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NAKURU

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1974/78

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1. General:

Nakuru District is located between  $35^{\circ} 27'$  and  $36^{\circ} 35'$  East Longitude and  $0^{\circ} 13'$  North and  $1^{\circ} 10'$  South Latitude covering an area of  $7,291 \text{ km}^2$ . The District is divided administratively into 5 divisions and 12 locations including Nakuru Town generally regarded as a division and location: The Nakuru County Council and the Nakuru Municipal Council.

Geographically the district lies within the Great Rift Valley. The topography of the Valley is varied by a number of extinct and dormant volcanoes of different sizes - Longonot  $2,776\text{m}$ , Eburru  $2,854\text{m}$ , Menengai  $2,778\text{m}$  and the three lakes: Nakuru Elementaita and Naivasha. Rainfall increases and the temperatures fall, with altitude. The highest rainfall between  $1,000$  to  $1,200 \text{ mm}$  - is recorded on the Mau and Kinangop escarpments with peaks in April and May and the lowest - below  $750 \text{ mm}$  - on the floor of the Valley. In the Valley floor the maximum mean temperatures are  $26^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  falling to  $13^{\circ}\text{C}$  on the Mau and Kinangop escarpments.

2. Population:

According to the 1969 census Nakuru had a population of  $290,853$ , in an area of  $7,291 \text{ Km}^2$ , giving a population density of  $40$  persons per  $\text{Km}^2$ . The population crude growth rate between 1962 and 1969 was  $3.0\%$  p.a. excluding immigration. With the recent re-settlement of the landless in the former large scale farms in the district, the 1974 population is estimated at  $346,000$  persons. In 1969 about  $75\%$  of the population lived in the rural areas and were dependent almost wholly on agriculture. A noticeable concentration of population is observed around townships and in the areas of high rainfall. There is a relatively high immigration into the district.

3. Service Centres: (See Appendix III)

The nuclei of development in the District are the service centres. The District is well served by centres of Urban and Rural level but is adequately served by centres of a lower level. There are 4 Urban centres, 3 Rural Centres, 8 market and 26 local centres. There is about one local centre for every  $14,500$  people considerably below the national target of 1 per  $5,000$ . Most of the centres of low grade lack essential services. This is largely due to the rapid influx of new farmers after the resettlement.



4. Infrastructure and Services (See Appendix III)

Work is underway to augment the Water Supplies for Nakuru and Naivasha towns. Re-siting and extension of Nakuru Sewerage was undertaken in 1974. There is 1 health centre for 32,300 people (national average 1 HC per 65,000 people). The District has 5 Hospitals with about 935 beds (3.2 beds per 1,000 people - National average 1.37 beds/1,000 people). Nine out of the 24 Secondary Schools are Government-aided. There are 160 Primary Schools. The rate of illiteracy is still high. Out of the total population of 290,853 in 1969 some 83,587 persons or 29% above 14 years of age had only Nursery School education or none at all.

5. Road Development:

Due to its strategic position in agricultural production the District is relatively well served by a road network. The trunk road A 104 linking Kenya and Uganda passes through the District. There is a total of 1,097 Kms. of M.O.W. classified roads. But with the recent introduction of intensive methods of agricultural land use emphasis should now be placed on the improvement of access roads to facilitate marketing of agricultural produce and provision of government and other services to the expanding population.

6. Development of Natural Resources:

(a) Agricultural:

The District has some high potential agricultural land with important cash crops well developed on small and large farms. Wheat is suited to large scale farms and about 30,000 hectares are under this crop. There are about 8,000 ha of Barley around Molo and Mau Narok. Although the hecterage under Pyrethrum has been increasing steadily (present total 3,500 ha) the crop has suffered due to lack of farm labour. There are about 15,000 hectares of sisal although the hecterage as well as the quality continue to decline. Coffee is becoming less important as the settlement farmers prefer to grow other crops but there are about 3,000 hectares around Solai. Maize is an important crop both as a staple and a cash crop. Sunflower has recently gained ground, offering good returns from both oil extraction and cattle feed. Horticultural crops are grown for processing at Subukia, Naivasha and Nakuru factories. The District leads in sheep-rearing for wool and mutton in the Province. Beef cattle ranching is carried on by modern methods and there are 5 beef feedlots. Marketing facilities exist through the established institutions e.g., Wheat Board, Pyrethrum Board, Maize and Produce Board, Horticultural Union, K.C.C. and K.M.C.



(b) Others:

Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha offer good tourist attractions with planned expansion of facilities under way. Lake Naivasha provides fishing for tilapia and bass and excellent sailing. There are prospects for expansion of diatomite extraction at Gilgil. Prospects are high for future production of cheap electricity from geothermal power at Hell's Gate South of Lake Naivasha. There are several saw mills operating in the District and a prefabricated wood housing plant has been in operation at Nakuru since 1966. Current demand for such houses indicate that future factories are required.



