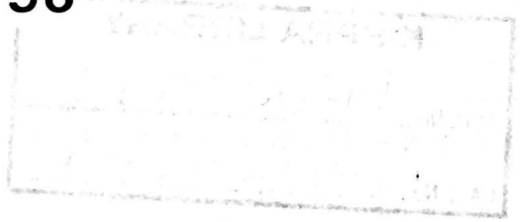


**NYAMIRA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1994 - 96**



## FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-96 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development

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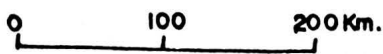
# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



**KEY**

- District Boundary
- . - . - . International Boundary

Scale = 1:5,000,000



# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **DISTRICT PROFILE**

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Location and Size

Nyamira District is one of the districts that make up Nyanza Province. This is a new district carved out of Kisii District in 1989. It shares boundaries with Homa Bay to the north, Narok to the south, Kericho to the east, Kisii to the west and Bomet to the south east. The district lies between latitudes 0° 30' and 0° 45'S, and longitude 34° 45' and 35° 00' E.

The district occupies approximately 861 square Kilometres shared among five divisions as given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

### Area of the District By Division

Division	Area (Sq.Km)
Nyamira	183
Ekerenyo	218
Borabu	238
Manga	101
Rigoma	121
Total	861

Source: District Commissioner's office, 1993.

### Topography and Geology

Nyamira District can be divided into two main topographical zones corresponding closely to the altitude. The first zone covers all the areas whose altitude lies between 1,500m and 1,800m above sea level. This zone covers northern parts of Nyamira and Ekerenyo Divisions.

The second zone covers all the areas lying above 1,800m. The area covered by the zone comprise South Nyamira, South of Ekerenyo, as well as Central and East Kitutu Locations of Manga and Rigoma Divisions respectively.



The district is mostly hilly and is dissected by several ridges especially in the east with Mt. Kiabonyoru, Manga Escarpment and Mt. Nyamabisimbi being the most prominent features. There are several permanent rivers and streams which drain the area into Lake Victoria and the main ones are Gucha and Sondu. There are depression like Sironga Valley and several other depressions which are found in the district.

The hilly terrain of the district makes construction of roads expensive because in the process of avoiding steep slopes, roads cover long meandered courses.

The hilly terrain of the district causes serious soil erosion which aggravates roads maintenance problems due to high surface run off. The terrains make supply of water costly as it has to be pumped up steep slopes before being released for distribution.

The district is underlain by sedimentary rocks of ironstone origin. The top layer comprises soils, gravels and laterite iron stone. These rocks are characterized laterite by faults, joints and fractures which allow passage of rain water into lower strata which enables availability of reservoir for exploitation. In some places, water is available by digging hand dug wells while in other areas, water is found on drilling deep boreholes.

### Climate

The district has a highland equatorial climate. It receives high and reliable rainfall which is well distributed throughout the year. The rain is received in the long and short rains seasons. The long rains season starts in March-June while the short rains are received in October-December while dry season is experienced on December-January. Most of the rainfall is received in April when over 300mm is received while least precipitation is received in January and August (100mm). On average, the district receives an annual rainfall of 2,000mm.

The high and reliable rainfall received promotes a wide range of agricultural activities which has made the district a major agricultural producer in the country. Both crop farming and livestock keeping is practised. Table 1.2 shows mean monthly rainfall for 1986-92 period.

Table 1.2

Mean Monthly rainfall (mm)

Month	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	48.0	227.7	176.8	50.9	98.9	149.8	62.3
February	72.4	145.5	91.6	118.6	192.3	136.6	104.3
March	171.59	-	251.3	251.3	242.8	98.3	127.3
April	366.9	-	312.0	233.0	286.1	166.3	192.9
May	210.6	-	63.8	239.0	147.4	121.7	118.7
June	74.4	252.6	189.5	108.6	93.8	201	170.9
July	120.2	-	76.5	59.7	172.6	64.1	150.1
August	55.7	-	182.1	266.4	157.0	129.1	96.2
September	105.9	167.6	218.8	193.2	113.5	141.6	154.4
October	160.1	206.1	120.0	163.4	78.8	111.8	188.3
November	125.1	267.7	165.3	226.5	111.8	84.6	86.1
December	181.7	41.2	09.4	75.3	130.7	53.1	123.7
Total	1672.5	1329	1987.00	1986.7	1926.7	1558.7	1575.2

**Source:** District Agricultural Office - Nyamira; Statistical Abstract 1989 & 1990 issues.

Though the district receives high rainfall, the actual amounts received in the long rains season has been declining as shown in Table 1.2. However, the amount received is adequately for farming activities.

Rainfall data collected from various meteorological stations in the district indicate that the district receives high mean monthly rainfall as shown in Table 1.3.



**Table 1.3****Mean Monthly Rainfall Across Nyamira District 1992**

Station	Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm)
Nyamira	153.2
Kibirigo	115.3
Nyabomite	91
Tombe	126.6
Kebabe	105.2
Sanganyi	120.0
Ekerubo	157.4
Kineni	173.3
Nyankoba	158.3

**Source:** Meteorological Department, 1993.

The district does not experience extreme temperature variations largely due to its altitude. The minimum temperatures are 10.1°C while average daily temperatures are 19.4°C. Table 1.4 shows mean long term monthly temperatures for 1975-80.

Table 1.4

Long-term Mean Monthly Temperatures 1975-80

Month	Means		Range °C
	Max °C	Min °C	
January	27.1	10.1	17.0
March	26.6	9.9	17.6
April	25.7	11.9	15.8
May	25.2	11.7	13.8
June	25.2	10.6	14.6
July	24.7	10.7	14.7
August	24.8	10.6	14.2
September	25.3	10.2	15.1
October	26.6	10.4	16.2
November	25.8	10.3	15.5
December	26.6	10.4	16.2

Source: Kenya Meteorological Department, 1984, Sotik Tea, Estate Station.

Table 1.4 indicates that high mean maximum temperatures recorded in 1975-80 was 27.1°C while the lowest was 24.8°C. The lowest mean minimum monthly temperatures recorded over the same period was 9.9°C with a range of 2°C. The range for the mean monthly maximum temperatures was 2.4°C. The variations in both mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures was therefore minimal and ranged from 2°C to 2.4°C in the same period. The overall temperature range (Maximum-Minimum) for the period was 17.2°C. The cool temperatures promote the growing of cash crops, like tea, coffee, pyrethrum as well as food crops like maize, beans and millet.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

The district is divided into five (5) administrative divisions, twenty one (21) locations and sixty eight (68) sub-locations distributed as shown on table 1.5.

Table:1.5

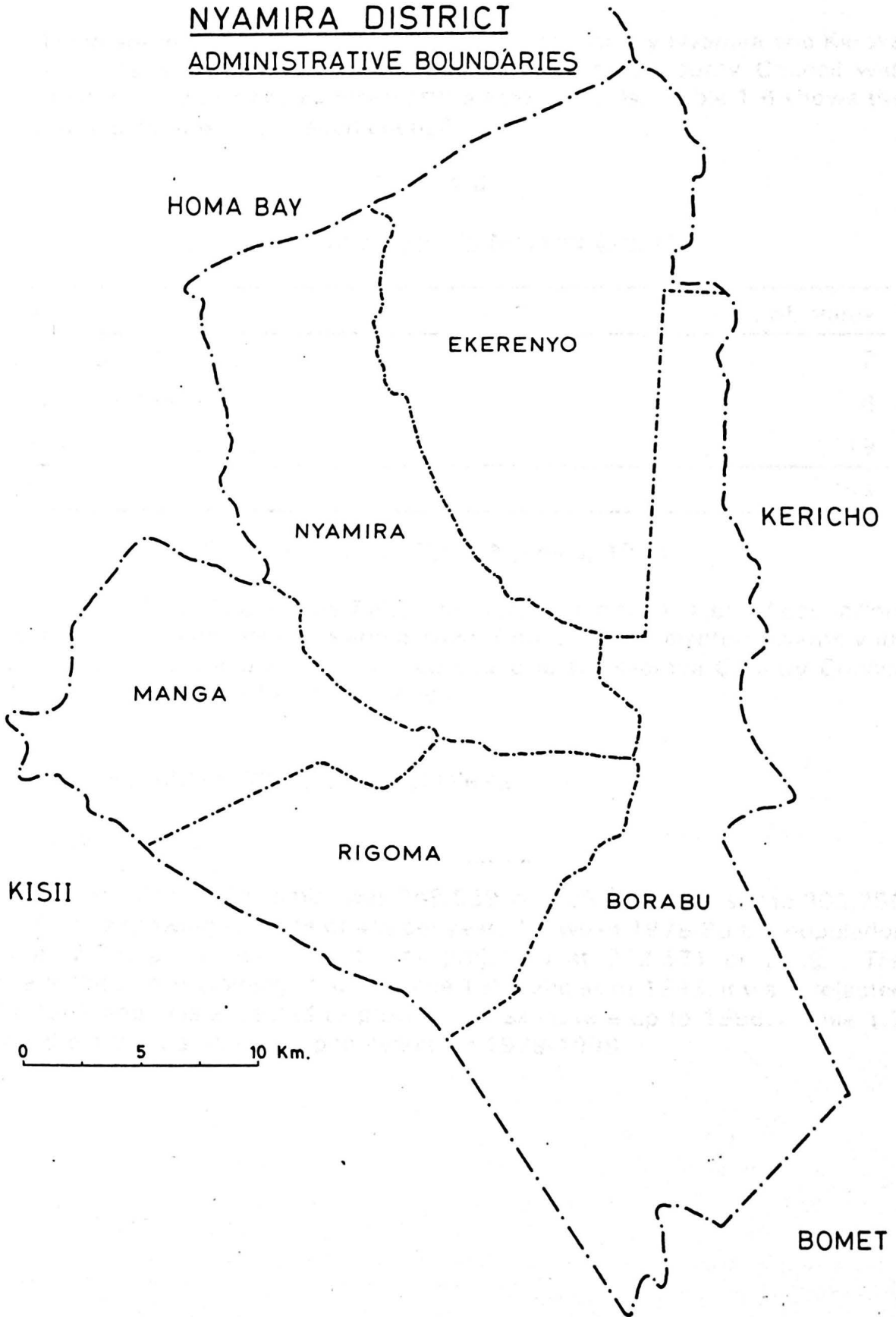
### Political and Administrative Units By Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations	Constituency
Nyamira	6	19	W/Mugirango
Ekerenyo	4	14	N/Mugirango
Borabu	3	9	"
Manga	4	14	Kitutu Masaba
Rigoma	4	12	"
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>68</b>	

Source: District Commissioner's Office - Nyamira, 1993.

The district is divided into 3 political constituencies namely West Mugirango, North Mugirango and Kitutu Masaba. The boundaries of West Mugirango coincide with the administrative boundary of Nyamira Division. Ekerenyo and Borabu Divisions form North Mugirango Constituency while Manga and Rigoma Divisions are represented by Kitutu Masaba Constituency.

NYAMIRA DISTRICT  
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



There are three local authorities in the district namely Nyamira and Keroka Town Councils and Nyamira County Council. Nyamira County Council was established in 1992 and has nineteen (19) electoral wards. Table 1.6 shows the number of electoral wards in each council.

**Table 1.6**

**Local Authorities Units in Nyamira District**

<b>Name</b>	<b>No. of Wards</b>
Nyamira Town Council	7
Keroka Town Council	8
Nyamira County Council	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office - Nyamira, 1993.

Nyamira Town Council has 7 electoral wards, with seven elected councillors and one nominated councillor. Keroka Town Council has 8 electoral wards with 8 elected councillors and two nominated councillors. Nyamira Country Council has the highest number of electoral wards.

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

**Population Size**

The population of Nyamira was 248,539 in 1969 and increased to 300,756 in 1979, thus growing at a rate of 4% per year. Between 1979-89 the population grew at 2.7% per annum and it was projected at 392,571 in 1989. The population has been growing at 3.1% since 1989 and as of 1993, it was projected at 443,561 and was expected to grow at the same rate up to 1996. Table 1.7 shows the district's projected population for 1979-1996

Table 1.7

**District Population Projections**

Age Cohorts	Census 1979	1993	1994	1996
0-4	61400	90554	93361	99239
5-9	52487	77409	79809	84833
10-14	45773	67507	69600	73982
15-19	39673	58511	60324	64122
20-24	25823	38084	39265	41737
25-29	17503	25814	26614	28290
30-34	12524	18471	19043	20242
35-39	9446	13934	14366	15271
40-44	8624	12719	13113	13939
45-49	7413	10933	11272	11981
50-54	5244	7734	7974	8476
55-59	4039	5957	6141	6528
60-64	3132	4819	4762	5062
65-69	2484	3663	3777	4015
70-74	1547	2282	2352	2500
75-79	3102	4575	4717	5014
80+	540	796	821	873
<b>Total</b>	<b>300956</b>	<b>443561</b>	<b>457311</b>	<b>486104</b>

**Source:** Population Projections, 1979 Census.

The 1993 population figures indicates that 53.1% comprise of youth and might rise in the plan period. The district had 73,927 households in 1993 and are expected to rise to 81,017 in 1996

**Structure**

In 1979 females, were more than males and the same trend is expected to continue in 1994 and 1996 as shown in Table 1.8. The population in 1979 comprised the youth 0-14 years (or 53.1%) and might rise in 1994 and 1996. Three point six (3.6%) of the population comprised people aged above 59 years. This therefore implies that 56.7% of the population in the district comprised of dependants with a dependency ratio of 1:1.42. The dependency ratio might rise in the plan period unless measures are taken to control the population growth rate. Table 1.8 shows Age/sex projections for the district.



Table 1.8

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1979		1993		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	31349	30051	46234	44320	36519	45694	50669	48571
5-9	26274	26213	38749	38659	30607	39858	42466	42367
10-14	23328	22445	34405	33102	27175	34129	37704	36277
15-19	19033	20740	28070	30588	22172	31536	30763	33522
20-24	11963	13860	17643	20441	13936	21075	19335	22402
25-29	8011	9492	11815	13999	9332	14433	12948	15342
30-34	5850	6674	8626	9943	6815	10148	9455	10787
35-39	4203	5445	6199	8030	4896	8279	6798	8801
40-44	4006	4618	5908	6811	4667	7022	6475	7464
45-49	3555	3858	5243	5690	4141	5866	5746	6236
50-54	2555	2689	3768	3966	2976	4089	4130	4346
55-59	2089	1950	3081	2876	2434	2965	3376	3152
60-64	1508	1624	2224	2395	1757	2469	24537	2625
65-69	1340	1144	1976	1687	1561	1739	2166	1849
70-74	731	816	1078	1203	852	1241	1181	1319
75-79	1956	1146	2885	1690	2279	1743	3161	1852
80+	214	326	316	481	249	404	346	527
<b>Total</b>	<b>147965</b>	<b>152991</b>	<b>218222</b>	<b>225782</b>	<b>172366</b>	<b>232781</b>	<b>239152</b>	<b>247437</b>

Source: Population Projections, 1979 Census.

As regards sex ratio in the district, there were 100 females for every 96 males in 1979 and the number of females is expected to continue increasing in the plan period. Table 1.9 shows the composition of the population for the various selected age groups.

Table 1.9

Population on Selected Age Group and Sex

Age Group	1979		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	49602	48658	79954	105523	110933	112166
14-17 (Secondary)	19033	20740	22172	31536	30763	33522
15-49 (Female)		64687		98359		104554
Labour Force	120,144		182,174		193,466	

Source: Population Projections 1979 Census.

As indicated in Table 1.9 the primary school going population has been increasing in the past and the same trend is expected to continue in the plan period. This calls for increased primary, secondary school and post primary training institutions for their training. Over the plan period, the secondary school age population will continue to rise thereby requiring more facilities and teachers in secondary schools.

Employment opportunities must be increased to absorb the school leavers in the various sectors. It also implies that more resources will be allocated to educating more students in the district which might adversely affect investment in the district.

The expected increase in the women of reproductive age (15-49) in the plan period will create pressure on existing infrastructure and increase dependency burdens on parents and the population. This will call for increased food supplies, medical care for both children and parents as well as more schools and other socio-economic facilities. Intensification of family planning methods are required.

The district labour force will continue to increase in the plan period. This

calls for measures to boost the various sectors in the district especially agriculture to enable their continued absorption.

### Distribution and Density

Nyamira Division had the highest population by 1979. This was followed by Ekerenyo and Rigoma Divisions respectively. By 1993, Nyamira Division had about 30% of the district's total population while the least populated division (Dorabu) had about 11%. Borabu Division had the least population because it is a settlement area with large farms which have not been sub-divided. Table 1.10 shows the population distribution by division in the district.

Table 1.10

#### Population Distribution per Division

Division	1979	1993	1994	1996
Nyamira	91606	135102	139291	148060
Ekerenyo	74965	110560	113987	121164
Borabu	31587	46585	48029	51058
Rigoma	52019	76645	79021	83996
Manga	50629	74669	76983	81830
Total	300956	443561	457311	486104

Source: Population Projections, 1979 Census.

Table 1.11 shoes the population projections by sex and by division.



The highest concentration of the population was in Manga and Nyamira Divisions while the least was Borabu Division by 1979. The projected figures indicate that the population density of the two densely populated Divisions have

Table 1.11

Population Projections by Division and Sex

Division	1979		1993		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nyamira	43058	45548	62887	67175	64837	69258	68919	73618
Ekerenyo	42083	43848	61463	64668	63369	66673	67358	70870
Borabu	17010	14944	24843	22040	25614	22723	27226	24154
Rigoma	23935	25224	34958	37201	36041	38354	33310	40769
Manga	21879	23427	31955	34551	32945	35622	35020	37864
Total	147965	152991	216106	225634	222806	232629	236834	247275

Source: Population Projections 1979 Census.

The average district population density by 1979 was 349 while 1993 population density is estimated to be 515 persons per square kilometre, This is expected to be around 564 persons per square kilometre by the end of the plan period. Table 1.12 shows the population density by division.

Table 1.12

Population Density by Division

(Person per sq.km)

Division	Area Sq.km	1979	1993	1994	1996
Nyamira	183	501	738	761	809
Ekerenyo	218	344	507	523	558
Borabu	238	133	196	202	215
Rigoma	121	430	633	653	694
Manga	101	501	739	762	810

Source: Population Projections, 1979 Census.

