



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

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

**NAKURU NORTH  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2008—2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision:**

A district enjoying diversified and sustainable socio-economic development

### **Mission:**

To foster sustained economic development through improved agricultural and livestock productivity, promotion of trade and commercial activities and effective and efficient use of available resources.

## **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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Management 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.



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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The 8<sup>th</sup> 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.



## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFC	Agriculture Finance Corporation
AIDS	Acquired Immunes Deficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment Programme
ANC	Anti Natal Clinic
AP	Administration Police
ARV	Anti Retroviral
ART	Anti Retrieval Therapy
BSF	Belgium Survival Fund
BQ	Bills of Quarters
CAP	Community Action Plan
CACCs	Constituency Aids Control Council
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CBPP/CBPP	Cintingies Bovine Pleura Pneumonia
CDC	Constituenciés Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Center
CMEC	Constituency Monitoring Evaluation Committee
CSOs	Community Service Order
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHMT	District Health and Management Team
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
DROP	District Registrar of Persons
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSO	District Statistics Officer
DTC	District Technical Committee
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DYO	District Youth Officer
ECD	Early Child Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment and Management Coordination Act
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based organizations

FOREX	Foreign Exchange
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiencies Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IEC	Information, Communication and Education
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KANU	Kenya National African Union
KAPP	Kenya Agriculture Productivity Programme
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEPHIS	Kenya Planters Health Inspection Service
Km	Kilometre
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNLS	Kenya national Library Services
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Development Action
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LSD	Lumpy Sickline Disease
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MMR	maternal Maturity Rate
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MOYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTT&I	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition
NAWASCO	Nakuru Water & Sanitation Company
NCPB	National Cereals and produce Board
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment and Management Act
NESC	National Economic and Social Council
NGOs	Non-Government organizations

OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAHSP	
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RPD	Rural Planning Department
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SAPs	Structural adjustment Programmes
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEs	Small and Micro Enterprises
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWGs	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threat
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOWA	Total War on Aids
VCOs	Voluntary Counselling Officers
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIPL	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Nakuru North District is one of the forty three districts within the Rift Valley province. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders four other districts namely; Nakuru to the South and North, Laikipia to the North East, Baringo to the North West and Nyandarua to the South East. The district covers an area of 551.7 km<sup>2</sup> and is located between longitudes 35° 28' and 35° 36' East and latitude 0° 13' and 1° 10' South.

This is the first DDP for Nakuru North district and it has been prepared through a participatory and consultative process. The DDP is prepared after every five years and is usually informed by the government's long term policies. It is linked to Vision 2030 which is the country's blue print that aims at making Kenya a newly industrialised middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. It guides the path to be taken by the development actors in the district. During its preparation, both primary and secondary data were collected. The main source of primary data consisted of consultative meetings with the stakeholders. Documented reports from the district departments and development partners greatly contributed to the secondary data. The DDP has been presented in four chapters.

This DDP builds on the previous District Development Plan of 2002-2008 whose theme was "effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction" in accordance with the *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation*. Various programmes, projects and activities were implemented to address the theme of the plan. There were several positive developments during the previous plan period as far as availing of resources to the districts is concerned. During the previous plan period, devolved funds played a major role in the implementation of many projects and programmes although most of the projects implemented using these funds were not in the plan.

The major constraints experienced during the previous plan period were weak linkage between the DDP projects and the budget and other sources of funding, inadequate monitoring and evaluation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate technical staff, low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities, poor production and marketing systems and low access to affordable credit.

The district learnt a number of lessons from the implementation of DDP 2002-2008. Increase in devolved funding boosted sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the district. Other lessons were that involvement of the community and other stakeholders will lead to proper management of devolved funds and more impact, there is need to involve all stakeholders especially the community in the identification and prioritization of projects and that harmonized planning will lead to increased implementation rate.

The major challenges holding back development in Nakuru North District have been identified as inadequate infrastructure facilities, undeveloped human resources and poor marketing system, among others. Development potentials exist in the district. These include high potential for agricultural, livestock production and tourism.

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.

The plan presents an implementation matrix highlighting the planned strategies, indicators, monitoring tools, sources of funds; role of stakeholders and implementers is also presented. The plan is concluded with a summary of the monitoring and evaluation impact and performance indicators at the start, mid and end of the plan period.

The DDP is the country's first plan that aims at making Kenya a newly industrialized country in the next 10 years by the year 2030. It is the first and only country providing a plan for all citizens in the district. During its preparation, both primary and secondary data were collected. The main source of primary data is based on a baseline survey with the district. The secondary data is based on the district and development reports from the district. The DDP has been prepared with a view to...

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# **CHAPTER ONE:**

## **DISTRICT PROFILE**



## 1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides information on administrative and geographical setting of the district and sets a basis for undertaking programmes for sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of the district's population. It contains details on administrative and physical descriptions of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions of the district. The chapter gives an insight on the population profiles and projections at the start, mid and end of the plan period. A brief on the sector profiles as outlined in the MTEF guidelines is also given. It further presents a detailed fact sheet, which gives the district's database at a glance. The chapter forms the basis of developing a plan for the district.

### 1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns of the District

#### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Nakuru North District is one of the districts that form Rift Valley Province. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders four other districts namely; Nakuru to the South, Laikipia West to the North East, Baringo to the North West and Nyandarua South to the South East.

The district covers an area of 551.7 km<sup>2</sup> and is located between longitudes 35° 28' and 35° 36' East and latitude 0° 13' and 1° 10' South.

#### 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is divided into two administrative divisions Bahati and Mbogoini Division. Bahati Division is the larger of the two and hosts the district headquarters. Table 1 shows the administrative units and area of the district by division which includes water masses.

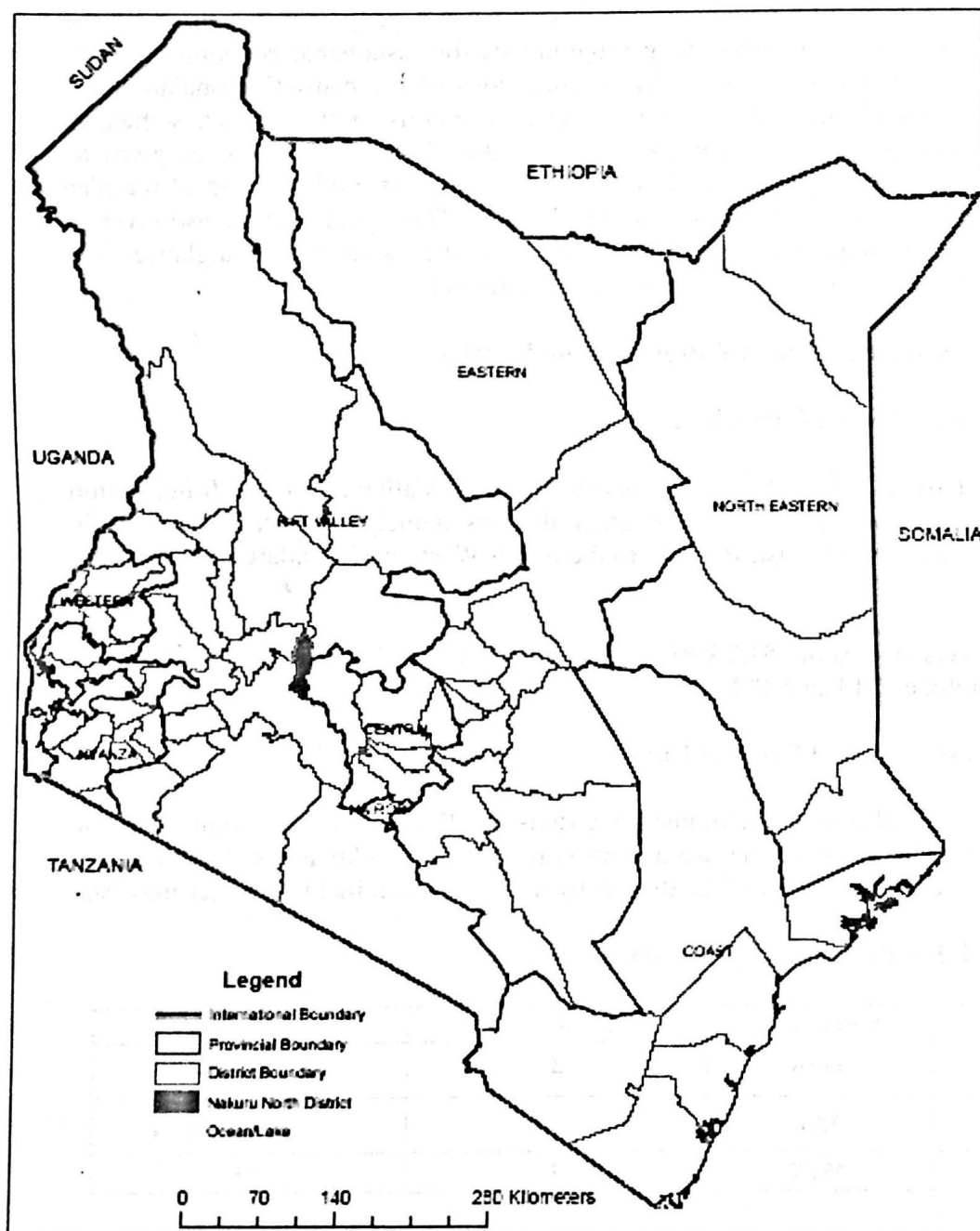
**Table 1: Administrative Units by Division**

Division	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>	Location(s)	Sub-locations
Bahati	469.6	4	14
Mbogoini	82.1	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>551.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

*Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008*

There is one constituency in the district; Subukia, and eight electoral wards. The electoral wards are; Bahati, Solai, Kiamaina, Kabazi, Subukia, Dundori and Lanet/Umoja. The district falls under the Nakuru County Council which covers the larger Nakuru District.

**Map 1: Location of Nakuru North District in Kenya**





### **1.1.3 Settlement Pattern**

The population of the district is multi-ethnic and the settlement pattern is largely influenced by the availability of arable land. Most of the people in the district have settled on land that was previously under settlement schemes. Such land was sold to cooperative societies and later subdivided amongst the members. Proximity to the major roads and other infrastructure is another important factor determining settlement in the district.

The influence of urbanization has also affected the settlement pattern. Most of the people prefer to settle in the upcoming urban centres due to the availability of basic social infrastructure and increased opportunities for employment.

## **1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

### **1.2.1 Topographic Features**

The main topographic feature in the district is the Menengai Crater with its drainage and relief system. The Crater is a great tourist attraction and a basis for geological and volcanic studies with the geothermal fissures at its base. The major river of the district is Turasha stream which flows from Bahati forest. This river drains into Lake Solai Basin and is a major source of water in the district. Farming under irrigation is highly practised in Subukia Valley using irrigated water from the local stream. The topography found in the district has greatly influenced the economic activities. In areas with fertile volcanic soils, agricultural and dairy farming are practiced. In the drier parts, livestock keeping is practised in addition to other activities linked to tourism.

### **1.2.2 Climatic Information**

The climate of Nakuru North District is strongly influenced by the altitude and physical features. There are three broad climatic zones with temperature varying between 12°C and 24°C, with a mean of about 18°C. Zone I receives an annual rainfall of between 1,200mm and 1800 mm per annum covering areas over 2,400m above the sea level. This zone covers Upper Subukia area. Zone II receives an annual rainfall of between 760mm and 1,270mm annually. It covers areas with an altitude between 1,400m and 1,800m above the sea level. The zone covers Bahati Division predominantly. It comprises of areas whose potential is classified between middle and high. Zone III receives rainfall of between 900mm and 1270mm per annum. It is a transitional zone and covers areas with an altitude of between 1500m and 1800m above sea level. It is a marginal Coffee zone. Zone IV receives an annual rainfall of between 760mm and 900mm per annum. It covers the Rift Valley floor with altitudes of between 1,520-1890m above the sea level. This zone dominates the Solai areas of the district. This is the driest part of the district.

The natural resources found in Nakuru North District are in form of forests, rivers and tourist sceneries, good soils for farming and common minerals that offer considerable bedrock to the construction industry both within and outside the district. Menengai crater with its drainage and relief system is a major tourist site. The crater has potential for the generation of geothermal electricity.

The forests in the district namely; Bahati, Subukia and Dundori are a major source of timber and firewood. They employ a high numbers of Nakuru North District's population either directly or indirectly. Quarrying is done at Kagoto area of Bahati Division. The stones are used across the district and even in the neighbouring Nakuru district. Quarrying activities provide employment to a number of people in the district.

### 1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The total population of Nakuru North district is estimated to be 211,559 at the start of the plan period (2008) and is projected to increase to 226,218 by 2010 and to 241,898 by the end of the plan period (2012). The population growth rate is estimated at 3.4 percent as per 1999 National Population and Housing Census. Table 2 shows the population projections by age cohorts.

**Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohort**

Age Cohort	1999 Census			2008 (Estimates)			2010(Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	12,853	12,455	25,308	17,377	16,838	34,215	18,581	18,005	36,586	19,869	19,253	39,122
5-9	10,833	10,592	21,425	14,646	14,319	28,965	15,661	15,311	30,972	16,747	16,372	33,119
10-14	10,541	10,550	21,091	14,251	14,262	28,513	15,239	15,250	30,489	16,295	16,307	32,602
15-19	8,817	9,092	17,909	11,920	12,292	24,212	12,746	13,144	25,890	13,629	14,056	27,685
20-24	8,158	8,851	17,009	11,030	11,966	22,996	11,794	12,795	24,589	12,611	13,683	26,294
25-29	6,986	6,768	13,754	9,445	9,150	18,595	10,099	9,784	19,883	10,799	10,462	21,261
30-34	5,212	4,722	9,934	7,047	6,383	13,430	7,535	6,826	14,361	8,057	7,299	15,256
35-39	4,149	3,919	8,068	5,609	5,299	10,908	5,998	5,666	11,664	6,413	6,059	12,472
40-44	2,821	2,497	5,318	3,815	3,375	7,190	4,079	3,609	7,688	4,362	3,859	8,221
45-49	2,276	2,053	4,329	3,077	2,776	5,853	3,290	2,968	6,258	3,518	3,174	6,692
50-54	1,807	1,599	3,406	2,423	2,162	4,605	2,612	2,312	4,924	2,793	2,472	5,265
55-59	1,128	1,177	2,305	1,525	1,592	3,117	1,630	1,703	3,333	1,743	1,821	3,564
60-64	919	886	1,805	1,243	1,198	2,441	1,329	1,281	2,610	1,421	1,370	2,791
65-69	638	655	1,293	863	886	1,749	923	947	1,870	987	1,012	1,999
70-74	510	559	1,069	689	756	1,445	737	808	1,545	788	864	1,652
75-79	395	375	770	534	507	1,041	571	543	1,114	611	580	1,191
80+	881	809	1,690	1,193	1,091	2,284	1,275	1,167	2,442	1,363	1,249	2,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,925</b>	<b>77,558</b>	<b>156,483</b>	<b>106,703</b>	<b>104,856</b>	<b>211,559</b>	<b>114,097</b>	<b>112,121</b>	<b>226,218</b>	<b>122,005</b>	<b>119,893</b>	<b>241,898</b>

Source: District Statistics Officer, Nakuru, 2008.

The high population growth rate has created a predominantly youthful population with about 54.79 percent of the population less than 20 years of age and about 74.45 percent of the population less than 30 years of age. The implication of a large youthful population is that it will exert pressure on the existing resources. The district should promote facilities and services to meet the economic and social needs of the youth.