CHAPTER II

ASSESSMENT OF ON-GOING ACTIVITIES

This chapter reviews progress in on-going recurrent and development programmes and makes a first assessment - so far as it is possible to do so at the present stage of the district planning exercise - of the medium and long term development needs of the district.

Attention is drawn to constraints and gaps in current programmes as well as to their strengths. An assessment is made of the impact upon these programmes of the 1974/78 Development Plan district-disaggregated projects.

It will be apparent from a reading of this chapter that a great deal can be achieved at the district level by improved co-ordination, by relatively minor changes of emphasis and by good management. All these matters are within the competence of the D.D.C. and the D.D.C. will consequently acquire an important management role.

The sectoral strategies that are proposed for the remainder of the plan period are aimed primarily at the D.D.C. It is upon these strategies that the action programme in Chapter III has been built up.

As experience of the working of the action programme is gained it will be feasible to identify with greater precision the long term development needs of the district. It will then be possible to set in train the process of relating national development plan projects to clearly defined district needs and thus to a large degree basing the national plan upon district plans.

The present document is essentially "a first district plan". It seeks above all to be practical. All the proposals made are judged to be financially realistic and none, at this stage, involve any major revision of national policies. The D.D.C. and the district staff will, following approval of the plan, be fully occupied between 1975 and the end of the financial year 1978 in implementing the action programme in chapter III.

(i) Agriculture, Land Settlement and Co-operatives:

Since legislation affecting land ownership and cropping was rescinded after independence the pattern of agricultural development in the district has been subject to considerable change. Large areas of large scale farmland have been purchased by Government or Societies and divided into small scale settlement holdings growing both subsistence and labour-intensive cash crops. Where land has been bought by co-operatives large increases in population are being experienced. A new co-operative settlement Scheme has been introduced under which



large scale farms will be purchased by the Government and managed as large mechanised units. It is intended that under this scheme the permanent labour force should consist of resident settlers who will receive 1 hectare of land for their subsistence farming and a cash payment of about £60 a year out of the anticipated farm profits in return for devoting  $\frac{1}{3}$  of their time to work on the main farm. However, farms run on this line will require extremely competent and well motivated managers and well disciplined settlers. Should the scheme show signs of not living upto expectations at a future date these farms should be subdivided into conventional settlement schemes with medium size plots of 2-3 hectares holdings except in areas of lower potential where the holdings will be larger.

In general, measures taken over the past ten years of re-settlement to increase agricultural production have been successful. There has been a substantial increase in the hectarage under Pyrethrum and there are presently about 4,000 ha. under the crop. Most of the Pyrethrum is grown by small holders. The yield ranges from 500-1,000 Kg. of dried flowers and should offer good returns to the farmers though labour shortage is a constraint. There has also been a rise in pyrethrum content from 1.4. in 1971 to 1.5. in 1972. Processing factory exists at Nakuru. More extension work should be directed towards increasing pyrethrum content with better crop husbandry.

Wheat, maize and barley are essentially suited to large scale farms and particularly so around Molo and Mau Narok areas. Factors which encourage the rise in production include favourable prices over the last four years as well as the availability of credit facilities to farmers and stable market. It is also essential that inputs - fertilizers, seeds and machinery are available to farmers at the right time. The maize and wheat flour mills at Nakuru make local processing possible. The production of barley is mostly organised by the Breweries for malting.

Coffee is becoming less important in the district as settlement farmers appear to prefer other crops, or pasture. The crop has suffered due to coffee berry disease but the control measures have been carried out fairly well. Presently, there are about 3,000 hectares mostly around Solai and Bahati.

The recent high prices for sisal came when most farmers had lost interest in the crop and had gone for either maize or beef cattle. The recent rises in the prices of maize and beef are not likely to encourage the expansion of sisal production in the District. There are about 15,000 hectares around Solai and Mogotio under the crop.

Tea is potentially important in the District. Tea, like pyrethrum, is labour intensive and capable of offering continuous employment to the unskilled rural population. There are currently about 200 ha in Subukia and 25 at Molo. Measures should be taken



to promote expansion of the crop by advancing of loans to farmers since tea takes three years before it yields any returns. The completion of the tea factory at Subukia will greatly reduce transport costs to the Kericho factory and will stimulate further planting. The potential growing area for tea stands at 2,500 hectares in the District

Sunflower is another crop that has lately become popular with farmers in the district and with the oil extracting factory recently completed at Nakuru and better prices assured, the crop is definitely going to expand. Other uses of sunflower (e.g., Cattle feed) are presently being investigated for further development.

Vegetables grown include potatoes, cabbage and carrots for local consumption, while strawberries, asparagus, french beans, tomatoes, and pepper are grown for the airfreight export market at Naivasha (under irrigation) and at Solai/Subukia. Ways should be sought to stimulate production especially around Subukia and Solai for the canning factory at Kabazi which is presently underutilized.