The highest concentration of the population was in Manga and Nyamira Divisions while the least was Borabu Division by 1979. The projected figures indicate that the population density of the two densely populated divisions have

increased by about 47%, with Nyamira and Manga Divisions leading. The same trend is expected over the plan period.

**Urban Population:** The district has two main Urban centres namely Keroka and Nyamira Town Councils. Keroka Town Council has a population of about 38,000 people while Nyamira Town Council has population of about 25,000 people.

Both urban centres are expected to have a higher population growth as more people move from the rural to the urban areas in search of job opportunities. Nyamira being a district headquarters is expected to boost the districts' economy due to increased economic and commercial activities in and around it.

Other centres which are likely to grow into important growth centres include all the markets which are divisional headquarters such as Ekerenyo, Manga, Rigoma and Kijauri. The rural electrification programme cover a large section of Ekerenyo Division and as such, various market centres are expected to increase their trading activities especially in the Jua Kali sector. The market centres that benefitted from the programme include Nyaramba, Obwari, Magwagwa and Ikonge. Table 1.13 indicates major market centres of the district.

**Table 1.13**

**Major Market Centres**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Market Centre</b>
Nyamira	Kebirigo, Nyamaiya, Rironga, Mokairo, Kenyeny
Ekerenyo	Ikonge, Magwagwa, Nyaramba, Mokomoni
Borabu	Kinauri, Manga
Rigoma	Rigoma, Gesima, Mosobeti
Manga	Manga, Tombe, Magombo, Tinga

**Source:** Nyamira County Council, 1993.

## Migration

Population movements do not feature very prominently in Nyamira District. The high population growth has mainly been due to the natural increase. The rural to rural movements within the district have been to the settlement area in Borabu Division. The people who bought land and have settled in the area were from Kisii and Nyamira Districts.

Occupational movements are common. People migrate to other districts in the country or to urban areas in search of employment and business opportunities. Quite a number have bought property and settled in places like Molo, Kitale, Narok, Migori and many other places.

## **ECONOMIC POTENTIAL**

Nyamira is an agricultural district as it is endowed with very fertile land that promotes agriculture and agricultural related activities.

### Land and Soils

Nyamira district has fertile soils which can be grouped in three categories namely Nertisols (75%), Vertisols (20%) and Peat (5%).

The soil types can be broadly grouped as re-friable clay, sandy loam and rich clay loam. These soils support a wide range of cash and food crops like coffee, tea, pyrethrum, bananas, maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, cassava and sweet potatoes. They also support horticultural crops. The vertisols found in valley bottoms are poorly drained and they do not therefore support crop farming. They are however used in bricks and tile making.

Table 1.14 shows the area occupied by each zone in each division.

Table 1.14

Agro-Ecological zones by Division (sq.km)

Division	LH <sub>1</sub>	LH <sub>2</sub>	UM <sub>1</sub>	UM <sub>2,3</sub>	LM	LM <sub>2</sub>
Manga/ Rigoma	179	10	149	-	-	21
Nyamira/ Ekerenyo	207	172	132	19	-	-

Source: Farm Management Handbook of Kenya Vol. II part A. Western, 1985.

LH<sub>1</sub> = Lower Highland Tea - Dairy zone

LH<sub>2</sub> = Lower Highland Maize - Wheat/Pyrethrum zone

UM<sub>1</sub> = Upper midland coffee - Tea zone

UM<sub>2,3</sub> = Upper coffee zone

LM<sub>1</sub> = Lower Midland sugar

LM<sub>2</sub> = Marginal sugar cane zone.

The Lower Highland Tea-dairy zone (LH<sub>1</sub>) has deep well drained reddish brown friable clay which has thick humic topsoil. The soils support growing of tea and rearing of dairy cattle.

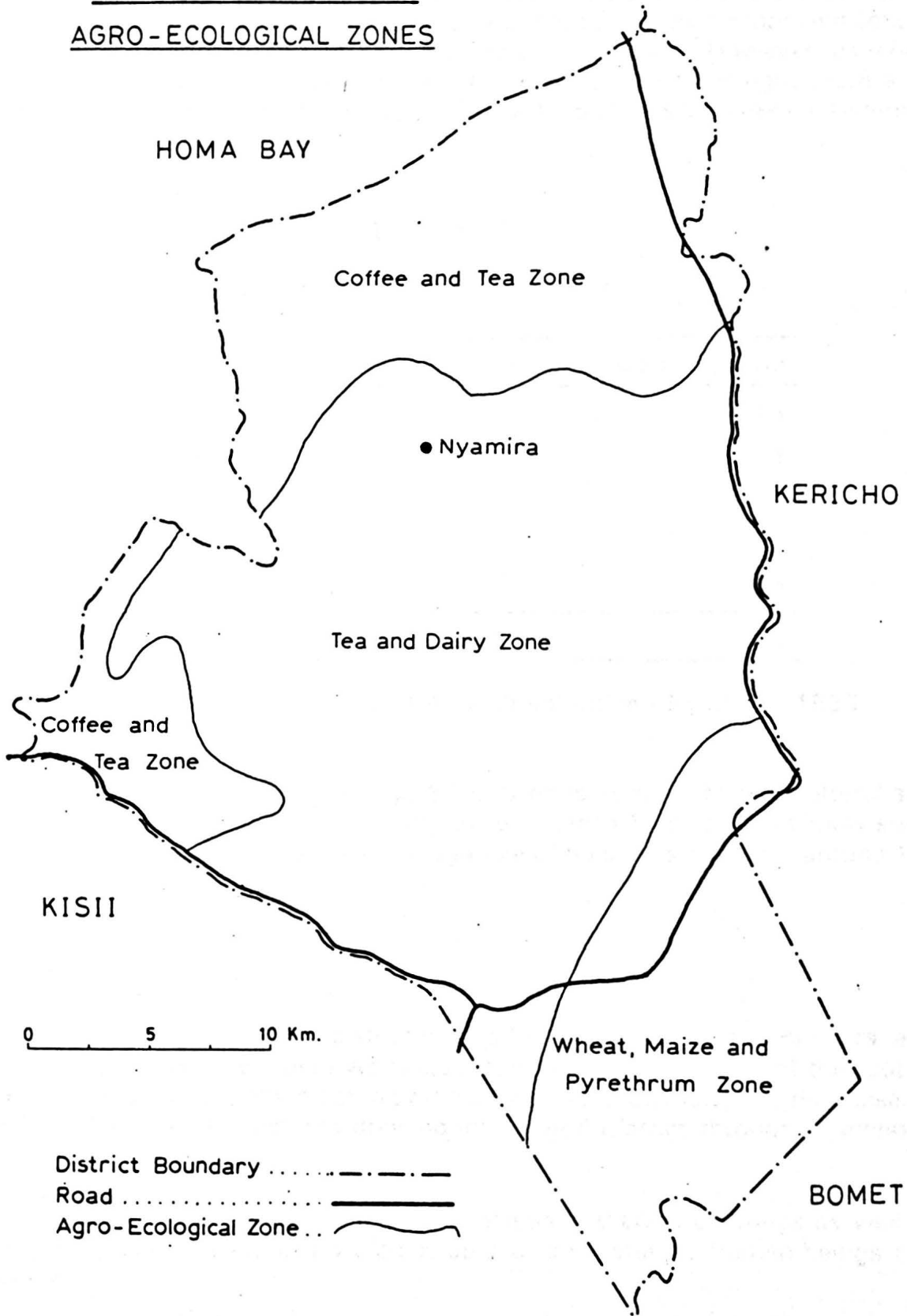
The Lower Highland maize-wheat/pyrethrum zone (LH<sub>2</sub>) has deep well drained soils which range from dark red to reddish brown friable sandy clays. These soils support growing of maize, pyrethrum and wheat.

The Lower Midland sugar zone (LM<sub>1</sub>) has well drained dark red friable clay which has thick humic top soil. It has high potential for growing sugar cane.

Lower Marginal sugar zone (LM<sub>2</sub>) has shallow reddish brown loam gravely clay soils which support growing soya-beans, groundnuts and sugar-cane.

The Upper Midland zone UM<sub>1</sub> and Upper Midland zone 2-3 have soil ranging from dark red friable clay reddish brown. Coffee is mainly grown in UM<sub>2,3</sub> while UM<sub>1</sub> supports growing of both tea and coffee.

NYAMIRA DISTRICT  
AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES





It is estimated that about 30% of the total land area is devoted to maize production. More than 60% of the land is under food and cash crops, indicating that agriculture is the major economic activity of the district. However, as more land is set aside for urban development, the one set aside for agriculture and livestock production is going to decrease. Table 1.15 shows land uses in Nyamira District.

**Table. 1.15**

**Land use in Nyamira District**

	Average area in Sq.Km
Arable land	818
Area under Forest	1
Wastelands (swamps)	4
Water bodies	2
Other Infrastructure	35
<b>Total land areas</b>	<b>861</b>

**Source:** Forestry and Agricultural office - Nyamira, 1993.

Of the total 86,100 ha of land, 81,800 ha is suitable for agricultural and dairy farming. There are approximately 58,670 small holdings with farm sizes ranging from 1.4 ha to 2.2 ha. The average size of holding is generally around 1.8 ha.

**Water Resources**

Most of the water in the district comes from the few permanent rivers and the several streams. The main river is Gucha, which has its source at the foot of Mt. Kiabonyoru. This is the most important river in the district. The river bisects both Nyamira and Kisii Districts draining into Migori District through Ogembo in Kisii.

Apart from the rivers and the many streams, there are springs as well as underground water resources which supply clean water to human-beings and livestock.

Most water used for drinking and cooking comes from open, and freely accessible sources which include natural springs, water holes, ground catchments, dams and rivers. The water is polluted by human and cattle activities. Tea and

coffee factories are known to release their untreated effluent into rivers.

Though the district receives high rainfall, rain water harvesting is not very common and people need to be educated on the need for tapping it as it is pollution free.

### Forestry

There are no gazetted forests and few existing ones are on hill tops for purposes of soil and water conservation. However, efforts put in agro-forestry are expected to raise the forest cover of the district for provision of woodfuel and timber. A total of 101 ha. of hilltops have been afforested as shown on Table 1.16.

Table 1.16

#### Afforested Hills in Nyamira District

Name of Hill	Area (Ha) Covered
Riomego	31.0
Enchoro	32.0
Kemasare	7.2
Nyakeri	1.8
Eberege	10.0
Manga Orotuba	20.0
Total area	101.0

Source: Forestry Department, Nyamira, 1993.

The hill top forest plantation is owned by the County Council and mainly consist of eucalyptus, pines and cypress.

At the farm level, farmers are encouraged to plant more trees and even start their own nurseries. They commonly plant blue gum which provides them with timber and fuel wood. Under the Agro-forestry programmes, trees are also grown along borders and hedges. However, the district is not self-sufficient in timber supplies and imports from other districts.

## Wildlife

In Nyamira District wildlife, has been displaced due to the high population. However, along the major rivers, and few of forests, some wild animals like the monkey, porcupine and various types of birds still exist.

## Commercial Minerals and Materials

The district is not endowed with any mineral resources. However, there are isolated cases of rough stones for building as well as marrum for road construction. Valley bottoms in swampy areas provide clay used for bricks and tiles making for example, Sironga valley, brick making is a major economic activity.

## Tourist Attractions

Nyamira District is not well endowed with features which can attract tourists. However, there are few places that can be developed into tourist sites, for example Manga escarpment whose scenery is quite unique.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

### DDC and its Sub-Committees

The DDC meets at least four times in a year, with additional meetings when necessary. Since the district was officially launched, the DDC has been functioning well and has received maximum support from its various sub-committees.

All the Divisional Development Committees are actively functioning and their respective membership is strong as most Government departments are represented at the divisional level. Initial project ideas as well as prioritisation is done at this level, and thereafter the priorities are forwarded to the DDC for more formal review and assessment.

The Sub-locational Development Committees formulates project ideas and identifies projects. It also plays an important role in the co-ordination and monitoring of project implementation. The effectiveness of the sub-locational Development Committees varies from place to place depending on the membership. Due to lack of technical personnel, many departments have no representatives at the locational level. In most cases, membership comprises of local people some of whom may not have technical know-how on project identification or formulation.

Locational Development Committees have been very useful in projects implementation especially where they mobilize the local community in providing

self-help contribution.

The DDC is assisted in discharging its role by sub-committees which deal with sector specific problems. They are District Agricultural Committee, District Tender Board and District Education Board.

District Agricultural Committee (DAC): The DAC as well as its Sub-DACs at the divisional level are active and operational. The Committee holds its meetings four times a year, and its membership includes six farmers' representatives among others.

Attendance at its meetings is quite good and the committee is capable of preparing its work plan and also overseeing the implementation of those recommendations it makes.

One of the major roles of the committee is to organise training of farmers, as well as educational tours either within the district or to other places in the country.

District Tender Board: The District Tender Board operates quite effectively in the District. The Board meets at least once every month, but the meetings can be held as frequently as possible depending on the agenda. Attendance at the meetings is quite good.

The board can adjudicate tenders for projects whose cost does not exceed Kshs.1 million. For projects exceeding this ceiling, the tender has to be countersigned by the relevant Accounting Officer.

District Education Board (DEB): The District Education Board is functioning. It meets at least three times in a year. The Nyamira D.E.B. has in the past held its meetings when the need arose and, depending on the urgency of the issue(s) to be discussed. Membership of DEB includes representatives from schools sponsors. The D.E.B. membership is in accordance with the specific, guidelines laid down in the Education Act.

#### District Planning Unit (DPU)

The District Development Officer (DDO) coordinates the activities of the District Planning Unit. The district has all the members of DPU, save for a programme officer who is a member of the DPU. It therefore has sufficient personnel who assist departments in planning, monitoring, costing, preparation of Bills of Quantities as well as providing technical appraisals of project proposals on behalf of the D.E.C.

District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC): The activities of DPU are supported by the DIDC which acts as a resource centre. The D.I.D.C. in the district is functional though it lacks adequate space and equipment like chairs,

tables, bookshelves, typewriters photocopier, computers and reading materials. There is no trained officer to run the centre.

### **Local Authorities**

There are three local authorities in Nyamira District. These are Nyamira Town Council, Keroka Town Council and Nyamira County Council.

**Nyamira Town Council:** It was recently upgraded from an Urban Council. At present, the council is not actively involved in development activities because it is still facing technical problems related to staffing of key departments in its personnel establishment.

**Keroka Town Council:** It is more established in terms of personnel and service operations. Keroka Town Council serves both Kisii and Nyamira Districts. Other than normal operational problems, the council faces coordination problems of proposals formulated by DDC/DECs of both Kisii and Nyamira.

**Nyamira County Council:** The council's first generation of councillors were elected during the General Elections held on 29th December, 1992. Nyamira County Council will therefore take over the functions that were formally carried out by the Gusii County Council in Nyamira District.

### **Voluntary Agencies**

There are various voluntary agencies operating in the district and which are engaged in a wide range of activities. The Catholic Diocese of Kisii assist in running of both primary and secondary schools, training women group leaders, supporting destitute children and implementing community projects in water and health.

The Lutheran Church Kenya provides health facilities, trains women groups leaders, provides assistance to schools, youth polytechnics and also supports bee-keeping and tree nurseries.

The child welfare society provides pre-primary education, runs children home, gives foster care and also offer schemes for needy children. This organization's activities are complimented by Christian Children's Fund who help poor children and also provide socio-economic support. The Kenya Society for the Blind also assists blind children of school going age.

Family Planning Association of Kenya provides education on family planning clinical services and actual family planning services.

The Maendeleo ya Wanawake encourages Women Groups in starting income generating activities and education on improved living standards and Government policies.

Young Women Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.) promotes primary health care, christianity among the youth and trains Women Group Leaders while Germany Volunteer Services issue grants to self-help projects like polytechnics.

### Harambee Movement

The harambee movement has been instrumental in the implementation, as well as the provision of physical facilities required in the 8-4-4 system of education. Many projects have been undertaken and completed through self-help efforts like health centres, schools, water supplies. The self-help contribution to development projects has usually been in the form of labour, cash and materials.

The Government closely monitors harambee projects and assists them where necessary by equipping staffing and provision of recurrent fund. Most small scale projects assisted by the Government were started on self-help basis.

### Regional Authorities and other major Parastatals

Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA): It is the only regional Authority which serves Nyamira District. The Authority is implementing some projects such as brick production, small-scale farming and water supply.

Kenya Power and Lighting Company: It is currently implementing the District Rural Electrification Programme, covering Nyamira and Ekerenyo Divisions under phase I.

The main target of the Rural Electrification programme is to provide electricity to communal facilities such as schools, hospitals and health centres, coffee and tea factories and Market (commercial) centres. The programme is funded by DANIDA.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: Offers postal and telephone services in several market centres in the district. The services are available in the following centres; Nyamira, Ikonge, Gesima, Itibo, Kebirigo, Magombo, Manga, Mokomoni, Nyamaiya, Nyansiongo, Nyaramba, Riochanda, Tinga and Keroka.

There are five telephone exchanges located at Nyamira, Ikonge, Nyansiongo, Manga and Gesima. The Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation is making plans to provide reinforcement to the existing exchanges at Ikonge, Manga and Nyansiongo.

Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA): The marketing of tea is done through the K.T.D.A. and the Tea Board of Kenya. There are four KTDA factories in the district. These are Nyansiongo, Kebirigo, Tombe, Sanganyi and Nyankoba. Other private tea factories in the district are:- Kipkebe, Sotik tea highland and Keritor.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**



## **MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

The predominant economic activities in the district are agriculturally based. The major agricultural activities are cash and food crop production. Cash crops grown in the district are coffee, tea, pyrethrum and bananas. All the divisions in the district also grow tea. Food crops grown include maize, beans, sorghum, horticultural produce among others.