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**Table 3: Population Projection for Selected Age-groups**

Age-group	1999 (Census)			2008 (Estimates)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 Yr	3,067	2,965	6,032	4,146	4,009	8,155	4,434	4,287	8,721	4,741	4,584	9,325
Under 5 Yrs	12,853	12,455	25,308	17,377	16,838	34,215	18,581	18,005	36,586	19,869	19,253	39,122
6-13 (Primary)	16,865	17,507	6,032	22,801	23,669	46,470	24,381	25,309	49,690	26,071	27,063	53,134
14-17 (Secondary)	7,281	7,658	14,939	9,843	10,353	20,196	10,526	11,070	21,596	11,255	11,838	23,093
15-49 (Female)		18,786	18,786		25,398	25,398		27,158	27,158		29,040	29,040
15-64 (Labour Force)	41,313	42,527	83,840	55,853	59,493	115,346	59,724	61,478	121,202	63,863	65,739	129,602

*Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008*

**Under 5 Years:** These are the pre-primary group. This group is made up of 17,377 boys and 16,838 girls. These numbers are projected to increase to 19,869 boys and 19,253 girls by the end of the plan period thereby exerting more pressure on the existing health, education and social facilities.

**Primary School Going Age (6-13 Years):** The population of primary school going age is projected to increase from 46,470 pupils at the start of the plan period 2008 to 53,134 at the end of the plan period 2012. This represents an increase of 6,664 persons. The increase in primary going age by 14.34 percent over the plan period will necessitate investments in education facilities and services. The introduction of free primary education programme in 2003 has already witnessed an influx of learners in the district's 108 primary schools.

**Secondary School Going Age (14-17 Years):** The initiation by the government of free secondary education programme in 2008 is expected to improve the transition and retention rates in secondary schools. The secondary school going age is projected to increase from 20,196 persons in 2008 to 23,093 in 2012. This represents an increase of 2897 students. An increase of 14.34 percent in secondary school going age group over the planned period will call for increased investment in educational facilities and services.

**Female Reproductive Age (15-49 Years):** The female population in the age brackets 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. Females in the reproductive are projected to increase from 25,398 in 2008 to 29,040 in 2012. This constitutes 24.78 percent of the total population at the start of the plan period. Given the district's high fertility rate of 5.3 percent, the district has a potential for rapid population growth during the plan period. This will exert pressure on maternal and child health facilities and services. Family planning measures should be put in place to control the high fertility rate.

**Labour Force Age group (15-64 years):** The district's labour force is estimated at 113,346 persons in 2008, 53.5% of the total population; and is projected to increase to 129,602 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.

Population projection for 2008 indicates that the district's total population less than 15 years plus those above 64 years constitute 97,342 people. The total population in the labour force is 115,346 people. The dependency ratio, therefore, will be 119:100. Dependency ratio in the district might even be higher if one takes into consideration the high rates of unemployment and underemployment. A high dependency ratio adversely affects savings and investments in the district.

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. These high urban growth rates have increased the demand for social services such as education, water and sanitation, health and housing. Table 4 below shows the population projection by urban centres.

**Table 4: Population Projection by Urban Centres**

Urban Centre	1999			2008			2008			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Dundori	2,917	3,139	6,056	3,944	4,244	8,188	4,217	4,538	8,755	4,509	4,852	9,361
Subukia	912	991	1,903	1,233	1,340	2,573	1,318	1,433	2,751	1,410	1,532	2,942
Total	3,829	4,130	7,959	5,177	5,584	10,761	5,535	5,970	11,506	5,919	6,384	12,303

*Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008*

## 1.4 Sector Profile

### 1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the most important sector in this district with 75 percent of total population relying on it both directly and indirectly. Agriculture also contributes 60 percent of the total household income. The district has 42,022 ha of arable land. 34,640 ha are under cultivation, and 7,250 are irrigable with 1,700 ha being under irrigation. The main food crops grown are maize, beans, Irish potatoes, Sweet potatoes. Horticulture crops, coffee, tea and pyrethrum are the main cash crops grown in the district. Dairy farming under zero grazing system is emerging as an important economic activity. The livestock farmers in the district are keeping dairy cattle, beef cattle, goats, dairy goats, sheep and poultry. Zero grazing is gaining popularity due to diminishing land size with an average farm size of 1.0 Ha. Per household, conducive weather environment and ready market for milk. Fish rearing is an emerging as a major economic activity in the district. Farmers are

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scattered across the district but are facing the challenge of water scarcity at the temporary water ponds. The cooperative movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and investments. There are 47 co-operative societies with 2062 members. Quarrying is another significant economic activity in the area. It provides building materials and creates employment to the youth in the area.

#### **1.4.2 Tourism, Trade and Industry**

The sector contributes to the socio-economic development of the district through facilitation of an enabling environment aimed at improving the welfare of all. The sector plays a leading role in stimulating foreign and domestic tourism, promotion and growth of the small and medium scale enterprises. Trade in the district is dominated by the wholesale and retail businesses especially in the urban centres. The transport sector is also robust and a lot of the youth is engaged in the sector. Trading in food commodities and milk is widely practiced.

There are a few medium and small scale cottage industries dotted across the district. Most of the manufacturing industries are agro based and are involved in milk processing. Fruit canning is done at Kabazi. The district has tourism potential as it falls on the floor of the Rift Valley. There are a number of tourist attraction sites including Menengai Crater and Subukia Shrines frequented by Catholic faithful.

#### **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

The sector contributes significantly in the country's overall goal of extreme poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as electricity, roads, railways and housing. These are expected to stimulate industrial and agricultural development. Roads transport for instance is important for transportation of produce to and from the markets. The area has bitumen road covering 45 kilometres and a gravel roads covering 63 kilometres.

Rural electrification have spurred the growth of small and micro industries .It creates employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty. Most of the main towns in the district are connected with electricity and this makes business operations in these towns cheaper. The district enjoys services of all mobile service providers operating in the country. The mobile phone coverage is almost 100 percent in the district.

#### **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

The district has protected forests at Bahati and Dundori. Agro forestry is also widely practiced at the farm level and this has contributed to the conducive environment experienced in the district. Water is accessible to most of the inhabitants of the district with 24,199 households accessing piped water. The CDF has invested heavily in the provision of water at reasonable distances across the district.

Sanitation is a challenge in the district because there is no single town which has liquid and solid waste management facility. The urban centres of Subukia, Bahati, Maili Kumi and Dundori do not have well developed sewage system. The County council has not provided adequate space for the facilities in most of these upcoming urban centres no this

is bound to be a serious challenge in the near future. The town plans are not properly developed to cater for the increasing populations and facilities in place.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

The Human Resource Development Sector is a key for an active and industrious population and contributes to economic growth and development. The district has 4 health centres, 4 dispensaries and 31 private clinics with bed capacity of 2,180. The district health sub-sector focuses on reduction of Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases. It also focuses on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services. A lot of emphasis is laid on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

The district has 108 primary schools and 23 secondary schools with total enrolment of 50,324 and 12,652 respectively. The primary school teachers' pupil ratio is 1:34, while that of secondary school is 1:17. The education sub-sector has performed well in the implementation of the Free Primary Education policy and subsidized Secondary Education policy. It has continued to feed into the national education system well prepared manpower for further training in the universities and other institutions of higher learning. However, this sub-sector is characterized by high enrolment rates, inadequate physical infrastructure and low staffing levels. There are inadequate training opportunities for higher learning and tertiary institutions to cater for secondary schools graduates.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The sector has been identified as crucial in providing conducive environment for conducting business and investment. The sector aims to provide, promote and co-ordinate quality education, training and integration of science, technology and innovation into the national production systems for sustainable national development. The district mobile phone coverage stands at ninety percent while most of the public institutions are also served with fixed lines. There are three sub- post offices and 11 cyber cafés. Research is mostly concentrated in agricultural sector given that this district is an agricultural based. There is a KEPHIS research unit at Lanet that has contributed to improved food production. The district is also affiliated to the Njoro KARI unit.

Under the e- government, a number of departments in the district have installed the requisite ICT equipments in the offices. The mobile phone services offered by the Safaricom and Zain have occupied a coverage area of approximately 90 percent of the district. Most of the public institutions are also served by the Telkom (K) limited fixed landline in addition to the wireless services. Currently, the district has nine cybercafés. This has enhanced access to internet for the literate population. Money transfer has been made easier with the introduction of Posta Pay, ZAP and M-PESA services.

### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

This sector involves ministries which ensure that there is peace, justice and harmony in the communities. It aims at creating a conducive environment necessary for national development and prosperity.

It also provides effective and efficient leadership, policy direction, security, and respect for the rule of law, administration of justice, social reintegration and zero-tolerance to corruption necessary for achieving social-economic and political development. The district has pockets of vigilante groups that pose a threat to the security of the area. The district requires additional police stations as the existing ones are far apart and ill equipped. The police force has not embraced the ICT and such is faced with communication challenges. In addition, law enforcement officers don't have enough vehicles to enable them fight the increasing crime rate.

There are no law courts in the district and all cases are referred to Nakuru law courts. The probation department at the district has not been established to handle case of petty offenders within. It is imperative that this sector is promoted and well facilitated to ensure that there is enhanced security within the district and in the neighbouring districts.

### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

The sector guides resource management and mobilization in the district. The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. In order to avoid duplication, the Public Administration enhances coordination through DDC, DPMU and DMEC committees besides monitoring and evaluation visits. The District Treasury is another department found in the sector charged with facilitating disbursement of public funds to various government departments. The treasury has inadequate staff, equipment and office space hence challenges in effective service delivery.

The district falls under the jurisdiction of Nakuru County Council. Projects implemented by the local authority are identified through Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP). This is an elaborate process where projects and programmes are collected from the wards and approved by the full council meeting before they are implemented.

### **1.4.9 Special Programmes**

This sector covers gender, youth, sports, culture, HIV/AIDS and social services sub-sectors. The sector seeks to develop a labour force to suit the labour need required for all sectors. The mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive socio-economic policies and strategies for the country's economic growth and development.

The District Youth Office was established in the years 2007 with 1 district youth officer and 2 divisional youth offices. The department is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 15-29 years to participate fully in economic development.

Gender and Children affairs sub-sector mobilizes individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund. The Children Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child, through its technical arm called Area Advisory Council. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of child offenders and children in need of care and protection.

### 1.5 District Fact Sheet

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile. The socio-economic indicators, poverty 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 benchmark for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period.

Information Category	Statistics
<b>District Area:</b>	
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	551.7
Water mass: Olbanita, West Acre, Ngosur, Waseges, Momoi rivers	-
Gazetted forests (ha)	14,300
Arable land (ha)	36,540.5
Non-arable land (ha)	58,569.5
Total urban areas	2
No. of towns	5
<b>Topography and Climate:</b>	
Lowest altitude	1700
Highest altitude	2500
<b>Temperature Range:</b>	
High	24°C
Low	12°C
Average relative humidity in %	44.3
Wind speed (m/s Easterlies (10knots at 80°)	5
<b>Demographic Profiles:</b>	
Total population (2008)	211,559
Total Male population	106,703
Total Female population	104,856
Sex ratio (M/F)	1:1.05
<b>Infantile Population: (Under 1 year)</b>	
Female	4,009
Male	4,146
Total	8,155
<b>Population Under five:</b>	
Female	16,838



<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Male	17.377
Total	34.215
<b>Pre-school Population:</b>	
Female	12.056
Male	11.651
Total	23.707
<b>Primary School age group:</b>	
Female	23.669
Male	22.801
Total	46.470
<b>Secondary school age group:</b>	
Female	10.353
Male	9.843
Total	20.196
<b>Youthful population:</b>	
Female	45.440
Male	41.291
Total	86.730
<b>Labour force:</b>	
Female	59.493
Male	55.853
Total	115.346
<b>Aged population:</b>	
Female	2.924
Male	2.725
Total	5.649
<b>Eligible Voting population</b>	
Female	46.825
Male	47.939
Total	94.764
<b>Urban Population:</b>	
Female	5.584
Male	5.177
Total	10.761
<b>Rural Population:</b>	
Female	67.530
Male	61.662
Total	128.192
<b>Population density:</b>	
Highest	391
Lowest	357
District	362

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<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Crude birth rate	40.9
Crude death rate	11.2
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	42.3
Under five Mortality rate (U5MR) in %	8.4
<b>Life expectancy</b>	
Male:	52.9
Female:	58.2
Total number of households	57,153
Average household size	4.5
Female headed households	20,632
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	2,654
Orphans	1,815
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	49
Number	88,180
Contribution to national poverty in %	2.5
<b>Urban poor:</b>	
Percentage	67
Number	6,807
<b>Rural Poor:</b>	
Percentage	32
Number	79,742
<b>Food poverty:</b>	
Percentage	36
Number	
<b>Sectoral contribution to household income in %:</b>	
Agriculture	75
Rural Self-employment	10
Wage employment	5
Urban Self-employment	10
<b>Crop farming:</b>	
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)	2.5
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)	1,100
Percentage of farmers with title deeds in %	60
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	36,540.5
<b>Main storage facilities:</b>	
Bags,	516,676
granaries	8,572
Population working in agriculture	169,247
<b>Livestock farming:</b>	
Number of Ranches	0
Dairy cattle,	30,000
Beef	22,000
sheep,	22,000
goat	14,000
Poultry	231,000

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Pigs	3.000
Geese	800
Land carrying capacity (acres per L.U.)	2.5
Bee apiaries	145
Bee hives (1650 hives in 2007)	1650
<b>Milk Production:</b>	
Quantity (million litres)	37.59
Value million ( for the last 3 years)	787.5
<b>Beef Production:</b>	
Quantity (cattle per year)	23300
Value (million per annum)	92.867
<b>Mutton Production:</b>	
Quantity (sheep per year)	21767
Value (million per year)	13.01
<b>Egg production:</b>	
Quantity (trays)	25.499
Value (thousands)	152.994
<b>Poultry meat production:</b>	
Quantity (kg)	25.000
Value million	3
<b>Honey Production</b>	
Quantity (tonnes)	10.18
Value (million)	2.036
<b>Pork production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	6960
Value (million)	1.044
<b>Forestry:</b>	
Number of gazetted forests	2
No. of Non-gazetted forests	2
Size of gazetted (ha-state forest)	14.300
Size of Non-gazetted forests (ha-planted farmland)	8.000
Main forest products: Timber, firewood	
<b>Lands and Settlement</b>	
Land tenure system	Freehold
Public land/public utilities (acres)	94
Land use system	Agricultural
Small scale system (acres)	2,391.8
Large scale system	N/A
<b>Cooperatives:</b>	
Number of cooperative societies	47
Active cooperative societies	13
Dormant cooperative societies	34
Collapsed societies	4
Total Registered membership (active)	2062
Total turn-over(Kshs)	1.886.789

