	Rhino surveillance and patrols;

(B) New Projects Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waste management Nakuru Town	1	To reduce pollution into Lake Nakuru	District Environment Committee, Municipal council of Nakuru and other stakeholders in conservation measure.	Water Analysis; Catchment studies; Clean up and greening park and town;
Reafforestation of Nakuru Town and its environs	2	Control siltation of Lake Nakuru;	Farmers around Menengai Hill, Barut, and Lanet;	Awareness creation through public barazas;

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to all the other sectors through its role of mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues on Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, public records management, disaster Risk reduction and labour management.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will largely address issues affecting all people particularly poverty by opening up new avenues and empowering people to participate in diverse economic activities. The Tourism sub-sector will stimulate business growth in the district through the promotion of both domestic and foreign tourism. Special groups in the population strata of the district; namely; the Youth, Women and other vulnerable groups will find new economic niches to occupy and grow. The district vision for this category of persons is gender equity, improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups, and a responsible, competitive and prosperous youth. The goal for the plan period is to increase opportunities among women, youth and all disadvantaged groups.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the Physical Infrastructure sector is to provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.

Mission: The mission is to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Improving the district's infrastructure (transport, water, energy, and telecommunications) is the aim goal of the sector. Accordingly, progress has been made in the development, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads across the district. Currently, indication of the roads can be described as 20% fair. The road network consists of a total of 162.8km under bitumen, 63.9km of gravel surface and 257.8km under earth surface.

Most bridges in the district are old and dilapidated owing to long periods of neglect. Many of these bridges are wooden. The proportion of the road condition that is poor is 45%.

Following the introduction of reforms within the public transport system in 2004, fatalities caused by road transport have consistently dropped over time. The main challenges facing the improvement of the country's infrastructure falls squarely on inadequate funding, delay in privatization bill, lengthy procurement procedures and weak institutional framework.

Energy: The energy sector continues to grapple with numerous challenges that include high oil prices, a weak transmission and distribution infrastructure and an inadequate

legal and regulatory framework. Consequently, the district will embark on an enhanced rural electrification strategy to increase power coverage in rural areas, foster competition and diversify sources of energy and reduce costs.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

For enhancement and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and efficient management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to greater economic impacts in the economy.

In the long run, the sector will expect to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

During the District Consultative Forum on Poverty Reduction, the sector was prioritized third in ranking after Agriculture and Human Resource Development sectors. Some of the stakeholders involve are Nakuru Municipal Council and Catholic Diocese of Nakuru, among others. The role of the government is to provide adequate facilities and routine maintenance while the role of the private sector and other stakeholders is to complement the government’s effort especially in provision of safe drinking water, maintenance of feeder roads by local authorities and provision of transport by matatu and bus owners.

Stakeholder	Role
Government (Roads and Public Works Ministries)	Maintains & develops class A,B,&C roads; Allocation of funds for establishment and maintenance of the road network, buildings; Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies; Provision of technical staff.
Local Authorities	Financing the establishment and maintenance of Facilities; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities; Provision of funds for construction of new projects.
Local Community	Consumers of Road network services; Safe and sustainable use of the physical facilities; Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing Unskilled labour.
Kenya Roads Board	Receives from KRA and disburses Road maintenance levy fund; Overseeing the use and accountability of the funds disbursed to Road Agencies; In charge of maintenance of Class D and below roads.
NGOs, CBOs, Local Organized groups	Capacity building on participatory development, project operation and maintenance.
District Roads Committee	Maintains unclassified roads under their jurisdiction.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Maintains Roads within parks and game reserves.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide efficient and reliable road network in the district	Inadequate funding; Destruction of roads by rain water; Destructions of roads by heavy vehicles and even high volume of vehicles; Blocking culverts and water logging; Inadequate machine with frequent mechanical problems;	Maintenance of rural access roads through Cess funds; Routine maintenance of all classified roads; Use of community services order of opening blocking drainage; District Roads Committees to be funded and revitalized.
Energy	Promote rural electrification programme	Unable to plan for rural electrification programme as it is difficult to know its annual budgets; High cost of energy provision; Increasing prices of kerosene; Depletion of forest resource;	Fair distribution of rural electrification fund; Intensification of reforestation and agro-forestry campaigns; Institution of compulsory tree planting programmes; Encourage use of alternative sources of energy e.g. solar; Encourage private tree planting;
Major Water Works and Maintenance	Expand and rehabilitate water supplies in the district	Inadequate and old systems characterised by frequent breakdowns; Poor quality of underground water i.e. high fluoride content; Poor progress of major water works due to environmental degradation; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Poor/absence of water and sanitation planning; Disposal of sewerage into lake leading to pollution; Inadequate enforcement of laws governing sanitation.	Develop major water works for urban and rural areas; Sensitize the public on importance of conserving the environment; Purify borehole water; Undertake planning for sewerage system in all major urban areas; Maximize the utilization of the district Water Laboratory in order to check the quality of water;
Building and Construction	Promote affordable building designs	Declining standards of building and construction; Limited by-laws for the sub-sector; Incoherent allocation of land for building construction; Non-adherence to rules and regulations	Physical planning for all major urban areas; Review and strengthening existing by laws; Streamline land allocation;
Urbanization	Promote planned urbanization	Very high urban population growth rates while essential services such as water supply, sewerage systems, power supplies and cemeteries cannot cope with increased demand; Migration into urban areas due to tribal clashes	In the medium term, proper urban planning should be undertaken for towns; In the long term, rural/urban balancing will be encouraged by providing social facilities in rural areas; Adequate security should be provided;
Transport	Provision of reliable transport system	Poor maintenance of road network; Inadequate bus parks; Poor maintenance of PSV vehicles	Improve road maintenance; Develop bus parks;

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
D320 – Lanet – Elementaita Nakuru Municipality	To repair failed section of the road which is already bitumen standard	FY 2001-2002 Completion of the remedial works	Remedial works of 8.0kms failed sections Km 0+840-7+840 – bitumen standard and 19+800-20+800. Funding : GoK Fuel levy
C88 – Rironi-Maai Mahiu section Naivasha Division	To reduce the rate of deterioration and save cost of rehabilitation of the road	FY2000-2001 Completion of the works during plan period	Repair and resealing of 21km Funding: GoK Fuel Levy
Opening and gravelling extension works for 150kms on the following Roads: Olenguruone-Kapcheluget Kapcheluget-Mulot Kapcheluget-Ololunga Kapcheluget-Tegat Silibwet Olenguruone Division	Interconnecting all areas of Olenguruone division and access to Narok district	FY 2001-2004 Completion of the works	Road opening, gravelling installation of culverts and construction of 2 (two) bridges
D319 – Kiptagich Silibwet 8.20kms Olenguruone Division	Make the road all weather	FY2001-2003 Commencement and completion of works	Road widening and improvement to gravel standard plus installation of drainage works. Funding: GoK. Fuel Levy
D319 – Olenguruone – Kiptagich 8.0kms outstanding works Olenguruone division	Facilitate smooth flow of vehicles to the tea factory and ease transport of tea leaves and other agricultural produce	FY2001-2003 Commencement and completion of works	Upgrading outstanding road works to bitumen standard. Funding: GoK Fuel Levy
Sururu-Mauche Pombo – 6.0kms outstanding works Mauche Division	To make the road all weather for easy communication to the local community	FY 2001-2003 commencement and completion of works	Opening up gravelling, one No. (1) Bridge plus 1 No. Box Culvert

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D366 – Bahati-Lower solai Road	1	To enhance access to the high agricultural potential area of Lower Solai; As well as improve the deteriorating security situation along the Laikipia border.	To have funds budgeted for the road in FY 2009/2010	Tarmacking
D317 Elburgon-Salgaa-Rongai-Machege Road	2	To enhance access to the high agricultural potential area Elburgon	To have funds budgeted for the road in FY	Tarmacking