## **PRIMARY PRODUCTION**

### **Agriculture Sector**

Nyamira District is suitable for mixed type of farming where farmers grow crops and keep livestock. Approximately 97 per cent of the total area of the district is arable. The major food crops are; maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, cassava, horticultural fruits and vegetables. Apart from local consumption, the food and horticultural crops generate income for the farmers, who sell their crops either within or outside the district. Maize and beans are grown by nearly all households farms as indicated Table 2.1. Major cash crops grown are tea, coffee, pyrethrum, bananas, sweet and irish potatoes.

Tea is an important source of income and is grown by about 75 per cent of farmers, mainly small-holders. There are five Kenya Tea Development Authority (K.T.D.A) factories which carry out the processing as well as the marketing of tea from growers. The factories are; Nyamsiongo, Kebirigo, Tombe, Nyankoba and Sanganyi. Coffee is concentrated mainly in the lower zones of the district which cover Nyamira, Ekerenyo, and Manga Divisions. Approximately 30 percent of farmers grow coffee. Most of the area under coffee falls under the co-operative sector. There are 6 societies, with 18 coffee factories and 1 private factory. Similarly, pyrethrum is being grown by about 30 per cent of the farmers.

Bananas have become an important income earner to some farmers. The demand for the crop has gone up and middlemen buy the bananas from farmers and take them to Nairobi. About 50 per cent of the farmers grow bananas.

### **Small Farm Sector**

Most of the farming activities in the district is under the small sector. Borabu Division has the highest farm area followed by Ekerenyo Division. Manga Division has the smallest farm area followed by Rigoma Division. The district has an area of 833 square kilometres under the small farm sector.

Table 2.1

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq. Km	Rural HH Est. 1989	HH per Sq. Km.	Main food Produce	Main Cash crop	% HH with High value Cash crop	Number of Producer Co-ops
Nyamira	173	18,139	105	Maize, Beans, Finger millet, Sorghum, Horticultural crops	Tea, Coffee Bananas	80	8
Ekerenyo	210	18,092	86	Maize, Beans, Finger millet Horticultural crops	Tea, Coffee Pyrethrum Bananas	80	5
Manga	100	9,506	95	Maize, Beans, Finger millet Horticultural produce	Tea, Coffee Pyrethrum	80	2
Borabu	230	7,758	34	Maize, Beans, Finger millet Horticultural produce	Tea	60	12
Rigoma	120	14,062	117	Maize, Beans, Finger millet, Horticultural crops	Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum	80	9

Source: District statistics office DOA -Nyamira, 1993

Table 2.1. on the small farm sector shows that maize which is the major staple food crop is grown in all the divisions. The same can be said of beans which are usually inter cropped with maize.

We also see that on average, over 75 per cent of the small scale farmers have cash crops, mainly tea, coffee, pyrethrum and bananas. From the table we see that there are 36 registered societies which are farmers co-operatives.

Generally, we find that since the district is endowed with high potential agricultural land, there exists a widespread participation in cash crops farming mainly tea, by the majority of the farmers.

In Nyamira District many of the large farms (i.e. 8ha and above) are in Borabu Division. The division has above 78 per cent of the total area of large farms. Nevertheless, the majority of the farms enterprises are small scale, forming about 80 per cent of the total enterprises.

The proportion of the district cash crop output per division is almost the same, given most of the major cash crops are grown in all the divisions. Borabu

Division is leading in the production of cereals, particularly maize and beans and also in milk production.

### Livestock Production

The main types of livestock reared in the district are, dairy cattle, poultry, beef cattle, sheep and goats. The major livestock products are milk, meat and eggs.

Due to population pressure on land, zero grazing is becoming increasingly important and is practised in most of the divisions.

The district is not self-sufficient in the production of beef cattle. Most of the animals slaughtered come from the neighbouring districts. On the other hand, the percentage of households with high value cattle is still low. In this respect, Borabu Division is leading with about 63 per cent of households having grade cattle.

Table 2.2.

#### Livestock Production

Division	Area in Sq.Km	Rural HH 1989 Estimate	HH per Sq. Km.	Main Livestock Reared	Major Livestock Products	% HH with High Value Cattle
Nyamira	183	18,139	105	Dairy cattle Poultry	Milk, Meat Eggs	25
Ekerenyio	218	18,092	86	Dairy Cattle Poultry	Milk, Meat Eggs	39
Manga	101	9,506	86	Dairy Cattle Poultry	Milk, Meat Eggs	34
Rigoma	121	14,062	150	Dairy Cattle Poultry	Milk, Meat Eggs	35
Borabu	238	7,758	34	Dairy Cattle Poultry	Milk, Meat Eggs	63

Source: District Livestock Production Office Nyamira, 1993  
District Statistical Office.

## OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

### Fisheries

Fish farming is being encouraged in the district as a source of both protein and income. The number of farmers practising fish farming in the district is estimated to be 700. In addition, there are women self-help groups and also youth groups which practice fish farming.

Presently fish farming is not of major significance economically in the district. However, there is a great potential for the development of this resources to create employment and generate more income. Table 2.3 indicates the number of fish ponds and farmers practising fish farming in the district.

Table 2.3

#### Fish Ponds in the District

Division	No. of Farmers	No. of Fish Ponds	Water Surface Area (Sq. M)
Nyamira	180	200	18,247
Ekerenyo	65	75	10,876
Manga	235	264	37,434
Rigoma	60	80	10,787
Borabu	160	207	106,854
Total	700	826	184,198

Source: District Fisheries Office, 1993.

### Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry practice is gaining popularity in the district due to the decreasing availability of fuelwood. High population densities have also contributed to less land being available for tree planting. The alternative of ensuring availability of firewood is through agro-forestry.

Farmers have been encouraged to interplant suitable tree species with crops like maize. Some species like eucana can provide livestock feeds from their leaves and the branches can be used for fuelwood. Farmers are being advised to stop planting the eucalyptus species near water sources, because the species by virtue of fast growth use a lot of water, thereby interfering with water catchment.

A major economical aspect of agro-forestry is the production of timber. Farmers in this district have been producing enough eucalyptus timber for their own needs and also for sale to neighbouring districts, although this is done at individual levels.

### **Brick Making**

This is an off-farm activity which is being undertaken either for domestic use or for commercial purpose. The activity is carried out on a large scale at Sironga Valley, which received support from the Lake Basin Development Authority. There are also some women groups which undertake brick-making as one of their projects. Brick-making could be a very important economic activity in this district if the local community involved in the activity could be assisted to form co-operatives.

## **COMMERCE, TRADE, MANUFACTURING AND OTHER SERVICES**

A growing number of households depend on commerce, trade and manufacturing for all or part of their livelihood. These activities are mostly concentrated in the various market centres in the district particularly in the main towns i.e. Nyamira and Keroka. The centres have enhanced the 'links' between the urban and rural communities which is the focus of the Rural-Urban Balance Strategy. The stated objective of the strategy is to increase the 'linking' activities which stimulate a widespread and growing small town network that will provide goods and services to the rural areas.

The district has great agricultural potential which has stimulated the growth of small towns and market centres. These centres provide retail and wholesale markets for farm produce, stimulate the growth of cottage industries and stimulate demand for goods produced in the neighbouring areas. The centres also have several economic activities which generate employment opportunities to a number of people. Such activities include, collection, transportation and distribution of commodities like milk, vegetables and other farm produce, small scale maize milling, coffee roasting, selling meat, wholesaling and retailing of farm inputs, producing and distributing simple consumer items such as processed foods, clothing and footwear, manufacturing metal products such as jikos and pans etc.

The informal sector activities have played an important role in providing employment opportunities. Most of the activities serve as a direct link to the producer community. These include 'jua kali' enterprises, roadside and market centre hawkers of vegetables and staple foods, carpentry, shoe repairing and shoe shining, brick making etc.

Table 2.4 provides an estimate of the various informal activities found mainly in Nyamira and Keroka Towns and Kebirigo market.

Table 2.4

**Informal Activities in Major Centres - 1993**

Activity	Nyamira	Keroka	Kebirigo
Carpentry	12	9	4
Tailoring	15	19	7
Hawkers (staple food)	50	30	20
Shoe repairers	10	20	2
Shoe shiners	7	10	2
Food Kiosks	6	4	3
Jua Kali Artisans (Metalworks)	12	10	4
Jua Kali Garages	8	5	4
Brick Making	20	-	-
Radio and T.V. repairs	5	3	1
Saloons/Berber	6	5	2

**Source:** District Statistics Office - Nyamira, 1993.

The table on informal sector activities gives a rough picture of the main types of activities to be found in the district. The leading activities found in other centres are hawking (staple foods and second hand clothes) tailoring, shoe repairing, Jua Kali artisans (metal works) and carpentry.

Nyamira Town, being the district headquarters, is attracting an increasing number of various informal activities. Market centres with electricity have attracted more informal activities.

### **Labour Force**

In 1994, the population of Nyamira District is projected to be 460,295 rising by 28,981 people to reach 489,276 by the year 1996. Out of this total population, the labour force will be 183,604 in 1994, increasing to 195,178 in 1996. Assuming that the total labour force is gainfully employed, then each worker would be expected to support 1.7 people. However, a majority of those employed in the agricultural sector are underemployed. At the same time a

significant proportion of the labour force comprises of the young people who are still in school, and still dependent on their parents. This gives a higher dependency ratio than what is calculated.

### Distribution of Labour

Table 2.5 on employment profile provides a summary of the estimated labour force on sectoral bases.

Table 2.5

### Employment of the District

	1993	Target Annual Growth Rate (%)	1994	1996
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>178,103</b>		<b>183,604</b>	<b>196,178</b>
<b>Agricultural Labour</b>				
Small Farm holdings	152,200	3.72	157,862	163,524
Large Farms	1,400	3.7	1,452	1,561
(Permanent)	2,100	3.7	2,178	2,342
Large Farms (Seasonal)				
Other Rural (Self-Employed)				
	400	1	404	410
Fish farming	600	2	612	625
Brick making	100	1	101	102
Quarrying				
<b>Wage Employment</b>				
Public Sector	7,823	2.5	8,019	8,214
Private Sector	1,185	3.3	1,224	1,263
<b>Urban Self-Employment</b>				
Commercial/Business	2,587	3	4,725	4,841
Informal Sector	2,732	2	2,787	2,841



Source: District Personnel Office, District Trade Office and Local Sources.

The employment profile of the district indicate that small farm holdings employ about 85% of the district's total labour force while the public sector

engaged about 4% by 1993. The same trend is expected to prevail over the plan period thus by 1996, around 83% of the labour force is expected to be engaged in small farm holdings while the public sector will engage about 4%. 17% of the labour-force will be involved in self-employment, private sector, large farm holdings and other rural activities.

### Conditions of Employment

The agricultural sector engages the highest proportion of the labour-force in the district. Agricultural labour-force is distributed in both small and large farm sector. With the large number of employees in the small farm holdings, there is some element of under employment. Those engaged in the large farm sector accounted for about 2% of the total labour employed in the agricultural sector by 1993. Seasonal employment means that employment opportunities arise only during the peak seasons. This implies that unemployment is common during low season periods.

Apart from public sector employment in the urban areas people are engaged in small scale business and informal sector activities. The conditions of those in private and informal sector are satisfactory although housing due to rural-urban migration is becoming a problem.

The two major towns in the district which are Keroka and Nyamira are served with a sewerage system. Employees in these towns have good sanitation facilities.

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

The welfare of the people in the district is greatly influenced by the existence, access, distribution and utilization of the social and economic infrastructure in the district. These infrastructural facilities are health facilities, roads, schools, electricity etc.

#### Health Facilities

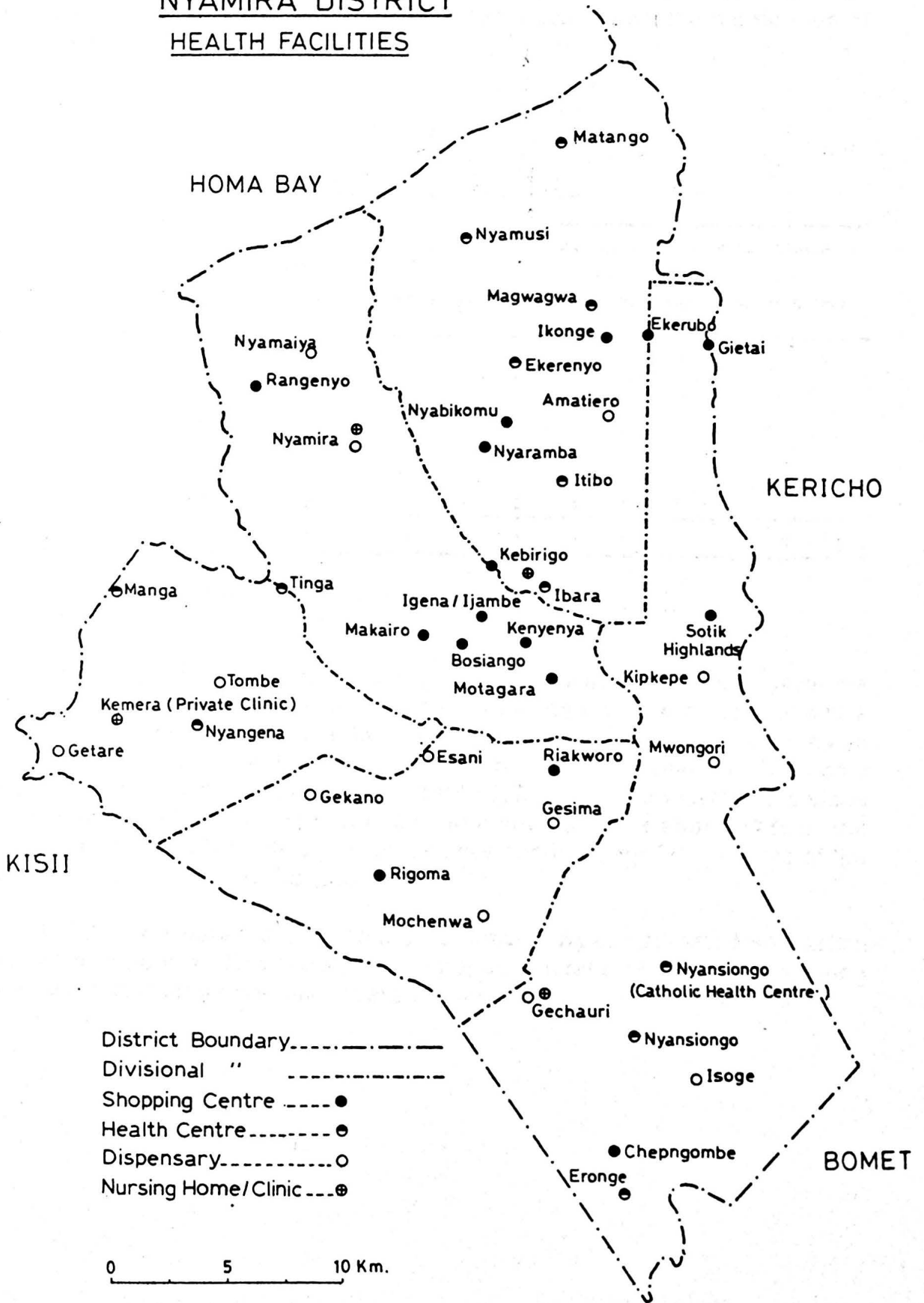
There are several health facilities in the district, with one district hospital at Nyamira Town. The hospital is a modern facility which serves the whole of Nyamira District, and parts of Kisii and Homa Bay Districts. The hospital is over-utilized because there are very few Health Centres in the district which could ease the congestion at the hospital.

A number of the health facilities such as Nyamusi Health Centre, Manga Health Centre, and Igena Itembe Dispensary are under-utilized. This is mainly due to the unavailability of essential components such as staff houses, water, electricity, maternity wings, equipment, etc. The problem is aggravated by the



# NYAMIRA DISTRICT

## HEALTH FACILITIES



conditions of the roads which makes the accessibility to these health facilities difficult especially during the rainy seasons. Table 2.6 shows the distribution of health facilities in the district.

Table 2.6

Health Facilities in the District

Type Facility	Nyamira Division			Ekerenyo Division			Manga Division			Rigoma Division			Borabu Division		
	GOK	NGO	PRI	GOK	NGO	PRI	GOK	NGO	PRI	GOK	NGO	PRI	GOK	NGO	PRI
Hospital	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Centre	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing/ Maternity Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispensary	3	4	3	3	2	2	3	-	2	4	1	1	4	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Ministry of Health - Nyamira, 1992.

Most of the health facilities in the district are GOK maintained. Nyamira Division has the highest concentration of health facilities where a hospital and a maternity home is found. Ekerenyo Division has 3 health centres while Manga and Rigoma Division have one health centre each. Borabu Division has only dispensaries with 5 of them under NGOs. Table 2.7 shows the health units visits and the agency which maintains them. Government maintains about 51% of the health facilities NGOs 29% while private facilities accounts for 20%. Most of the beds are found in the district hospital.

In 1993, there were 6 doctors in the district serving an estimated population of about 44,456 people. This gives a doctor population ratio of 1:75,000 implying that the available doctors are inadequate to meet the current demand.

Table 2.7

Health Facilities

Type of Unit	Government Maintained	Private	N.G.O.	Total	Bed Capacity
Hospital	-	-	1	1	250
Health Centre	5	-	1	6	10
Nursing Homes	-	2	2	2	50
Dispensary	17	9	12	36	-
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>310</b>

Source: Ministry of Health - Nyamira 1993.

Education Facilities

When Nyamira District was created, most of the education facilities have remained in Kisii District. The existing education facilities have been strained because they are inadequate. This has necessitated the expansion of available facilities to cope with the increased usage in the district.

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of pre-primary schools in the district. Ekerenyo Division has the highest number of these schools while Borabu Division has the least number. Distribution of these facilities depend on the population of the division.

Table 2.8

Pre-Primary Schools

Division	Number of Schools	Enrolment	
		Boys	Girls
Nyamira	91	2274	2289
Ekerenyo	105	2573	2539
Manga	55	1485	1535
Borabu	41	958	897
	75	1891	1906

Source: District Education Office - Nyamira, 1993.

Table 2.9 indicates the number of primary schools in the district. There are a total of 364 primary schools with Ekerenyo and Nyamira Divisions having more than 100 primary schools. The distribution of primary school facilities shows a similar scenario to that of pre-primary schools. Other facilities such as workshops and home-science laboratories are distributed in the district according to the available schools.