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Information Category	Statistics
<b>Health:</b>	
Number of health posts:	8
➤ Hospitals	1
➤ Nursing homes	1
➤ Health centres	4
➤ Dispensaries	4
➤ Private clinics	31
Beds capacity	42
Medical officers	2
Nurses	2
Pharmacists	1
Pham. Technologists	2
HIV prevalence in ‰	5.9
Average distance to health facility (km)	15
Antenatal care (ANC) in ‰	80
Health facility deliveries in ‰	48
Children vaccination in ‰	82
No. of VCT	6
No. of PMTCT	13
No. of ART	2
<b>Education:</b>	
No. of ECD centres	750
No of ECD teachers	770
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:36
Total enrolment	28,000
Average years of attendance	3
<b>Primary School:</b>	
Number of primary schools	108
Number of teachers	1051
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34
Total enrolment rate	86
Dropout rate	6%
Average years of attendance	8
<b>Secondary Schools:</b>	
Number of secondary schools	23
Number of teachers	353
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17
Total enrolment rate	80
Dropout rate	5
Average years of attendance	4
<b>Tertiary Institutions</b>	
<b>Adult literacy:</b>	
Number of adult literacy classes	23
<b>Enrolment:</b>	
Male	102
Female	375
Attendance (%)	70

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Literacy rate (%)</b>	
Female	67.4
Male	69.5
Total	68.4
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Households with access to piped water	24,199
Households with access to portable water	32,954
Number of permanent rivers	4
No. of shallow wells	5
No. of protected springs	8
No. of un-protected springs	6
No. of water pans	36
No. of Dams	300
No of boreholes	32
Households with roof catchment systems in %	85
Average distance to nearest water point (km)	2
Households with latrines as % of the total	95
<b>HH distribution by time taken (minute one way) to fetch drinking water;</b>	
0	13.3
1-4	35.3
5-14	29.0
15-29	10.4
30-59	5.9
60+	6.1
Number of water resource users Association( WRUA) Established	2
HH with Latrine (%)	95
<b>Community distribution by type of toilet Facility (%)</b>	
Flush toilet	16.1
VIPs toilet	0.5
PIT latrine	83.0
Uncovered pit latrine	74
Covered pit latrine	9.0
Other	0.3
<b>Waste/garbage disposal (%)</b>	
Collected by local authority	9.4
Collected by local Firm	2.5
Garbage pit	29.0
Burning	12.1
Public garbage heap	14.7
Farm garden	31.2
Neighbourhood Community group	0.6
Others	0.4
<b>Energy:</b>	
Households with the electricity connection	14,174

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Trading centres connected with electricity	11
Households using wood fuel (%)	96
Households using kerosene (%)	2
Households using solar energy (%)	0
Households using Bio-gas (%)	0.1
Trading centres with electricity	11
Trading centres without electricity	4
Health centres with electricity	7
Health centres without electricity	1
Secondary schools with electricity	15
Secondary schools without electricity	8
<b>HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)</b>	
Firewood	52.7
Grass	0.1
Paraffin	14.3
Electricity	2.1
Gas(LPG)	3.1
Charcoal	13.2
Biomass residue	6.9
Others	7
<b>HH distribution by main lighting fuel</b>	
Firewood	0.1
Grass	0
Paraffin	73.3
Electricity	24.8
Candles	0.9
<b>HH distribution by cooking appliances type</b>	
Traditional stone type	38.1
Improved traditional stone type	5
Ordinary jiko	21.7
Improved jiko	16.2
Kerosene stove	13.6
Gas cooker	3.1
Electric cooker	2.1
Others	0.4
<b>Transport communication</b>	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (km)	345
Gravel surface(km)	163
Earth surface(km)	250
Total(km)	758
Condition of roads and bridges	Fair
Mobile network coverage (%)	80
No of cyber cafes	7
No. of private couriers services	1
Number of Post offices	3

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Number of Sub-post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	2
<b>Community distribution by distance to the nearest post office in percentage:</b>	
0-1km	25
1.1-4.9km	15
5KM and more	60
<b>Tourism, Trade &amp; Industry: Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>	
No. of trading centres	5
Registered wholesale traders	10
Bakeries	1
Manufacturing industries	1
Hotels	3
Commercial banks	3
Micro-finance institutions	6
Village banks	12
Jua Kali Associations	3
Jua Kali Artisans	1620
<b>Housing</b>	
<b>HH distribution by main wall materials in percentage</b>	
Stone	29.5
Brick/block	2.4
Mud/wood	46.2
Mud/cement	10.6
Wood only	8.6
Corrugated iron sheet	2.1
Tin	0.2
Others	0.4
<b>HH distribution by main floor materials in percentage</b>	
Cement	53.4
Tiles	0.5
Wood	0.4
Earth	45.7
Others	
<b>HH distribution by main Roofing material</b>	
Corrugated Iron sheet	90.5
Tiles	0.8
Asbestos	0.2
Grass	6.0
Tin	0.7
Others	1.5



**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**

## **2.0 Introduction**

This Chapter provides an overview of the last development plan for the period 2002-2008, review the implementation status of the previous plan, and summarises the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. It then details the linkages of the District Development Plan with Vision 2030, its first Medium-Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals. It then highlights the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues, gives an analysis of issues and cause, district potentials and the district development objectives/ immediate objectives and strategies.

### **2.1 Review of the 2002-2008 Plan**

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was “*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*”. The theme was the commitment of the government to alleviating the challenges of poverty and unemployment through sustained economic growth. The previous plan focused on poverty reduction as a strategy of sustainable development. All the sectors of the economy were supposed to complement each other to ensure rapid economic growth and development in the nation.

The preparation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was largely tailored along the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) documents that were prepared in all the districts. The plan commencement coincided with the coming to place of a new NARK government in December 2002. The NARK government began an ambitious economic recovery programme based on the PRSP. The PRSP outlined the major issues in the district, proposed solutions and strategies. The PRSP and ERS were developed through a consultation process involving all stakeholders at district and the national and levels.

Through the PRSP community participation in planning was incorporated in the formulation of development plan. The community was given the opportunity to identify their priority needs, and suggest the possible solutions.

The NARC government launched the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC) in 2003 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.

#### **2.1.1. Status of Projects Implementation**

The 2002-2008 DDP identified various projects and programmes covering various aspects to be implemented during the planned period. An estimated 70% of the projects earmarked for the district were completed during the plan period. Some are still on-going and will be completed within this plan period.

**Table 5: Review of Implementation of Projects, 2002-2008**

Sub-sector	Total No. of Projects	Projects Completed	Projects On-going	Projects Stalled/Not Started	Project Cost (Kshs.)
Agriculture	13	6	7	-	5,210,000
Forestry	2	2	-	-	2,500,000
Veterinary	14	7	7	-	3,353,960
Livestock	2	-	2		32,550,000
Co-operative	3	2	1	-	24,500,000
Trade and Industry	6	3	3	-	23,710,000
Human Resource Development	47	30	17	-	130,020,000
Physical Infrastructure	34	28	6	-	4,190,200,000
Provincial administration	2	2	-	-	44,900,000
Water	24	18	6	-	84,500,000
Planning and Finance	3	3	-	-	5,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>775,263,960</b>

*Source: District Development Office –Nakuru DDP, 2002- 2008*

A review of the ongoing and new projects contained in the 2002-2008 DDP indicated that about 60 percent of the projects were carried forward from the 1997-2001 DDP. This largely contributed to low implementation of the proposed projects within the plan period 2002-2008 as a lot of resources were directed towards the completion of the lagged projects.

The political transition from the KANU regime to the NARC regime after the 2002, general elections also contributed to poor implementation rates. The new government had its own party manifesto and policies which were documented in the Economic Recovery Programme for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC). This was the new policy document for steering development in the nation and it borrowed heavily from the PRSP. Some of the projects contained in the DDP that did not conform to the new policy direction were not implemented.

There are other pertinent issues that affected the smooth implementation of the DDP such as; inadequate funding for the prioritised projects, failure of departments to strictly restrict their project funding to the priorities set out in the DDP, sectoral planning and funding of projects that are not well coordinated, 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.

*Nakuru North District Development Plan 2008-2012*

The enactment and operationalization of the Constituency Development Fund Act, 2003 led to an increased resource allocation to constituencies. A total of Kshs 106,901,455 was allocated to the district under CDF kitty. As a result, a large number of projects (most of them outside the DDP) were initiated or assisted with funds for improvement /expansion at the constituency level.

## **2.2 Constraints**

Allocation of inadequate funds for the prioritized projects resulted to cases of uncompleted projects. The failure to give preference to the prioritized projects when funding is attributed to the high number of unfunded projects in the last DDP. The District Monitoring and Evaluation committee was inactive leading to poor implementation of projects. The M&E institution should be strengthened through capacity building and adequate facilitation to ensure effective project implementation. The prolonged and frequent droughts in the district also reduced the capacity of the communities to contribute and participate in development activities.

## **2.3 Lessons Learnt**

The community was not fully involved in the projects and programmes cycle this putting sustainability in jeopardy. Monitoring and evaluation system of the projects and programmes was not institutionalized in projects/programmes during the plan period except for the donor-supported projects. There is need for collaboration between the government departments and other development partners for efficient utilization of available resources in the district. Participatory planning process dictates that all stakeholders be consulted during the whole project cycle. In Government funded projects there were delays occasioned by late release of development fund and partial funding.

It is proposed that the coordination of projects at the district should be strengthened to ensure strict compliance with the DDP. The composition of the district co ordination body should be broadened to accommodate the diverse interests in the district. All the major stakeholders in government, private sector, civil society and Non-governmental Organisations (NGO) should be represented. The various actors need to be sensitized on the importance of collaboration and adherence to the district development plans so as to foster faster development.

The District Development Committee or its equivalent should spearhead the implementation of the plan. Such an institution should be vested with powers of coordination through an Act of Parliament to ensure it is effective and sustainable.

## **2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the 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 Development Challenges**

#### **Insecurity**

The post election violence has adversely affected the district. The skirmishes experienced in the district resulted to thousand of internally displaced persons, unwarranted destruction of property and loss of lives. However, this is viewed as a temporary situation that 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 ensure that security is sustained and also boost investor confidence.

## SWOT Analysis of Insecurity

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Availability of security personnel; Established police posts. AP lines across the district; Improved infrastructure network; Community policing programme.	Dilapidated state of the road hampers movement in some parts of the district;	Enhance community policing; Improve the road infrastructure network; Available public space for the establishment of police post; Community goodwill.	Organised illegal sects; Political incitement Poverty and inequality; Skewed income distribution.

## Low Income Level

Unemployment, low production levels, 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 encourage low income are poor marketing outlets for agricultural products, lack of credit facilities for farmers and escalating costs of farm inputs.

## SWOT Analysis of Low Income Level

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Availability of large scale farms that offer employment; Enterprising community; Energetic youth; Good Communication network; Proximity to the provincial headquarters in Nakuru; Elevation of the constituency to a district status.	Undeveloped markets for farm produce; Fluctuating prices for agricultural produce; Exploitation by middlemen; High cost of farm inputs.	Formation of cooperatives to improve marketing; Irrigation farming; Fish farming at the household level.	Inflation; HIV/AIDS; Dumping-Creates unfair competition; Labour exploitation in large scale farms.

## Poor Infrastructure

Poor road network hampers realization of full potential in agriculture. 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 hardly available.



## SWOT Analysis of Poor Infrastructure

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Implementation of Roads 2000 Programme; Availability of fuel levy, CDF and LATF fund; Well established highways that cut across the district; Permanent rivers flow across the district; Rural electrification programme.	Implementation of Roads 2000 Programme; Availability of fuel levy, CDF and LATF fund; Well established highways that cut across the district; Permanent rivers flow across the district; Rural electrification programme.	Fully exploitation of the available water sources; Promotion of 'Umeme Pamoja' programme; Gravelling of the rural access roads.	Run off from Ndondori and Engashura hills; Torrential rains Siltting of water sources due to uncontrolled farming in the catchments.

### Low Education Standards

The major challenges facing this sector includes; high cost of post secondary education, inadequate education facilities and staffing levels, and negative attitude towards education. The Free Primary Education (FPE) policy resulted in an influx in primary school enrolment that superseded the expansion in the physical facilities and other services in the secondary schools. The high cost of education especially the post secondary level adversely affects the poor in the community. The poor are the most affected as they are trapped in the vicious circle of poverty. The implication is that the poor continues to be marginalised and cannot participate effectively in economic development.

It is envisaged that the FPE will lead to increased transition rates to secondary school. The government policy on Free Secondary School (FSE) is also expected to increase enrolment in secondary schools. The emerging challenges will be overstretching of the physical facilities and staff shortages.

To avert the eminent crisis the government has embarked on the following programmes; education facilities support and expansion of human development to ensure quality education for all, school bursary programme targeting the needy and bright students, school feeding programme in the drought hit areas, sensitization programmes to avert the negative attitude especially among the pastoralists, mobile school programme for the disadvantaged and marginalised communities and staff recruitment and employment programme.

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.

### SWOT Analysis - Low Education Standards

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Established learning institutions; FPE policy; Constituency Bursary Fund; Existence of other bursary funds.	High enrolment rates; Shortage of teaching staff; High cost of tertiary education.	Increased government and donor support; Community support and participation in development of the sector.	HIV/AIDS; High dropout rates.

## **2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues**

### **Gender Inequalities**

Gender refers to the qualitative and interdependent character of women and men in society. Sustainable economic development embodies the principles of participation and equity and should be characterized by the optimal use of human resources.

One means of alleviating poverty and promoting balanced economic growth is through the increased productivity of women. There is need to empower women by increasing reliance, which in turn will enhance their self-confidence so that they become more active players in society. Gender inequality is largely manifested in the following sectors of the economy;

**Decision Making:** Women are underrepresented in most of the decision making organs within the community. Factors leading to the under-representation of women range from social consideration to outright gender discrimination. However, to ensure there is rapid economic as well as social integration in the district, then there is need for balanced participation for all.

The district will enforce the affirmative action and incorporate women at all levels of decision making. Women will be incorporated in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects. Thus, involving women in development processes and decision-making will be a major prerequisite in project planning.

**Education:** Education is a prerequisite ingredient to development. Empowering people with basic skills is important for their self-reliance. Education is a means of overcoming poverty. However, there is usually a disparity between male and female literacy. The incidence of gender discrimination in education is high. The gender gap in education however, comes at a high cost to growth and development.

During the plan period the district proposes to enforce the FPE policy. Efforts will be made to establish new schools and expand existing ones for both boys and girls, sensitize the community on the importance of literacy for all and promote adult education.

**Employment:** There is highly uneven gender distribution in employment. The tendency is for women to be located low paying and less skilled jobs, which suggests that gender is a major variable in determining labour market placement. There is also occupational and task segregation in the labour market leading to enclaves of female only employment. Generally, women on average earn lower wages than men and have fewer hours of paid work.

However, for enhanced growth of the economy in the district, there is need to involve as many people as possible in income generating activities. It is necessary to provide support to the informal sector, where majority of the female labour force is employed, which would improve the economic status of women.

During the plan period, strategy for gender equity will be focused on; improving women's access to resources, promotion community based projects that make use of local resources, encouraging and supporting women to set up and operate small enterprises and

to control their income, provide support to organizations serving the community, educating the community on proper loan utilization, providing more and support for the informal/ Jua kali sector

### SWOT Analysis of Gender Inequalities

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Free access to basic education; Affirmative action in job market; Government Support to specific groups e.g. Youth and women fund.	Gender discrimination; African culture; Skewed control of resources.	Affirmative action; Availability of credit schemes from various organisations.	HIV/AIDS; Drug and substance abuse; Negative Cultural practices.

### Youth

The young people in the district have been marginalized in development issues due to the cultural orientation. Persons aged 30 years and below constitute about 65% of the districts population, forming the largest source of human resource. However, they have been excluded from, identification and implementation of development projects. The energetic youth remain unemployed, lack of attention to their special needs, including requirements of those living with HIV/AIDS and those with physical disabilities.