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		and the Export Flower zone of Rongai.	2009/2010	
A104 Naivasha – Lanet –Nakuru-Timboroa Length 170kms	3	To hasten movement of export and import goods to neighbouring countries; for fast and smooth movement of vehicles to Western and Nyanza Provinces	FY 2002-2008 commencement and completion of construction and rehabilitation of the road	Rehabilitation and reconstruction to bitumen standard. Justification: Trans African highway very important road connecting Kenya to other East African countries i.e Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo Funding: Donors
C69 Lanet-Dundori Nyakiambi Length: 25kms Bahati Division	4	To ease transport of farm products, milk, horticultural products and quicken development activities in the areas served by the road	FY 2002-2004 Start and completion of construction and drainage; Improvement works	Reconstruction and resealing works plus drainage improvement. Justification: Road serves high agricultural potential areas and forms important linkage to Nyandarua, very poor status. Funding: GoK Fuel Levy
B4 Nakuru – Mogotio Length: 25kms Rongai division	5	To contain fast deterioration of the road in order to reduce high cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the roads.	FY 2001-2002 patching, resealing and drainage works to start and completion in the plan period	Patching, resealing and drainage works. Justification: Road last re-sealed 1993 - Important linkage to Baringo-Koibatek and other districts Funding: GoK, Fuel Levy
D315 Molo-South-Kuresoi Length: 37.3kms Molo Division	6	To make the road all weather and open Kuresoi areas for fast development and ease transport of agricultural produce to the market	FY 2001-2003 Re-gravelling work and drainage Improvement to start and completion during the two (2) years period	Re-gravelling and drainage improvement. Justification: road Serves

A) On- going Projects: Energy (Electrification Programme)

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Menengai Hill Farm -Rongai	To supply power to the people living in Rongai	Menengai community (done)	Supply water for domestic and Jua Kali purpose

(B) New Projects Proposal: Energy (Electrification Programme)

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Muguga community Borehole, Kapkures Health Centre, Kiptenden	1	To supply power to the people	Electricity installed	Supply power for domestic and Jua Kali purpose

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rigogo Market, Bomasan Secondary, Sumeek Secondary, Ogilgei Dispensary, Ogilgei Water Project	2	To supply power to the people.	Electricity installed	Supply power for domestic and Jua Kali purpose

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector creates an enabling environment for industrialists, traders, tourists, agricultural production and enhances information technology through provision of power supply. Building and construction provides shelter for the urban dwellers in the district and also industrial/commercial premises.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The physical infrastructure will be the engine of growth in all the sectors of the district and national economy. Strategies have been identified for the prioritized rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure targeting: Transport (Roads & Rails), Housing, Energy, Water and Sanitation. Availability of adequate and reliable infrastructure will jumpstart a vibrant economy, with reduced production cost thus enhancing the competitiveness of locally produced goods with the result of better incomes, employment opportunities and reduced poverty levels in the districts' communities.

There has been observed a very close interaction between this sector and the natural environment. All development projects proposed under this sector will be undertaken with utmost adherence to environmental requirements as articulated in EMCA and the District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP). A strategy to reduce levels of unemployment especially amongst the youth will be to employ labour intensive approaches while implementing the proposed projects under the plan. All stakeholders will strive to achieve gender parity in project management committees and other decision making organs in the sector.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is "to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all".

Mission: The mission is "To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development".

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water and Sanitation: The sector was identified as having the potential of substantially improving the lives of the district's population by ensuring that access to clean water and

improved sanitation facilities is achieved. It was identified that an estimated 45% of the rural population had access to safe and reliable water. The proportion of urban households with access to treat and reliable water facilities stood at 65% in 2008. Hence, the main challenge facing the water sector revolves around financing and capacity. This sector will therefore continue to seek resources to ensure that there are adequate funds to facilitate financing the core poverty programmes and projects. The issue of capacity will be addressed by ensuring that the various implementing agencies have adequate number trained personnel capable of managing there programmes and activities.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a crucial role in attaining the district vision of a highly productive, Healthy and productive district through the provision of adequate, safe and reliable water to the residents of the district. This will improve the quality of life for all by reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases. The irrigation sub-sector will improve the availability of the much needed water for farming in the drier areas of the district. This is set to improve farming productivity in the medium term and is aimed at increasing food security situation in the district.

Environmental degradation is one of the major constraints facing the district. The district has continued to experience a reasonably increasing toll of negative environmental impacts. An improved and sustained sound environmental management will have a profound positive impact on all the key sectors of the economy. Some of the sectors that are set to grow phenomenally from a secure environment include Fisheries, Forestry, Wildlife and Agriculture.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government Departments: Water, NEMA, NAWASSCO	Co-ordination and facilitation in the implementation of the government policies towards reduction of poverty in order to create a conducive atmosphere and level playing ground for the other stakeholders to operate; Take a lead role in implementing the priorities identified during the District PRSP consultations.
Devolved Funds namely CDF, LATF, CDTF	Offering financial resources for the implementation of sector projects.
Non-Governmental Organizations	Economic empowerment of the community; Building the capacity of the community in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; assist in conserving the catchments areas, carry out research in environment, agriculture, livestock and water sources with the aim of improving the quality of life of the community.
Community Based Organizations	Monitoring and Evaluation in the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the plan. Identification of the district resources for utilization towards poverty reduction and economic growth.
Private Sector	To mobilize financial resources towards development of the district.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Expand and rehabilitate water supplies in the district	Inadequate and old systems characterized by frequent breakdowns: Poor quality of underground water i.e. high fluoride content: poor progress of major water works due to environmental degradation: Poor/absence of water and sanitation planning: Disposal of sewerage into the lake leading to pollution:	Develop major waterworks for urban and rural areas: Sensitize the public on the importance of conserving the environment: purify borehole water: intake planning for sewerage system in all the major urban centres:
Environment	Conservation of environment.	Deforestation: rapid urbanization: pollution of under-ground water: poor farming practices: low enforcement of existing environmental laws	Conservation measures

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiamunyi Pipeline	Increase coverage to cater for more consumers	Provide safe water to more consumers	pipeline extension 6"OPVC 'C' 2.3km at Ksh2.5million
Koige Water Project	Supply water to Total Township in Molo area	Ensure availability of safe water	1.2km PVC2"OPVC 'D' Rising main 2km ½ "OPVC : 'C' distribution main at 1.0million
Olmoit Water Project	Extend water to Olmoit community	extend water closer to the consumers from stream source	- 1 No. hydram 2.82km Rising Main: 1 No. 24m³ plastic tank at 1.0million:
Lanet Water Supply	Avail more treated water	increase treated water production to cater for more consumers	1 No. 20-30m³/hr composite filtration unit: Improvement of electrical system: Purchase of electrical motor at 3.0million

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kerma Water Supply	1	Increase water production	Serve more Consumers: Increase revenue	Extend distribution System: - Drill additional Borehole: Justification -Serve more Consumers
Ngata Water Supply	2	Increase water production	Provide more water to meet water demand	Drill and equip 1No. additional borehole: Justification

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				No surface water source in the area
Visoi Water Project	3	Develop new water source and distribution	Serve community with potable water	6"Ø gravity main; 1No. 225m ³ tank; Justification Available piped water not adequate
Sumeek Water Project	4	Extension of 2.5km of pipeline	Increase water coverage to more consumers	2.5km main Pipeline; 7.5km distribution System; Increase coverage area

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Akuisi Irrigation Project	Increase food production	150 farmers 25ha. Under irrigation	Irrigation Construct pans to trap rainfall run off
Wiyumiririe irrigation project	Increase food production	Intake completed 300 farmers 75ha	Irrigation Construct pans to trap rainfall run off

(B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kaptarakwa, Waseges division	1	Increased land irrigation	20ha	Intake construction activities
Nyamamithi	2	Increased land irrigation	50ha	Gravity canal lining
Ogilgei waseges	3	Increased land irrigation	50ha	Intake construction gravity pipeline
Molo river project, Kampi ya moto	4	Increased land irrigation	50ha	Intake weir construction -Gravity pipeline
Kimangu drainage	5	Increased land drainage	200ha	Main drains -road -dam excavation

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector holds the key to the growth and expansion of the other sectors by providing water for both human consumption and industrial use. It has a major impact on the health of the people as well as agricultural production. Environmental conservation is crucial for sustainable economic growth and development.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The environment, water and sanitation will facilitate the growth in all the sectors of the district and national economy. Strategies have been identified for the prioritized rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure targeting Water and Sanitation. Availability of adequate and reliable water will jumpstart a vibrant economy, with reduced production cost thus enhancing the competitiveness of locally produced goods with the result of better incomes, employment opportunities and reduced poverty levels in the districts' communities.

There has been observed a very close interaction between this sector and the natural environment. All development projects proposed under this sector will be undertaken with utmost adherence to environmental requirements as articulated in EMCA and the District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP).

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission: The mission is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and Programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market. Further, the mandate of the health sector is to formulate policies, set standards, provide health services, create an enabling environment and regulate the provision of health service delivery.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. To achieve this Health Sector will implement activities that promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities.