Table 2.9  
Primary Schools

Division	No. of Schools	Classrooms		Workshops		Home Science	
		No. Required	No. Completed	No. Required	No. Completed	No. Required	No. Completed
Nyamira	104	1082	897	88	16	88	7
Ekerenyo	108	1891	850	109	24	109	21
Manga	46	654	557	58	19	58	16
Rigoma	64	689	568	65	25	65	2
Borabu	42	389	336	44	14	44	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>3072</b>	<b>3208</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: District Education Office - Nyamira, 1993.

The district has a total of 80 secondary schools with Manga and Rigoma Divisions having 18 schools each. Nyamira Division has 17, Ekerenyo Division 15 while Borabu Division has only 12 schools. A total of 15,441 pupils are enrolled in the secondary schools available while there are 783 teachers. The education facilities in the district are evenly distributed according to the population density of each region.

Although the education facilities are evenly distributed, there are cases of inadequate physical facilities such as workshops, laboratories, home science classrooms etc. This is reflected in Table 2.9 in terms of the number of these facilities required and those available. The inadequacy of these facilities within some schools imply over-utilization of the existing facilities. It is important to note that high population pressure on land renders future expansion of the same schools impossible.

Other educational facilities found in the district are Youth Polytechnic. Ekerenyo Division has 3, Manga 2 and Nyamira Division has one GOK assisted Youth Polytechnic. Borabu and Rigoma Divisions lack government approved Youth Polytechnics although there are two in each divisions which are self-help maintained. Table 2.10 shows the distribution of Youth Polytechnic in the district.

Table 2.10

Distribution of Youth Polytechnics

Division	GOK Maintained	Privately Maintained
Ekerenyo	Matongo Misambi St. Stephen	None
Nyamira	Bigege	None
Manga	Kenyerere Kiobwoge	None
Borabu	None	Sangangiya St. Francis Borabu
Borabu	None	Enchoro Kiang'ende

Source: MOE, Nyamira, 1993.

Matongo, Misambi, St. Stephen and Bigege Youth Polytechnic are properly utilized. They have adequate tools and workshops. Kiobwoge and Kenyerere Youth Polytechnic lack staff housing and some workshops.

**Roads**

The district has a total of approximately 473 kilometres of road network. It is estimated that about 58 kilometres of the roads found in Nyamira and Rigoma Divisions are over-utilized. The rest fall under normal utilization. It is noted that over-utilization is as a result of traffic avoiding those roads which are in bad condition. Table 2.11 shows the distribution of roads by type in the district and the level of utilization.

Table 2.11

Distribution of Roads and Levels of Utilization

Road No.	Road name	Distance (Km)	Utilization
<u>Nyamira Division</u>			
E199	Nyamira (D221-Konate (21)	12.1	Overutilised
EL1063	Kebirigo-Nyamakoroto	9.0	Normal
D237	Bonden-Magombo	11.0	Normal
W1148	C21-Makairo (D237)	11.0	Normal
E1059	Kebirigo E 198	9.4	Normal
E1064	Bomabacho-Sironga	8.7	Normal
C 21	Tinga-Kebirigo	10.0	Normal
R 43	Nyamira-Mabundu	3.8	Overutilised
R 43	Mabundu-Bonyunyu	9.6	Overutilised
R 29	Makairo-E11063	3.0	Overutilised
T1108			
<u>Borabu Division</u>			
		10.0	Normal
B3	Keroka-Jebilat	15.0	Normal
D209	Nyansiongo-Ratigo	3.0	Normal
E193	D209-L1105	5.0	Normal
E194	D209 (Manga)-L1105	15.0	Normal
E195	Amakura (B3)-Jebilat	3.5	Normal
E1104	D209-L1105		
<u>Manga Division</u>			
D22	Lamba-Tombe	8.7	Normal
D23	Tombe-Kemera	4.0	Normal
D221	Motemomwamu-Kabondo	29.5	Normal
E1066	Tombe-Mibiriri	4.9	Normal
E1142	B-D221	14.0	Normal
T1107	D22-Kegati	7.0	Normal

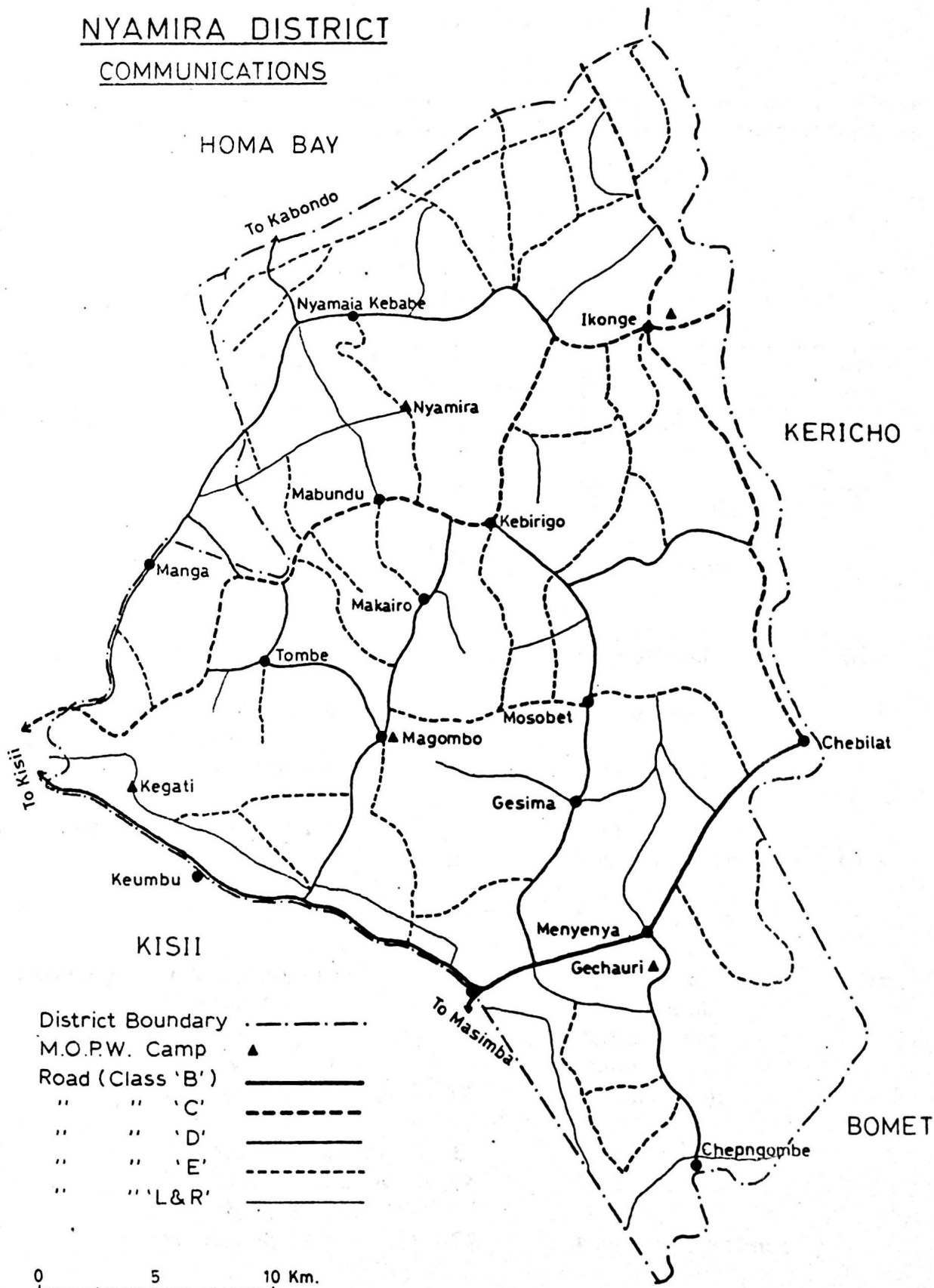
Rigoma Division

D223	Amabuko-Magombo-Tombe	22.5	
D224	Kebirigo-Metamaywa	29.0	Normal
E198	Magombo-Mosobeti	10.1	Uverutilised
E10566	Rigoma-Kegati	2.6	Normal
E1057	Magombo-Birongo	15.0	Normal
E1058	Magombo-Gesima	8.0	Normal
E1143	D224-E1057	6.0	Normal
E1101	B3 -D224	13.0	Normal
E1135	Al-Magwagwa (C21)	13.0	Normal
C 22	Jebilat-Ikonge-Chabera (41)	38.5	Normal
D222	Motobo-Ekerenyo	14.5	Normal
D225	Nyapara-Ibere-Mokomoni	10.9	Normal
E208	Miruka-Magwagwa	10.0	Normal
E217	Korota-Gekendo	6.6	Normal
E216	Obwari-Magwagwa	10.0	Normal
E225	Nyaramba-Mokomoni	12.7	Normal
E1049	Ikonge-Itobi	9.0	Normal
E1060	D224-E225	4.1	Normal
E1062	Al-Obwari	12.4	Normal
E1136	Ikonge-(C2)-E225	9.0	Normal
R31	Ekerenyo (D222) - C22	8.5	Normal

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# NYAMIRA DISTRICT

## COMMUNICATIONS





## Water Supplies

The water resources in Nyamira District are not fully exploited. These include rivers, streams, dams and rain water. The distribution of water facilities is shown on Table 2.12.

Table 2.12

### Water Facilities

Division	Name of Facility	Area serv.Km2	Current Status	Spon sor
Nyamira	1.Nyamira water supply	96	Operational	GOK
	2.Tinga water project	12	Under implementation	GOK
	3.Kenyenye water supply	2	Design stage	
Manga	1.Manga water supply	12	Operational	GOK
	2.Tombe water supply	2	Operational	
	3.Nyambaria water supply	12	Operational	
Ekerenyo	1.Ekerenyo water project	2	Under implementation	GOK
	2. North Mugirango W. Project	585	Under Tender	
Borabuenyo	1.Nyasiongo W. Supply	12	Operational	GOK
	2.Menyenye W. Supply	1	Operational	
	3.Gesima W. supply	12	Pumping set requires rehabilitation	
	4.Matutu W. Supply	5	Dam Silted	
	5.Eronge W. Supply	12	Operational	
	6.Sotik Settlement W. Supply	298	Awaiting Contract	
Rigoma	1.Mochenwa W. Supply	12	Operational	

Source: MOW, Nyamira, 1993.

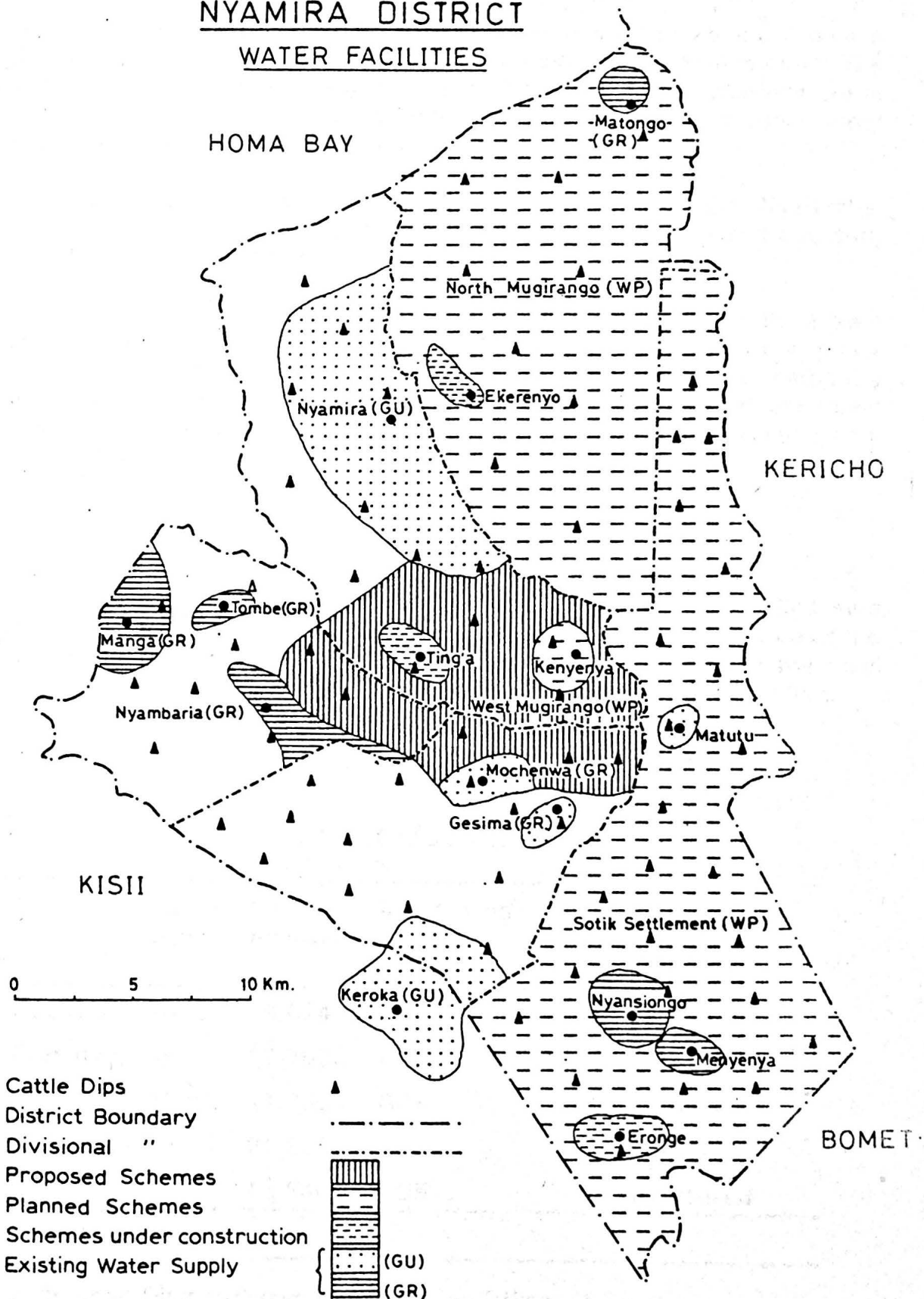
There are 8 water supplies in the district. Ekerenyo Division does not have any operational water supply while Rigoma and Nyamira Division have one operational water supply. Borabuenyo and Manga Division have 3 operational water supplies each.

There is a dense network of small rivers and streams in the district except for Borabu Division. Although there are a number of water supplies, a large proportion of the population do not have access to clean water. They rely on streams and rivers for their domestic use.

The existing water supplies are overutilized due to high the population in the district. At the same time, frequent break-down of the pumping units aggravates over-utilization of functional water supply systems.

# NYAMIRA DISTRICT

## WATER FACILITIES



- Cattle Dips
- District Boundary
- Divisional "
- Proposed Schemes
- Planned Schemes
- Schemes under construction
- Existing Water Supply

(GU)

(GR)

## Electricity

Nyamira Rural Electrification Scheme Phase One, which was undertaken in the 1989-1993 plan period, covered Nyamira and Ekerenyo Divisions only. The programme did not cover Manga and Rigoma Divisions. These divisions are in agriculturally high potential areas and with the exception of few tea factories, most market centres and institutions have no power supply.

The market centres provided with electricity include Nyamira, Nyaramba, Sironga, Kebirigo, Nyamaiya, Bonyunyu, Mokomoni, Ikonge, Nyamusi, Kapsuseri, Ekerenyo, Omogonchoro, Tombe, and Kijauri markets.

In areas where the grid has reached, many economic activities have been stimulated. Construction of commercial as well residential buildings in major centres has been on the increase. Other small scale activities such as carpentry workshops, posho mills, open air garages, repair and servicing of electronic equipment, photo processing, etc, are doing quite well although there is still plenty of room for maximum utilization of the facility.

## Cattle Dips

There are a total of 71 cattle dips in Nyamira District. Initially, the dips were maintained by G.O.K. The government's policy to leave the maintenance of the dips to the beneficiaries has led to passing over of the facilities to the local communities. Table 2.32 indicates the distribution of the dips in the district.