The main purpose of mainstreaming youth into development planning is to promote youth participation in community and civic affairs and to ensure that development programmes are focused and sensitive to the special needs of the young people and also to create opportunities for employment at the district level.

### SWOT Analysis of Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The numerical strength of the Youth – They form a large percentage of the population; Goodwill from Government and Development Partners; Dynamism and creative energy of the Youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development.	Lack of institutional / legal policy framework on youth affairs; Limited resources, (infrastructure, budget allocation); Lack of adequate data on existing youth organizations; Inadequate training and development capacity within MOYA; Limited publicity and information on MOYA.	Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Tapping unutilized resources from development partners; Engagement of services of young people in development; Partner with private sector to promote internship program; Creation of a focal point to address youth issues; Utilize sector wide approaches (SWAPs) to advance youth programs; Existence of vibrant youth organizations which MOYA can work with; Opportunity to develop legal framework for youth	Inadequate funding of MOYA activities may limit impact and scope of youth programmes; Lack of political goodwill may limit the output and impact of youth programmes; Political interference in youth programmes may influence achievement of MOYA objectives; Negative perceptions about the youth by the Government may limit its influence in the creation of an enabling environment for youth development; In the past youth affairs have been handled by other Ministries. These ministries may not be willing to fully release this docket to MOYA; Impact of unemployment, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse that mostly affect the youth. Negative impact of brain drain among the youth;

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		development; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Globalization of youth issues.	Cultural practices among different Kenyan tribes may influence youth programmes.

### Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty and employment were identified as twin problems afflicting a large population of the people. 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, 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, they 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.

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.

### SWOT Analysis of Poverty and Unemployment

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Availability of diverse investments that offer employment; Enterprising community; Healthy community willing to work; Youth and women enterprise fund.	Unavailability of employment opportunities; Unskilled labour force.	Increased investment; Initiation of IGAs.	Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Labour exploitation.

## Climate Change and Global Warming

The evidence of climate change in the district has been observed in terms of increase in variability of rainfall. Rainfall periods are becoming shorter and unpredictable in areas which previously received adequate rainfall, prolonged droughts that are more frequent and severe with time leading to massive loss of livestock, poor crop yields, increased vulnerability to food insecurity, and high prevalence of malaria and outbreak of livestock diseases, migration and displacements that severely affects livelihood.

Climate change and associated disasters therefore pose a threat to the ecosystem, infrastructure and socio-economic systems which impose a challenge to sustainable development. Climate change mitigation strategies which aim at reducing the emissions of green house gases (GHGs) from human induced activities needs to be put in place. The strategies include: reforestation to increase the forest cover which enhances natural carbon sinks, promotion of alternative energy sources that do not emit GHGs e.g. solar, wind and biomass energy sources.

### SWOT Analysis of Climate Change and Global Warming

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
EMCA; Sectors collaboration and partnerships; Presence of active District Environment Committee (DEC); Renewed commitment by the locals to conserve the environment ; Presence of NGOs which addresses environmental issues.	limited staff (one currently); inadequate financial resources facilities and equipment; low client responsiveness due to inadequate capacity; destruction of water catchment areas; illegal settlements in the forest land; Low adherence to EIA requirements.	partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders; Indigenous knowledge; Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues.	Unclear delineation of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters; Poor governance; High pollution of the environment; Global warming.

### HIV/AIDS

The impact of the pandemic has been felt at all levels of the district's economic and social circles. This is a major challenge in the urban centres of the district while at the village level; orphans are being taken care of by the old while some very young people are forced to take care of their siblings. This has increased the dependency rate and affected much more negatively on the labour force.

A number of sentinel surveillance stations have been set up in the district in order to enhance the capacity of the district to monitor the trends of the pandemic. The district has continued to hold joint HIV/AIDS Program reviews annually which brings together all the stakeholders in the fight against the pandemic. Collaboration between CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private sector and the government through the District Technical Committee in the HIV/AIDS has yielded positive results through increased awareness as well as improved uptake of VCT services across the district. Currently the district enjoys the services of 6 VCT sites distributed in various parts of the district.



## SWOT Analysis of HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threat
Support from NACC; Well developed strategic plan; Active NGOs; High awareness levels; Dedicated staff; Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDS; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres; Availability of Comprehensive Care Centre (CCC).	Low literacy rates; Negative attitude and stigma; Increased number of orphans; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDS patients due to weak tracking mechanism.	Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Proposed HIV/AIDS Bill in parliament; Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDS pandemic in the media.	Negative cultural practices; Illiteracy; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Stigma against HIV+ patients.

### 2.6 Analysis Issues and Causes

The table below seeks to set out clearly the issues/problems, causes, development objectives, immediate development objectives and strategies for the attainment of the outlined development targets. The major issues affecting the welfare of the people in the district are; low incomes, food insecurity, low education standards, poor health, dilapidated infrastructure, high incidences of HIV/AIDS, insecurity and environmental degradation.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High incidence of insecurity	Incidence of ethnic animosity; Prevalence of car-jacking and highway robberies; Political incitements; Robberies and house breaking; High unemployment levels.	Enforce laws and initiate community based programs to reduce incidence of crime by 60% by 2010	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.	Initiate inter-ethnic arbitration programme Initiate community policing programme. Support highway patrol and surveillance operations by the security enforcement agencies.
Poor and dilapidated physical roads.	Low investment on roads; Inadequate funds for maintenance of roads;	Upgrade 20% of the existing roads to bitumen standards and 60% to gravel	Increase funds by 40% in each constituency for routine maintenance and	Initiate a Road Development programme in the district; Enforce laws against



Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Encroachment on road reserves; Non-diversification of transport development e.g. Rail and Air; Poor drainage systems.	standard by 2012.	spot improvement of roads; Increase awareness on non encroachment of road reserves by 100%; Improve governance issues along the highway.	encroachment of Road reserves ; Promote the railway services; Enforce traffic Act; Regulate weights transported on the highways.
Low agriculture and livestock production.	Low prices for agricultural produce; High cost of farm inputs; No capacity for value addition for agricultural produce; Low adoption of modern techniques; Inadequate extension services; Delayed dissemination of research findings.	Increase by 40% returns from agriculture and livestock products; 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.A.s 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; Encourage formation of cooperative to improve marketing; Initiate an ambitious and sustainable Income Generating Activity development programme.
Poor state of Health	Low access to health facilities; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate safe and clean water; Poor sanitation; Water pollution; Lack of a balanced diet; 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; Increase ANC attendance and facility based delivery.	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.

<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
High incidences of 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. Stigma Inadequate guidance and counselling personnel High number of OVCs	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 counselling 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 throughout sourcing.

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND  
PROJECTS**



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### **3.0 Introduction**

This Chapter translates the strategies and development objectives presented in the previous chapter into specific development projects and programmes. This chapter maps out priority measures taken to be implemented in the district in order to achieve the objective of spurring sustained economic development. The chapter is prepared 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. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed.

### **3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector**

The sector comprises of the following sector ministries; agriculture, livestock and fisheries development, trade and industry, tourism and wildlife, environment and natural resources, lands, cooperative development and marketing.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “To be engine of growth of the Vision 2030 strategy through appropriate land use, environmental conservation and management conservation methodologies, competitive tourism, trade and industry and balanced regional development for increased production and marketing”.

The sector mission is “To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries industry, accelerating growth of a viable cooperative sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, sustainable environment and natural resources management, enabling environment for trade and industry, sustainable tourism development, conservation of wildlife and creation of a balanced regional development”.

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has continued to be a major producer of cereals, horticultural and livestock produce. The district has conducive environment for crop farming and Livestock keeping. The main crops grown are maize, beans and wheat. Dairy farming is practised under zero grazing units and the milk is sold to the dairy co-operatives. Horticulture farming is also practised and the produce is sold within and outside the district. In order to reap the maximum benefits from this sector, the district will focus on value addition and marketing of produce. This will ensure that the produce from the sector fetch high returns and create more employment opportunities.

Cooperative sub-sector shall continue to create an enabling environment to various cooperative societies to mobilize savings and issue affordable credit facilities to spur socio-economic development. The sub-sector shall also continue to provide other banking

services to community at a competitive rate. The sub-sector will continue to assist farmers in marketing their produce to reduce exploitation by the middlemen.

To ensure optimal production, environmental management must be incorporated in every aspect of production. An integrated approach to natural resource management and conservation measures shall be put in place. Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non-gazetted forest from being overexploited. Top on priority will be the conservation of Subukia, Bahati and Dundori forest.

The tourism sector is also very lucrative due to the availability of some tourist and camping sites in the district. If well harnessed, this sub-sector will create employment and be a source of income for the district.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district employment. The sector employs over 75 percent of the residents in the district. The agriculture, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors are the major sources of food. The cooperative movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and investments. The district has 62 registered co-operatives but only 15 are active. The sector will continue to mobilize savings, promote collective bargaining and marketing and provide affordable credit to the members.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Parastatals/Agencies (KARI, AFC, NCPB,)	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce.
Donors	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.
Farmers	Participate and get involved in productive and agricultural activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.
Financial Institutions	Provide access to financial services and credit to farmers
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.

### 3.1.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase production of food and cash crops.	High cost of farm inputs;	Development of irrigation schemes;



Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Limited land sizes; Soil infertility; Unstable market prices for crops; Unpredictable weather; Poor crop husbandry.	Intensify extension services; Strengthen market systems; Encourage soil and water conservation; Promote topical trainings.
	Develop value addition industries.	Poor marketing; Institutional weakness; Poor credit etiquette.	Financial and technical Support; Training on financial management.
<b>Research</b>	Improve linkage between research and extension.	Poor dissemination of research findings; Low adoption of new technologies.	Strengthen collaboration between research and Extension; Encourage adoptive research.
<b>Marketing</b>	Improve farm storage facilities.	High cost incurred in storage.	Encourage farmers to use available storage facilities.
	Develop marketing channels.	Presence of middlemen; Unstable prices.	Streamline management of cooperatives Develop market linkages and intelligence
<b>Livestock Production</b>	Improvement in livestock production.	High incidence of livestock diseases; Poor animal husbandry; Poor fodder management; High cost of animal feeds; High cost of AI services; Limited land sizes; Financial constraints among farmers;	Training on fodder Management; Encourage value addition of animal products to maximize output; Intensify extension services; Intensity demonstration on new technologies; Topical on site trainings; Disease control Linkages with financial institutions; Encourage farmers to enter contracts with major Companies e.g. KCC, KMC, Brookside, farmers' choice.
<b>Dairy Training Institute</b>	Training of certificate and diploma level courses in Animal health.	Apathy among applicants in relation to employment opportunities; Low funding.	Popularize courses; Sensitize the public on job opportunities within the Public and private sectors.
<b>Veterinary services</b>	To control animal diseases.	Uncontrolled trans-boundary diseases; Emerging and re-emerging zoonoses; Weak institutional capacity.	Quarantine and control animal movement; Animal disease surveillance; Vector and pest control; Animal health extension; Branding and identification of animals; Capacity building for quality assurance officers.
	Increase output and productivity.	Overstocking; Poor access to markets; Inadequate information technology.	Encourage value addition of livestock products; Promotion of appropriate breeding practises and technologies; Strengthen early warning systems.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Develop and diversify	Lack of basic	Protection, regulation and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	fish products.	infrastructural facilities; Inadequate fish production.	conservation of fish resources.
<b>Research and development</b>	Adoption of appropriate technologies	Shortage of technical personnel; Failure to disseminate research findings; Inadequate funding.	Provision of adequate funding for research; Timely dissemination of research findings; Development of appropriate and farmer friendly technologies.
<b>Cooperative</b>	Strengthen cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies	Conduct training on management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products.
<b>Forest</b>	Promote farm forestry, commercial tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Viral tree diseases; Increased demand for forest products e.g. timber, wood fuel; Decreasing land sizes due to population increase; Inadequate staffing.	Sustainably manage natural forests for social, economic and environmental benefits; Promote eco-tourism, community enterprises and diversify revenue; Develop essential infrastructure for effective forest management and protection; Create awareness of forest products and values; Mainstream monitoring and evaluation.
<b>Land administration</b>	Processing and issuing of land titles; Registration of land transactions and other legal documents; Arbitration of land and boundary disputes. Valuation of land	Lack of adequate facilitation Infiltration of land brokers.	Introduction of a customer service desk; Sharing of resources and improving collaboration with other departments;
<b>Survey</b>	Provision of updated land information; Provision of quality control and assurance of geo-data.	Lack of sufficient resources; Lack of updated maps.	Facilitate land registrar in boundary disputes; Restoration of land management records.
<b>Physical Planning</b>	Preparation of regional and physical development plans; Documentation and protection of public utility land; Execution of physical development controls.	Lack of updated maps and planning data; Low financial resource allocation.	Preparation of one zoning plan per financial year.

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programmes (by sub-sector)

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name/Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-SIDA	To enhance contribution of agriculture and livestock to socio-economic development and poverty alleviation through promotion and functionalization of a plurastic, efficient and demand driven extension service.	District wide	Choose a focal area; Develop Community action Plans (CAPS) for focal areas; Train farmers through Demonstrations and field days.
NALEP-GoK	Raise crop productivity; Food security; Agriculture commercialization.	District wide	Farmer training; Staff training; Strong collaboration; The farmer will give an equal amount of seeds issued to at the end of growing season to be issued to others.
Farmers Field school	Raise productivity; Empower farmers.	Bahati division	Staff training; Farmers training.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	Food security; Raise productivity	District wide	Farmers training; Farmer empowerment; Provision of small grants to farmers.
LANAMEDUBA	Restore the Lake Nakuru catchment by increasing forest/tree cover.	Menengai, Bahati and Dundori forests	Develop integrated forest management plans for the catchment area.
PSDA	Promotion of energy efficient stoves through group empowerment	District wide	Training of staff and farmers on installation of energy saving devices.
Office block District HQ	To provide accommodation for the staff at the district.	4 offices, a conference room and the washing rooms	Construction, furnishing and equipping of the offices.

#### (A) On-going Projects: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	To institutionalize demand driven and farmer-led extension services;	Farmers and all stakeholders in the focal area.	All stakeholders in Agriculture sector working in a focal area in every division annually.

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Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	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.		
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	Support farmer groups to enhance food security, poverty alleviation and income generation.	Farmer groups.	Groups of farmers given government grants for agriculture and livestock development.

**(A) On-going Projects: Veterinary**

Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease control (District wide)	Control and eradicate noticeable epidemic animal diseases of major economic and public health importance.	FMD, LSD, Rabies, CCPP/ CBPP, NCD, Anthrax, BQ and PP R	Vaccination; Control of Livestock movement; Quarantine; Vaccination.
Disease Surveillance	Collect disease information for early warning and reaction.	RVF,HPAI, Rinderpest.	Capturing disease information on prescribe forms e.g. NDI, PPI, LBI & ZR.
Meat inspection (District Wide)	Ensure safety of foods of animal origin.	20 slaughter houses; Meat carriers and containers.	Hygiene inspection and licensing of slaughter house; Inspection and licensing of meat transport vehicle and carriers meat inspection.
Hides and skin improvement (District wide)	Quality control improvement; Regulation; Environment Protection.	20 slaughter houses; Curing premises; Hides and skins traders.	Licensing of traders supervising flayers; Training of hides and skin producers.
Livestock extension services (District wide)	Delivery of animal health messages to livestock farmers.	On quarterly basis.	Field days ; Seminars; Barazas; Demonstrations.
Tick control (District Wide)	Control tick borne diseases by controlling the disease vector (ticks).	Livestock farmers Dip committee	Training farmers and dip committee on dip management Training livestock

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Project Name and Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			farmers on safe use of acaricides
Artificial insemination District Wide	To improve the quality and productivity of livestock	Licensed AHSP; Insemination services.	Licensing of PAHSP; Supervision of PAHSP.
Cattle Dip Renovation.	To improve the quality and productivity of livestock	Renovated cattle dips	Renovation works
Milk Processing	To improve the quality and productivity of livestock	Firm completed	Construction works
Animal feed factory.	To improve the quality and productivity of livestock	Factory constructed	Construction works

### (B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Office block Bahati division	1	To accommodate the divisional staff.	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms.	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices.
Office block Mbogoini division	2	To accommodate the divisional staff.	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms.	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices.