Education sub-sector is responsible for the provision and co-ordination of services relating to education, training, research and science, technology and innovation in order to enhance national production systems and processes. This sector report assesses how resources to the sector have been allocated and utilized in the recent past. It also examines current activities, identifies short and medium term plans and determines expenditure projections in a prioritized way, based on the available resource envelope, through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

For any meaningful development to take place in Nakuru District the importance of human resource development is crucial. To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resource for better quality of life for all Nakuru residents, the sector aims at increasing school enrolment rates and retention rates, Literacy rates, reduce population growth rate, reduce child mortality rate, provide affordable and quality shelter and housing, promote positive cultural dynamism and ensure general better health and nutrition and ensure general better health and nutrition by promoting food safety, water and sanitation within the district.

On the social front, campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behavior that negates development efforts. The communities will be further mobilized to participate in development activities.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-developed and healthy human resource is an important aspect in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development of the human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in the economic activities in the district.

The Health Sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for Government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavor to utilize the cost-sharing money to provide facilities to improve the literacy levels and acquiring of skills. The sector is however, threatened by shortage of Qualified nurses and doctors

The sector plays an important role of training of labor through provision of basic and secondary education ; training of skilled manpower at Technical institutions like Rift Valley Institute of Science & Technology, Mwangaza college, Tracom College, Menengai Medical college, Kenya Medical Training College and the Kenya Institute of Management. Other notable institutions of Higher learning include: Kenyatta University, Nairobi University, Moi University, Egerton University, Kabarak University, Kenya Methodist University among others.

The sector also provides job opportunities for training, instructional and support staff at all levels of teaching and training mobilizes savings through SACCOs therefore offering loans and investment opportunities to members.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Policy formulation and implementation, Funding, staffing.
Private sector	Supplementary Budgetary support and service delivery.
CBOs, NGOs & FBOs	Civic education and advocacy.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Increase health care services	High cost of drugs. Increasing bed occupancy. Lack of water and sanitation.	Increasing poor nutrition especially among children from the poor families.
HIV/AIDS	Increase awareness on TB to the general public and all healthcare providers, Intensity HIV/AIDS control campaigns. Intensify Primary health care, Train health Management Teams, Improve	Reduce the rate of prevalence by half	Increased bed occupancy by HIV/AIDS patients High cost of drugs

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	provision of drugs, Increase awareness on environmental health, Address food security.		
Education and Training	Improve school enrolment rate and quality education	High cost of education resulting in high drop-out rates at all levels; Increasing number of school drop-out owing to increasing poverty; and being orphaned due to HIV/AIDS scourge; High Cost of education; Uneven distribution of teachers; High number of orphans, Inadequate laboratories workshops and their respective equipment; Insufficient number of text books and reference materials; Indiscipline in schools; Unnecessary/frequent changes; Forced central purchasing of uniform; Complicated and expensive uniform; Quality of education offered in private schools	Strive to improve enrolment rate in schools; Intensify HIV/AIDS campaigns in the learning institutions; focusing of the bursary funds disbursement on the most needy children; Encourage PTA/BOGs to expand the existing school infrastructure to accommodate increasing number of school going children; Encourage increased deployment of teachers to deserving areas like the rural school; Implementation of fees guidelines and setting right priorities; Effective balancing of teachers; Proper targeting of bursary and increase the amount allocated; Identification of needy orphans and bursaries issued directly; Equip and expand the existing schools; Solicit donors to contribute towards relevant textbooks; reference materials and equipments; Train teachers in guidance and counselling; Discourage change of uniforms and decentralize purchasing points; Cheap and available designs; Intensify monitoring and inspection and evaluation

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nakuru West Sec Municipality	Improve learning through IT and have better staffroom facilities	To complete the building of a computer lab and staffroom	Roofing finishing of the computer lab and staffroom.
Uhuru Sec Municipality	To accommodate more students in school through additional classroom	To complete building one classroom	Construct roofing and finishing of a classroom
Langalanga Secondary Municipality	To improve science Education and Home	To complete the laboratory and	Finishing equipping, and furnishing.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	science in the school	Home science room	Laboratory and Home science room
Hillcrest PTA Sec School Municipality	To expand to a second stream and accommodate more students in Secondary	To complete building 2 classrooms	Putting up facilities to accommodate a second stream
Nakuru Day Sec Municipality	To improve availability of learning resources and integrate ICT in school programmes	To equip the library rehabilitate, and reinforce the computer room with the Ministry purchasing computers worth 1.5 m	Purchasing library resources materials. Reinforcing the computer lab to receive Ministry, bought computers worth 1.5m
Nakuru Girls School Municipality	To expand to fourth and fifth streams	To complete 4 classrooms	Construction of 4 classroom on the period
Flamingo Sec Municipality	To improve catering services to the students	Finishing a Dining Hall and equipping the same for the students use.	Finishing the hall and additional 4 classes on the top floor
Ol Rongai Kampi ya Moto	Expand to 2nd stream for increased capacity	To complete a classroom per year.	Construction of classes to improve enrolment and asses
Moi Sec Municipality	Integrate ICT and improve provision of learning resources	To complete the computer lab and library	Construction of the library and computer lab finishing and equipping
Banita Sec-Solai division	Increase capacity of the school	To build one classroom	Construction of a classroom
St. Ulrich lama-Mbogoini	To improve catering services to students	Build a kitchen	To build and equip a Kitchen for Lunch Programme
Patel Day Sec-Solai	To improve the teaching of science in the school	To build a laboratory and Equip	Construction and equipping of a laboratory
Mama Ngina Sec Rongai	To provide accommodation to teachers in school as this boarding school	To build and equip 3 teachers houses	Construction of teachers houses
Kampi ya Moto	To increase the schools capacity	To build a second and third stream	Construction of classes library and laboratory
Solai Sec. School	Implementing ICT Programme	Purchase of computers	Ministry funding purchase of computers 1.5.

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
AIC Morop Girls sec-Kampi ya Moto	1	To expand the school to 3 streams	Putting up of an additional stream 4 classes and a library	Put up an additional stream (boarding)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
St. Mary's Girls secondary Municipality	2	To build a girls boarding school in Nakuru town	putting up classes dorms etc	construction of dormitories classes, laboratories library
Kiamunyi secondary school municipality	3	To build a reputable day school to serve Kiamunyi area	Putting up of kitchen classes, and laboratory and provision of electricity.	Construction of the classes' library laboratory kitchen.
Kelelwet sec school Barut	4	To build a reputable day school to serve Kelelwet area	Putting up of kitchen classes, and laboratory and provision of electricity.	Construction of classes, lab, library etc.
Lenginet secondary Kampi ya moto	5	To build a day school to provide assess to students of the area.	Putting up of classrooms	
Kipsyenan sec. school	6	To build a day school to serve the area	Building classes library and laboratory	Construction of classes' library and laboratory kitchen.

(B) New Project Proposals: Special/Primary Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hills Special School	1	To meet education needs for the local community	Putting up of a dormitory in first year	Construction of a dormitory and classrooms. Justification: This district needs more special school catering for mentally challenged
Ngala School for the Deaf	2	To meet education needs for the local community	Putting up of classrooms laboratory and administration block in the first years. Laboratory and classrooms later years	Construction of a secondary school in the district to take care of the special needs education Justification The district require a special needs education secondary school
Sarambei Primary School	3	To meet education needs for the local community	Putting up five toilets and renovation of existing classroom.	Construction of five toilets in the school and renovating of the classrooms and water tanks. Justification The existing sanitary facilities does not match the existing population
Jamhuri Primary School	4	Renovation and putting a new toilets and water tanks.	-Construction of our four classrooms, girls toilets and water tank	Construction of four more classrooms, girls' toilets and water tank; Justification The school requires more

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			within the first years; More classroom thereafter	classroom girls toilets and water tank due to increasing population
Gatagati Primary School	5	To meet education needs for the community	Renovation and putting a new classrooms	Construction of 4(four) classrooms and renovation of the existing classrooms; Justification The school structure are dilapidated and requires are urgent interventions

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish community training and advocacy units	1	To increase community health awareness	2 units	Trainings; Purchase of equipment; Demonstration; Meetings; Documentation
Immunization	2	To increase no of children accessing and completing immunization services from 88-98%	2% increase in immunization coverage	Training of H/W; Establish new counters; Meetings; Supervisory activities; Social mobilization.
Family Health Services	3	Improve adolescent comprehensive reproductive health services	250 h/w trained	Train H/W; Establish new counters Social mobilization
HIV/AIDS	4	Increase no of mothers accessing; FANC services. PMTCT services and PAC services	20 5 10	Train H/W; Establish centers; Social mobilization;
Health Services	5	To improve quality of clinical services both for adults and under fives	24H/W 20 sites 4 sites 4	Train H/W on IMCI case management; Establish IMCI sites; Supervisory visits on H/W; Holding meetings and social mobilization
Monitor HIV/AIDS	6	To coordinate monitor and improve HIV/AIDS activities	20	Conduct committee meetings and social mobilization; Have exchange visits to other district