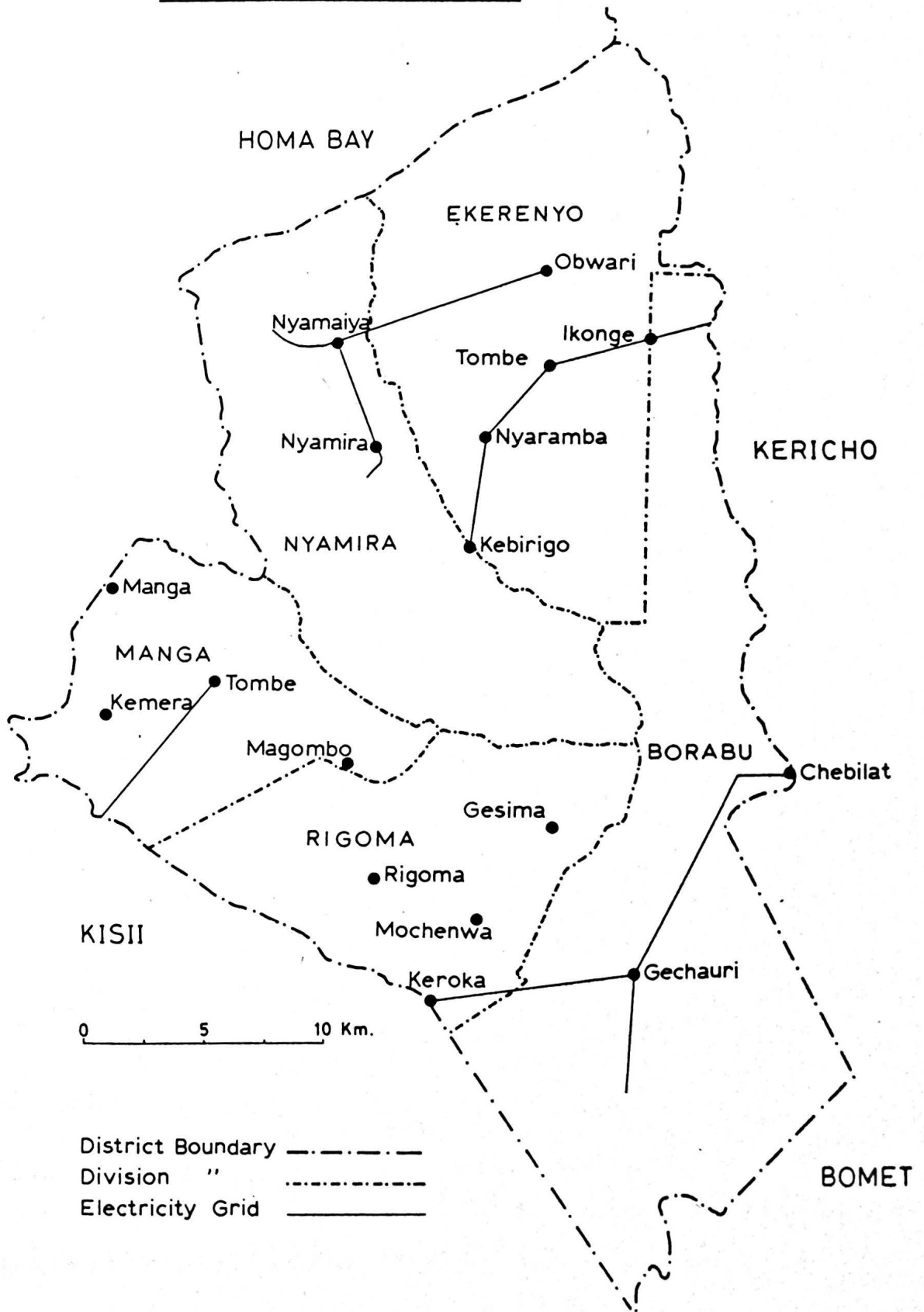
Table 2.13

### Distribution of Cattle Dips

Division	No. of Dips	No. of Animals	Maintaining Agency	Intensity of Use
Nyamira	13	19,624	GOK	Under utilised
Ekerenyo	9	16,760	GOK	Under utilised
Rigoma	16	11,760	GOK	Under utilised
Borabu	24	21,826	GOK	Under utilised
Manga	9	13,840	GOK	Under utilised
Total	71			

Source: District Livestock Production Office, 1993.

NYAMIRA DISTRICT  
ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION



Borabu Division has the highest number of dips while Manga and Ekerenyo Divisions have the least number. It is evidenced from the table that the division with highest number of dips has the highest number of livestock (cattle). All the dips in the district are under utilised. This could be attributed to the unwillingness of some farmers to have their animals dipped. By 1988, there were 66 cattle dips while by 1990, 4 additional dips were constructed. Only one additional dip has been constructed by 1992.

### Co-operatives

There are 36 registered societies in the district of which 36 are farmers co-operatives. The total membership stands at 63,137 excluding the two SACCOs in the district. The major crops handled by the producer co-operatives are coffee and pyrethrum although dairy co-operatives exist. Table 2.14 indicates the co-operatives movements in the district.

Table 2.14

### Co-operative Movement

Division	Types of Society	Number Registered	Number of Members	Share Capital	Turn Over '000Ksh
Nyamira	Coffee	1	5,748	255,913	5,399
	Dairy	1	100	5,000	New
	Pyrethrum	6	15,237	581,154	2,702
Ekerenyo	Coffee	2	8,642	532,055	11,933
	Dairy	-	-	-	-
	Pyrethrum	3	6,904	140,312	4,747
Manga	Coffee	2	5,903	196,761	2,996
	Dairy	-	-	-	-
	Pyrethrum	-	-	-	-
Rigoma	Coffee	1	1,897	192,545	505
	Dairy	-	-	-	-
	Pyrethrum	8	16,439	1,127,864	10,264
Borabu	Coffee	-	-	-	-
	Dairy	12	1,634	1,537,560	9,769
	Pyrethrum	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>63,634</b>		

Source: District Co-operative Office, Nyamira, 1993.

Of the producer co-operative in the district, 17 are pyrethrum co-operative, 13 dairy co-operatives and 6 coffee societies.

The six coffee co-operatives had a turnover of more than Kshs.20 million while pyrethrum co-operatives had a turnover of about Kshs.18 millions. Although the pyrethrum industry has more co-operatives, the turnover is less than that of coffee industry.

### Other Marketing Facilities

The district has several marketing facilities which are utilised for various activities that involve buying and selling of goods and services. These items include various farm products such as cereals and also livestock sales. There are auction facilities for livestock and cereals and produce board stores, in the major market centres. The market centres, include permanent daily markets and the major rural weekly markets.

The activities in the various market centres, and auction facilities are well utilised. They are spread in various parts of the district. Table 2.15 shows the various auction facilities and market centres as per their location.

Table 2.15

#### Major Market Centres and Auction Facility as by Division

Division	Auction Facility	Market Centre
Nyamira	Kebirigo, Tinga Riochanda/Miruka	Kebirigo, Tinga
Ekerenyo	Ikonge, Karota	Ikonge, Magwagwa
Manga		Manga, Omogonchoro
Rigoma	Keroka	Gisima, Keroka Mosobet
Borabu		Chebilat, Kijauri

Source: Country Council of Nyamira, 1993.

There is one National Cereals and Produce Board store at Nyansiongo and several other agents stores of NCPB in other centres of the district.

## Banks and Credit Facilities

Banking services at the district headquarters are still far from adequate. The Kenya Commercial Bank has been operating a mobile service from Kisii twice a week at Nyamira Town and three times a week at Kebirigo Market. The co-operative bank also operates a mobile service at Nyamira once a week.

Apart from the mobile services the only other financial institution is the Coffee Co-operative Society bank at Nyamaiya known as GUSII SACCO.

Inadequate banking facilities have in the past discouraged a number of entrepreneurs from investing in the district. However, some banks have shown an interest in opening branches at Nyamira Town on full time basis. The banks are Kenya Commercial Bank, National Bank of Kenya and Post Bank. This is expected to stimulate more economic activities in the district.

There are other credit facilities in Kisii District which also serve Nyamira District. These are; AFC, KGGCU and other commercial banks.

## **WELFARE INDICES**

### Income

Income is used to measure the welfare of the population. In Nyamira District a high proportion of income is derived from crop and livestock production.

The estimated incomes from the major economic activities in the district in 1992 was Kshs.898.8 million. Wage earnings contributed about 43%, livestock sector 32%, Agricultural sector 20% while the informal sector contributed about 5%.

### Components of Income

#### Agriculture Production/Livestock Production Values

Nyamira District is basically an agricultural district, dominated by small holder farmers. The agricultural sector is therefore leading in income generation to the majority of the district's population. The most important crops which generate incomes to the residents are tea, coffee, pyrethrum, maize, beans and bananas. The production values of these crops for 1989-92 are given on Table 2.35.



Table 2.16

Agricultural values of various crops (Kshs. millions)

Year	Coffee	Tea	Maize	Beans
1989	30	171	172	57
1990	19	303	202	62
1991	13	294	326	77
1992	27	379	521	57

Source District Agricultural Office, Nyamira 1993.

Maize production was leading in terms of values in 1992 followed by tea production. Beans also contributed significantly in 1992.

Maize and beans are grown by nearly all the farmers in the district. These being the major food staples, a large proportion of farmers grow them mainly for subsistence and also for sale particularly in Borabu Division. The district is self sufficient in food production when the weather conditions are favourable.

In the livestock sector, milk, hides and skins are dominant livestock products. The total earnings from these products are summarised on Table 2.17.

Table 2.17

Milk, Hides and Skins Production and Values

Year	Milk Production ('000kgs)	Hides & Skins (Numbers)	Milk Value (mm)	Hides and Skins Value (mm)
1990	45,100	46,276	290.3	3.15
1991	39,000	39,000	253.5	2.74
1992	33,900	33,900	237.3	3.06

Source: District Livestock Production Office, 1993.

Table 2.17 shows that there was some improvement in the value of hides and skins while there was a registered decline of milk values. This could be attributed to the fall in production figures which declined by 11,200 thousands

kilogramme. Although the production of hides and skins declined over the period, the value went up. This is explained by the increase of the prices for hides and skins.

## **OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE**

### **Infant Mortality Rates**

Infant mortality rate has been declining and this is expected to continue during the plan period. This decline could be attributed to improved health care and immunization against the killer diseases. Before the creation of the district in 1992, Kisii District had infant deaths of about 4,573 in 1988 which fell slightly to about 4,564 in 1989. The decline in mortality rates was 71.4 to 69.6 per thousand in 1988 and 1989 respectively. These figures can be taken to represent Nyamira District which was carved out of Kisii District.

The original Kisii District has a large proportion of stunted children due to low intake of nutritious foods. Low nutritious levels in the district is partly due to lack of balanced diets due to ignorance among the mothers. The trend is expected to be the same in Nyamira District.

Maize meal is the main food for the majority of the people in the district. Breast-feeding mothers consume maize meal in form of porridge to supplement other food stuffs. The nutrition aspect in the district is a major concern and most mothers require education in order to encourage balanced diets. This should not be a problem owing to the fact that the district produces various livestock and agricultural products.

### **Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitute)**

The district does not have big towns. The upcoming urban areas such as Nyamira and Keroka towns are located in the rural set-up. This therefore does not give rise to street children.

There are cases of people living below the poverty line in the district. This could be explained by the presence of landlessness in the district. Although this is not a major problem at the moment, measures should be taken to arrest the situation at an early stage.

### **Family Planning**

In the original Kisii District, family planning acceptance rate was between 60-65% in 1992. Since this included Nyamira District, it is assumed that the figures represent the district.

The most acceptable method of family planning in the district is the oral type i.e. family planning tablets. This represents over 70% of the total methods used for family planning. There is an increasing number of males undergoing vasectomy in the district.

Literacy classes have contributed to raising awareness among the learners concerning family planning. Other factors could be increase in the coverage of out/reach clinics and discarding traditional beliefs of having many children.

### Literacy (Adult Education)

There has been an increase in enrolment by both male and female adult learners since 1990. A total of 1567 adults enroled for literacy classes of which more than 80% were females. By 1992, out of 2080 of the enroled learners,, 87% were females. Table 2.18 shows the enrolment of adult students by division.

Table 2.18

#### Trend in Enrolment in Adult Education Classes

Division	1990		1991		1992	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nyamira	80	350	73	546	68	558
Ekereny o	77	300	51	358	62	458
Borabu	35	320	19	222	33	173
Rigoma	46	175	38	495	32	291
Manga	59	225	53	363	74	331
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1811</b>

Source: Ministry of Culture and Social Services- Nyamira, 1993.

Nyamira Division has the highest number of students enrolment followed by Ekereny Division. The trend reflects awareness in the two divisions than in Borabu and Manga Divisions. One possible reason for low male enrolment could be that males do not want to be seen as illiterates.

## Food Availability Data

The district grows a wide range of food crops of which maize and beans are the main food crops. The district is endowed with good soils and rainfall which has helped sufficient food production. Table 2.19 shows the major food crops produced in the district.

Table 2.39

### Food Production in the District

Crops Quantity in 90 Kg. Bags	1989	1990	1991	1992
Maize	779,480	807,720	922,908	868,700
Beans	115,120	119,,530	147,231	108,720
Sorghum	1,164	1,904	2,748	1,824
Finger Millet	2,250	13,086	27,670	22,050

Source: District Agricultural Office, Nyamira, 1993.

Maize production has been increasing since 1989 although the production shot up sharply in 1992 declining there-after in 1992. However, bean production has been declining over the period while finger millet shows an increasing trend during the period.

Nyamira District is self-sufficient in food production during good weather conditions except in drought years when food deficits are experienced.

### In and Out-Migration in the District

There is no significant migration movement either from or into the district. A noticeable movement is by job seekers and business people moving from rural to urban areas in search of employment and business opportunities. The increased population pressure will cause more people to migrate out and settle in other parts of Kenya. A few people have moved out of the district in search of commercial and agricultural plots in Narok, Homa Bay, Migori and Trans-Nzoia Districts.

## **Status of Women**

The Kenya Rural Literacy Survey, conducted by CBS in 1988 showed a literacy level of 25.4% of the women for both Nyamira and Kisii Districts. The literacy levels of women can now be higher as more girls are recorded to be in school than before. Information from schools show that the rate of school drop-outs due to pregnancies has reduced.

The maternal and prenatal care of women has tremendously improved as their importance is stressed by the health sections of MCH/FP. This has been possible as various health centres are spread in the district and the relevant staff deployed.

Women groups in Nyamira District are actively involved in the development aspect of the district in various economic activities such as posho mills, handicrafts, tailoring/knitting, water projects, poultry keeping, brick making and bee keeping. The women provide labour to the in agricultural sector especially in the traditional cash crops areas such coffee and tea production.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

## **STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT**

## INTRODUCTION

Nyamira is a agriculturally based district. Most of the development constraints are associated with agriculture and livestock. Since this sector forms the basis of the district's development, resources and efforts will have to be channelled through agriculture if development has to be accelerated.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

**Decreasing Agricultural Production:** The existing agricultural land has become under intense pressure from high population growth rates. This has reduced the availability of agricultural land. Fragmentation of the land due to subdivisions has reduced the land productivity within the district. Other viable competing enterprises have aggravated land scarcity for agricultural use. The present cultivation techniques on smallholding farms usually lead to soil erosion and deteriorating soil fertility. This eventually results into a decline in land productivity.

**Poor Roads:** The hilly terrain and heavy rains in the district requires that the roads be maintained frequently. The heavy rains renders some sections of most roads impassable. This causes delays in transportation of tea leaves to the factories which eventually causes decline in the quality of tea. Other farm produce are also affected in a similar manner. For instance, accessibility to market centres becomes very difficult due to poor condition of roads. Poor road links to some coffee factories cause delays in the transportation of coffee to the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (K.P.C.U.) godowns in Kisumu. This in turn causes delays in payment to farmers.

**Inadequate Banking and Credit Facilities:** Banking services in the districts have not been adequate. The Kenya Commercial Bank and the Co-operative Bank have not been operating mobile services which have not been very reliable. This has tended to discourage many people from investing in the district. The majority of the district's residents particularly the business community have had to seek for the services outside the district.

Credit availability to small scale farmers is difficult to obtain since the existing credit facilities i.e. commercial banks and Agricultural Finance Cooperation tend to exclude small holders with less than 5 acres. The criteria used is beyond the scope of the majority of the small scale farmers.

Inadequate credit facilities to smallholder implies that many of them cannot afford the high prices of inputs and this worsens the situation with respect to pests and diseases. Inputs supply to farmers especially those far away from the nearest stockist is a problem. Getting inputs on time especially during the rainy seasons is made worse when many roads are impassable.



**Marketing Facilities:** Processing facilities for horticultural crops such as bananas, passion fruits, tomatoes, etc are lacking. While the various market centres provide a ready market for agricultural produce in the surrounding areas, they cannot adequately cater for increased production of these crops owing to the perishability nature of the crops. In most cases, farmers have been compelled to dispose off the commodities to traders from outside the district at uneconomically low prices.

**Low Quality Dairy Animals.** Quality dairy animals are insufficient adequately in the district because the majority of the farmers rear the local breeds. The district therefore relies on the importation of dairy cattle from as far as Nakuru District. The animals are sold at very high prices, which most farmers cannot afford. Artificial Insemination services are irregular and inadequate. On the other hand, there are few approved bulls to use for breeding. This leads to long calving intervals.

**Lack of Social Infrastructure:** There are many market centres in the district without electricity. The divisions which are worst hit are Rigoma and Manga. This has tended to hinder the development of small scale industries and "Jua Kali" enterprises such as metal - fabrications, woodwork and garages etc. This has discouraged potential investors who would wish to invest in these rural centres. The Rural Electrification Programme has had a lot of impact in some areas in the district. Divisions that have been served with electricity include Nyamira, Ekerenyo and some parts of Borabu. However even these divisions have been covered partly.

Apart from electricity, other infrastructure that will need attention in this plan period are education facilities. These are both primary and secondary schools. The major problem is the lack of physical facilities such as workshops laboratories and equipment; poorly constructed and inadequate buildings compared with the enrolment. These inadequate have affected the overall performance of schools in the national examinations and over the last four years and if the 8-4-4 system is to take root, they need to be urgently addressed.

Apart from just these facilities, as a result of heavy rains, accompanied by thunderstorms, cases of school children being struck by lightening are growing. There is need to install lightening arresters in more primary and secondary schools in the district.

Most of the health facilities in the district are dispensaries which offer limited services to the population. This causes congestion in the district hospital.



## **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

During the plan period, the crucial issue of raising agricultural and livestock production. Given the high population density in the district, and the fact that there is very little land for expansion for either livestock or agricultural activities, productivity per hectare will have to be emphasised. Emphasis will be placed on the use of certified seeds to improve the current yield, and extension services will be intensified so that farmers are encouraged to use proper farm methods.

Inputs supply to the farmers will be encouraged through the existing co-operative movements. Through pooling the resources together, bulk buying will reduce transportation cost and hence on the cost of inputs to the farmer.

Environmental degradation will be reduced through education on proper management of water catchments and other soil conservation measures such as afforestation of sloppy areas, terracing and mulching. All governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations will be encouraged to continue to support agro-forestry activities and intensify campaign to protect river banks. Gullies will be controlled through check dams cut-off drains etc.

The DDC has identified priority roads to be improved from earth road standard to gravel standard. Major roads will be upgraded to bitumen standards. This will facilitate movement and transportation of inputs to and from the farms hence increasing the farm productivity.

Marketing of cereals and horticultural crops will be improved through strengthening marketing co-operatives, improved payment system and providing more storage facilities. Provision of social infrastructure especially electricity will encourage establishment of a processing plant for horticultural products. Old coffee factories will be rehabilitated to enable efficient processing of coffee cherries.

Credit availability and input supply strategy to be pursued during the plan period will include close supervision especially for the existing credit schemes such as Small Holder Coffee Programme. This will enable more farmers get increased income through improved accessibility to credit for improving the quality of crops.

AID Donors will also be requested to channel funds through established government mechanisms to the banks. The funds earmarked for lending to small-holders at concessionary rate of interests would need close supervision to avoid mismanagement of the funds.