### (B) New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Office block Bahati division	1	To accommodate the division staff.	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms.	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices.
Office block Mbogoini division	2	To accommodate the division staff.	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms.	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices.

### (B) New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Description of Activities
Building of permanent office for DVO Nakuru North district in Bahati centre.	1	Provision of office accommodation for DVO staff.	Get quotation; Source for funds; Put up the structure; Furnish & equip office.

### (B) New Project Proposals: Forest Service

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Farm forest and extension services. All divisions	1	Utilization of forest products; Enhance tree farming;	Production of 2 Million seedlings annually; Establish 100 Ha	Raising suitable tree species seedlings; Establishment of wood lots;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		Rehabilitate catchments areas.	of tree cover.	Diversification of income generation at farm level; Improvement of cottage industries through availing timber; Beautification of urban areas, roadside and recreation areas.

**(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperatives**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost (5yrs) where applicable
Coffee Development Funds (CODF).	To improve the quality and increase the quantity of coffee production leading to improved member payment and improved standards of living for farmers.	Hold member information days in all 18 active societies	Hold 18 member information days annually; Hold 3 committee education days annually; Hold 2 staff workshops annually.	As much as individual farmers qualify.

**(B) New Project Proposals: Cooperatives**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and training for 18 active co-operative societies in the district.	1	To strengthen the marketing and savings credit co-operatives.	Capacity building for the management and shareholders.	Organise leaders meetings; Training and education to management staff and members of active societies; Participate in shows.
Construction of the office block and furnishing of the district office.	2	To have adequate office space for the co-operative extension staff.	Construct the office block.	Bill of quantities by Ministry of Works; Budgetary allocation; Tenders and construction.

**3.1.7 Cross-sector Linkages**

The success of this sector is primarily dependent on other supportive infrastructural network and services. An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the productive sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation and production cost for inputs and outputs from this sector are substantially reduced.

Availability and accessibility of affordable credit is vital in the growth of sector. Concerted efforts should be made to address the plight of the informal sector by giving



credit and other incentives to the Medium and Small Enterprise development which is a leading employer in the nation

An educated population is more enlightened, easily receptive to new ideas and innovative. They are able to adopt modern methods of production leading to higher production. To optimize and sustain production requires a healthy population. This underscores the importance of the education and health sector in the overall production process.

Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector for producers to access timely market information to enable them make critical decisions of when and where to sell the produce. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for producers seeking global market information and new technologies of production.

### **3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with other relevant sectors such as the manpower sector. Trainings will be conducted for women and youth to ensure they reap maximum benefits from the youth and women enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector. This will help achieve the MDG 3- 'Promote gender equality and empower women'.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be mainstreamed in training for farmers to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS issues. This is in line with MDG 6- 'Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases'.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of overstocking, deforestation, encroachment of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the importance of conserving the environment and other natural resources. This is in line with the MDG 7- 'Ensure environmental Sustainability'.

## **3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Trade, National Heritage and Culture, Tourism and Industrialization. The sector is a leading contributor to the Kenyan Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The sector will play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Economic Pillar of the Vision 2030

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Vision of the sector is "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders". The Mission of the sector is "To facilitate sustainable tourism,

diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”

### 3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Tourism sub-sector shall contribute to the overall vision and mission through aggressive campaigns and marketing of the district as a destination of choice. Efforts will be put in place to develop modern tourism facilities in order to attract investors in the area. Through promotion of tourism, trade and industrial development, the sector will play a key role in enhancing harmonious coexistence which is a prerequisite for economic development. The Sector is expected to spearhead the national economic and social recovery and contribute towards overall national goal of wealth creation.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector provide the highest source of employment opportunities and income. It is the main source of wage employment at the household level in the district. In the market centres, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and wholesale traders forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly to income for many households.

A lot of emphasis will be laid on the promotion of Medium and Small Scale businesses (MSEs), the informal sector, Jua-Kali- retail and wholesale trade and the transport sector. These sectors create a lot of employment to the citizens especially the youth.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government;	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development Provide security at all times
County Council.	Provision of registration and licensing of businesses, development of standards and markets.
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development;
Private Sector	Provision of communication services.
Civil Society Organisations	Provision of technical support, publicity and advocacy.

### 3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Establish camp sites and cultural sanctuaries; Establish wildlife conservancies; Set up modern tourist facilities.	Lack of adequate funds	Train group ranch committees on importance of conservancies as a source of income; Encourage Public Private Partnerships.
Trade	Development of trading systems; Promote and facilitate small and	Poor infrastructure; Poor sales and marketing skills; Lack of affordable	Establishment of hawking streets in Maralal town; Development of Jua-Kali sheds; Infrastructure improvement;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	medium enterprises: Improve the availability of financial assistance to M&SMEs.	financial facilities: Lack of entrepreneurship skills: Inadequate funding.	Build the capacity of traders through trainings; Provide training on entrepreneurship; Promote a saving culture and table banking.
Industrialization	Revitalization of SME's: Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises; Promote and facilitate agro based small and medium industries	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of information on available opportunities; Inadequate credit facilities; Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers; Lack of investors; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure.	Construction of jua-kali sheds; Provision of affordable credit facilities; Improvement of road network and communication facilities; Train women and youth on entrepreneurial skills; Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Provide working tools for service providers; Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investment; Improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation

### 3.2.6 Project and Programmes (by sub-sector)

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

Project Name/Division/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Trade Loans Board All Divisions	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises.	Provision of loans to 20% of micro and small scale enterprises annually.	Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises.
Traders Courses All Divisions	Provide business management skills to entrepreneurs.	Train 20% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs annually.	Training of entrepreneurs on business management
Advisory and counselling services All Divisions	Provide business management advice and counselling services to entrepreneurs.	Provide 20% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs with advisory and counselling services annually.	Provision of advisory and counselling services to entrepreneurs.

#### (B) New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Name/ Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourism Promotion Programme	1	To develop tourism opportunities in the district	Menengai crater and Subukia shrines	Menengai crater and the shrines marketed and recognized as tourist destination

### **3.2.7 Cross-sector Linkages**

Access to credit dictates the pace of growth in the trade and industry sector. Lack or inadequate access to finance and credit hinders growth and development of the sector. The Ministry of Youth and Sports, through Youth Enterprises Development Fund and Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs through the Women Enterprises Development Fund and the Ministry of Cooperative Development through the joint loans board will provide credit for the sector.

Security is paramount for the tourism sector to thrive. In provision of a secure investment environment, the sector works closely with GJLOS. The provincial administration at the district level will ensure that security is maintained at all times. The sector also depends on provision of quality and adequate facilities such as roads, electricity and communication services. Entrepreneurial skills are vital in ensuring setting up and growth of businesses. Agriculture and Rural Development sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials for this sector. Additionally, sound environmental management is required to avoid further environmental degradation which could pose danger to wildlife and by extension tourism industry.

### **3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

Trade and industry sub-sector is a leading source of employment in the district. The district team will endeavour to educate the public on the available investment opportunities and sources of credit within the district. The youth and the other unemployed citizens will be mobilized to form organised groups that can seek for the available credit in and outside the district.

## **3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector**

The Physical infrastructure sector consists of Roads, Public Works, Housing including roads and airstrips in national parks and reserves, Transport and Energy sub-sectors. This sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly the six key sectors identified under the economic pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030 strategy.

### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is "To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030".

The mission of the sector 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**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub-sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth. The sector will also provide technical advice on building plans, bills of quantities and provide supervision in the implementation of all government funded physical

infrastructures initiated in the district. The district will spearhead extension of electricity to upcoming urban centres and public institutions. The district will identify potential projects to be forwarded to the Rural Electrification Authority for inclusion in the Rural Electrification Master Plan for consideration. The district will also promote the use of renewable energy technologies such as wind and solar to supplement the energy supply.

### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides improved accessibility through maintenance of classified roads and airstrips. This facilitates the farmers to transport their products from the points of production to market points. Rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads will help improve movement of perishable farm products. Roads are also important for facilitation of provision of other basic social services e.g. health and education. In addition, supervision in the construction of public facilities under the housing department ensures safety of public facilities through observing of required standards. Mechanical department provides equipment like tractors, tippers for hire. This provides access to such costly equipment in addition to increased Government revenue in form of Appropriation in Aid.

The sector also ensures availability of reliable energy for both household and industrial uses. The rural electrification programme has been instrumental in the provision of electricity to public institutions across the district. Electricity supply to the domestic consumers has also been highly subsidized. Provision of electricity will spur growth of small and micro industries. This will avail employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government; Ministry of roads. Ministry of energy	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development
Parastatals; (KRB, TELKOM, POSTA , KPLC)	Provide funding for infrastructural development; Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors
Donors Private Sector	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development; Provision of communication services.

### 3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network.	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance: Poor drainage system: Inadequate construction equipment.	Use Roads 2000 and KRB funds to funds roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance.



Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network.	Encroachment of road reserves; Poor maintenance of road networks; Poor implementation of transport policies.	Improve road maintenance in the district; Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub sector.
Communication	Provide an efficient, reliable and affordable communications network.	Prohibitive costs of development of communication infrastructure; Vandalism and damage to communication networks; Poor coverage of electricity.	Seek funds to install necessary communication infrastructure; Upgrade existing communication infrastructure.
Buildings	Sensitize the community on the need to adhere to building regulations.	Poor physical planning by local authorities; Bad land allocation policy; Non involvement of technical staff.	Ensure that no building is constructed without the required authorization; Ensure buildings are constructed as per designs.
Energy	Promote environmental friendly sources of energy.	Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibitive for rural communities; Over-reliance on traditional sources of energy.	Expand rural electrification programmes; Training on alternative sources of energy.

### 3.3.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name and Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E 452: Dundori-forest gate Bahati division Length: 10 km	1	To connect Dundori and the district HQ at Bahati.	Commence and complete works in FY 2008/2009.	Heavy grading, improvement to gravel standard and improvement of drainage.
E 453: Nyandarua D5- forest gate. Bahati division Length: 2km	2	To connect the district HQ to Nyandarua district and improve communication for local community.	Commence and complete the works in F/Y 2008/2009.	Heavy bush clearing, improvement to gravel standard and improvement of drainage.
E 452: Forest gate-Junction B5 Bahati division	3	To connect the district HQ to Dundori areas; To improve transportation of farm produce to market.	Commence and complete works in F/Y 2008/2009.	Construction of bridge at Kandutura. Heavy grading and improvement to gravel standard.
R12A: Ndungiri-Ol Rongai Bahati division	4	To improve connectivity to district HQ and security to the local people.	Commence and complete the works in the F/Y 2008/2009.	Construction of bridge at km 0+4.5; Heavy bush clearing.
C69: Lanet-Dondori	5	To improve transportation of farm produce and connection	Commence and complete the works in the F/Y 2009-	Reconstruction to bitumen standards.

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Project Name and Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bahati division		to Nakuru and Nyandarua districts.	2012.	
D366: Subukia-Nakuru DB. Mbogoini division Length 10km.	6	To improve communication to the local community and transportation of horticultural goods to the markets.	Commence and complete works in the F/Y 2008/2009	Heavy grading and improvement to gravel standard; Improvement of drainage.

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification programme	To connect facilities to the national grid	1000 homes connected Per year	Connections

#### 3.3.7 Cross-sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the productive sector especially agriculture. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community. Improvement in communication will greatly assist the health sector enabling them to respond to emergency issues, assist players in the productive sector access market information and information on new technologies. Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

#### 3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy vis a vis alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

### **3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

The sector comprise of Water and Environment and Mineral Resources. In the Kenya's Vision 2030, this sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy, particularly in development of agriculture, conservation of environment and adoption of clean technology to minimize environmental pollution.

#### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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"

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 availability and accessibility both for domestic and livestock use shall continue to remain a priority during the plan period. This shall be achieved through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes, water pans and shallow wells and rehabilitation of existing water facilities. In the medium term, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be modernized and extended to cover more residential areas of the urban set ups.

#### **3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Water sub-sector is crucial in the district as it promotes and supports water resource management and development which avails water resource for both domestic and livestock use. Integrated approach to natural resource management and environmental conservation has been critical in preservation of wildlife, indigenous forests and protection of water catchment areas. Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Provision of safe drinking water leads to reduction of waterborne diseases. Water is also greatly used for irrigation especially in the dry season. This contributes to food security and increased household incomes and reduces dependence on rain fed agriculture.

Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. By properly addressing these issues, the living standard of the people is improved

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government(ministry of water, environment and local authorities)	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
NEMA	Regulate the usage of natural resources through conducting of EIA.
NAWASCO	Water service provider within the district.
Farmers	Participate and get involve in conservation of environment and water.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.
Donors	Complement government funding.

### 3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Major water works and sanitation	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Provision of adequate and reliable water : Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water; Development of a sewerage system; Ensure environmental sustainability.	High demand for domestic and water for irrigation; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems; Duplicate projects; Lack of community education on environmental issues.	Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management Community training on environmental issues.
Environment	Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plan; Education & public awareness creation on Environmental issues.	Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations; Poverty; Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities; Inadequate facilitation.	Public education and awareness of existing environmental laws; Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act; Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies; Improve data collection, documentation and dissemination on Environment.

### 3.4.6 Projects/Programmes

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Water and Irrigation

Project Name/ Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
West Acre Water Supply	To increase the availability of clean drinking water to the community.	All the community members in the project area.	Construction of the intake; Construction of tanks; Pipe laying and distribution.

### **3.5 Human Resource Development**

The sector comprises of Public Health, Medical Services, Education and Labour sub-sectors. The Health Sector is one of the key components addressing the social pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030. Ensuring access to basic health services, continues to be given priority with strong emphasis on reaching the poor. The fee waiver provision and exemptions has ensured that the poor have access to health care services. The Sector continue to emphasize the importance of re-directing resources towards preventive and promotive health care, cost effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation and use, enhancing regulatory role of the Government and fostering partnerships in health care provision.

Education sub-sector on the other hand 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.

The overall education sub-sector goal is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, in tandem with national and international conventions and commitments. The sector's key policy priority is to improve the performance of education in terms of access, quality and relevance by reduction of cost burden.

#### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

The mission of the sector 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.

#### **3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services. The district will focus on reduction of Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

#### **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 a healthy human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in the economic activities in the district. The Health sub-sector provides both preventive and curative services. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a limited budgetary allocation for health facilities. The district will therefore effectively

utilize the cost-sharing money to improve on service delivery. The sector is however, threatened by shortage of qualified nurses and doctors. Education sub-sector is a key growth driver in the district in that all sectors require human resource to develop. The sector will develop human skills for both formal and self-employment, mobilize people and resources necessary for local development and sensitize the local communities to conserve and use local resources effectively.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health.	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients ; Develop key medical infrastructure; To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all students ; Develop of education infrastructure.
Constituency Aid Control Committee	Co-ordinate HIV/Aids activities at the constituency; Encourage care and support for the affected and infected people.
District Technical Committee	Co-ordinate HIV/AIDS activities in the district ; Backstop constituency Aids control committees; Monitoring and evaluation.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of health and education infrastructure and programs.
Community	Participate in development of health and education infrastructure and support the sick and school going children.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of quality health and education.
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of quality health and education.