There has been an increase in milk production due to improved dairy cattle management and the attractive producer prices for milk offered by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. Beef production is an important factor in the lower areas of the district where dairying is marginal. Most of the beef production is concentrated in the Gilgil-Elementaita-Naivasha area where about 40% of beef stock in the District are to be found. Beef production research has been going on at Lanet from where useful information on feed-lots has benefited farmers.

There is one co-operative union headquartered at Nakuru with branches at Naivasha and Molo. Some 50 Co-operative Societies are affiliated to the union which gives them services on commission (preparation of trial balances, budgets and loan applications).

(ii) Forests, Fisheries and Mineral Resources:

There are many areas in the district suitable for inclusion in the rural afforestation scheme and programmes should be drawn early in the Plan period. This objective must be pursued in the face of continuing pressure of rapidly expanding population for the conversion of catchment forests to agricultural use. Unfortunately the forest areas of the district occupy the best category of agricultural land capable of producing over £50 per hectare per annum under optimum cultivation. Afforestation should also be encouraged on private farmland to increase the production of building poles and fuel-wood. There is going to be a high demand for peeler logs for plywood industry now operating at Elburgon. A chipboard factory is also presently under construction at Nakuru.



Fish is an important natural resource in the District which is not yet exploited to its full potential. Both commercial fishing to produce a cheap source of protein, which is sadly lacking in the diet of many people in the area, and sports fishing as a tourist attraction at Lake Naivasha should be further encouraged.

Prospects for the expansion of the commercial exploitation of diatomite at Gilgil appear to be good. The search for mineral wealth is continuing in the whole Province.

(iii) Water Supplies and Related Services:

The nature of the terrain in the Rift Valley is such that water is not easily available. The supply of water for both human and animal consumption should be given priority in the Plan. Most of the water supplies in the former large farms (which originally catered for an individual farmer) now require expansion to cope with the expanded settler-population and their stock.

(iv) Roads and Buildings:

As mentioned earlier (vide chapter I para. 5) the non classified roads in agricultural potential areas should receive greater attention. These should benefit from the new "Rural Works Programme".

(v) Commerce and Manufacturing:

The recent completion of the Industrial Estate at Nakuru is a great step ahead for the district. The establishment of a RIDP Unit at Naivasha proposed for 1976/77 should be pursued.

(vi) Tourism and Wildlife:

The recent expansion of Lake Nakuru National Park and the improved road access from the town has increased the tourist potential of the park. A Safari lodge with 50 beds is planned. Fire hazard from the bordering farms should be strictly controlled. Lake Naivasha with 5 hotels and Lodges (141 beds total) offers fishing and excellent sailing. It is expected that facilities such as hotels, restaurants and boating marinas will develop at the lake mainly through private initiative. It is proposed to improve access to the western side of the lake by extending the existing bitumenised lakeshore road.

The rapid growth of motor traffic on the main International trunk road A 104/109 between Mombasa, Nairobi and Kampala and the proposed Mombasa-Lagos Highway will give a big impetus to the development of tourist hotels and transport services in Naivasha and Nakuru and in the District as a whole. The Mt. Longonot - Hells Gate area has potential for development of tourism.



(vii) Education and Training:

Formal education is provided by 160 primary schools and 24 Secondary Schools. Only 8 Secondary Schools are government-aided and the rest are either Harambee or private. Only 3 out of 9 Secondary Schools within Nakuru Municipality are government-aided the rest being privately run as commercial undertakings. Most of the harambee schools, and some private schools, are financially unstable and only able to afford a limited number of classrooms, qualified teachers and equipment. It is hoped that these schools will get government aid through the "Harambee Package Programme".

(viii) Health:

Ministry of Health strategy during the present plan period is directed primarily towards a substantial expansion in basic paramedical training and the implementation of an integrated and comprehensive master plan for the development of rural health services. Emphasis is being increasingly directed towards maternal and child health care. Of special importance is the current MCH/FP 5-year Programme which involves the provision of training facilities, the construction of Training and Demonstration Health Centres and a substantial expansion of MCH/FP service delivery points.

The District is served by a total of 4 hospitals one of which is private. In 1969, there were 420 hospital beds giving a bed population ratio of 1.48 beds per 1,000 persons, as compared with the Provincial ratio of 1.2. and the national average of 1.37. Naivasha hospital is currently under expansion for another 25 beds. Health centres and dispensaries are the key element in the health services for the rural population. The health unit concept in which a health unit is serviced by one health centre and a growing number of dispensaries in relation to the growing population will be pursued during the Plan Period. The national long term target is 0.8 hospital beds per 1,000 persons and one health unit to serve approximately 50,000 rural population.