Livestock quality will be improved through continued intensification of Dairy farming, better disease control measures, improved pasture and fodder production and easy access to milk market outlets.

The district will strive to achieve self-sufficiency in milk production through intensive small scale dairy farming. Other types of livestock such as dairy goats

will be encouraged particularly on small-holder farms where dairy cattle cannot be kept due to the size of the farms. Poultry production will be encouraged for both subsistence and commercial purposes.

The quality of education will be improved through greater emphasis on the construction and completion of additional classrooms, and other physical facilities necessary under the 8-4-4 education system, in both primary and secondary schools. Installation of lightning arresters to more schools will require special attention.

The community will also be required to open youth polytechnics and expand who the existing ones so as to absorb the increasing number of school-leavers will need to be trained in various skills.

In order to cope with the demands of an increasing population, there will be need to provide the required components, such as sanitary blocks, maternity wings, staff houses, water to some of the health units in order to make them fully utilized. In view of the limited GOK funds, the beneficiaries will be expected to participate not only in improving the facilities but also in their maintenance through the policy of cost sharing.

The Ministry in charge of water development, in conjunction with other agencies will undertake the augmentation and rehabilitation of existing water supplies so that they can cope with increasing demand.

Provision of electricity to major market centres is expected to simulate industrial growth and also contribute to the development of the 'Jua Kali' activities in those centres. Electricity also facilitates the teaching of practical subjects in schools. With provision of electricity, many investors are expected to be attracted to the Centres. Priority for the next phase of rural electrification will be given to main market (commercial) Centres, Schools, Coffee factories, Health Centres in Munga and Rigoma Divisions.

## **DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS**

### **Agriculture and Livestock Production**

**Objective:** To increase production in both food and cash crops.

**Targets:** To increase tea yields from the current 7mt/ha. to 10mt/ha of green leaf. To be achieved through research and development of better crop husbandry methods.

To increase coffee yields from 4.5mt/ha to 6.5mt/ha, of cherry per year. To be achieved through field demonstrations, holding of field

days, emphasis on fertilizer and chemical application, weeding, cherry picking and sorting out in society/factory.

To produce high quality pyrethrin i.e. increase pyrethrin content from 2.3% to 2%. To increase yield from 0.7mt/to 1.2 mt/ha of dry flower per year.

To increase the hectareage for horticulture from 1441 ha. to 1660 ha. to 1600 ha. and raise the yield from a range of 8mt-16mt per ha to range of 12mt-20mt per ha. These will be achieved through, carrying out demonstration and field days, appointment of stockist to avail farm inputs closer to farmers, emphasis on pest and disease control and good crop husbandry.

To increase the hectareage under banana from 184 ha. to 300 ha. and yield from 18mt/ha. to 23mt/ha. per year. This can be achieved through:- Demonstration and field days, introduction of better varieties from Kisii, proper crop husbandry, fertilizer/manure application, mulching and thinning.

To increase hectareage under maize from 24, 820ha. to 35,000ha. and to raise the yield from 35 bags/ha. to 40 bags/ha. This will be achieved through: demonstration and fields days, appointing stockist to avail inputs on a timely basis, emphasis on the use of improved varieties, use of fertilizer/manure, proper line planting to achieve optimum plant population, timely planting and weeding.

To increase beans production by increasing the area from 1812ha. to 2000ha and the yield from 6 bags/ha to 9 bags/ha. This will be achieved through:- pests and disease control, optimum plant population, carrying out extension demonstration and field days, encouraging local community to cultivate indigenous food crops such as sorghum, sweet potatoes etc.

**Objective:** Increase milk production and encourage many farmers to keep grade and improved cattle.

**Targets:** To intensify the current programmes on dairy development so that many farmers may acquire dairy cattle. This will be achieved through:-

Breeding which involve A.I. Services and the Bull Schemes pasture and fodder improvement, and assisting Farmers through extension on proper methods of animal husbandry.

**Objectives:** To increase the production of eggs and meat, both for home consumption and for commercial purposes.

**Targets:** To ensure disease control at farm level through intensification of vaccination campaign for the killer disease, New Castle. Improve poultry husbandry i.e. feeding, housing, brooding, etc. Provide high performance breeds to upgrade the local birds.

**Objectives:** To promote dairy goats production particularly on small holder farms where dairy cattle production may not be economical.

**Targets:** To upgrade the local stock using superior dairy goats. Design and install 5 demonstration dairy goats with centres selected members of farming groups - one per division.

**Objective:** To improve honey and beeswax production in the district in order to satisfy the local demand and also produce for export.

**Target:** To increase the number of the Kenya Top Bar Hives (KTBHs), and increase the average yield per hive from 10kg to 14Kg. Train farmers on bee-keeping management aspect, through demonstration apiaries each with 10KTBHs.

Improve marketing through organization of bee-keeping marketing groups.

### Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

**Objectives:** To contribute to rural-urban balance by ensuring that the development of commercial activities are in order and are well planned.

**Targets:** Planning and regulating trading development through trade Licensing.

**Objective:** To promote indigenous entrepreneurship particularly the small-scale enterprise development.

**Targets:** Provide extension services to the business community, by conducting trade courses/seminars in conjunction with other relevant organizations.

To ensure that a Joint Loan Board is gazetted for the district so that small-scale loans can be disbursed to needy traders.

**Objective:** To promote the "Luo Kai" sector in the major market centres in the district by establishing an effective trade scheme for informal sector entrepreneurs.

**Targets:** To provide improved infrastructural services, through trade improvement programmes, provision of electricity to the areas etc etc

covered, and preparation of Physical plans for the Centres which have not been planned.

## Human and Social Resources

**Objectives:** To improve the roads in the district from earth road standard to gravel standard and to upgrade major roads to bitumen standard.

**Targets:** To improve minor roads in the district under the minor roads Programme using labour intensive methods.

Review the management of tea cess funds so as to use part of its for the purchase of essential equipment as well as their maintenance.

To identify priority roads to be improved under the Kenya Market Development Programme (KMDP), so as to facilitate the movement of maize and beans from potential to deficient areas in and outside the district.

To improve the following roads to bitumen standard  
Metamaywa - Kebirigo - Nyamira - Kadongo - 48.7km.

Chabera - Ikonge - Chebilat - 456.2Km

To complete the remaining portion of the Kisii - Chemosit road, (C21) where the work has stalled.

**Objectives:** To increase coverage/accessibility of Health Services in the district.

**Target:** Ensure increased utilization of existing health facilities, through provision of adequate water, staff, equipment, etc.

**Objectives:** To increase emphasis on MCH/FP services and to further consolidate the preventive/promotive services in order to reduce the fertility rate, morbidity and mortality rate.

**Targets:** To make the people more aware on the need for MCH/FP services in order to improve family health. This will be achieved through health education, and better anti-natal and post-natal care.

Family planning to be intensified with an aim of improving health of mothers and children and advising families to have small families.

Increase the involvement of other agencies e.g. Self-Help groups, NGOs, etc, in the provision of basic primary Health (PHC) in the district.

**Objectives:** To expand both Primary and Secondary education, and to improve the quality of education, so as to enable all school-going age children in the district have access to education.

**Targets:** To increase the number of existing physical facilities in schools where they are not adequate. Priority will be given to construction of more classrooms, workshop laboratories and equipping of the same, in order to meet the requirements of the 8-4-4 system.

**Objectives:** To expand the provision of clean and portable water for both human and livestock use, and to ensure that many people have easy access to clean water.

**Targets:** To augment and rehabilitate existing water supplies to meet the needs of the increasing population.

To continue with water and sanitation programmes, which involve, spring protection, shallow well development and roof water harvesting, in the district.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS**

## INTRODUCTION

### HIV and AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDS or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's immune system. It's main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDS (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDS within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as a result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

### HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya

In Kenya the first AIDS case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year 7 more cases were identified. In 1985, the National AIDS Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry in all matters pertaining to AIDS Control but despite all the effort made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987.

Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National AIDS Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with the HIV virus. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the country a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDS cases have been reported to the National AIDS Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDS cases is over 120,000. It is estimated that only about 1/3 of the cases ever gets reported to the National AIDS Control Programme. Since there is no cure for AIDS, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.



Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the AIDS cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the Coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

#### Modes of Transmission

**Sexual Transmission:** The majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted disease (STD), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

**Blood Transfusion:** Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV. Therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

**Perinatal Transmission (Mother to Child):** Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% of babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, nutritional, psychological and child-spacing benefits of breast feeding, as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

**Transmission through unsterile surgical and skin-piercing instruments:** Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role in HIV transmission. This reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through

injections), the high prevalence of HIV infection among non-symptomatic and ill persons in some areas leading to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and the lack of adequate sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

#### **PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT**

Screening for HIV/AIDS in Nyamira District started in February 1989 and by June 1993 a total of 4383 specimens had been tested. Table 4.1 gives a breakdown of the laboratory reports from the District Hospital.

Table 4.1

	<u>HIV/AIDS Screening</u>				
	1989 & 1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Number of Blood Units screened	849	1071	1146	507	3573
Number of Blood Units Positive	8	14	17	7	46
Number of Patients screened	97	110	200	156	514
Number of Patients positive	33	37	46	64	180
Number of Volunteers for Screening	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	30
Number of Volunteers HIV positive	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	4

Source: M.O.H., Nyamira 1993.

#### Reported Cases and Trends

Patients who have been screened at the District Hospital with HIV/AIDS from 1989 to August, 1993 and the age distribution are shown in Table 4.2.

Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the AIDS cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the Coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

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Number of Volunteers for Screening	Nil	Nil	Nil	30	30
Number of Volunteers HIV positive	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	4

Source: M.O.H., Nyamira 1993.

#### Reported Cases and Trends

Patients who have been screened at the District Hospital with HIV/AIDS from 1989 to August, 1993 and the age distribution are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

HIV/AIDS Cases from 1989-1993

Age (Years)	Number of Cases
0-4	6
5-9	-
10-14	-
15-19	3
20-24	24
25-29	31
30-34	30
35-39	37
40-44	7
45-49	8
50-54	3
55-59	-
60-64	-

Source: M.O.H, Nyamira, 1993.

Most of the patients come from divisions which are close to the district headquarters. These are Nyamira, Ekerenyio and Manga Divisions.

Many patients from Borabu Division attend hospital outside the district as the facilities are nearer to them. Therefore, Nyamira District Hospital may not have the actual number of HIV/AIDS cases in the district,

Table 4.2 shows that a large percentage of AIDS cases are aged between 14 - 49 years. These are the most productive members of society on whom quite a large proportion of the population depend on. HIV/AIDS seropositivity has been tested in various groups or classes of the community as per the blood donor screening. For instance, there has been no positive case among the school children screened. On the other hand, there have been some positive cases among civil servants, bar maids, touts and matatu drivers and patient's relatives.

From the time the screening for HIV/AIDS started in the district in 1989, there has been an upward trend in the number of cases reported. However, it is believed that quite a number of cases go unreported, and therefore it is not possible to give accurate data on actual HIV/AIDS cases in the district.

Table 4.3 shows the regional distribution of HIV/AIDS in the district based on tests undertaken at the Nyamira District Hospital between 1989 and June 1993.

**Table 4.3**

**Distribution of HIV/AIDS per Division**

Year	Division	No. of HIV/AIDS Cases	No. of Cases Outside District	Total
1989/90	Nyamira	8	3	14
	Rigoma	1		
	Ekerenyo	1		
	Manga	-		
	Borabu	1		
1991	Nyamira	11	16	31
	Rigoma	3		
	Ekerenyo	-		
	Manga	1		
	Borabu	-		
1992	Nyamira	22		
	Rigoma	5		
	Ekerenyo	2		
	Manga	-		
	Borabu	-		
1993 (Jan.- June)	Nyamira	28	4	51
	Rigoma	1		
	Ekerenyo	13		
	Manga	4		
	Borabu	1		

Source: M.O.H. Nyamira, 1993.

Nyamira Division has more HIV/AIDS cases than the rest of divisions. This may be attributed to the fact that the District Headquarters fall within the division, and that Nyamira, being a growing urban centre, is attracting an increasing number

of people who have either come to work, carry out some business or look for job opportunities.

The regional distribution of HIV/AIDS may not be very accurate, because some of the cases are from outside the district, mainly the neighbouring districts of Kisii and Homa-Bay. On the other hand, people living in the divisions which are far from District Hospital tend to visit hospitals in the neighboring districts. It is therefore difficult to know from the data the true picture of the regional distribution of HIV/AIDS.

### Socio-Cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease

The nature of the AIDS epidemic is directly related to the cultural values, traditions and norms embedded in African cultures. Some of these values are linked to demographic factors such as age/sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization, while others are linked to the cultural institutions of marriages, sexual practices and child bearing. Some of the social-cultural values and practices include:

- Circumcision of boys and girls practiced by many people in the district using the same instrument which in most cases is not sterilized could be a possible way of HIV/AIDS transmission. However, the practice is increasingly being performed by medical personnel using sterilized instruments. Circumcision may therefore not be a significant mode of transmission given that female circumcision is being discouraged and that isolated cases are practiced secretly.
- The other practices such as teeth removal, scarification and making incisions on the skin by some traditional medicine men, using unsterilized instruments can spread HIV/AIDS transmission.
- Marital practices like polygamy, widow inheritance, widow and widower remarriage were very common in the past, but some such as polygamy and widow inheritance are being discarded. Widow and widower remarriage is not restricted and one was free to remarry after the death of the spouse.
- Other factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district are commercial sex; mainly in the urban centres, pre-marital sex among the youth, teenagers and unmarried adults, extra-marital sex, sexual behavior of the separated and the sexual activities of the married living apart.
- Pre-marital and extra-marital hetero-sexual relations are perhaps the major modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Due to over-reliance on formal education, most grandparents had neglected their important role of imparting knowledge on traditional norms and values to their grand children. Because of too much freedom by the youths, hetero-sexual relations is considered an ordinary way of life.

## **SOCIO - ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE**

It is now increasingly recognized that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

### **Labour-force**

Perhaps one of the most adverse effects of the disease is on labour force of the district. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49) the disease and the death it brings will have serious implications for the district economic in terms of loss of incomes, savings, investment etc. Indications suggest that people contract HIV/AIDS have incomes 30% higher than national average . It is also estimated that the highly skilled and well educated work-force is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual GDP.

### **Bed Occupancy**

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. They now occupy about 20 - 30% of hospital beds on average, and as many as 60% of the beds in the worst affected areas. Health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

### **Orphans**

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. Due to this large excess of AIDS orphans, Kenya's traditional coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate to meet orphan's need for education, health, clothing and nutrition. Today the family is becoming smaller to such an extent that the nuclear family system, is slowly replacing the extended family system, thus reducing the roles played by the later and the community.

The orphan situation in Nyamira District is not a big problem yet. This is because those in especially difficult circumstances whether orphans, abandoned, parentless or neglected are taken care of by some organizations. One such institution in the district is the Matongo Child Care Project managed by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kenya. The Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventists Churches also have programmes through which needy children could be assisted.

## Infant Mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among its victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves. Most of these children will die before reaching the age five. AIDS in Kenya is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 189:1000 live births - a level which prevailed in the 1960s.

## **CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS**

### GOK Policy Statements on AIDS

The unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last thirty years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government policy statements on AIDS.

- That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.
- That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life styles that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDS.
- The AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause the fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. Government will organise and mobilize appropriate resources individuals, families and communities.
- That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.
- That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating spread of the disease. Government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.
- That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organisations.
- The sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate on education on safer sexual behaviour among potentially high

risks populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among high risks population.

- That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of STDs as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component of AIDS control.
- That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impact of AIDS.
- That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDS and those who are HIV positive.
- That the government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.
- That unlinked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.
- That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion mandatory.
- That the government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training health care workers.
- That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review law and policies concerning orphans with the view to ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.
- That the government is against all forms of discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.
- As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.



## CONSTRAINTS

### Social behavioral changes

Despite the Government's effort to create awareness of the disease, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioral patterns of individuals in the short run. Social relationships that increase the spread of the disease have therefore not changed much. A number of these people may be HIV positive without knowing it. By the time their condition is correctly diagnosed, they will have spread the diseases to many other unsuspecting people.

### Inadequate Public awareness of the impacts of HIV/AIDS

Although a large percentage of the people in the district are quite aware on the modes of transmission and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS, there is general lack of knowledge of the impacts of the disease.

Few people may be aware of the fact that HIV infection is more prevalent among those with better-paid jobs and greater skills. Not many are aware that widespread deaths among all levels of the highly-trained and educated work-force could lead to a serious economic decline in the Kenyan economy due to a drastic reduction in the technical and skilled labour-force. Since this highly skilled and well-educated work-force is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73 per cent of the annual GDP, a reduction in the labour force implies that there would be a decline in the annual GDP and this would lead to low productivity in the economy. Similarly the loss of this highly-trained and educated work-force with better paid jobs, also implies loss of household incomes and a decline in the standard of living.

The level of public awareness of the impacts of HIV/AIDS is low in the district. There is no organization to sensitise the impact of the disease, people on the especially on the bed occupancy, infant mortality rates etc.

Many people believed that HIV/AIDS is a family tragedy, and that as long as one was strong and looked healthy, there was no need to worry. The problem of HIV/AIDS is associated with immoral behaviour, especially prostitution.

Like in many other districts in the country, any information on HIV/AIDS was still confidential. This means that few people will talk about it openly. For this reason, any death that occurs, will have been associated with other causes and not AIDS.

## Existing Cultural Practices

Some socio - cultural ideologies in the society have tended to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS. Some of these ideologies are so deeply rooted that changing them especially in the short-run, is almost impossible.

Circumcision of boys and girls is the main cultural practice that could increase the spread of AIDS in the district. This is especially worse in cases where the traditional circumcisers perform the operation using one instrument on several clients.

## Inadequate Resources

At the district level, efforts will be made to intensify campaigns aimed at increasing the level of public awareness on the grave impacts of HIV/AIDS to the society. To effectively carry out this task, there will be need for more resources to be made available. These will be in terms of funds, equipment and manpower. However these resources are not adequate at the moment, since there are many other competing needs for the available resources.