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
VCT	7	To enhance VCT services	4	Training of H/W; Conduct VCT services; Establish new VCT sites;
Purchase of laboratory equipment	8	To improve diagnostic services	Improved diagnostic services	Purchase of kits; Capacity building;
Purchase of equipment	9	To improve health system governance system	Improved health system governance system	Meeting held; Vehicles repair; purchase of office equipment
Rehabilitative services	10	Improved rehabilitative services	1	Sensitization meeting held; Purchase of motorbike Start income generation activities
Community Health Services	11	Decrease malaria incidences by 50% by 2012	20%	Community sensitization; H/W sensitization Purchase of chemicals; Training of spray men; Purchase of protective garments;
Public Health	12	Decrease incidences of food borne diseases by 10% by 2012	2%	Food sampling; Food inspection; Seminars for food handlers; Purchase of vaccine; Enforce food laws of Kenya and public health Act; Hold hygiene education trainings;
Public Health	13	Improve on nutrition status of the community	Improved nutrition status	Nutrition activities

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The productive sector will offer conducive environment for the prevention of diseases, offer nutritional support to the population while the physical infrastructure sector will enhance access to health facilities. Public administration will offer a secure environment for the stakeholders in the health sector while enhancing collaboration with other sector. ICT infrastructure will enhance awareness on morbidity conditions and enhance networking amongst various health services implementers.

The Education sector is linked to Health by incorporating basic (preventive/promotive) health in the curriculum at basic levels, and continued capacity development in human resources for health. It is linked to all the other sectors through the development of relevant human resources capacity to transform each of the sectors. It will also play a key role in inculcating a culture of basic hygiene and responsible water use, as well as in embracing modern technology in water extraction and delivery. Mainstreaming gender in

the education and training to secure parity in all the sectors will also be achieved through the education sector.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

There has been an observed high positive correlation between the health status of communities and state of economic-well being. It is instructive then that the key health programmes and projects once successfully implemented will lift a huge proportion of the districts population from abject poverty. This will be achieved through the preventive and curative programmes. Through the TB/AIDS awareness programmes, the twin diseases will be addressed alongside Malaria as envisaged in the MDG goal no.5.

Environmental conservation and sustainability will be the key in the prevention of most diseases particularly water borne diseases and others associated with environmental pollution. The challenge of rapid population growth will be addressed through appropriate Health education programmes. The key strategy is to improve access and quality of health services in the district by putting up new health facilities within the plan period.

The sector will play a pivotal role in developing appropriate human capital for all the other sectors. Strategies have been identified to increase the infrastructural capacity of the sector to increase and sustain high enrolment and transition rates. Equal opportunities will be given to both boys and girls in order to achieve gender parity in all other sectors in the long-run. Environmental issues will be inculcated in the education curriculum at all levels to produce environmentally conscious and sensitive graduates of the system.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The sector vision is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”.

Mission: The mission is “to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, Nakuru District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will install a computer with internet and e-mail facilities which will be accessed by all other departmental heads in the district while dissemination of surveys and censuses results will be done through computerization at the District Statistics Office. The District Development Committee is encouraging civil servants in the district to undertake computer training locally. This can be boosted by the ICT journals available in the Kenya National Library Service (KNLS) – Nakuru Branch and several other established colleges.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

ICT has enhanced communications in the district by facilitating efficiency through provision of ATM facilities in banks and co-operative societies, e-commerce, mobile-commerce. The 17 cyber cafes in Nakuru provide services, employment and income to the people of the district. Introduction of mobile phones has assisted in the decongestion of landlines and made communication easy along covered areas. This is one sector which does not require construction of new physical structures but incorporation of technology in the existing structures.

ICT has several key players who include; Ministry of Information and Communication, and the media i.e. electronic and print. The libraries in government and non-government institutions are also in place. The mobile telephone, computers, fax machines, e-mail, have assisted in the reduction of administration costs and even the selling and distribution costs in the commercial and industrial sectors. Therefore, ICT is important towards prosperity.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Establish necessary institutions to facilitate ICT Sensitize the public on the importance of ICT Maintain a good environment for the growth of ICT Provide funding for the essential projects
Private sector	Invest in the ICT sector Mobilize resources for the prospective investors Provide efficient and effective ICT service
Individuals	Consume the ICT service Invest in ICT activities
NGOs	Sensitize the community on issues relating to ICT Link ICT users to the ICT producers

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Promote usage of ICT in all sectors	ICT is quite expensive for majority of the locals; Limited technical know-how about ICT in the district; Limited electricity supply which promotes ICT industry	Liberalize the regulation covering the media; Introduce IT courses at all levels of education; Adequate and reliable supply of electricity in all areas; Carry out publicity on the role of ICT towards development;
Kenya National Library Service	Expansion and modernization of the library	Inadequate utilization of the facility by the locals; Inadequate facilities;	Decentralize library facilities in the district; Encourage positive attitude towards reading;
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	Equip and stock the centre to reasonable standards	Lack of computer; No stocking of books and journals;	Equip the DIDC with a computer and books and latest journals; Improve funding of the center;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Increase capacity for collection, analysis and timely dissemination of Information	Low staffing levels	Selection, recruitment and training of additional staff

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya National Library Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
KNLS – Provincial Library Nakuru	1	To facilitate reading for knowledge, information and research necessary for the development of the area and the nation as a whole	Students (Primary, Secondary and Colleges) Researchers & general public	Construction of a purpose built library (Complex) To expand library facility to meet the rising demand

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT facilitates smooth running of the other sectors ranging from security provision through telephone, radio calls, electronic and print media to facilitating business transaction through e-commerce, advertisement, electronic media interchange to facilitating learning and education to promotion of tourism in the district.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will provide the super-highway for creating public awareness on various policy and other legal reforms on all the other sectors. It will therefore transform the district into an information based society thus transforming the management style of all public affairs. The D.I.D.C will be the focal point for dissemination of information in the district on all the major cross-cutting issues. The operationalization of internet services at the D.I.D.C will unlock the immense potential in the youth and offer opportunities for employment through the Business Process Outsourcing as well as enhance capacities for tackling challenges of HIV/AIDS and environment through cross-sector and even cross-border linkages.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is “to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”.

Mission: The mission is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and regulation of political parties for achieving social-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Governance Justice Law and Order (GJLOS) sector's programmes encompasses huge portion of the wider governance reforms that address priority issues ranging from legal reforms, access to justice, improvement of governance, enhancement of participatory democracy and rule of law and security. The activities implemented within the sector contribute to the overall objectives of the Vision 2030, which in turn has a strong nexus with the country's poverty alleviation initiatives.

During the plan period, the sector will be looked upon to continue making significant achievements in the areas of governance; public safety and security; human rights and the rule of law; legislation; immigration services; and transparency and accountability in management of public resources.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very crucial in ensuring that poverty level is reduced through good governance. It should also be sensitive to the needs of most vulnerable sections of the community.

The sector also ensures that the wheels of development continue to roll. It also ensures there is security, and tranquillity prevailing to enable development actors to contribute towards development.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration & Internal Security	Maintaining law and order; Development coordination in the field; Creating conducive social-political environment for national development and sensitization of the public on Government policies Prevent and reduce drugs and substance abuse through awareness creation, education and health services Disaster and relief coordination Printing of all government documents Maintenance of all airstrips and security roads
Office of the Vice President & Ministry of Home Affairs	Contain in safe custody and subsequent rehabilitation of all categories of offenders and provide care and protection to children; Generate and provide information to courts as well as resettle and re-integrate offenders into the community Regulate and control the gaming industry
Judiciary	Compilation and dissemination of case law and other legal information for effective administration of justice Formulation and implementation of judicial policies
Electoral Commission of Kenya	Management of general/by elections Registration of eligible voters Provide Voter education Review of electoral boundaries
Kenya National Audit Office	To carry out statutory audit of the central government, state corporations and the local Authorities To report the audit findings to parliament within set deadlines To ensure that funds appropriated by parliament are expended for the intended purposes
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Provide immigration services Registration of persons, births and deaths

Stakeholders	Role
	Management of Refugees Issuance of identification and travel documents

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Probation services	Reduce crime within the community; Re-integration of criminal offenders for meaningful development; Help offenders to continue playing a role in the provision of socio-economic services; Ensure harmonious existence in the community;	Inadequate logistic support and qualified personnel; Poor scheme of service for probation personnel; Lack of collaboration and networking; Inadequate probation hostels; Inadequate funding for the department;	Improve transport and information and technology; Empower inmates with funds and basic tools in the areas of their training; Encourage networking among the key stakeholders;
Local governance	Promote economic growth through provision of services;	Inadequate revenue and poor mobilization of funds; Bloated workforce; Obsolete Local Government Act.	Improve efficiency in revenue collection; Optimum staff levels; Acquisition of equipment and machinery; Improvement on information technology systems; Speeding up the review of Local Governments Act;
Administration of justice	Ensure rights of property and justice;	Adequate judges and magistrates; Piling up of cases; Complicated criminal and civil procedures; Inadequate logistical support; Inadequate number of courts;	Hiring more judges, magistrates and paralegals; Civic education; Adequate facilities and logistic support; Introduce special courts for municipal councils;

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Ngata Divisional Hqs	1	To provide an office for the DO and staff	Administration Block and three staff houses	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.
Mbogoini Divisional Hqs	2	To provide an office for the DO and staff	Administration Block and three staff houses	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.
Kampi Ya Moto Divisional Hqs	3	To renovate existing Office block.	A refurbished administration block.	Renovation of roof and paint walls
Rongai Divisional Hqs	4	To renovate existing Office block.	A refurbished administration block	Renovation of the roof and floor to the entire block.