The D.D.C. are understandably concerned in the rate of expansion of district health facilities and, in particular, with the phased take-over of harambee structures. Although the D.D.C. appreciate that harambee efforts should be geared to the rate of availability of trained staff and the provision of funds for equipment and drugs there has been a tendency in the past to press ahead with harambee projects without first ensuring the availability of staff and equipment and to seek ad hoc decisions for their take-over.



The Medical Assistant Training Centre at Nakuru has first been completed and the Nakuru Nurses School is nearing completion and it is hoped that the present acute shortage of paramedical staff will be gradually reduced and medical facilities expanded in the rural areas of the district.

A detailed District Health Development Plan for the years 1975-78 is urgently required. The plan should be drawn up in consultation with the Provincial Medical authorities in the light of progress already achieved in the MCH/FP 5-year Programme and in the light of Ministry of Health forward budgets, and proposals, for the remainder of the plan period.

It should lay down pre-conditions for the absorption of harambee dispensaries and health centres and ascribe priorities for take over subject to the national constraints of staff and resources.

#### Housing:

The Ministry of Housing and Social Services is responsible for the policy aspects of housing but the National Housing Co-operation is responsible for the technical, financial, and administrative and implementation aspects.

The policy of the Ministry of Housing and Social Services is to assist with Government funds in those situations where people cannot provide shelter for themselves on their own initiative or from their own financial resources. Such situations include high density urban areas and urban areas where there is a need for low cost accommodation. 38 urban centres have been designated during the 1974-78 Plan period.

Approximately 95% of development housing funds are allocated to the 38 designated urban centres. 4.7% of the available funds are allocated to the rural areas where they are used either for housing loans to individual or to Co-operative housing societies outside the 38 urban centres. The funds are distributed on the advice of the Allocation Committee in the National Housing Co-operation.

#### (ix) Social Services:

The Division of Community Development in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services is directly concerned with the organisation of local effort aimed at ensuring that the people collaborate with each other and with the Government to improve their own social, economic and cultural conditions. The results of these efforts are measured in terms of material improvements, a greater degree of social confidence and economic self-reliance.

The self-help movement has contributed remarkably to the total national development effort through the construction of schools, health facilities, water schemes, roads, social halls, cattle dips, village polytechnics and, more recently, institutes of science and technology.



The people of Nakuru District, as elsewhere in the Rift Valley Province, have shown a high level of commitment for harambee projects.

The enthusiastic response of the people to call for self-help efforts has resulted, in some cases, in a failure to observe orderly planning. Some projects have been constructed without prior assurance of the necessary recurrent expenditure and a certain number have lapsed because of the lack of recurrent provision.

Emphasis in the 1974/78 Plan Period has thus had to shift from motivation per se to planning.

The D.D.C. have an important role to play in this connection. The policy of the committee during the remainder of the plan period should be:-

- (a) to endeavour to steer the movement into projects which are in harmony with national and district development plans;
- and (b) to link the development efforts of Churches, Missions and other voluntary agencies more closely with government development machinery especially at location and division levels.

Family Life Training Centres are being set up to train mothers in total family education including, nutrition, agriculture, child care, cookery, family planning, labour-sewing and village technology, home-making and other related subjects.

Nakuru District will have one Family Life Training Centre built during the 1976/77 Financial Year to cater for some 400 mothers together with their 1,200 children.

Model Day Care Centres will be developed at a rate of one per year so that by 1979 there will be at least some 3 model centres with UNICEF assistance.

The Women's Experimental Programme is currently taking place in the District. Women's leaders are being trained in leading and organising income - earning development projects.

(x) Local Government:

The abolition of graduated personal tax and the recent abolition of primary school fees has caused additional financial problems to Nakuru Municipal Council. Alternative sources of revenue will therefore have to be found. The former Central Rift County Council has now been split into two to form Nakuru and Baringo County Councils. The County Council offers important services like markets, beerhalls, nursery schools and community services to the rural areas and it must liaise with the District Development Committee on the needs and wishes of the people in its area for the planning and development of such services.



(xi) District Development Committee:

The importance of the District Development Committee cannot be sufficiently emphasised. The committee is charged with identifying and implementing Rural Development Fund - projects. It is also responsible for the preparation and implementation of the district development plan. To fulfil its functions efficiently it must meet regularly, it must be serviced with carefully prepared agenda and supporting memoranda and it must receive regular reports of follow-up action from the district heads of operating Ministries. The minutes of the Committee will constitute an effective management record of the progress of the development Plan. The full co-operation of all members is essential for the committee's success.



CHAPTER III

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES: 1974 - 1978

General:

This Chapter presents an action programme for the guidance of administrators, and other operational personnel in the district, and of the Nakuru District Development Committee. The programmes are based upon the Sectoral strategies detailed in Chapter II of this plan. It will be noted that the majority of the measures proposed are within the competence of the District Development Committee to execute.