The major requirements are vehicles, screening machines and recurrent funds for maintenance of the same are lacking. The screening machines and even the tests are very expensive. Other protective devices such as condoms and gloves are also not very readily available. Carrying out tests on HIV/AIDS requires highly skilled personnel. There is need for more such personnel who are not adequate at the district level. As such the screening of HIV/AIDS is a very expensive exercise.

There is need for more personnel to hold seminars for rural and hospital health workers, educate divisional leaders and other community workers, organize school programmes and conduct lectures and talks in all schools. There is also need for more people to undertake the counselling of HIV positive cases throughout the district. Generally, the available manpower is not adequate to effectively carry out the programmes on the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS.

Other constraints at the district level are inadequate community involvement and commitment. This is due to the misconception by many people that HIV/AIDS is a problem of the Ministry of Health and may be unaware of what role they could play in order to combat the spread of AIDS. In the past, Government departments in the district tended to confine themselves to their respective ministerial duties. The District HIV/AIDS Inter Sectoral Committee is yet to have its impact felt in the district. This is because the committee does not hold regular meetings and its recommendations have not been forwarded to the DDC for further guidance.

## **Legal and Ethical Constraints**

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:

- Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the testing of the victims.
- Conduct of employers vis-a-vis people with AIDS (PWAS) and HIV seropositive persons.
- Screening of blood and blood products from HIV.
- Insurance for the HIV seropositive persons.

## **STRATEGIES**

The district strategies will be to provide support to the District AIDS Committee, so as to effectively deal with all issues related to HIV/AIDS. There will be need for proper co-ordination among all sectors involved through a multi-sectoral approach to planning in dealing with the HIV/AIDS issue. The AIDS Committees should be formed at every division, location and sub-locational level.

Other strategies in the district will include; carrying out health education campaigns on HIV/AIDS in schools, colleges and youth polytechnics using community based workers to disseminate information on all aspects of the AIDS epidemic; Promote public awareness through learning institutions such as schools, colleges, youth polytechnics, print and electronic media, women groups, churches, youth groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc.; Counselling of people who have tested HIV positive and encouraging home based care of AIDS victims; Emphasize a prevention programme, including active condom promotion and use by the sexually active groups; Ensure that all future projects and programmes in the district address the impact of AIDS; District AIDS committee to organize seminars for rural and hospital workers, divisional leaders and other community workers; and Identify types of workers at highest risk of HIV infection and of employment practices which place employees at increased risk.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

# **SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

## HEALTH

### Objectives

The Government's development strategy in the health sector is to pursue a population based, mass coverage in order to achieve the longer-term objective of "Health for all by the year 2000." - The ministry of Health aims at achieving cost-effectiveness through promotion of health awareness which is expected to lead individual and communities to take greater responsibility for their own health.

There are a number of health facilities in Nyamira District which are fairly distributed all over the district. The Government will continue to use these facilities to provide preventive and promotive health services in the district.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities		Division				
		Borabu	Ekeronyo	Manga	Nyamira	Ringo
Initiated and completed in the year 1989-93 period	Hospital	-	-	-	-	-
	H/Centre	-	-	-	-	-
	Dispensary	-	-	-	Ugena Itambe Bosiango, Ogando	- - -
Initiated in the 1989-93 period, still under construction	Dispensary	-	-	Nyangena	Nyamusi	-

Child immunization coverage decreased from 33,481 in 1989 to 18,937 in 1992. A total of 20,300 attendants to family planning clinics was recorded in 1992 while 370 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBTAs) were recorded.

## HEALTH

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Nyamira District Hospital. Siamani Location, Nyamira Division.	Construction of residential and administration blocks. The funds for the same were recalled back by the Treasury during 1991/92 Financial year.
2.	Nyamira District Hospital	Construction of the MCH/FP Block. Re-roofing the hospital's concrete roof which leaks. The present OPD cannot cope with CH/FP requirements.
3.	Ekerenyo Health Centre in Ekerenyo Division	Completion of twin staff house and construction of kitchen and the sanitary wing.
4.	Manga Health Centre, Central Kitutu Location, Manga Division.	Plumbing works for the sanitary block.
5.	Igena Itambe Dispensary Nyamira Division	Equipping the dispensary with furniture and other medical equipment.

## B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kineni Health Centre Nyansiongo Location.	1	Construct a Health Centre.  <u>Justification:</u> Necessary facility to serve a densely populated area.
Water and sanitation, project North Mugirango Chache Location, Ekerenyo Division.	2	Construct a Health Centre, with sanitation and water facilities.  <u>Justification:</u> Promote availability of clean water and improved sanitation.
Malaria/Mosquito control in Siamani sub-location, Bonyamatuta Location in Nyamira Division.	3	Control malaria.  <u>Justification:</u> To eradicate the menace that is prevalent in the area.  <u>Cost:</u> Kshs.3.5 million.  <u>Source of Funding:</u> EEC

## AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND MARKETING

### Objectives

Broadly defined, the main objective of the ministry is to contribute to the overall development goals of poverty alleviation, equitable income distribution and foreign exchange earning.

The department of agriculture contributes to the realization of the above objective through achieving food security with surplus for experts, elimination, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange and import substitution.

The department of livestock's complementary objectives include sufficient to meet domestic demand and condition of livestock producers and generate rural employment and to exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

#### Department of Agriculture

<u>Project Name</u> <u>Location/Division</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Soil Conservation. Ekerenya	7252 farms fully terraced, 8865 farms partly terraced. 3080 m of cut-off-drains made. 2090m of artificial water ways made. 16 gullies controlled. 2ha. of eroded areas rehabilitated. 415 km of river banks protected. 18 farmers field days held. TAs, Rural Youth club members, local leaders trained.
Ekerenyo Kamasare, Enchora, Mwabundusi, Mufumo Mwankori, Mageri Enchoro	2110m of cut-off-drains constructed. 10 group nurseries established producing 1 million forest trees and 1000 fruit trees. 20 grass bulking plots were maintained. 12 small gullies controlled. 1 eroded area rehabilitated. 20% of river banks protected. 15% of terracing achieved. 20 TAs, 50 local leaders, 5 serious start, 950 farmers, 21 teachers. 109 4K club members trained.



Ekerenyo  
Echoro

74% of catchment areas conserved fully. 10 group nurseries established.  
9 grass bulking plots established.  
40km of river banks protected. 120 teachers, 220 4K club members, 4500 farmers and 124 local leaders trained.

Nyansiongo  
Chepngombe  
Mogusi  
Nyansiongo II  
Eronge  
Amakura

1504 farm gully conserved. 10040m of terraces made. 6030m cut-off-drains made. 21km of river banks protected. 11 group nurseries established. 5 grass bulking sites established. 120 4K club members. 110 catchment committee members, 250 farmers trained. 2 springs protected.

National Extension Programme.  
(District Wide)

48 monthly workshops held. 32 Pre-workshop tour made. 404 Fortnightly training conducted. 820 Follow-ups made. 159 Field days conducted. 458 Demonstrations held. 8 Staff tour conducted. 15 Farmers tour held.  
8400 Farmers tours held. 270 W/Group member trained. 450 Rural Youth members trained. 45 Staff residential courses held. 5 Bulking plots for bananas established. 545 farmers Contact made. 340 group contact made. 15,017 Follow ups to farmers made.

Kenya Meat Development Programme.  
(District Wide)

5 Market Surveys conducted.  
5 Market Researches conducted.

Market Information,

Collecting prices daily from 10mkts. K.M.D.P. 6 Workshop for D.M.O's/PFMO's held.  
3 Farmers Tours conducted.

Training

50 traders trained. Divisional S.M.S. - 50. 150 Local Leaders trained.  
5 Enumerators trained. 24 Follow ups made. 22 Field days held. 3 District Fertilizer Committee Meetings were held over the year. 5 demonstrations were carried out in the Divisional Demonstration Plots. 8 field days were held on Fert./other agro-chemicals use promotion.

**Second Improvement Project Achievements**

Two field days conducted. Two seminars held for cooperative officials with 12 representative from each cooperative.

Coffee working group meetings held with Ministry of Water, cooperative, and Coffee Board represented.

3 seminars for senior coop. staff held on coffee husbandry.

**Department of Livestock Production**

Activities	Year	Nyamira	Division			Rigoma	Total	
			Ekere nyo	Manga	Borabu			
1) No. of Inseminations	89	Carried out by Kisii	-	-	-	-	-	
	90						}2562	
	91						} 769	
	92						} 729	
						Total for the District		
2) No. of dips Managed	89	13	9	8	23	16	68	
	90	13	9	8	24	16	70	
	91	13	9	8	24	16	71	
	92	13	9	8	24	16	71	
3) No. of cattle dipped	89	Records in Kisii						
	90		11,47	w/Rigoma	12,12	2,006	39,636	
	91		14,031	5	ma	4	21,05	87,210
	92		25,300	21,99	1,539	17,31	6	174,858
			34,908	9	11,702	6	28,14	
		25,66		74,43	0			
		9		9				

4) No. of vaccinations whole district Rinderpest	89 90 91 92	Records in Kisii - whole district whole district	-	-	-	-	-	Nil 28,000 heads of cattle vaccinated 20,687 heads of cattle vaccinated.
Rabies	89 90 91 92	No Records - whole district whole district	-	-	-	-	-	1916 dogs vaccinated 1003 dogs vaccinated 1221 dogs vaccinated.
No. of improved animals supplied to farmers.	19 92/ 93	28	10	17	7	12	61	

A total of 1355 cockerels were exchanged farmers  
A total of 1,935, 534.kgs of milk was produced during 1992/93 period.

**AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING  
PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD**

**Department of Agriculture**

**A. On-going Projects**

	<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
1	National Extension Programme (District wide)	Provision of extension services.  <u>Funding:</u> USAID
2.	Fertilizer use Promotion ASA II	Hold 5 workshops on fertilizer/agro-chemical application. Hold 5 seminars for Junior Agricultural Assistants and Agricultural Assistants. Hold 2 seminars for stockist. Conduct 1 farmers' tour Hold 3 district fertilizer meetings. Hold 120 farmers training sessions.

**B. New Project Proposals**

	<b>Project name/ Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
	Passion Fruit Factory	1.	Construct a fruit processing factory.  <u>Justification:</u> There is high potential for passion fruit production in the district.
	Banana Bulking Grounds	2.	<u>Justification:</u> Plant banana bulking plots. To provide health suckers to farmers.

## Department of Livestock

### A. On-Going Projects

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
1. Livestock Development Programme	<p>The programme aims at intensifying dairy farming through improved dairy cattle, better disease control measures, improved pasture and fodder production and ready access to milk outlets.</p> <p>The district lies in a high agricultural potential zone yet the cattle population is predominantly zebu. There is need therefore to set up bull scheme, establish 10 legume shrub nurseries, set up two new bulking plots.</p>
2. National Dairy Development Project	Promote milk production through intensive dairy management practices.
3. National Poultry Development Project	Promote poultry meat and egg production through farmers' training and disease control.
4. Tick Control	Rehabilitate cattle dips and reactivate operations.
5. Artificial Insemination	Construct A.I. crushes and extend services to Borabu.

## CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

### Objectives

The major objectives of the mi ministry are to:

- Ensure that co-operatives are organised and protect the final interests of their members;
- Improve the management by co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, members and community leaders;
- Promote the spread of co-operative organizations into particular crop and consumer sectors;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the productions into crop and consumer sectors;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products;
- Encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small-scale enterprises.

Nyamira district, being an agricultural zone has marketing co-peratives which comprise coffee, pyrethrum and Dairy which are major though there are others whose activities are crucial to development.

### Achievements in the of the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	Division				
	Nyamira	Ekerenyo	Manga	Rigoma	Borabu
No. of new coops. formed	1	-	-	-	-
SACCO	1	-	-	-	-
Other (Multipurpose)	-	-	1	-	1
No. of members New Coops	100	-	52	-	25

## COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-going Projects

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. Dairy Development/ Livestock Development Programme (LDP) (District wide)</b>	The programme provides support to the Ministerial staff to enable them to effectively supervise the dairy co-operative societies. The programme also provides equipment to societies like vehicles and fertilizers to dairy societies.
<b>2. Co-operative Development Fund (CDF) (District wide)</b>	The purchase of dairy cows, training of staff, committee members and other members.
<b>3. Co-operative management programme/co-operative management improvement programme (CMIP)</b>	Under the programme, training is provided to both management members and the movement employees. There is also need to train Ministry of co-operative Development Staff who supervise societies, on good co-operative management.
<b>4. Intensive co-operative management improvement services (I.C.M.I.S)</b>	To improve management in cooperative societies mainly through training committees and staff members of the society.
<b>5. Cooperative management participation (C.M.P.P.)</b>	The purpose is to train staff, committee and members of the society.

## LANDS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Objectives

The Ministry of Lands and Urban Development is represented in the district by the departments of Survey, Lands, Physical Planning and Settlement.

The major objective of the Lands ministry is to increase registration, adjudication and consolidation of land to provide land owners with title deeds. The title deed will promote the land development through provision of collateral to banks and other financial institutions.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The achievements of the department of lands included settlement of 67 boundary disputes, 542 land transfers, 384 sub-divisions and issuance of 1,076 title deeds.

During this plan period the ministry will continue to sub-divide large-scale farms upon request by shareholders. Kamasega and Karumbe farms area expected to be sub-divided. Physical plans for other countries will also be done including pension of other services pertaining to land matters.



## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Objectives

The objectives of the department in the district are to intensify mineral resource development through careful exploitation, promotion of sustainable watershed management and environmental assessment. The department promotes forestry in the district.

The forest department in conjunction with other agencies will continue to promote agro-forestry activities in the district by recommending agro-forestry tree species which are suitable for any agricultural practice. The species would be useful in conserving and maintaining soil fertility and also provide fodder, fuelwood, timber etc.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	Division				
	Nyamira	Ekerenyo	Borabu	Manga	Rigoma
Seedlings raised (RAES)	224234	423643	373753	22619	27374
Seedling distributed (RAES)	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
Hill tops Afforested				56	
New Nurseries established	4	7	8	4	4

**ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD**

**B. New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>1. New nurseries. (District Wide)</b>	<b>Establish tree nurseries. Establish demonstration farms.</b>  <b>Justification:</b> To avail seedlings for afforestation programmes and enhance tree planting.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
<b>2. Gazettment of the afforested hills</b>	<b>Demarcate and gazette afforested hills.</b>  <b>Justification:</b> This is necessary for good management.  <b>Funding:</b> G.O.K.

# TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

## Fisheries Department

### Objectives

The objective of the department in the district is to promote fish production to provide an alternative source of proteins in addition to supplementing other sources of food production.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Period

During the period, 166 fish farmers were given technical advice while 822 ponds covering 85,766 m<sup>2</sup> were started. A total of 21,503 kg. of fish was harvested and generated Ksh.107,515/=.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Location/Remarks
Establishment of fish ponds (District wide)	1	Establishment of fish ponds (District wide)
Establishment of fish ponds (District wide)	2	Establishment of fish ponds (District wide)
Training of fish farmers and staff	3	Training of fish farmers and staff

# TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### Fisheries Department

#### A: On-going project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Small scale fish farming	The project has been involved in the construction of new ponds, rehabilitation of the old fish ponds, training of fish farmers and providing extra extension services.

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration ponds (District wide)	1	Establish committees in the various divisions and establish ponds for demonstration purposes. There will be at least one per division.
Establish Self-help group ponds (District wide)	2	Establish group ponds for fish production.
Staff and Farmers Training	3	Train farmers and field staff on fish production.

# LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

## Water Development

### Objectives

The department of water development is responsible for the management development and maintenance of water resources including sewerage disposal and pollution control. Its major objective is to expand the provision of clean and portable piped water for both domestic and industrial use.

The water department intends to intensify piped water availability especially from springs, bore holes; rivers and roof catchments. The existing water supplies will be expanded and rehabilitated during the plan period.

### Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

#### Major Water Supplies

	No.	Operational	No. of HHS Served	Not Operational
1. (a) Urban (Nyamira W/Supply)	1	1	13,750	None
(b) Rural W/Supply	9	7		
(b) Sotik (Settlement Scheme North Mugirango)	9	5	75,000	
c) Harambee	4	2	2,900	2
(d) Local	5	5	925	2
2. Initiated before 1989 completed in the 1989-93 period.	3	3	1,275	None
3. Initiated and completed in the 1989-93 period.	1	1	1,500	None
4. Initiated before 1989 under construction.	4	1	1,860	3
5. Initiated in the 1989-93 period still under construction.	2	None	1,800	2
6. Stalled	1	-	-	1

**Other Water Supplies**

**Bore holes:** There are three operational bore holes. They are at Gekano Girls Secondary School, Ogango Lutheran and Nyansiongo Tea Factory. They serve about 100 households.

**Shallow wells:** There are five wells which are in operation. Three recommended wells have not yet been started, and two projects have been abandoned, due to unavailability of water.

**Spring Protection:** A total of 9 springs have been protected in the district. Seven are under construction, while sixteen springs have been approved for protection.

Location	No. of Bore Holes	No. of Shallow Wells	No. of Springs	Status
Gekano Girls Secondary School	1			Operational
Ogango Lutheran	1			Operational
Nyansiongo Tea Factory	1			Operational
Other locations	0	5	9	Various (under construction, approved, etc.)

# LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

### Water Department

#### A. On-going Projects

	<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
1.	Nyamira water supply Keera Location Nyamira Division	Construction of extension lines and storage tanks. Renovate the intake and construct another treatment plant.
2.	Nyansiongo water supply Nyansiongo Location Borabu Division.	Purchase of pipes for extension lines and rising main. Construct treatment works
3.	Nyambaria water supply N. Kitutu location Manga Division.	Construct treatment works, purchase and lay distribution lines, construct staff quarters, purchase standby unit.
4.	Eronge water supply Esise Location Borabu Division.	Complete distribution line to Chepngombe health centre, Manga Boarding Primary and Secondary and surrounding farmers.
5.	Tinga water project Ekerumbo Location Nyamira Division.	Protection of spring, Installation of pumping unit Purchase and lay distribution lines.
6.	Ekerenyo water project Ekerenyo Location Ekerenyo Division.	Construction of 50m <sup>3</sup> storage tank Spring protection, complete distribution lines.
7.	Sotik Settlement Scheme. Whole of Borabu Division.	Start construction of project since final design report has been written and project awaiting tender award.
8.	Spring, Bore holes and roof harvesting (District wide).	Carry out feasibility studies on springs, wells and harvesting inventory.
9.	Nyamira Urban Nyamira Town Nyamira Division.	Investigation, planning, and design of w/supply and sewerage.
10.	Rural Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation	The project currently carries out activities on the construction of wells, protection of springs and construction of VIP latrines.