(B) New Project Proposal: Police Department

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Barina Police post	1	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction
Banita AP camp	2	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction
Matuiko Police Post	3	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction
Majani Mingi Police Post	4	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction
Kanyotu AP Post	5	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction
KFA-Solai P. Post	6	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction
Mahinga (Molo River) Post	7	To reduce crime rate in the area.	Construct an office and staff houses	Construction

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Probation Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Compliance to Community Service Order in Nakuru	To ensure offenders perform CSO satisfactorily and that the community appreciates CSO as an effective community based sentence	1500 CSO offenders annually	Identify suitable work places; Involve the Provincial Administration, village elders and other stakeholders in the management of CSO

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provide Aftercare Supervisees with skills and tools	To enhance skills acquired at the Penal Institutions; To make the supervisees self reliant for successful reintegration back to the community	15 supervisors annually	conduct trainings and workshops Apply and provide the tools to eligible cases
Publicity Sensitization and awareness creation	To ensure that the population has a good understanding of probation programs	4 open days annually; 10 sensitization meetings; 2 stakeholders meetings annually	Hold probationers open days; conduct seminars and workshops; visit CSO projects

(B) New Project Proposal: Probation Department

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Offer our clients specialized professional counselling	1	To build the capacity of our clients to help them overcome trauma and lead towards self-actualization; To address the individual needs of the clients; To enhance client and victim relationships; To reduce recidivism	100 clients annually	Identify professional counselors; Identify high-risk offenders who will benefit; Create linkages between the clients and the victims; organize group and individual counselling sessions; develop crime prevention programmes
Conduct an exchange Programme for the Probation and CSO District Committees	2	To share experience with the district committees; To enhance the participation of the members during district committees; To enlist greater support by the District Committees on offender management; Involve the District Committees in crime prevention	12 members of the district probation case committee; 19 members of the CDO District committee	identify and visit the districts for exchange; expose the committee members Develop strategies on offender management and the crime prevention initiative; Conduct monitoring and evaluation of Probation programmes
Conduct Pre-bail inquiries for the courts	3	To reduce congestion at	2000 Adult offenders	Conduct social enquiries to establish eligibility;

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		the remand prison To ensure Juvenile offenders are not separated from their parents; To enhance the human rights standards in the criminal justice system	annually 1000 juvenile offenders annually	Submit reports to bail terms for those released
Introduce the Volunteer Probation Officer Services in the district	4	To enhance supervision and compliance of court orders for all offenders serving non-custodial sentences and those released through the pre-bail programme; To strengthen links between probation department and the community; Provide cell phones and bicycles to VPOs;	5000 clients offenders; Village elders; Community leaders; 20 Volunteer Probation Officers	Conduct social enquiries; Make home visits; Visit CSO projects; Identify village elders and other community through public; Barazas, seminars and workshops Develop crime prevention initiatives with the community; Recruit and train volunteer probation officers.
Office construction – Nakuru Municipality	5	To improve office accommodation in order to provide a conducive environment for the probation officers Improve client management especially maintaining confidentiality of the clients matters	10 Probation Officer; 4 support staff; Overall clients; Other Government departments that may require office accommodation	Acquire land from government; Let building plans from works department; Get Bills of quantities; Acquire AIE from the ministry; Commence construction

(B) New Project Proposal: Prisons Department

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of staff houses	1	To provide decent accommodation for prison staff.	1000 Housing units per year.	Field reports produced.
Prison Borehole	2	Improve water supply to the prison.	Reduce chances of contamination or disease outbreak	Rehabilitate existing borehole and install a submersible pump.

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intensified registration programme in all divisions	Registration and issue of Id/cards to all Kenyans of 18 years and above in accordance with Cap 107 Laws of Kenya	Register and issue Id/cards to projected 40,000 persons per year	Registration and issue Id/cards to all young Kenyans (N.P.R). Replace old Id/cards. Issue duplicates to unserviceable and lost Id/cards. Process change of particulars.

(B) New Project Proposal: Registration of Persons

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Prefabricated office structure at Molo District Renovation of Nakuru district office	1	Provide offices to improve working environment; Enhance performance Enhance safety of Government property	Identity site 1 st financial year; Purchase materials and construct the prefabricated unit during the 1 st two financial years; Purchase materials during 3 rd financial year	Construct the prefabricated unit; Obtain Construction materials; Upgrade and renovate the offices; Justification: District with high population density and high application turnout and deliver status of N.R.B offices

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Governance reforms, Capacity building, Vision 2030, Security, Gender, Children, Youth, Drug and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Corruption, Public Private Partnership, Information Communication and Technology, and the Environment. Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in Intra-Sectoral and cross institutional activity prioritization and resource allocation.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will implement strategies that guarantee adherence to the rule of law applicable to a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state. Policy

and legal framework necessary for promoting and sustaining fair, affordable and equitable access to justice will be the basis of service delivery in this sector. This will be realized through a revitalized commitment to national human rights, gender equity, increasing access and service availability to justice. Streamlining the functional organization of legal and judicial and penal institutions to enhance inter-agency cooperation and inculcating a culture of compliance with laws and decent human behaviour.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is “to become a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

Mission: The mission is “to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery”.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For promotion of socio-economic and political stability development in the district, the DDC has embarked on an efficient utilization of resources such as cess fund accruing from agricultural products.

The district settlement committee under the chair of the Provincial Administration in short term will try to resettle those who were affected by the post election violence. Nakuru district has embarked on participatory planning approach in all sectors to ensure that committees come up with implemental action plans.

The DEC ensures resources from the Government, Donors, Parastatals, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Community Based Organization are efficiently utilized for the purpose intended for.

In the long term, the two committees will evaluate the impact of the projects. The District Education Board will continue to monitor disbursements of bursaries to ensure fair distribution to all needy cases in the district.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very crucial in ensuring that poverty level is reduced through good governance. It should also be sensitive to the needs of most vulnerable sections of the community.

The sector also ensures that the wheels of development continue to roll. It also ensures there is security, and tranquillity prevailing to enable development actors to contribute towards development.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial & Technical support
Line ministries	Implementation of sector policies
MPND	Formulation and implementation of sustainable planning & Dev policies
Private Sector	Promotion of private enterprises and competition
Civic Society	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of workers
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment

3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land administration Survey and Human Settlement	Reduce number of land disputes in the district	Large number of pending boundary disputes; Limited land registrars and logistics problems; Rising cases of land fragmentation; Inadequate land information system Slow process of title deeds	Modernize land information system; Educate people on how to prepare wills; Harmonize on various land acts; Introduction of policy on the minimum acreage of sub-division
Administration issues	Create a conducive environment for political and social economic development	Inadequate funding and logistics support	Inadequate capacity building;
Lack of grass root participation in policy formulation	Involve all stakeholders build capacity for officials involved in administrative issues;	Ensure accountability and efficiency in use of resources	Development planning
Involve all stakeholders in development planning	Failure to link projects to budget;	Inadequate and incoherent monitoring and evaluation of DDPs.	Lack of clear and budgetary cycle and its linkage with development plans.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenance of District Treasury- Nakuru District Headquarters.	Provide office accommodation for effective service delivery	All government dept. Business men and community	Construction, operation and maintenance of District Treasury

(B) New Project Proposal: Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre District Headquarters.	1	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	Provide all the relevant development data	Revitalize and provide equipment.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration Sector plays a leading role on financial and public sector policies enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. As a result the Sector handles various cross cutting functions in areas of mutual district interest as outlined herein which includes: effective management and development of human resources in the public sector and streamlining and harmonization of terms and conditions of work; mainstreaming public financial management policies and reforms in the wider public service such as Programme based budgeting framework; deepening the implementation and effective use of ICT in the public service; fast tracking public sector reforms initiated in the sector and cascading them to other Ministries/Departments as well as regional administrative units; effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects; and formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and control of public resources.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In order for sector to play its role of offering an enabling environment for all the other sectors to achieve maximum potential, programmes and projects have been identified to instil and enhance mechanisms for the maintenance of law and order in the district.