The figures for proposed government development expenditure were obtained from the Development Estimates 1975/76 and from Part II of the National Development Plan 1974/78. The following annotations have been used to denote the sources of information:-

NDP followed by a number - refers to National Development Plan 1974/78 Part II, the number being the page reference.

DE followed by a number - refers to Republic of Kenya Development Estimates 1975/76. The number being the page reference.

P.L. - refers to Project List prepared by the Ministry of Finance & Planning.



(i) Agriculture, Land Settlement & Co-operatives:

The following expenditure is proposed for Nakuru District during the plan period:-

K.&'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Veterinary Investigation Laboratory Nakuru NDP 30 DE 50	32.7	5.8	9.0	-	-
National Animal Husbandry Research Naivasha NDP 26 DE 57	13.4	26.8	24.5	154.5	154.0
Naivasha Dairy Training School NDP 21, DE 82	6.8	50.9	18.5	45.8	24.8
Beef Development Phase III Lanet NDP 24, DE 58	12.5	12.8	11.0	10.0	5.0
Dairy Husbandry Training Naivasha DE 84	24.5	-	13.0	-	-
Sheep & Goat Development Naivasha NDP 25, DE 59	5.6	5.0	5.0	18.9	22.4
Pig Husbandry Project NDP 25, DE 58	4.7	5.5	3.0	27.2	27.2
Livestock & Milk Recording NDP 26, DE 60	-	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.6
Foot and Mouth Disease Control NDP 30, DE 47	46.8	39.8	48.3	40.0	71.6
Dairy Production Improvement (A1) NDP 30	10.8	26.3	21.1	21.2	21.2
Plant Breeding Station Njoro NDP 16, DE 62	1.5	3.5	6.5	22.4	10.1
Barley Development Project NDP 18 DE 66	-	3.5	4.2	0.3	0.3
Tractor Hire Service NDP 19, DE 74	-	13.6	18.0	4.0	-
Egerton College Extensions NDP 21, DE 81	12.4	-	35.0	46.0	40.0



Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
K.C.C. U.H.T. Plant NDP 25 DE 87	-	670.0	-	-	-
Ranch Development Nakuru NDP 27	-	6.0	10.0	10.0	-
A.F.C. Loans to Small-Scale Farmers NDP 41, DE 84	12.7	6.4	12.7	5.0	2.5

The objectives of the district agricultural programme may be summarized as follows:-

- (a) to achieve 6.7% target rate of growth of marketed agricultural production through intensified land use;
- (b) to increase the proportion of farmers who obtain a cash income from their land;
- (c) to promote a more even development throughout the district;
- (d) to increase opportunities for employment in the rural areas;
- (e) to improve standards of nutrition;
- (f) to increase effectiveness of the agricultural extension services:

The following table gives the district targets for crop expansion:-

Hectares

CROPS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Barley	5,100	8,000	8,200	8,400	8,600
Pyrethrum	3,500	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000
Coffee	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,500	3,000
Tea	225	250	300	400	500
Wheat	31,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	35,000
Maize (hybrid)	7,000	7,000	7,500	7,500	8,000
Sisal	12,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	10,000

High priority is given to agricultural research in order to develop better varieties of crops and livestock and more efficient production techniques. The information gathered is already benefiting the farmers especially on beef and hybrid maize production. Agricultural credits will continue to be available to farmers.



Increased milk production will be promoted in the District by:-

- (a) Completion of Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
- (b) Dairy husbandry training - Naivasha
- (c) Milk recording programme
- (d) Expansion of A.I. Services
- (e) Dip construction funded by R.D.F.
- (f) Access roads programme funded by R.D.F. and M.O.A.  
A new multi purpose training school (Baraka) recently opened will also offer training to farmers.

New settlement schemes will continue on former large-scale farms, so that more people will be employed and the land will be used more intensively. Any land presently underutilized will be brought into production but the major emphasis will be on the extension of the Shirika pattern of settlement.

The following is the proposed expenditure on settlement:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Shirika Schemes NDP 136, DE 159	392	250	263	308	330
Haraka Schemes NDP 136, DE 160	-	-	6.7	20	45

Co-operatives:

Co-operatives play an important role in agriculture and a high priority will be attached to their development. The record has not been good in the past few years: societies have been poorly managed and misuse of funds was common. More staff of the co-operative societies will be encouraged to attend courses (at the Co-operative College or at Farmers Training Centres) in administration, book-keeping and management. Most farmers will receive short-term production loans through their societies from the co-operative Production Credit Scheme and the following is the proposed expenditure on such credits in the District:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Co-operative Production Credit NDP 62, DE 209	8.5	15	35	60	80



(ii) Forests, Fisheries and Mineral Resources:

The following is the proposed expenditure on Forestry:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Tinet Forest Station NDP 145	-	-	-	15.8	15.8
Forest Industrial Training Centre NDP 146, DE 196	-	3.8	1.2	4.7	6.3
Forest Plantation Development DE 196	60.7	6.6	3.0	19.0	21.5
Rural Afforestation Scheme NDP 146, DE 201	1.3	4.9	4.6	6.0	6.8
Extraction Roads Programme NDP 146, DE 203	-	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.5

The programme started in 1974 to afforest the slopes of Menengai, Kijabe Hill and the slopes of Mt. Longonot, should be continued and more areas should be included in the programme with the help of R.D.F. Farmers should be encouraged to plant trees on their private land to increase the production of building poles and fuel-wood. Afforestation will also provide additional protection against soil erosion and in the long run have beneficial influence on the climate of the district.