### 3.5.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Increase access to quality health care services.	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation; Traditional and religious beliefs.	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
Population	Increase awareness of reproductive health; Reduction of maternal and infant mortality; Improve maternal health services.	Family instability; Limited male participation in reproductive health issues; Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Inadequately equipped health facilities.	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services; Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services; Undertake research survey on critical population issues.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district; Reduction of stigma;	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders; Immorality;	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity building for community

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Improve care given to those infected; Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate funding; Large numbers of OVCs.	organization fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase access to VCT services.
Education and training	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiary institutions; Improve the quality of education at all levels.	Poor transition from one level of education to another; Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs.
Adult education	Increase adult enrolment and retention.	Low number of candidates.	Publicise the adult education program; Start IGAs for adult learners.
Vocational training	Rehabilitate and operationalise existing vocation.	Poor infrastructural development.	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres.
Tertiary education	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses.	Inadequate funding.	Improve infrastructural facilities; Get authorization from relevant bodies.

### 3.5.6 Projects and Programmes (by sub-sector)

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Health Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Office accommodation	To improve health administration in the district.	To completely house all health departments in the district.	Construction of office block for DHMT members.
Water and sanitation	To reduce incidences of water borne and sanitation related diseases; To improve on hygiene and food safety.	To improve water and sanitation situation in the district especially the urban centres and slums.	Construction of water storage tanks; Protection of water source; Construction of VIP latrines; Enforcement of sanitation laws; Analysis of water samples; Sensitization of the community on the importance of environmental conservation; Food analysis; Improve of food storage; Improve housing; Enforcement of food laws.
Food safety and quality	To reduce incidences of food borne diseases;	To improve quality of food offered for consumption to residents.	Training of health workers and food handlers or vendors on hazard analysis critical control points (HACCP); Carry out food analysis;



Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
	To ensure provision of wholesome food to Nakuru North residents.		Ensure all food handlers undergo medical examination and issued with a medical certificates; Inspection of all food premises to ensure they conform to standards.
Vector and disease control	To reduce disease vector to tolerable level; Raise community awareness and update health workers on local ailments. emerging communicable diseases and control measures; Reduce morbidity and mortality due to vector borne diseases.	Reduce by 35% malaria vector by 2005 and 50% by 2008; Follow up all cases of notifiable diseases.	Fumigation of bushes; Larciding swamps and dams; IR spraying on all dwellings; Derratting of food stores and other dwellings.
Nutrition	Reduce malnutrition; To promote good health.	Entire district population.	To promote kitchen gardens; To promote school feeding programmes; Encourage support groups on PLWH, lactating groups and diabetic groups; Encourage income generating activities.
HIV/AIDS and TB (district wide)	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence; Reduce effects of TB.	8-49 years reproductive age group.	Training of more health workers on VCT, PMTCT, DITC/DTC, and early infant diagnosis and establishing more HIV testing sites; Equipping and establishing 2 youth friendly centres; Establishing mobile VCT programmes ( buy chairs, table and tents); Training of more HIV patients on syndrome management of STI. Training more people on ART and establish 2 ART sites; Training of peer educators on HIV and BBC and establish 4 more PLHWA groups.
Safe motherhood and child survival (district wide).	Reduce MMR, IMR, TFR; Increase CPR, CBR.	Children under five years; Women 15-49 years.	Upgrade more SDP centres; Infant outreach services; Initiate mobile services; Procure equipment for RH; Construct 3 maternity units; Construct 1 EPI district store; Procure equipment for the 3 maternity units; Fridges for EPI services.
Laboratory services	Improve diagnostic capacity and quality of services	General population and health workers	Upgrading Bahati District Hospital laboratory; Purchase and distribution of lab reagents and equipments; Training of lab personnel on DBS collection; Updates for lab staff quarterly meetings; Establishment of 5 new laboratories.

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Essential drugs Programme (EDP)	Adequate drugs supply and retroviral drugs.	All health facilities including community pharmacies.	Procurement and supply of drugs starting of BI's; BI's to supply gloves to home based care providers.

**(A) Ongoing Projects: Education**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Morro Hill Primary	Plaster, painting and fixed doors of the classroom to accommodate 80 pupils	To complete the walls;	Plastering; Painting; Fixing doors of classroom.
Chania Primary School	To provide the community of Chania with hygienic toilets	To complete 8 toilets for girls and 8 toilets for boys	Digging of the pit; Wall construction Roofing
Munyaka Primary School	To improve the physical infrastructure	To provide conducive classrooms for teaching	Construction of two classrooms
Kabazi primary	To provide the boys with hygienic pit latrines	To complete 24 door toilets for boys	Digging of pits; Construction of walls and roofing ; Painting
Subukia Day Secondary	To provide hygienic toilets for the <i>staff</i>	To complete 4 door toilets for the staff	Digging of pits Construction of walls and roofing; Painting
Kieni Secondary	To have at most 45 students per class	To construct 5 more classrooms	Construction of 5 classrooms
Osembo primary	To inculcate ICT skills to pupils	To construct a computer room	Construction of a laboratory
Kanyoro primary	To complete administrative	To construct a head teacher office and a staffroom	Plastering , painting and fixing the door
Wei secondary school		To complete laboratory construction	Plastering, fixing the door and keying the walls
Maombi primary	To improve sanitation and health status	To complete construction of a boys latrine	Foundation laying, wall layering, roofing and plastering
Gitura primary	To improve the learning environment	To rehabilitate 7 classrooms	Cementing, fitting windows and plastering walls
Mwireri primary	To improve the learning environment	To rehabilitate 7 classrooms	Flooring, plastering and fitting windows
Sidai primary	To provide a comfortable learning environment	To rehabilitate 8 classrooms	Flooring , plastering and equipping
Kamemo primary	To provide a conducive learning environment	To rehabilitate 15 classrooms	Flooring , plastering and roofing
Mburu Gichua primary	To provide adequate space for the swelling enrolment	To rehabilitate and complete 8 classrooms	Construction, roofing and finishing
Munyaka primary	To improve the physical infrastructure and equipment	To complete 2 classrooms	Flooring and plastering

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kabazi primary	To provide a conducive learning environment	To rehabilitate 16 classrooms	Flooring , plastering and painting

**(B) New Projects/Programme: Education**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
District Education Office	1	To provide a proper office to ensure that the office offers quality service to teachers, parents and other stakeholders.	To put up an office that will cater for all the sections.	Construction of new offices for the staff in the district.
Zonal Education Offices	2	To provide a proper office to ensure that the office offers quality service to teachers, parents and other stakeholders.	To renovate and refurbish the Zonal office and supply electricity.	Plastering, ceiling and painting: Wiring and installation of electricity.
.Chania Primary	3	To provide the community with an administrative block.	To construct a new administrative block.	Construction of offices: Equipping the files.
Kamumo Primary	4	To provide the learner with clean and hygienic sanitation.	To construct 16 pit latrines for 376 boys.	Digging of pit: Wall construction: Roofing: Painting.
Maryland mixed Secondary	5	To provide learners with a laboratory for effective learning of science.	To construct a well equipped laboratory.	Construction: Equipping.
Morro Hill Primary	6	To provide classrooms for the growing enrolment	To construct 3 classrooms: To equip the classrooms.	Construction: Equipping
Subukia Day Sec	7	To provide adequate space for learning.	To construct classrooms/ office block	Construction: Equipping
Our Lady of witties	8	To improve sanitation.	To construct 2 toilets blocks.	Dressing of pit: Wall construction: Roofing: Painting.
Wei sec school	9	To provide adequate space for learning.	To construct 4 classrooms.	Construction of 4 classrooms.
Kamumo	10	To provide adequate space for learning.	To construct 2 classrooms.	Construction of 2 classrooms.
Wei primary school	11	To provide adequate administration block.	To accommodate 30 teachers in terms of office space.	Construction: Equipping
Subukia primary school	12	To provide the pupils with clean &hygienic sanitation.	To construct 16 latrines for 320 girls	Digging of pit Wall construction Roofing Painting
		To provide the learners with	To construct 1 classroom.	Construction: Equipping

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
		adequate learning space.		
Mwereri primary school	13	To provide modern office for the staff.	To have a modern administrative block.	Construction; Equipping
Sidai primary school	14	To provide clean hygienic sanitation.	To construct a toilet block of 8 cubicles.	Digging pits ; Construction
		To provide space for learning	To complete 2 classrooms.	Plastering; Painting
Kamemo	15	To provide a comfortable learning environment for pupils & teachers.	To acquire 100 desks and 6 staff classes.	Ordering; Receiving.
Mburu Gichua primary school	16	To provide a conducive learning atmosphere for ECD children.	To classrooms 3 for the ECD children.	Construction; finishing
Munyaka primary school	17	To improve the physical infrastructure.	To construct an administration block.	Construction; Equipping
Edgewood primary school	18	To improve the provision of quality education.	To construct a library.	Construct one library
Kabazi primary school	19	To provide safe drinking water for the pupils.	To dig a shallow well.	Digging; Construction; Electrification.
Wei primary school	20	To provide adequate space for teachers.	To construct an office to accommodate 30 teachers.	Construction; Equipping
Maryland mixed	21	To provide modern offices for staff for efficient service delivery.	To complete new administration block.	Construction; Equipping
J.M. Memorial secondary school	22	To provide adequate space for quality learning.	To construct 4 new classrooms on a storey building.	Construction; Equipping
		To provide adequate space for teaching of science subjects.	To construct and equip one laboratory.	Construction; Equipping
		To provide modern offices for the staff for efficient service delivery.	To complete one new administration block.	Construction; Equipping
		To provide adequate space for feeding and school activities.	To construct one new multipurpose hall and kitchen.	Construction; Equipping
St. Lwanga	23	To provide adequate space for learning.	To replace 10 temporary classrooms with permanent ones.	Construction; Equipping

**(A) On-going Projects: Adult Education**

*Nakuru North District Development Plan 2008-2012*

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Literacy Programme	Improve the quality of life through utilization of basic knowledge and skill.	1750	Publicity Campaign: Recruitment of AL: Supply of instructional Materials.
Literacy Programmes.	Consolidation and expansion of basic literacy skills.	2000	Supply of relevant materials: Administration of proficiency: Equip with relevant skills.
Income generating projects.	Promotion of participation in community development.	Adult learners	Educating the learners on the value of participating in come Generating projects: Train learners on basic management skills: Train them on fund raising basic skills: Select appropriate income generating projects: Constitute class IGP management Committees.

**(B) New Projects/Programmes: Adult Education**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CLRC Kabazi Division Subukia Division	1	Creating a literate ready and learning environment.	Adult learners and community members	Renovation, equipping and furnishing new CLRCs: Constitution of CLRC management committees: Training of CLRC managers: Drafting of MOUs and sign with relevant community leaders: Write project proposals for funding.
Establish new divisional offices	2	To facilitate departmental operations at the Division level.	All Divisions	Identification office site: Acquisition of land : Construction and equipping of office.

**3.5.7 Cross-sector Linkages**

A healthy population translates into a healthy nation. It is a prerequisite to sustained production and wealth creation in a nation. A lot of productive hours can be lost as sick leave days and a lot of money spent on medication. A well trained human resource is a key to increased economic growth of any nation. The education sector ensures that the citizens are equipped with the relevant skills and modern technology of development. The sector acts as the incubator for the other sectors by training the professionals engaged in production process. An efficient communication system is also necessary to ensure timely execution of production related decisions. Information, communication technology is an integral part of the modern production. It ensures faster and efficient delivery of services that is cost-effective and market driven. It is therefore a prerequisite for output optimization. To achieve total efficiency and productivity, the productive sector is key to



ensure there is abundant supply of food to feed the population. The physical infrastructure is also key to facilitate smooth transportation of goods and services.

### **3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

The sector will target the youthful population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. The youth are most vulnerable and specific measures addressed to them will be introduced such as youth friendly VCT centres. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. Sporting activities especially for the out of school youth will be promoted where HIV/AIDS information will be communicated. This is in line with MDG6- 'Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases'

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. This is in line with MDG 3- 'Promote gender equality and empower women'.

The revival of vocational training centres and funding for the construction and equipping of youth polytechnics is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skill to make them productive.

## **3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The Research, Innovation and Technology Sector is one of the key components central to the success of the Government's policy priorities and Programmes outlined in Kenya Vision 2030 through integration of Science Technology and Innovation in National Productive Process. This is particularly important within the context of demands for global economic competitiveness, sustainable development and equity concerns. Consequently the development of the necessary scientific infrastructure, as well as the technical and entrepreneurial skills is an essential prerequisite to the transformation of Kenya into a knowledge based economy.

### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is "To provide excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge".

The mission of the sector is "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.

### **3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The district has huge potential in this sector. There is a huge task of infrastructure development and a bigger task of utilisation of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector. The private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be training for utilisation of already existing facilities.



### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Adoption of modern technology is expected to significantly contribute to development by boosting production, employment, and incomes. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates sector linkages that facilitate faster development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services

### 3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public access to modern communication technology Facilitate effective flow of information	High cost of communication equipment High operation costs	Increase use of internet services in the district Proper dissemination of information at all levels
DIDC	Rehabilitate and equipping the centre Serve as an resource centre for development information	Lack of adequate office space Inadequate funding Lack of ICT equipments	Publicize the resource centre Regular update of information in the centre Equipping of the DIDC

### 3.6.6 Projects/Programmes (by Sub-Sector)

#### (B) New Project Proposals

Projects Name /Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) Nakuru North District Headquarters	1	To host the District Information and Documentation Centre ( DIDC): To host the district planning team in the district.	To construct a DIDC hall, 4 offices and a conference hall.	Construction of one modern DIDC, furnishing and equipping.

Projects Name /Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Intranet connections De's headquarters	2	To link departments and improve communication	Interconnect departments in the district headquarters	Purchase of cable and wiring of the district headquarters
District Library, Bahati division	3	To provide a modern education and resource centre	One library	Construction of one modern library: Furnishing and equipping of library.

### 3.6.7 Cross-sector Linkages

ICT is useful across the sectors. It influences efficiency, increases productivity at cost effective costs. It leads to development of other sectors though key sector such as education and physical infrastructure and influence the speed at which the sector develops.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is key in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practises.

### 3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Immigration and Registration of Persons; OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs; Justice, Constitutional Affairs and Reconciliation; Provincial Administration and Internal security; State Law Office; Judiciary; Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission; Kenya National Audit Office; National Assembly; and Electoral Commission of Kenya.

The sector facilitates a stable environment for the flourishing of other sectors in the economy. It also plays a critical role in Kenya's economic development by promoting good governance, accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs, securing equal access to justice for all as well as respect for human rights, peace and tranquillity.

#### 3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya".

The mission of the Sector is "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development".

### 3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. One example is the community policing initiative that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

### 3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies geared towards economic, social and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership and ensures that government systems are functional. It ensures that the citizens uphold respect for the rule of the law.

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty, more equally, projects and programmes cannot take off in an unsecure environment. The sector takes lead in creation of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish.

### 3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide leadership, and implement government policies; Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice.
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.
Private Sector	Provider of services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.