Security was identified as a major concern of the people of Nakuru District. Community-Government partnership will be the single most important approach to this end. A secure environment will precipitate the much needed investment for prosperity. In line with Vision 2030, security, peace building and conflict management will be realized through promoting public-private partnerships and civilian/community involvement for improved safety and security, promoting processes for national and inter-community dialogue in order to build harmony among ethnic, racial and other interest groups; promoting peace building, sustained peace within the district and inculcating a culture for the respect of the sanctity of human life that restrains from the use of violence as an instrument of resolving personal and community disputes.

The sector will also be looked upon to play a leading role in championing environmental conservation as stipulated in EMCA and also raising awareness on HIV/AIDS in all public fora.

3.9 Special Programmes

The sector comprises the following sub-sector: - Regional Development Authorities, Youth and Sports Affairs, Gender and Children affairs, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands and ministry of State for Special Programmes.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is “to facilitate sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

Mission: The mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Youth Affairs has operational structures from the National level to the grass roots. The District Youth Office in Nakuru District was established in February 2007. Its objective include; improve access to comprehensive health information and services by the youth; contribute to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youths; coordinate and increase support to youth development initiatives; and develop and strengthen leadership and life skills among the youth.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is crucial in the on going process of mainstreaming of the major cross-cutting issues in the development programmes of the district. These issues include; Gender, Environment, HIV/AIDS, ICT development, Disaster management and Poverty. The empowerment of the Youth and women in the district will be a major milestone in the realization of the Millennium Development targets as well as form a solid base for the attainment of Vision 2030 by the district.

The Youth Sub-sector is to improve access information by youths and provide opportunities for them to advance their participation in the society. Also to establish a communication channels for youths that create vibrant information culture among the youths

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Ministries (Youth, Special Programmes Gender, Sports, culture and Social Services	Provision of policy direction
Private Sector	Provision of training & employment
Humanitarian Organizations	Provision of Health care, feeding programmes training
Community	Provides initial parental/guardianship to children for success in later life

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Promote rapid industrialization in the district	Inadequate infrastructure; Lack of constant water supply; High cost of capital; Inappropriate	Upgrading of feeder roads; Encourage the Department of Water resources and the Local Authorities to develop additional water sources;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		technology; Inadequate credit facility	Lobbying for reduction of tariffs on energy; Usage of sawdust as a source of energy; Encourage local industries to be more efficient; Take advantage is AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act); Industrialist to apply modern technology; Local Authorities in major urban centres to set aside land for industrial use; Implementation of Central Bank Finance Bill, 2000 (Donde Bill); Make use of existing micro – credit facilities
Small scale industries	Promote small scale industries and Jua kali	Poor marketing of products; Poor quality products	KIRDI to assist in quality products; Streamline Jua Kali Associations for marketing
Population	Reduce population growth rate through NCPD and FPAK	High growth rate, Immigrants from other district being settled in excised forests; High dependency ratio; High population density in certain areas of the district	Intensify planning education and services New settlement to be provided with the basic social facilities; Cottage and rural industrialization; Encourage tribal clash victims to back to their farms
Culture Reclamation and sports	Preserve culture	Inadequate facilities for sports and recreation; Lack of information; Lack of play grounds in rural and urban areas; Lack of cultural centres	Local authorities to equip the existing creative hall with modern facilities; Sensitization of the public on existing recreational facilities; Land for playgrounds and cultural centres to be set-aside in all new settlement and urban areas.
Environment	Conserve the environment	Deforestation; Rapid urbanization; Pollution of under-ground water; Poor farming practices; Intensive use of chemical as pesticides; Poor enforcement of existing environmental by-laws; Poor enforcement of public health act	Create awareness on the environment; Intensification of re-afforestation programme; Stoppage of any further incision of existing forest; Critically address water and sanitation problems; Enforce the 1999 Environmental Act;

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Nakuru Youth resource centers Bondeni/Nakuru Municipality	To serve as centre for networking most of the youth programmes; Act as a cyber café; Youth centre where youth will access Internet either free	Will target to reach more than 4000 Youths; Such centre will enhance more interaction and hence make youths feel appreciated;	Youths to network and interact; Youths to access Internet; Youths will access Newspaper; magazines and periodicals and hence

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	or at a shared cost	Will be a source of information about jobs market (at least 1000 Youths to access employment through this centre per year); Leisure and recreational issues among others.	be informed citizens; A resource centre for library or archives of information; A recreational centre and with counselling facility
Rongai Youth Resource Center Rongai/Rongai	As stated above	As stated above	As stated above

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Piave Youth Polytechnic Ngata	1	To equip youth with knowledge and skills that can make them employable and or self employed; Create opportunities for youths to advance their career in training post secondary and Polytechnic institution	To reach at least 300 youths per year where by a hundred will be accorded opportunities of higher level of education	Youths will continuously be trained in various skills and trades
Nakuru Youth Polytechnic Municipality	2	As stated above	As stated above	As stated above
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (C-YES) District wide	3	To reduce the level of unemployment among the youths; To empower and equip the youths to take up self employment	To fund not less than 200 youth groups projects from all the locations	Youths in groups will benefit from development projects and empower themselves economically

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Okoa Mtoto Nakuru Municipality Soilo	Rehabilitation of street children	Renovation of 2 stores and caretakers room; Electricity supply and installation; Renovation of toilets and bathrooms; Furnishing the dormitories and classrooms; furnishing the dining hall and kitchen; Kay apple seedlings; 2 water tank; Play ground; Play equipments (2)	Renovation of 2 stores and caretakers room; Electricity supply and installation; Renovation of toilets and bathrooms; Furnishing the dormitories and classrooms; furnishing the dining hall and kitchen; Kay apple seedlings; 2 water tank; Play ground; Play equipments (2)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		swing slide, see-saw, sand pit, climbing bar, assorted, skipping ropes ;	swing slide, see-saw, sand pit, climbing bar, assorted, skipping ropes ;
Child Protection Unit – Central Police Station/Nakuru	Separate children and adults in the police station; Guidance and counselling for traumatized children (defilement); Safe custody for lost and found children	Protection and care cases; Protection and discipline cases	Court process; Diversion process
Nakuru children's Remand home - Nakuru Municipality - Fencing	Safe custody of the children; To curb escape of children	Protection and care cases; protection and discipline cases;	Court process

(B) New Project Proposal: Children's Department

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Nakuru Children's Remand Home – Nakuru Municipality;	1	To decongest the existing situation; To cater for emergency; unaccompanied children; close supervision and monitoring of children	protection and care cases - protection and discipline cases	Construction of 2 dormitories and staff house; Guidance and counselling; Preparation court reports; Repatriation of children

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Grant to women income generating projects in all the Division	1	To assist women with grants to boost their income generating project	16 women assisted with grants (1 group per division)	Provide grants to women's groups to boost their income generating projects
Grants to community initiated self help projects in 8 divisions	2	To assist community projects initiated by the community through self help	8 self help group projects assisted with grants in 8 division	Provide grants to 8 self help projects initiated by the community for sustainability
Gender and development in the District	3	To mainstream Gender in all	4 workshops on gender	Train community

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		development activities in the Districts	issues held for community leaders.	leaders on Gender issues to ensure Gender mainstreaming in Development activities
Grants to person with disability groups in the district.	4	To provide grants to groups initiated by persons with Disabilities in the district	5 selected groups of persons with Disabilities assisted with grants	Provide grants to selected groups of persons with Disability to ensure sustainability

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to all the other sectors through its role of mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues on Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, public records management, disaster Risk reduction and labour management.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will largely address issues affecting special groups in the population strata of the district; namely; the Youth, Women and other vulnerable groups. The district vision for this category of persons is gender equity, improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups, and a responsible, competitive and prosperous youth. The goal for the plan period is to increase opportunities among women, youth and all disadvantaged groups. Specific strategies will be to increase participation by women in all economic, social and political decision making processes, improving access to all disadvantaged groups (e.g. business opportunities, health and education services, housing and justice and minimizing vulnerabilities through prohibition of retrogressive cultural practices like female genital mutilation, child labour) and by scaling up training for people with disabilities and special needs.