As mentioned earlier (Vide Chapter II para - ii) the available fish resources in the district will be exploited fully for both commercial and sports fishing at Lake Naivasha. The following is the proposed expenditure to increase fish production:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Naivasha Fish Station NDP 185, DE 153	-	2.1	1.0	2.3	2.2
Naivasha Salvinia Control NDP 185, DE 153	-	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.5



(iii) Water Supplies and Related Services:

Within the framework of a long term national programme for achieving the basic objective of bringing the benefits of a safe and reliable water supply to the entire population, the following expenditure is proposed for Nakuru district:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
RWS II Kampi ya moto	4.0	4.9	1.7	-	-
County Council Water Supply NDP 37, DE 187	-	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Self-Help Water Supplies NDP 38, DE 187	0.8	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.5
Urban Water Supplies NDP 39, DE 189	4.0	4.3	9.9	15.6	14.0
Sewerage Naivasha	-	30.0	290	235	25

Minor Urban Water Supplies - 1975-78

		<u>Design</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Supervision</u>	<u>Total</u>
Longonot	K£	-	191,000	17,000	208,000
Naivasha	K£	41,500	165,000	16,000	222,500
Njoro	K£	18,000	150,000	5,000	153,000

The District Development Committee will in consultation with the Ministry of Water Development, schedule the self-help water projects to be incorporated in the programme within the limits of the above financial allocation plus substantial aid from R.D.F. and peoples' contributions. The following projects will be included in the R.W.S. programme:-

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bahati          | 5. Subukia     |
| 2. Maiella (Ngati) | 6. Kabazi      |
| 3. Solai (Upper)   | 7. Olenguruone |
| 4. Eburru          | 8. Turi        |

Major extensions are urgently required for the Naivasha town supply while a new supply is needed for Longonot and Maai Mahiu as a priority.



Plans will be drawn up during the plan period for the phased take-over by Ministry of Water Development of County Council and other minor water supplies within the District.

New Settlement Schemes will also be included in the Water Supply programme for reticulation.

(iv) Roads and Buildings:

A principal aim in the development of the road network will be to create a system which will permit all-weather access between farms and markets. A high priority will therefore be given to new access roads in agricultural areas where communication is not now possible in the wet season or where the cost of transport is excessively high.

During the plan period the following road development expenditure is proposed:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
B-3 Kijabe Narok NDP 190, DE 118	216	66	20	-	-
C.55 Nakuru Eldama Ravine DE	235	70	-	-	-
Nakuru Mogotio NDP 190	150	32	-	-	-
C.57 Njoro Enangiperi NDP 192	184	50	-	-	-
C.57 Njoro Mau Summit NDP 192	40	-	-	-	-
C.77 Gilgil Ol Joro Orok NDP 192	30	-	-	-	-
E.390 Nakuru Park Access NDP 194, DE 122	120	30	-	-	-
0383 Dundori Kabazi NDP 195	100	200	-	-	-
Gravelling Programme DE 124	-	-	-	150	200
Rural Access Roads DE 124	-	-	-	80	80



Rural Access Roads Programme will be funded partly by RDF and partly by M.O.W. It is further proposed that the roads to be financed by R.D.F. should be constructed by labour-intensive methods to decrease unemployment. The following are some of the roads proposed to be included in the above programme:-

1. Wanyororo - Kabatini - Bahati Road 18 Km.
2. Elburgon through Ndimu Farm to Mukinyai
3. Rongai - Elburgon
4. Olmagogo - Langalanga
5. Gilgil - Kibogo - Ngorika
6. Maraigushu - Namunyu
7. Roads in Kerisoi area

The following is the proposed expenditure on buildings and construction:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Nakuru Provincial Headquarters NDP 1 DE 4	-	5	50	-	-
Naivasha Prisons NDP 7 DE 23	-	25	21.4	-	-
Bondeni Police Station NDP 12, DE 21	-	18	15	-	-
Houses GSU Molo NDP 14, DE 22	-	78.4	5	-	-
Houses - Gilgil - Stock Theft	-	25	25	-	-



(v) Power and Telecommunication Services:

The following expenditure is proposed during the plan period in the district:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Mau Summit - Molo Trunk System NDP 165	-	2.3	-	-	-
Elburgon Nakuru T.S. NDP 165	-	9.5	-	-	-
Eldama Ravine NDP 165 Kampi Moto-Nakuru	-	33.5	-	-	-
Njoro - Nakuru T.S. NDP 165	-	9.5	-	-	-
Subukia NDP 165 T. Falls T.S.	-	-	27	-	-
Nakuru - Nairobi T.S. NDP 166	-	-	-	-	304.5
Mau Narok NDP 167 Nakuru T.S.	-	-	-	-	41.0
Gilgil NDP 167 Naivasha T.S.	-	-	-	-	32.8
Gilgil NDP 167 Nakuru T.S.	-	-	-	-	164.3
Lanet Transformer NDP 172	-	-	-	35.0	-

(vi) Commerce and Manufacturing:

During the plan period a package programme which includes the co-ordinated provision of training, extension work, credit and marketing support will be drawn up and launched in order to achieve:-

- (a) greater efficiency in distributive services;
- (b) Kenyanization in the distributive trade;
- (c) promotion of exports;
- (d) expansion of monetary economy by creation and improvement of marketing channels for agricultural products, farm inputs and consumer goods which are widely used in the rural areas of the district.



The following is the proposed expenditure for the promotion of commercial and industrial activity in the district:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Loans to Traders Board DE 216	-	6.0	6.0	-	-
Kenya Industrial Training Institute Nakuru NDP 61, DE 216	-	-	1.5	0.01	28.9
R.I.D.P. Naivasha NDP 58, DE 214	-	-	-	50.0	40.0
Loan for Nanyuki Textile DE 216	-	-	375	-	-
Nakuru Industrial Estate Phase I DE 214	-	185.5	375.0	-	-

Because synthetic insecticides have been banned in some developed countries, the pyrethrum extraction factory at Nakuru will increase processing capacity by 24,000 tons and K.£1,400,000 will be invested.

A new Vegetable Dehydration plant at Naivasha was completed during 1974 at a cost of K.£1,200,000. The Kenya Co-operative Creameries will invest about K.£500,000 to expand plants for cheese, evaporated milk and U.H.T. milk at Nakuru.

A textile mill factory is to be constructed soon at Nakuru to start production of presently imported suits and other garments. About K.Shs. 35 million will be invested and when in full production about 186 people will be employed.

A new factory for extraction of edible oils from sunflower has just been completed at Nakuru.

A new Fibre Board project to be incorporated into the Sokoro plywood and saw milling complex at Elburgon is under construction and a total of K.£720,000 will be invested.

The old Diatomite mining Plant at Gilgil will be modernised and about K.£725,000 will be invested.

A chipboard factory is just nearing completion at Nakuru, and about K.Shs. 8 million has been invested. About 250 people will be employed.



(vii) Tourism and Wildlife:

The hotel beds in Nakuru and Naivasha areas will be increased from the present 405 to about 755 during the plan period.

The following is the proposed expenditure on tourism and wildlife in the district:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Baharini Lodge Nakuru (100 beds) DE 145	-	-	50.0	50.0	-
L. Nakuru National Park NDP 178, DE 150	5.1	11.2	10.4	14.0	13.5
Game Station Naivasha NDP 184	4.9	1.4	-	-	-
Nakuru Game Station DE 147	-	20.6	12.0	10.5	22.0

The District Development Committee recommends that the following areas be acquired and gazetted as National Parks or Game Reserves as they have a high potential for the promotion of tourism in the district:-

- (a) Hell's-Gate
- (b) L. Elementaita
- (c) Mt. Longonot
- (d) Maai-Mahiu (hot water springs)

(viii) Education and Training:

The following measures will be introduced in order to improve the quality of primary education provision:-

- (a) inspectorate will be expanded;
- (b) School Equipment Grant will be raised per pupil;
- (c) Curriculum reform to make primary school work relevant to district needs;
- (d) New construction of physical facilities by communities will require approval by the Primary Education Inspectorate and the D.D.C.

A Government scheme of aid to Harambee secondary schools entitled the "Harambee Package Programme" is detailed on page 420 of the National Development Plan Part I.



The percentage of the total district recurrent expenditure devoted to education has been steadily rising and it would seem that the point has now been reached when serious consideration should be given to according high priority to other sectors, particularly agriculture. This consideration should be carefully examined by the D.D.C. when drawing up the district proposals referred below.

The following secondary school development programme appears in Part II 1974/78 Development Plan. It is stated at page 70 "..... the projects listed below were identified through an intensive survey of each maintained secondary school and represent the major proportion of the backlog (of academic and boarding facilities in maintained secondary schools). It is anticipated that not all the projects listed below will be implemented during the plan period because of financial constraints."