### 3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development; Enhance disaster preparedness.	Inadequate resources; Political interference; Poverty.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities; Streamlining feedback channels
Penal Institutions	Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners; Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling; Facilitation of administration of justice; Recruitment and	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff; Collapsing prison industries; Inadequate physical infrastructure;	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice; Linking with development partners; Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	development of personnel; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison.	Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Poverty; HIV/AIDS.	and development of market chains; HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners.
Administration of justice	Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld.	Corruption and poor administration of justice.	Proper staffing of the judiciary; Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen.
Legal services	Avail affordable legal services to the community	Lack of organization providing legal services to the poor Unscrupulous legal officers Poor public education on legal services	Provision of legal services to the poor Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available
Probation services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes Decongesting prisons Rehabilitate clients and make them productive	Inadequate office space Poor knowledge of services offered by the department Inadequate staff capacity	Proper facilitation of the department Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order Training of staff on guidance and counselling Assist clients to set up IGAs
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights	Inadequate physical facilities Increased workload due to high coverage areas Inadequate staff capacity Poor public image Poverty and unemployment	Proper funding for day to day operations Improve and maintain physical infrastructure Intensify community policing programs Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police.
Children's Dept	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded; Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families.	Inadequate staff; Inadequate facilitation; Unscrupulous children protection units; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Poor infrastructural facilities.	Increase utilization of VCOs in the district; Sensitize the community on children's rights Collects and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through training; Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities; Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues.
Local governance	Improve social and political governance.	Mismanagement of public resources; Corruption.	Improve local service delivery systems; Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity; Use of participatory process
Financial Management	Enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds	Poor financial management skills Inspection services not strengthened Unpredictable	Financial management Training those managing public funds Use of ICT to provide real time reporting

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		funding Corruption and misappropriation of funds	
Development Planning	Use of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation processes	Inadequate resources Low community knowledge of government policies Low community participation Inactive grassroots' development structures i.e. DFRD structure	Reactivation of grassroots' development committees Sensitise the community on the revised DFRD structure Step up resource mobilization up to grass root level Continuo's community sensitization of government policies

### 3.7.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of the District Children Officer's Office.	1	To build offices for the staff under the department.	2 children officers: 3 support staff.	Land is available: Building plans from works department are ready: Bills of quantities prepared: Acquire AIE from the ministry: Commute construction

#### Registrar of Persons

##### (A) On-going Projects

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 (12,000 NPR) 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 Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District HQ Bahati District HQ	1	To provide offices for the staff at the district HQ	Offices to accommodate 40 government departments.	Construction of a new district HQ
A.P lines	2	To provide accommodation for	Rooms to accommodate the	Construction of A.P lines



Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District HQ		the A.P in the district HQ	staff.	
Bahati Division HQ	3	To provide ample office space for the staff attached at the division	Offices the divisional officer.	Construction of a DO's office
Mbogoini Division HQ	4	To provide ample office space for the staff attached at the division	Offices the divisional officer.	Construction of a DO's office
Bahati division A.P Lines	7	To provide accommodation for the A.P in the district HQ	Rooms to accommodate the staff	Construction of A.P lines
Mbogoini division A.P Lines	8	To provide accommodation for the A.P in the district HQ	-Rooms to accommodate the staff	Construction of A.P lines

### 3.7.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The sector is important to performance of other sectors since no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance. However, the success of the sector is dependent on the other sectors such as the productive sector in the provision of food, reliable physical infrastructure to facilitate the discharge its functions, ICT to improve communication flow, the human resource and the health sector.

### 3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues within the district. The sector will continue to give direction and ensure that an integrated approach towards development is adopted.

## 3.8 Public Administration

The Public Administration Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Authorities. The sector plays a critical role, which cuts across various sub-sectors and enhances the organization and coordination of Government business through planning and financing in the district.

### 3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

The mission of the sector 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

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development, all the sub-sectors in this sector will strive to promote efficient management and utilization of resources. This will be done by embracing high standards of financial discipline, focusing on value for money and adoption of Democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to the wishes of the people. Emphasis will be on increasing community participation in all issues relating to development. Assistance will be provided in order to develop their capacity to play the envisaged role.

### 3.8.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Public Administration sector provides a favourable environment under which all sectors can thrive. It provides the coordination role. Through this sector, policies are formulated and other sectors derive their mandates and direction from this Public Administration sector. It also mobilizes resources to fund government projects and programmes through the MTEF process and links all other sectors with the rest of the country.

Public administration sector will continue playing the important role of creating an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth through prudent policy formulation, planning and coordination of Government ministries and departments. This environment will be achieved through prudent economic and financial management.

### 3.8.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Development Office	Co-ordinate development activities in the district; Monitor and evaluate development projects.
District Treasury	Disbursement of public financial resources to government departments.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Offer financial support to community based projects.
Private Sector	Enhance Public Private Partnerships.
Development Partners	Issue grants, loans and support implementation of development projects.
Local Authorities	Maintenance and construction of unclassified roads provide cattle auction yards for marketing.
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	Finance development projects at the constituency level.
Local Authority Transfer Fund (L.A.T.F)	Finance development projects within the local authority.

### 3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development Planning	Use of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation processes	Inadequate resources; Low community knowledge of government policies; Low community participation; Inactive grassroots	Reactivation of grassroots development committees; Sensitise the community on the revised DFRD structure; Step up resource mobilization up to grass root level; Continuous community

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		development structures i.e. DFRD structure.	sensitization of government policies.
Financial Management	Strive to instil a high sense of financial discipline in all spending units in the district	Lack of transport; Poor staffing levels; Limited training opportunities,	Regular and surprise checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue due to the government is collected and accounted for.
Local Authorities	Development of urban centres Tourism and Wildlife development	Haphazard development; Degradation of the forest; Poor infrastructural facilities; Poaching and Human-wildlife conflict.	Preparation of physical plans for council markets and upcoming urban centres.

### 3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Projects Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Planning Unit Nakuru North District Headquarters	1	To host the district planning team in the district	DPU office block with 4 offices and a conference hall.	Construction of a modern DPU, furnishing and equipping.

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Ministry of Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District HQ Bahati / District Treasury	1	To provide offices for the staff at the district HQ	-Offices to accommodate the accountant and the staff.	Construction of a new district HQ

### 3.8.7 Cross-sector Linkages

Public Administration sector is strongly linked with other sectors such as Physical Infrastructure, Information Communication Technology and Human Resource Development to realize its vision and mission.

The sector provides guidance to other Government ministries, coordinate other government ministries, ensure sound planning and accountability systems, initiate, plan and implement development programmes and formulate planning documents and policies.

Local Authority also provides infrastructural facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas

such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas.

### **3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and plays a key role in the co-ordination of other sectors. The sector will continue to give direction and ensure that an integrated approach towards development is adopted.

The sector will continue to give direction and ensure sound planning, implementation and accountability of public funds. It will play a leading role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues within the district.

### **3.9 Special Programmes Sector**

The Special Programmes Sector is a newly constituted Sector made up of five inter-related sub-sectors namely: Gender and Children Affairs, Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands. The mandate of the Sector focuses on implementation of manpower policies, youth and gender empowerment strategies, special programmes and heritage promotion in the country

#### **3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is “To provide sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”.

The mission of the sector 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**

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector ministries will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable development activities. The sector will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour need required for all sectors. The sector will come up with strategies that will ensure the quality and capabilities of the labour force are enhanced, concentrate on community capacity building while also focussing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

#### **3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The sector is a key as it ensures that the labour force in the district is productive and engaging in economically productive activities. The sector also addresses the need to realise other potentials that are within the district and works in collaboration with other sectors to realise the realisation of this potentials. The sector is also important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector: To facilitate capacity building and training.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities.
Community	Participate in development activities.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training.

### 3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities Management wrangles among groups	Train group leaders in management skills Strengthen social development committees Linking community based organization with relevant sectors
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding Persistence of negative traditional practises Poor staffing Poor skill among target group	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups Organise frequent cultural festivals
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding Poor leadership among sports organizations Under developed sports infrastructure	Development of sports infrastructure Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities
Youth	Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth Leadership wrangles among youth groups Poor participation of the youth in community development activities High unemployment levels	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills Training of youth leaders on management
Labour and employment	Provide labour and employment advisory services	High levels of unemployment Poor data on labour statistics	Creation of a database on employment statistics

### 3.9.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

#### (A) On-going Projects-Youth

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dundori Youth Polytechnic  Dundori/ Bahati	1	To equip youth with knowledge and skills that can make them employable and self-employable: Create opportunities for youth to advance their careers by training in post secondary and polytechnic institutions.	To reach at least 300 youths per year whereby a hundred will be accorded opportunities for higher level education.	Youth will be continuously trained in various skills and trades.
Youth Constituency Development Fund (C-Yes)  -All locations	2	To reduce the level of unemployment among the youths: To empower and equip the youth to take up self employment and help create jobs.	To fund not less than 100 youth projects from all the locations.	Youth groups will benefit from development projects and empower themselves economically.

#### (B) New Project Proposal-Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bahati Youth Resource Centre  Bahati/Bahati	To serve as a centre for networking most of the youth programmes: Act as a cyber café centre where youth will access Internet free or at a shared cost.	We will target to serve 400 youths within the district; Such centres will enhance interaction and make youth feel appreciated; Will be source of information on jobs market (at least 1000 youths get employment through this centre per year), health issues, environmental, art, leisure, and recreational issues among others.	Youths to network and interact: Youth to access internet: Youth will access newspapers, magazines and other periodicals and hence be informed citizens: A resource centre for library and archives of information; A recreational centre with counselling facilities and a hall.
Subukia Youth Resource Centre  Subukia/ Subukia	As stated above	As stated above	As stated above

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Fund	Empower women financially through provision of loans; Capacity build women on entrepreneurship.	All women in the district.	Training of women on business management; Giving out loans to women groups and individuals.



## (B) New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/ Division/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of the district office  Nakuru North District HQ	1	Create an office block for staff	Complete and furnish 4 offices for the officers and support staff	Identify suitable Land; Prepare building plans; Bills of quantities prepared; Acquire AIE from the ministry; Commence construction.
Establish a resource centre.  Nakuru North District	2	To improve access to information by youth and provide opportunity for them to participate in society	All youth within the district	Identification of an appropriate space/location; Construction of a resource centre; Equip the resource centre.
Construction and furnishing of 2 divisional offices	3	Create an office block for staff in the division	Complete and furnish offices for the officers and support staff	Identify suitable Land; Prepare building plans; Bills of quantities prepared; Acquire AIE from the ministry; Start construction.

### 3.9.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. It also promotes the cultural diversity and the tourism in the nation. Sporting activities have greatly enhanced the plight of the youth enabling them to engage in income generating activities.

Women and youth constitute the majority of the labour force engaged in the agriculture production sector. They also comprise the bulk of the labour force across the board. Therefore, this sector is critical for economic growth and development of the nation as it cuts across all of them.

### 3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. The government has introduced the Youth Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund to help these segments of the population set up small enterprises in an endeavour to alleviate poverty and create employment. This will largely contribute to the attainment of the MDG1- 'Reduce Extreme Poverty and Hunger'.

The plight of the women has also been taken a notch higher through the passing of affirmative action that stipulates that women must be absorbed and considered in the public service appointments. These measures will not only promote gender equality but also ensure empowerment of women. This is in line with MDG3 - 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women'.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. Efforts will be concentrated in community mobilization to encourage their participation in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector



will collaborate with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth and migrant workers on HIV/AIDS related issues.

The sector will also mobilise the communities in environmental conservation measures. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

**CHAPTER FOUR:**  
**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND**  
**EVALUATION**

## **4.0 Introduction**

This Chapter focuses on development of a monitoring and evaluation system for specified Programs and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external resources in chapter 3. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system.

In the current plan period, monitoring of activities will be a continuous exercise. This chapter proposes evaluation to be done periodically as follows, annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). A midterm review during the mid plan period and an end term review after implementation at the end of the current plan period.

### **4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District**

The Ministry of State for Planning, National Development & Vision 2030 under the Monitoring and Evaluation directorate has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which runs from 2007 to 2012. Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system in that the Monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system. In the district, monitoring will be continuous through the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. Through NIMES, the ministry of planning and national development through the monitoring and evaluation department has spearheaded the mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in all government projects and programmes. This has led to officer being trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation officers. At the district level, the DMEC will continue capacity building departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralised to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated by the Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (CMEC). The focus on the constituency is because the constituency is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going up to the constituency level. The CMEC will also be made up of cross cutting representation from various interests.

## 4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The matrix below include projects that have been planned for implementation, monitoring tools and indicators for each of those projects, time frames for implementing those projects, monitoring indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies and stakeholder responsibilities.

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
NALEP-SIDA	To be determined	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB; Number of CIGs formed; Number of farmers trained; Number of staff trained.	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK/ SIDA	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
NALEP-GOK	To be determined	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB; Number of CIGs formed; Number of farmers trained; Number of staff trained.	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
Farmers Field School	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of farmers empowered	Training reports	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
LANAMEDUBA	To be determined	2008-2012	Ha of Forest cover increased	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
PSDA	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of stoves introduced	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
Office Blocks (Livestock) Bahati and Mbogoini	4M	2008-2012	Building completed	Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
Office Blocks-Agriculture Bahati and Mbogoini	4M	2008-2012	Building completed	Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes
Office : Agriculture to be District HQs	To be determined						
Office for DVO Bahati	6M	2008-2012	Building completed	Supervision reports; Financial reports	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning.

Project Name	Cost (Ksha.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
							Implementation of Community programmes
National, Agriculture and Livestock Extension programme (NALEP)	18.4 million.	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB; Number of CIGs formed; Number of farmers trained; Number of staff trained.	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA MoLD	GOK Donors	Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP).	15.6 million	2008-2012	Number of farmers trained; Percentage of increased production per acre; Number of demos held; Number of CIGs formed; Compliance with AWPB.	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA MoLD	GOK Donors	Planning and management for the project; Establishment of linkages with other sectors.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	1.7 million	2008-2012	Number of groups funded; Amount of funds generated and revolving.	Supervision reports; Annual reports.	MoA MoLD	GOK Donors	Verification and vetting of groups.
Milk Processing	20million	2008-2010	Number of cooling plants established; No. of litres processed.	Site meetings minutes; Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	Private investor	GOK Donors	Mobilization and training.
Animal feed factory.	15million	2008-2010	Number of animal feed factory established; Quantity of feeds produced.	Site meetings minutes; DEC/DDC minutes; Annual reports.	Private investors	GOK Donors	Mobilization of resources.
Disease Control.	12.3 million	2008-2012	Number of animals vaccinated; Number of diseases reported; Number of quarantine notices.	Surveillance reports ; Quarantine notices ; Minutes.	MoLD	GOK Donors	Donors/GoK to provide funds for drugs; Mobilization; Compliance with regulations.
Disease surveillance	5M	2008-2012	Amount of information collected	Surveillance reports ; Quarantine notices ; Minutes.	MoLD	GOK Donors	Donors/GoK to provide funds for drugs; Mobilization; Compliance with regulations.
Hide and skins improvement.	423,530	2008-2012	Number of premises licensed; Number of flayers produced; Grade produced.	Licenses; Reports.	MoLFD	GOK Donors	Compliance with regulations.
Livestock Extension Services	.5M	2008-2012	Number of famers reached	Extension Reports.	MoLD	GOK Donors	Compliance with regulations.
Tick Control	.4M	2008-2012	Number of famers reached	Progress Reports.	MoLD	GOK Donors	Compliance with regulations.
Cattle Dip Renovation.	1million	2008-2010	Number of dips rehabilitated and operational.	Quarterly reports	CDF; Veterinary.	GOK Donors	Farmers to cost share in maintenance and purchase of chemicals.