Among the strategies is to increase access to funds through women groups, youth enterprise fund and rehabilitation or construction of at least one youth empowerment centre in each constituency.

The National AIDS Control Council, through its devolved structures at the district and constituency level will be looked upon to continue coordinating the multi-sectoral approach in the war against HIV/AIDS by implementing the KNASP 2005-2010 through appropriate programmes:

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates on the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used during the plan implementation period in determining the progress made in all envisaged projects and programmes as detailed in chapter 3. The M&E framework sets up clear performance indicators and the various committees that will be involved in the M&E exercise at various levels in the district.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The district has a special purpose committee for monitoring and evaluation which include; District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) which reports to the District Development Committee (DDC) and District Executive Committee (DEC). DMEC will also co-opt members from the development partners in the district including NGOs, CBOs, church organizations and active development groups. The DDC reports to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC).

Divisional Development Committees will be monitoring progress on all development activities at the divisional level. At the grass root level, a project management committee will be formed immediately a project proposal is identified. The committee continually monitors the implementation progress of the project.

By 2009, these committees will have been reconstituted with an aim of strengthening them through capacity building.

The District Roads Committee will be responsible of monitoring all roads in the district, the District AIDS Control Committee will be in charge of HIV/AIDS activities in the district. District Environment Committee will ensure environment of the district is conserved accordingly. All these committees will report to DDC hence need to strengthen the DFRD through legal backing.

Community Management Committees will be required to monitor their own projects using indicators reflected in the District Development Plan through site meetings and reports to the sub-district development committees (sub-DDCs) in order to enhance ownership.

Implementing departmental heads will be expected to prepare quarterly reports and apply the same to project management committees. The PMEC and DMEC will provide guidance to the District Development Committees on how best to implement their projects whenever required.

District Planning Teams (DPTs) will also require strengthening to form a broader secretariat of the DEC unlike the previous DPU:

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

For the district to achieve the set targets, monitoring indicators will be used to gauge the progress made during the plan period as indicated in the matrix below:

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
NALEP	2m	2008 - 2012	Increase in value of livestock products; Modern practices adopted by farmers	DLPO's reports	NALEP Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	2m	2008 - 2012	Poverty - levels; Food security; Income levels	DLPO's reports	GoK Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Smallholder Commercialisation Development Project	3m	2008 - 2012	Increase in the rural farmers income; Value of exports from the district;	DLPO's reports	IFAD community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Local Poultry Improvement	120,000	2008 - 2012	No. eggs produced, No. of poultry farmers	DLPO's reports	Livestock department, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Bee Keeping	90,000	2008 - 2012	No. of bee products; Value of the bee products; No. of pollen/nector producing plants	DLPO's reports	Livestock department, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration

Project/Programme Name	Cost (kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Veterinary							
Construction and Renovation	6.5 M	2008 - 2012	Cost of materials used; Construction progress; Site inspection	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Provision of labour
Tsetse Fly Control and Monitoring Unit	7.5 M	2008 - 2012	-No. of tsetse fly infested animals	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Provision of labour
Disease And Pest Control	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No. of animals vaccinated; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Vaccination and create awareness of the same

Project/Programme Name	Cost (kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Foot And Mouth Disease Control	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No. of animals vaccinated; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	To monitor and inform farmers whenever there is an outbreak and vaccinate animals
Hide And Skin Improvement	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Premises licensed; Quantity sold;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	To improve quality of hides and skin
Rabies Control	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No. of dogs vaccinated	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Vaccinate and destroy dogs
Artificial Insemination	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Number inseminated	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Educate farmers where to get quality AI
Tick Control	To be determined	2008 - 2012	No. of dips; No. of operational dips; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Educate farmers on the importance of dipping their animals
Tsetse Fly Control	To be determined	2008 - 2012	-No. of tsetse fly infested animals	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Destroy tsetse fly habitats and control its effects
Crop Production							
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	To be determined		Food security; Farmers' income;	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
NALEP SIDA		2008 - 2012	Poverty levels; Farmers income	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
NALEP GoK	12.0 Million	2008 - 2012	Food security; Farmers' income;	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
PSDA	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Food security; Farmers' income;	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Food security; Farmers' income;	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Water Harvesting (Rongai division)	300,000	2008 - 2012	Food security; Farmers' income;	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Mango production (Rongai division)	900,000	2008 - 2012	Level of mango production; Farmers income	DAO reports	GoK, Community	GOK	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Bulking site for orphaned crops	500,000	2008 - 2012	Bulking sites established	DAO reports	DAO	GOK	Establishing a bulking site Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration

Project/Programme Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Installing energy saving Jikos	200,000	2008-2012	Rate of deforestation. Energy usage	DFO reports Energy usage reports.	GoK Community	GoK	Training of farmers. Intensive demonstration
Forestry							
Agro forestry Training and Extension Programme	1M	2008-2012	No. of community farmers trained. No. of soil conservation sites.	DFO Reports District Environment Committee reported	DFO	GOK	Funding. Implementation
Tree planting on river banks and hill tops	1M	2008-2012	No. of farmers assisted with seedlings	DFO Reports District Environment Committee reported	DFO	GOK	Funding. Implementation
Kenya Wildlife Service							
The Conservation and Management of East Mau Group (COMEG)	25M	2008-2012	Area of forest rehabilitated No. of trees planted No. of community trainings conducted	DFO reports DEC Monitoring reports	COMEG DFO	GOK	Funding. Implementation

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of office building	5,500,000	2008-2010	Construction progress; Architect's certificate	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
Fitting furniture and fixtures	525,000	2008-2010	Asset inspection	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
3 Computers	200,000	2008-2011	Asset inspection	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
2 dot matrix printers	70,000	2008/9 - 2010/11	Asset inspection	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
Diesel driven motor vehicle (customized 4wd)	4,200,000	2008-2009	Asset inspection	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
J.B.L. grant	6,500,000	2008-2011	Amount given to traders; No. of traders benefiting	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
Training of traders	510,000	2008-2011	No. o traders trained; Traders income after training;	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Trade financing	20 M	Continuous	Amount given to traders; No. of traders benefiting	DTDO reports	GoK	GOK	Funding; Auditing
Culture							
Nakuru Cultural Centre	13 M	2008-2011	No. of beneficiaries; Income levels of the locals	Center's reports	Department of Culture	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Running the institution;

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
D320 – Lanet – Elementaita Nakuru Municipality	400 M	2002 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK Fuel Levy	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
C88 – Rironi-Maai Mahiu section Naivasha Division	To be determined	2002-2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK Fuel Levy	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
Opening and gravelling extension works for 150kms on the following Roads: Olenguruone-Kapcheluget Kapcheluget-Mulot Kapcheluget-Ololunga Kapcheluget-Tegat Silibwet Olenguruone Division	To be determined	2002 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
D319 – Kiptagich Silibwet 8.20kms Olenguruone Division	To be determined	2002 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK Fuel Levy	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
D319 – Olenguruone – Kiptagich 8.0kms outstanding works Olenguruone division	To be determined	2002 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Sururu-Mauche Pombo – 6.0kms outstanding works Mauche Division	To be determined	2002-2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;		GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
A104 Naivasha – Lanet – Nakuru-Timboroa Length 170kms	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	Donors	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
C69 Lanet-Dundori Nyakiambi Length: 25kms Bahati Division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK Fuel Levy	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
B4 Nakuru – Mogotio Length: 25kms Rongai division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK Fuel Levy	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done
D315 Molo-South-Kuresoi Length: 37.3kms Molo Division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	No. of km done; Contract progress;	Contractors' reports; Site inspection;	GoK	GOK	Funding; Certification of work done

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kiamunyi Pipeline	2.5 M	2008 - 2012	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Koige Water Project	1 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Olmoit Water Supply	1 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;				
Lanet Water Supply	3 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Kerma Water Supply	3.0 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Ngata Water Supply	3.0 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Visio Water Supply	3.5 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Sumeek Water Project	2.7 M	2008 - 2012	No. of boreholes drilled per year; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation

Irrigation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kiamunyi Pipeline	2.5 M	2008 - 2012	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries Distance to the nearest water point;	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Site inspection.			
Kaptarakwa, waseges division	2 M	2008 - 2012	Number of Ha under irrigation	DIO reports	DIO and farmers	GOK	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Nyamamithi	1.5 M	2008 - 2012	Number of Ha under irrigation	DIO reports	DIO and farmers	GOK	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Ogilgei waseges	6 M	2008 - 2012	Number of Ha under irrigation	DIO reports	DIO and farmers	GOK	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Molo river project, Kampi ya moto	5 M	2008 - 2012	Number of Ha under irrigation	DIO reports	DIO and farmers	GOK	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Kimangu drainage	10 M	2008 - 2012	Number of Ha under irrigation	DIO reports	DIO and farmers	GOK	Mobilization of funds Provision of labour, Maintenance operation

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Community Health Programme	40.7M	2008-2012	No. of trainings held. Equipment purchased No. of stakeholder meetings held	Monthly reports	DHMT,DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Immunization programme	35.6M	2008-2012	%of children immunized No. of community mobilization meetings held	Immunization reports	DHMT,DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Reproductive Health programme	1.5M	2008-2012	%of adolescents trained on comprehensive reproductive health services	Reproductive Health reports	DHMT,DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
FANC, PMCT & PAC programme	5.9M	2008-2012	No. of mothers accessing FANC, PMTCT & PAC services	Training reports Sensitization reports	DHMT,DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Clinical Health Services programme	2.55M	2008-2012	% of adults accessing clinical services % of under fives accessing clinical services	IMCI site reports	DHMT,DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
HIV/AIDS prevention programme	10.8M	2008-2012	HIV prevalence rates HIV/AIDS patients bed occupancy	Annual & Monthly reports	DHMT, DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Good Governance programme	10.6M	2008-2012	Public perception on Governance system	Minutes of DHMT meetings Customer satisfaction surveys Levels of facility functionality	DHMT, DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Rehabilitation programme	4.75M	2008-2012	No. of facilities rehabilitated	Annual & Monthly reports	DHMT, DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Malaria prevention programme	10.0M	2008-2012	% incidence of malaria	No. of community sensitization workshops held Annual reports	DHMT, DHMB, CBOs, NGOs, community workers	GOK	Resource mobilization, supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation
Education							
Basic literacy programme	1.5M	2008-2012	Literacy levels No. of attendants	DAEO reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
Literacy programmes	2.5M	2008-2012	Literacy levels No. of attendants	DAEO reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
Community learning resource centres	5M	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries	DAEO reports; Centres reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
Income generating activities	1M	2008-2012	Poverty levels	DAEO reports; DDC reports;	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
New community learning resource centre	300,000	2008-2012	Project spending Site inspection;	DAEO reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
New divisional offices	20 M	2008-2012	Project spending Site inspection;	DAEO reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
Build 6 New Secondary schools	24 M	2008-2012	No of secondary schools established	DEO reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing
Build 5 special schools (Hills special, Ngala, Sarambei, Jamhuri, Gatagati)	23.5 M	2008-2012	No of special schools established	DEO reports	GoK community	GOK	Mobilization of funds; Auditing

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
KNLS – Provincial Library Nakuru	185,928,161	2008-2012	Construction progress; Site visits	Public works reports; Reports to KNLS Board	KNLS Board	GOK	Mobilize funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Probation							
Compliance to community service orders in Nakuru	1.5M	2008-2012	No of CSO offenders	Reports to DEC/DDC, District Probation Case Committee, District Community Service Case Committee	District Probation Officer	GOK	Conduct social enquiries, submit reports to courts, and ensure compliance terms
Provide aftercare supervisors with skills and tools	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of supervisors trained	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	Identify supervisees; Mobilize funds; Organise provision;
Public sensitization and awareness creation	To be determined	2008-2012	No. of open days annually; No. of sensitization meetings	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	To participate in ASK shows; Produce brochures; Attend barazas
Specialised professional counselling	1,000,000	continuous	No. of clients	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	Identify counsellors; Identify beneficiaries; Organise counselling
Exchange programmes	150,000	continuously	Members from district probation case committee; Members from CSO district committee;	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	Identify & visit district for exchange; Develop strategies; Monitor & evaluate programmes
Conduct pre-bail enquiries for courts	2,500,00	continuously	No. of adult offenders; No. of juvenile offenders	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	Conduct social enquiries, submit reports to courts, ensure compliance to bail terms
Introduce volunteer probation officers in the district	3,750,000	continuously	No. of clients annually, No. of village elders;	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	Social enquiries, home visits, visit CSO projects, identify partners, recruit and train

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No. of community leaders; No. of volunteer probation officers				volunteers
Office Construction	4 M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending;	Reports to DEC, DDC, DPCC, DCSCC	District Probation Officer	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Provincial Administration and Internal Security							
Ngata Divisional Hqs	2.5M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Reports to DEC, DDC,	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Mbogoini Divisional Hqs	2.5M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Provision of funds; construction
Kampi Ya Moto Divisional Hqs	2.5M	2008-2012	Project spending; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Rongai Divisional Hqs	2.5M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Police Department							
Barina Police post	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Banita AP camp	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Matuiko Police Post	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Majani Mingi Police Post	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kanyotu AP Post	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
KFA-Solai P. Post	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Mahinga(Molo River)Post Post	1M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Project spending; Office block constructed	Construction of a new office block for the newly created division.	DC	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Prisons Department							
Construction of staff houses	4.0M	2008-2012	Number of staff houses constructed;	Inspections, reports and returns from registration office I/C prisons	District Prisons Officer	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Prison Borehole	1.5M	2008-2011	Borehole constructed	Inspections, reports and returns from registration office I/C prisons	District Prisons Officer	GOK	Mobilize funds; inspection of progress
Registration of Persons							
Intensified registration programme	2.0M	2008-2012	Number of persons registered; Increase yearly;	Inspections, reports and returns from registration office I/C, DO's of the division and community	District Registrar of Persons	GOK	To issue, renew and change of identification cards
Renovation of Nakuru district office	1.5M	2008-2011	Construction progress; Project spending;	DEC, DMEC, DDC and PMEC reports	District Registrar of Persons	GOK	To mobilize for funds

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Information and Documentation Centre	To be determined	2008-2012	DIDC revitalized and equipped	DMEC Reports	MPND & V 2030	GOK	Provision of equipment; rehabilitation

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Affairs							
Paive Youth Polytechnic	3M	2008-2012	No. of student benefiting; Income level of beneficiaries after completion;	DYO reports; Institution reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilize funds; Motivate the community to attend the institutions
Nakuru Youth Polytechnic	2M	2008-2012	No. of student benefiting; Income level of beneficiaries after completion;	DYO reports; Institution reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilize funds; Motivate the community to attend the institutions
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	6M	2008-2012	No. of student benefiting; Income level of beneficiaries after completion;	DYO reports; Institution reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilize funds; Motivate the community to attend the institutions
Nakuru Youth Resource Centre	3M	2008-2012	No. of student benefiting; Income level of beneficiaries after completion;	DYO reports; Institution reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilize funds; Motivate the community to attend the institutions
Rongai Youth Resource Centre	2M		No. of student benefiting; Income level of beneficiaries after completion;	DYO reports; Institution reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilize funds; Motivate the community to attend the institutions
Children's Affairs							
Okoa Mtoto children home	2M	2008-2011	No. of barazas held; No. of children empowered economically	DCO	DCO	GOK	Accept economic challenges; Ensure that all beneficiaries get proper contribution
Child protection unit	2,5M	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries; No. of reported child abuse cases	Monthly reports from the department DCAC and DDC minutes	DCO	GOK	Ensure all cases are reported and dealt with according to the existing laws
Nakuru children's remand home	3.5M	2008-2012	Construction progress; Home's reports; Public works Reports;		DCO Public Works	GOK	Ensure availability of funds for the project GoK funding

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid – Term Period	2012 End of plan Period
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	42/1000	40/1000	30/1000
Immunization Coverage	82%	95%	98%
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:49,238	1:30,000	1:25,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	5%	4.0%	3.0%
Education			
Primary School Enrolment rate	90%	95%	98%
Primary School Dropout rate	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Pupil/teacher ratio	1:37	1:35	1:35
District Literacy Level	76%	80%	85%
Roads			
Bitumen surface (km)	162.8	250	400
Gravel surface (km)	63.9	300	500
Earth surface (km)	257.8	500	700
Water			
Access to clean and safety water (%)	60%	75%	85%
Poverty			
Absolute poverty	44%	40%	35%
Energy			
Household with electricity connection	27,227	45,000	70,000
Households using firewood or charcoal	80%	70%	50%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	40%	45%	50%
Telecommunication network			
Automatic	3,320	5,000	7,500
Manual			
Public Telephone Booths	320	1,500	3,000
Income levels			
Employment level	40%	50%	60%