**B. New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nyamira Urban Council sewerage and Rehabilitation of Water Supply. Nyamira Division	1	Construct water and sewerage system.  <u>Justification:</u> The urban council is fast growing hence the need to plan for the increasing population.
Development of springs, shallow wells and rain water harvesting (Whole District).	2	Protect wells and springs.  <u>Justification:</u> To supply clean portable water for improved sanitation.
Planning and Design, Self-help water projects (Whole District)	3	Design self-help water projects.  <u>Justification:</u> Necessary supplements to GOK efforts.
E. Kitutu/W. Mugirango water project Ekerenyo Division.	4	Implement project.



## PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

### Objectives

The main objectives of the ministry are to complete on-going projects and maintain public roads and buildings.

It is the Government's policy to develop and maintain the road network at a rate consistent with the needs of the productive sectors. Towards this end, the Government will strive to provide reliable, safe and economical road transport facilities.

### Achievements in the 1984-93 Plan Period

Roads Category/class (in km)

Activities	A	B	C	D	E	Unclassified	Funding Agency
Roads Tarmacked	-	16	17	-	-	-	GOK
Roads Gravelled	-	-	96.2	154	-	-	GOK
Roads sport gravelled	-	-	46	25	-	243.7	GOK
Roads Graded	-	-	75.0	90.5	-	59.2	GOK
Culverts	-	-	4	6	2	4	GOK
Bridges	-	-	1	9	4	-	GOK

## PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### Roads Department

#### B. New Project Proposals

Road No.	Name of Project Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
<b>D224/E199</b>	<b>Metamaywa-Kebirigo- Nyamira</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Improvement to Bitumen standard</b>
<b>D221</b>	<b>Length 48.7km</b>		
	<b>Kadongo</b>		
<b>C22</b>	<b>Chabera-Ikonge- Chebilat</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Improvement to Bitumen standard</b>
	<b>Length 46.2km</b>		
<b>D223</b>	<b>Kamera-Tombe- Magombo-Birongo</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Re-gravelling and drainage works</b>
	<b>Length 20.1km</b>		
<b>D209</b>	<b>Nyansiongo-Leitigo- Chepngombe</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Regravelling and drainage works</b>
	<b>Length 19km</b>		
<b>D237</b>	<b>Magombo-Kebirigo</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Regravelling and drainage</b>
	<b>Length 11.1km</b>		
<b>E225</b>	<b>Nyaramba-Mukomoni</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Regravelling and drainage works</b>
	<b>Length 13km</b>		
<b>E216</b>	<b>Obwari-Magwagwa</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Regravelling and drainage</b>
	<b>Length 8.6km</b>		
<b>D225</b>	<b>Kitaru-Mukomoni</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Regravelling and drainage works</b>
	<b>Length 10.9km</b>		

## Bridges

Road No.	Name of Project Location/Division Bridges	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
C22	Chebilat	1	Box culvert 4x2 single cell
D224	Gesima	2	Box culvert 4x2 single cell
D237	Kenyerere	3	Box culvert 4x2 single cell
L1105	Mecheo	4	Box culvert 4x2 single cell
D209	Manga Police	5	2 No.Box Culverts 4x2 double cell
E225	Kebabe	6	Box culvert 4x2 single cell
E227	Nyandonche-Ibere	7	10m single span bridge Reinforced concrete.
D237	Makairo	8	7m single span bridge Reinforced concrete

## Equipment

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bull-Dozer D7	1	Purchase of Bull-Dozer
Motor Grader	2	Purchase of Grader
Tipper 7 ton	3	Purchase of Tipper
Track loader 2-2.5m <sup>3</sup> bucket	4	Purchase of loader
Steel wheeled vibrating Roller	5	Purchase of steel wheeled vibrating Roller
Water Tanker 25-30m <sup>3</sup>	6	Purchase Fuel Bowser

<b>Fuel Bowser 25-30m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Purchase of Water tanker</b>
<b>Land rover 4WD caravan</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Purchase of Landrover caravan pick-up</b>
<b>Landrover 4WD pick-up</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Purchase of concrete mixer</b>
<b>Concrete mixer</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Purchase of concrete mixer</b>
<b>Poker Vibrators</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Purchase of Poker Vibrators</b>

**Objectives**

The Ministry of Energy is charged with the responsibility of energy development in the country. In the district, the department of energy enhances production of woodfuel both on farms, extends electricity to areas not served. The department also aims at conserving the existing energy resources.

**Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period**

The rural electrification programme was undertaken in Nyamira and Ekerenyo Divisions of Nyamira District, as Part of Phase I of DANIDA funded electrification programme. The following social facilities were served with electricity under the programme:

**Coffee Facilities:** Beisembe, Magwagwa, Egentonto, Eyeka, Nyabomite, Nyagera, Matongo, Makairi, and Nyangoko.

**Hospitals and Health Centres:** Six health institutions were supplied with electricity - Nyamira District Hospital, Ekerenyo Health Centre, Matongo Health Centre, Nyamusi, Mabariri and Ragenyo Health Centres.

**Educational Institutions:** were supplied with electricity namely:- Nyamira Technical School, Nyamira Primary School, Sironga Girls School, Nyairanga Youth Polytechnic, Kebabe Primary School, Isange Primary School, Matongo Secondary School, Egetonto Primary School, Rangenyo Mixed School, Rangenyo Primary School, Bonyunyu Primary School, Ebonga Primary School, Sironga Primary School, Kebirigo Primary School, Kebabe Secondary School, Gekendo Secondary School, Ikanu Primary School, Nyamusi Primary School, Mongo Primary School, Rangenyo Boarding Primary School, Nyamaiya Secondary School, Embonga Secondary School, and Ikonge Primary School.

Commercial centres applied and were supplied with electricity as shown below.

## Markets (Commercial) Centres

Name	Number of Applicants	Transformer Size KVA
Bundo	67	200
Nyabite	100	200
Kebirigo	100	200
Iyabe	15	100
Ikonge	70	100
Magwagwa	29	100
Nyamusi	30	100
Matongo	35	100
Kioge	23	100
Mabariri	21	50
Nyamaiya	32	200
Bonyunyu	46	100

Over the 1989-93 plan period, no progress was made in developing alternative sources of energy such as solar and biogas. However, since an increasing number of households are practising zero grazing, there will be a need to educate them on how to tap energy, (i.e. biogas) from animal waste and feed lots.

**Wood Energy:** The Kisii Agro-forestry Centre has been working closely with the Kenya Woodfuel and Agro-forestry Project (KWAP), and other agencies to, - train government extension staff, NGO officials and farmers on agro-forestry activities.

KWAP has been demonstrating agro-forestry methods; organizing the agro-forestry seed programmes, and demonstrating fuel efficient stoves.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Provide electricity to Manga and Rigoma Divisions. (Mainly Market Centres) Miruka/Riochanda, Nyamatoki, Manga, Tinga, Rigoma, Riakworo, Mabundu, Itibo, Kemera, Magombo, Gisima and Esani.	1	Connect electricity to serve the two divisions.  <u>Justification:</u> These market centres will stimulate industrial growth especially Jua Kali industries.
Provide electricity in health centres, schools and other community amenities.	2	Provide electricity in most of the community/social facilities in the divisions which have electricity.  <u>Justification:</u> This will encourage efficient utilization of the social facilities.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Objectives

The major objective of local authority is to provide certain services to the residents within their areas of jurisdiction. The services include water, electricity, roads, nursery schools, refuse collection and bus parks.

— There are three local authorities in Nyamira District - Nyamira County Council, Nyamira Town Council and Keroka Town Council.

### Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

During the plan period, Keroka Town Council was only able to construct a bus park and buy a refuse collection tractor and a trailer.





## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### Objectives

The major objectives of the ministry are:

- To ensure the orderly development of trade,
- Promote policy and institutional reforms that allow trade and commerce industry to play a dynamic role in the generation of economic growth and social development,
- Promote and diversify export products and market.

The department of internal trade will continue to ensure that the district's produce and other products from outside the district are distributed fairly to meet the requirements of consumers at all times.

The department will be responsible for ensuring continuous availability of essential commodities, providing appropriate extension services to the business community, providing financial assistance to the traders particularly small scale businesses, working closely with Kenya Industrial Estates and to identify and promote viable projects among the potential entrepreneurs.

### Achievements During the 1989-1993 Plan Period

#### Loans disbursed (Rural Enterprise Fund)

Division	Number of Traders	Amount Disbursed
Nyamira	259	1,913,000
Ekerenyo	142	1,000,000
Borabu	122	1,015,000
Rigoma	79	1,000,000
Manga	90	1,018,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>5,946,000</b>

## Seminars for Traders

Year	Co-ordinator	No. of Participants	Title of Course	Venue
1990	Ministry of Commerce.	6	Export Promotion	Tom Mboya labour College Kisumu
1990	Kenya Industrial Estate (K.I.E.)	80	Functions and ways of acquiring K.I.E. Loan	Nyamira
1991	Ministry of Commerce District Trade Development office	30	Small-Business management	Nyamira
1991	Small Enterprise Finance Company (SEFCO)	21	Financial and ways of getting loans from SEFCO	Nyamira
1991	Ministry of Agriculture	13	Traders and middle men seminar	Oyugis
1992	Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE)	35	Functions of KIE and Business opportunities in Nyamira	Nyamira
			Functions of KIE and Business opportunities in Nyamira	Nyamira

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A: On-going projects

Project Name Location	Description of Activities
Brick Production	The project provides high quality and cheap building material for decent housing.

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training of Traders (District wide)	1	Organise courses for traders.
Trade Licensing Act (District wide)	2	Issue licences to all businesses in the district.
Distribution of Locally Manufactured Goods.	3	Promote distribution of locally manufactured goods.
Trade Development Joint Loan Board.	4	Establish a district Joint Loan Board for Nyamira.

EDUCATION

**Objectives**

The objective of the department of education in the district is to provide facilities for maintained post schools and special institutions. The department will provide specialized equipment while parents will have to provide books, stationery and consumable items.

**Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period**

Activities		Nyamira	Ekerenyo	Manga	Rigoma	Borabu	Total
Classrooms completed, 89-92	Primary	7					2,920
Laboratories completed 89-93	Secondary	34	60	49	54	51	248
Workshop completed 89-93	Primary	8	7	12	6	8	41
	Secondary	1	6	4	1	-	12
Primary '89							116,233
Secondary '93		38,295	34,929	23,849	23,914	12,606	133,593
Secondary '93		1,825	2,913	4,112	2,800	2,912	14,678
Nursery schools opened 1989-93							367

**PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD**

**B. New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Macheo Secondary School Laboratory Borabu Division	1	Construct a laboratory.  <u>Justification:</u> The school does not have a laboratory at present. Laboratory is required to effectively meet the science requirements under the 8-4-4 Education programme.
Tombe Secondary School, Dormitory Nyamira Division	2	Construct a dormitory  <u>Justification:</u> The school does not have enough boarding facilities.
Rangenyo Secondary School Dining hall	3	Construct a dining hall.  <u>Justification:</u> The school does not have a dining hall
Government maintained secondary schools (District wide)	4	Various activities to attain specific projects.

## CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### Objectives

The objectives of the department is to mobilise the community to be self reliant, preserve culture, promote adult education, provide reading materials through libraries, rehabilitate the disabled, promote sports and raise the status of women.

### Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

#### Adult Literacy Enrolment in Percentage

Year	Division	Male	Female	Total
1989	Manga/Rigoma	1	10	11
	Nyamira/Ekeronyo	2	13	15
	Borabu	1	8	9
1990	Manga/Rigoma	2	11	13
	Borabu	1	10	11
	Ekeronyo	1	7	8
	Nyamira	2	9	11
1990	Ekeronyo	1	9	10
	Rigoma	2	10	12
	Borabu	1	9	10
	Manga	1	9	10
	Nyamira	2	10	12
1992	Ekeronyo	1	8	9
	Nyamira	2	11	13
	Manga	1	10	11
	Rigoma	2	9	11
	Borabu	1	9	10

## Social Services

Activities	1989	1993
<b>Community Development</b>		
Harambee Projects	507	925
Harambee contribution (1989-93) (Kshs)		25,710,000
Grants to self-help Groups (1989-93) (Kshs)	110,000	11,000
<b>Women Development</b>		
Cases handled (1989-93)	342	
Women Group enrolment	8,648	15,276
<b>Social Welfare</b>		
Cases handled 1989-93	237	
<b>Vocational Rehabilitation</b>		
Cases disabled handled 1989-93	356	
No. of disabled assisted 1989-93	60	
<b>Youth Development</b>		
No. of Youth Groups	12	315

## CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location Division	Description of Activities
1. Nyamira District Adult Education Office block Nyamira Township Nyamira Division	To complete painting, fix glasses and complete plumbing and electrical work and the sewerage system.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Community Development Programme (Whole District)	Educating community. Mobilization and organisation for participation in development activities.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Women Development Programme (Whole District)	Formation and registration of women groups. Identification of viable income generating projects. Organising courses/seminars and workshops for women group members/leaders. Supporting and providing grants and loans to women groups. Supervision of women group projects.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK.
4. Social Welfare Programme (Whole District)	Rendering counselling and several services to the clients.  Provision of financial/material assistance to the destitutes. Initiating and supporting viable socio-economic projects for the needy clients through distress fund.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Harambee NGOs/Churches.



5. Vocational Rehabilitation Programme (Whole District) Catering for the financial and/or material needs for the disabled persons and institutions. Providing counselling and referral services to the disabled. Offering vocational training to the disabled in the rehabilitation centres. Resettlement or placement of Ex-trainees (Graduates). Provision of tools, equipment and Orthopaedic Aids to the disabled persons.
6. Youth Development Programme (Whole District) Establishment and registration of youth groups. Identification of viable socio-economic projects. Training youth groups/leaders. Provision of grants and/or loans to youth groups. Supervision of youth groups projects.

Funding Source: GOK

**B New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Miruka sheltered workshop for the Disabled West Mugirango Location Nyamira Division	1	Construct sheltered workshop for rehabilitated graduates.
Ekerenyo Family Life Training Centre (Ekerenyo Location - Ekerenyo Division)	2	Train mothers on family care.
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation District/Branch Headquarters building (Bonyamatuta Location Nyamira Division)	3	Construct offices.

## HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

### Objectives

The Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage is represented by the children's and probation department. The objective of the children's department is rehabilitation of juveniles and controlling juvenile delinquency. The objective of the probation department is to promote and rehabilitate juveniles on probation and their supervision. It also carries out enquiries and prepares reports for courts on probation cases.

The ministry intends to acquire any record of historic importance in the district and also promote more efficient records management practices in departments and agencies in order to provide the necessary back-up for development of relevant information and data generation, storage and dissemination facilities.

### Probation Department

#### Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	1989	1993
Cases handled		
Carried from 1988	69	
Referred for Probation	72	39
Placed on Probation	51	34
Cases admitted to:		
Borstal institute	3	
Approved school	2	
Ex-borstal inmate supervision	5	6
Case of probations Completed	47	45

## **Children's Department**

### **Achievements for 1989-93 Plan Period**

- **Construction of Buildings (non-residential)**
- **Fencing of part of the compound with chain-link wires completed on 1st October, 1992.**
- **Building of a sentry box.**
- **Building of metal grilled gate.**
- **A total of 516 cases of neglected children were attended while other 517 of children in especially difficult circumstances were handled.**

## HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

### PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### A. On-going Projects

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Project name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Manga Rehabilitation Centre. Central Kitutu Location Manga Division	Completion of fencing works. Paved areas, footpaths and external works. Renovation of court buildings including residential quarters.
2. Manga R. Central, Central Kitutu Location. Manga Division	Construct 2 No. Type "D" upland houses. 5 No. Type "F" upland houses and a dining hall for 300 pupils. Build Annex for 30 babies. Undertake water reticulation and Power Installation

Funding Source: GOK.

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## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### Objectives

The Office of the President in the district, is represented in the district by Provincial Administration, Police Department and the nation registration bureau . The objectives of the departments are maintenance of law and order, registration of births and deaths and provision of conducive atmosphere needed for development.

### Achievements During the 1989-93 Plan Period

#### Provincial Administration

Nyamira District was established in July 1989, and was launched in September, 1991. The district headquarters complex which houses most of the departments in the district was completed, although fencing of the compound and construction of a parking yard remains to be done. The other projects which were completed and are in use include the Administration police lines, four senior staff quarters, the D.C.'s residence, divisional offices at Rigoma and Ekerenyo Divisions.

Most of the buildings have been supplied with electricity with the exception of the divisional office at Rigoma and Manga where the electric grid has not reached. Buildings at the district headquarters have water reticulation and septic tanks as well as the sewerage system. All other buildings have no water reticulation, and the sewerage system is mainly pit latrines.

#### Police Department

Work on the construction of a permanent building to accommodate divisional headquarters and Nyamira police station was started during the plan period, but was suspended in 1991 when the project was at the floor slab. The implementation was affected by funding problems.

The construction of the C.I.D., Dog section, at Nyamira police headquarters was completed, and is in use. Electricity has been installed in the building.



## HIV/AIDS

### PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

#### New Project Proposals

Projects Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Train Community Workers (District wide)	1	Train health workers on HIV/AIDS counselling and integrate the Programmes in the existing Primary Health Care.
Education to the Public (District wide)	2	Mount a programme to educate the public on safer sex methods, distribution of condoms. Initiate income generating projects.
Establish District Fund (District wide)	3	Contributions to the fund will be voluntary. Funds to be invested on any project to benefit AIDS patients
Home Based Care Project	4	Initiate and support projects on house based care. Encourage many volunteers to offer counselling services.
Develop Research Projects (District wide)	5	Research to be carried out to establish baseline data on the disease spread in the district.