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
AI	5M	2008-2012	Number of licences issued	AI Reports.	MoLD	GOK Donors	Compliance with regulations.
Natural Forest Conservation.	10million	2008-2012	Area of forest under plantation forest; Area of fores' rehabilitated; Km of forest roads rehabilitated; Number and type of communication infrastructure installed; Number of CFA and DFCC established.	Quarterly reports; State of environment reports; CFA, DFCC reports.	MoENR (KFS).	GOK Donors	Donor to avail funds.
Farm Forest and extension services.	20 million	2008-2012	Area of woodlots established; Number of seedlings produced; Quantity of timber produced.	Quarterly reports; State of environment reports.	MoENR (KFS)	GOK Donors	Donor to avail funds.
Information and resource centre.	12 million	2008-2012	No. Of computers bought and installed; Library refurbished; No. Of users of resource centre.	Quarterly reports	IFAD	GOK Donors	Mobilization and funding.
Coffee Development Funds	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of member days held	Quarterly reports	IFAD	GOK Donors	Mobilization and funding.
Education and training for cooperative societies	360,000	2008-2012	Number of famers trained	Quarterly reports	MOA	GOK Donors	Mobilization and funding.
Office block-Cooperative	2M	2008-2012	Building completed	Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA	GOK	Funding and Coordination of joint Planning; Implementation of Community programmes

#### 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name/ Location	Project cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Ecotourism Promotion Programme.	3 M	2008-2012	Number of ecotourism projects established.	Revenue from the projects Reports.	SCC	GoK	Support in funding; Monitoring of progress.
Joint Loan Board	10.75M	2008-2012	Amount of loan disbursed; No. Of traders accessing loans.	Quarterly /annual reports; DEC/DDC minutes.	MoT &I; Local authorities.	GoK	Community to invest in viable enterprises.
Traders Course	2M	2008-2012	Number of traders trained.	Training reports		GoK	Traders to utilise skills acquired.



Project Name/ Location	Project cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Advisory Courses	1M	2008-2012	Number of traders counselled.	Annual reports.	MoT&I	GoK	Mobilization.

### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name/Location	Project cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Role
E 452: Dundori-forest gate Bahati division Length: 10 km		2008-2012	Number of Km graded; Number of Km gravelled.	Site visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOPW	GoK	M&E; Maintenance; Provision of labour.
E 453: Nyandarua DS- forest gate. Bahati division Length: 2km		2008-2012	Number of Km graded and gravelled.	Site visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOPW	GoK	M&E; Maintenance; Provision of labour.
E 452: Forest gate- Junction B5 Bahati division		2008-2012	Number of Km graded and gravelled; Construction of Kandutura bridge.	Site visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOPW	GoK	M&E; Maintenance; Provision of labour.
R12A: Ndungiri-Ol Rongai Bahati division		2008-2012	Construction of bridge at km 0+4.5; Number of Km graded and gravelled.	Site visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOPW	GoK	M&E; Maintenance; Provision of labour.
C69: Lanet-Dundori Bahati division		2008-2012	Number of Km tarmacked.	Site visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOPW	GoK	M&E; Maintenance; Provision of labour.
D366: Subukia-Nakuru DB. Length 10km.		2008-2012	Number of Km graded and gravelled.	Site visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOPW	GoK	M&E Provision of labour.
Rural Electrification Programme	40M	2008-2012	Number of centres with electricity supply; Number of households connected to electricity.	Site visit; Reports.	KPLC	Go	M&E;

### 4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name/ Location	Project cost (KHz)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Role
Kiamunyi (Bavuni) Kiamunyi, Dondori division	2.0 million	2008-12	100 water pans	Intake Rehabilitation; Storage tanks.	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Gaston, Subukia West, Mbogoini	3.0 million	2008-12	25 ha under irrigation	Intake weir; Construction; Dam rehabilitation; Gravity pipeline.	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support
Mihango-Kware Subukia West.	5.0 million	2008-12	20 ha drained	Main drains; Road crossing; Water pans.	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Tabuga Irrigation.		2008-12	25 ha	Intake weir; Water pans;	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds

Project Name/ Location	Project cost (KHz)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Role
Dundori division.				Storage tanks; Gravity pipelines.			and technical support.
Wanyororo drainage.  Dundori division.	3.0 million	2008- 12	150 ha	Main drains; Road crossing; Water pans.	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Kirurumo dam project.  Subukia East Location.	To be determined	2008- 12	Number of homesteads connected to the supply	Dam completed	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Tetu-Milimani irrigation project.  Subukia East Location.	To be determined	2008- 12	150 ha	Irrigation Functional	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
West Acre water supply	To be determined	2008- 12		Water supply completed	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Crater Stream water supply	To be determined	2008- 2012	Number of homesteads connected to the supply	Steam completed	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Bahati water supply	To be determined	2008- 2012	Number of homesteads connected to the supply	Water supply completed	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Engashura water supply	To be determined	2008- 2012	Number of homesteads connected to the supply	Water supply completed	Ministry of water and Sanitation.	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support.

#### 4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name/ Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
OVC-CT Programme	1.75 M	2008- 2012	No of VCT sites established in the constituency; No of Youths with access to VCT services.	Reports on operational CT service points at constituency level; Counselling and Testing quality control reports.	NACC	GoK	M&E Technical support.
Office Accommodation	5M	2008- 2012	Office block completed	Progress reports	MoPW	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
Water and Sanitation	7.25M	2008- 2012	Water sewerage tank constructed	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
Food Safety and Quality	680,000	2008- 2012	Incidences of water borne diseases reduced	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
Vector and disease control	1.3M	2008- 2012	Malaria incidences reduced by 35%	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.

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Project Name/ Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Nutrition	16M	2008-2012	Reduced Malnutrition	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
HIV and TB	700,000	2008-2012	Prevalence reduced	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
PMTCT Programme	8.75 M	2008-2012	No of couples with access to PMTCT services; No of cases of HIV + infants.	Reports.	NACC	GoK	M&E Technical support.
Safe motherhood and child survival	16.4M	2008-2012	Reduced IMR, CPR and CBR	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
Laboratory Services	11.1M	2008-2012	Diagnostic capacity improved	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
Essential drugs programme	3M	2008-2012	Adequacy of drugs	Progress reports	MOH	GoK	Funding, M&E; Technical support.
HIV/AIDs awareness	20 M	Yearly	Number of pupils; Teachers sensitized.	Reports; Certificate of participation.	NACC	GoK	Continue dissemination of information.
Free primary education	40 M	Yearly	Amount received by schools Enrolment.	Monthly returns on enrolment; Books of accounts/audit.	MOE	GoK	Co-monitoring.
Secondary schools lab equipment	3 M	Yearly	Amount received; Equipment procured.	Report /receipts.	MOE	GoK	Co-funding.
ICT	15 M	2008-2012	Amount received; Equipment procured; Personnel.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Co-funding; Co-monitoring.
SMASSE	15 M	Yearly	Number of teachers trained.	Certification Reports;	MOE	GoK	Co-funding; Co-monitoring.
Establish 4 new divisional offices	4 million	2008-2012	Number of offices constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Co-funding; Co-monitoring.
District Education Office	5,000,000	2008-2012	To put up an office that will cater for all the sections.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction of new offices for the staff in the district.
Zonal Education Offices	140,000	2008-2012	To renovate and refurbish the Zonal office and supply electricity.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Plastering, ceiling and painting; Wiring and installation of electricity.
Chania Primary	750,000	2008-2012	To construct a new administrative block.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction of offices; Equipping the files.
Kamumo Primary	600,000	2008-2012	To construct 16 pit latrines for 376 boys.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Digging of pit; wall construction; Roofing; Painting.
Maryland mixed Secondary	1,700,000	2008-2012	Laboratory constructed; Equipping.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.

Project Name/ Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Morro Hill Primary	1,500,000	2008- 2012	3 classrooms constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
J.M. Memorial secondary school	3,000,000	2008- 2012	To construct 4 new classrooms on a storey building.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
	2,000,000		To construct and equip one laboratory.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
	1,900,000		To complete one new administration block.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
	3,200,000		To construct one new multipurpose hall and kitchen.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
St. Lwanga	3,500,000	2008- 2012	10 permanent classrooms constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
Subukia day sec	450,000	2008- 2012	Construction of a classroom.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
Our Lady of witties	600,000	2008- 2012	To construct 2 toilets blocks.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Dressing of pit; wall construction; Roofing; painting.
Wei sec sch	2,000,000	2008- 2012	To construct 4 classrooms.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction of 4 classrooms.
Kamumo	872,000	2008- 2012	To construct 2 classrooms.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction of 2 classrooms.
Wei pri sch	2,000,000	2008- 2012	Administration block completed.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
Subukia pri sch	600,000	2008- 2012	To construct 16 latrines for 320 girls.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Digging of pit; wall construction; Roofing; painting.
	478,000		To construct 1 classroom.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
Mwereri pri sch	1,500,000	2008- 2012	A modern administrative block constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
Sidai pri sch	1,200,000	2008- 2012	To construct a toilet block of 8 cubicles.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Digging pits; Construction.
	1,200,000		To complete 2 classrooms.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Plastering; Painting.
Kamemo	129,000	2008- 2012	To acquire 100 desks and 6 staff classes.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Ordering; Receiving.
Mburu Gichua pri sch	924,000	2008- 2012	To classrooms 3 for the ECD children.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Finishing.
Munyaka primary school	1,000,000	2008- 2012	To construct an administration block.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction; Equipping.
Edgewood primary school	700,000	2008- 2012	To construct a library.	Reports; Site visits; Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construct one library.

Project Name/ Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Kabazi primary school	90,000	2008-2012	To dig a shallow well.	Reports: Site visits: Audit.	MOE	GoK	Digging: Construction: electrification
Wei primary school	2,000,000	2008-2012	An admin block completed.	Reports: Site visits: Audit	MOE	GoK	Construction: Equipping.
Maryland mixed	1,900,000	2008-2012	To complete new administration block	Reports: Site visits: Audit.	MOE	GoK	Construction: Equipping.
Basic literacy programme	To be determined	2008-2012	Publicity campaigns carried out constructed	Progress reports	MOE	GoK	Funding. M&E: Technical support.
Literacy Programmes	To be determined	2008-2012	Number supplied with relevant materials	Progress reports	MOE	GoK	Funding. M&E: Technical support
Income generating activities	To be determined	2008-2012	Number trained	Progress reports	MOE	GoK	Funding. M&E. Technical support.
CLRC	To be determined	2008-2012	CLRC constructed	Progress reports	MOE	GoK	Funding. M&E: Technical support

#### 4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name/ Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of fund	Role of Stakeholder
District library	7 million	2008-2010	Library constructed and equipped; No of books purchased; No of people accessing library.	Supervision reports. Stores inventory: Daily attendance records.	KNLS	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Intranet connections	500,000	2008-2009	No of office connected	Supervision reports.	Provincial administration.	GOK	Provision of funds.
DIDC Building	4.9 million	2009-2011	Building refurbished Equipment purchased	Stores inventory.	MPND	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.

#### 4.2.7 Governance Justice Law and Order

Project Name/ Location	Project cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of a district offices complex	37 M	2008-2012	No of offices constructed and equipped.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Unskilled labour; Co-funding; Maintenance.
Construction of divisional offices at Bahati	5 M	2008-2012	No of offices constructed and equipped.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance and servicing.
Construction of divisional offices at Mbogoini	5M	2008-2012	No of offices constructed and equipped.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Supervision.
Construction of AP lines at the district headquarters	10 M	2008-2012	No of AP lines fully constructed.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Skilled labour.
Construction of a police station at Dundori	2M	2008-2012	A police station constructed.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Skilled labour.
Construction of a police station at Kabazi	2M	2008-2012	A police station constructed.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance Skilled labour.
Bahati division A.P Lines	3M	2008-2012	No. of A.P lines constructed.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Skilled labour; Supervision.
Mbogoini division A.P Lines	3M	2008-2012	No. of A.P lines constructed.	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Skilled labour; Supervision.
Construction of District Children Officer's Office	To be determined	2008-2012	Completed building	Site reports; Progress reports.	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Skilled labour; Supervision.
Intensified registration programme	To be determined	2008-2012	Number of ID cards issued	Registration records	OOP	GoK	Maintenance; Skilled labour; Supervision.

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name/ Location	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Planning Unit	4.9 million	2008-2012	DPU office block with 4 offices and a conference hall.	No. of offices constructed; Completion of a conference facility.	MPND & V2030	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support
Nakuru North District Headquarters							
District HQ.	5million	2008-2012	Offices to accommodate the accountant and the staff.	No. of offices constructed.	MPND & V2030	GoK	Provision of funds and technical support
Bahati / District Treasury							



## 4.2.9 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name/ Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
District Headquarters. youth office block	3 million	2008- 2012.	Number of offices constructed; Equipment purchased.	Inspection report form MOPW; Completion certificate; Stores Number of offices.	DYDO	GOK	Facilitate construction of facilities
Divisional youth offices - 2	2 million	2008- 2012.	Equipment purchased; No. of students using facility	Inspection report form MOPW; Completion certificate; Stores Number of offices.	DYO	GOK	Facilitate construction of facilities
Constituency Youth Funds	20 million	2008- 2012.	No. of youth trained; No. of youth groups funded; No. of enterprnses started.	Disbursement schedules Quarterly reports DEC/DDC minutes	DYO	GOK	Mobilization and support of youth
Constituency Women Funds	20 million	2008- 2012	No. Of women trained; No. Of women groups funded; No. of enterprises started.	Disbursement schedules; Quarterly reports; DEC/DDC minutes.	DSDO	GOK	Funding and other form of support
Dundori Youth Polytechnic  Bahati	3M	2008- 2012	Youth polytechnic equipped	Progress reports	DYO	GOK	Mobilization and support of youth
Establish resource centres at Bahati, Subukia and The district HOs	7M	2008- 2012	Centres constructed	Progress reports.	DYO	GOK	Mobilization and support of youth

### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

The following performance indicators will portray the impact of project/programmes in various sectors. The projects have been done at the midterm and the end of the plan period. These will serve as important benchmarks to assess the progress of the plan implementation.

Sub-sector	2008-Present Situation	2010-Mid Term	2012-End of Plan Period
<b>Health</b>			
Infant Mortality rate	42.3/1000	40/1000	37.5/1000
Immunization Coverage	80%	85%	90%
Doctor/Population ratio	1:23,452	1:17,864	1:15,000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	7%	5%	3%
<b>Education</b>			
Primary school enrolment rate	86%	90%	95%
Primary school dropout rates	6%	4%	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34	1:30	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	80%	85%	90%
Secondary school dropout rate	5%	4%	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17	1:16	1:15
District Literacy level	68.4%	70%	75%
<b>Roads</b>			
Murram / gravelled roads	508 km	687 km	854km
<b>Water</b>			
Access to potable water	60%	75%	80%
Absolute poverty	49%	45%	40%
<b>Energy</b>			
Households with electricity connections	25%	40%	60%
Households using solar power	0.1%	1%	3%
Households using firewood/charcoal	95%	65%	40%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	5%	15%	25%
% area covered by mobile networks	80%	90%	95%