The following development expenditure is proposed during plan period:-

K.£ '000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Michinda Secondary NDP 74	7.8	10	5.5	-	-
Molo Secondary NDP 74	7.8	6.1	7.7	-	-
Menengai Secondary NDP 84 Industrial Education	-	-	18.9	-	-
Nakuru Day Secondary NDP 84 Industrial Education Business Education	- 16.9 9.6	- - 2.5	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nakuru Technical High School NDP 91	-	0.9	-	-	-

The following provision appeared in Development Estimates:-

	K.£ <u>1974/75</u>	K.£ <u>1975/76</u>
Building	21,830	10,557
Furniture	460	2,000
Equipment	5,760	19,100



The discrepancy between the sums provisionally estimated in the 1974/78 Development Plan and the budgetary provision actually available in 1974/75 and 1975/76 Development Estimates makes necessary a re-phasing of the secondary education development proposals.

During the plan period the educational problems of the District will be studied in depth by the D.D.C. A draft district educational programme will be drawn up for submission to the Ministry of Education. The draft plan will seek to re-phase the secondary education development proposals in the light of current availability of funds and of actual expenditure in the years 1973-4-5-6.

(ix) Health and Housing:

The following development expenditure is proposed during the plan period:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Nakuru General Hospital DE 94	-	2.0	25.0	-	-
Nakuru Medical Assts. Training Centre NDP 108, DE 106	67.6	31	0.01	-	-
Nakuru Nurses School and Hostel NDP 108, DE 104	1.0	40	100	-	-
Naivasha Hospital Extension NDP 118	18	-	-	-	-
Medical Stores Nakuru DE 107	-	-	0.01	-	-
Central Govt. Housing (Pool) NDP 127, DE 169	13	6	4	5	5

The following D.D.C. recommendations should be implemented when funds and manpower become available:-

- (a) Gilgil Health Centre to be extended to include a 20 bed maternity.
- (b) A new Health Centre to be opened up at Kerisoi
- (c) The following Sub-Health Centres to be up-graded to full health centres:-

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Maiella     | 5. Molo South |
| 2. Olenguruone | 6. Subukia    |
| 3. Eburru      |               |
| 4. Bahati      |               |



(d) Priorities for new dispensaries are:-

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Longonot        | 4. Elementaita |
| 2. Rare Settlement | 5. Siapei      |
| 3. Karunga         | 6. Maai Mahiu  |

Rural Housing:

During the plan period 1974/78 the total proposed development provision for rural housing is K.£23,600. However, if applications are not submitted and the funds remain unspent the money will be diverted elsewhere.

The D.D.C. should therefore monitor progress in order to ensure that the maximum benefit is made of the available funds.

Urban Housing:

Of the 38 urban centres which have been designated for urban housing programme during the 1974/78 plan period, the following towns from Nakuru District are included:-

<u>Town.</u>	<u>1974-78 Provision K.£.</u>
Nakuru	578,800
Naivasha	125,000
Molo	74,500
Njoro	51,450
Elburgon	45,800

(x) Social Services:

Proposed development expenditure is as follows:-

K.£ '000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Self Help Grant NDP 63 DE 169	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.5
Village Polytechnics NDP 65, DE 170	-	-	-	5.2	5.6
District Training Centre Nakuru (Grants) NDP 64	-	2.5	4.6	6.8	8.5
Halfway House (Hostel) Nakuru NDP 66	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3
Nakuru Library NDP 67 DE 174	3.0	0.01	16.5	13.6	19.7



The District Development Committee recommends establishment of Village Polytechnics in the following places:-

- (a) Gilgil
- (b) Elburgon
- (c) Naivasha
- (d) Molo

(Detailed recommendations for V.Ps are contained in Appendix VI.)

The following projects are planned for execution by private agencies and approval given by the D.D.C:-

- (a) 2 community centres in Nakuru town; 1 at Longonot
- (b) Home craft/Adult education centre - Engoshura
- (c) Nutrition and Rehabilitation Centre - Bahati

Self-help Grants:

The District Community Development Committee will continue to function as a sub-committee of the District Development Committee. Both bodies will take steps, throughout the plan period, to channel the harambee movement into projects which are in harmony with the district and the national plans. Ways will be devised for the future disbursement of self-help grants in the manner designed to achieve this end.

During the plan period the D.D.C. will:-

- (a) pursue the policies proposed in Section (ix) Chapter II and
- (b) set up the Village Polytechnic Working Party described in Appendix VI.

(xi) Local Government:

Two major development projects funded through the local Government Loan Fund and scheduled for completion during the plan period are augmentations to the Nakuru Municipal water supply and sewerage works; the expenditure is phased as follows:-

K.£ '000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Nakuru Water NDP 110 DE 110	106.7	80.0	30.0	-	-
Nakuru Sewerage NDP 142 DE 110	93.8	120.0	80.0	-	-
Nakuru (Tarusha) DE 110	-	20.0	-	-	-



(xii) Rural Development Fund:

The above fund incorporates the previous District Development Grants and a new Rural Works Programme which will deal mainly with labour-intensive projects to alleviate unemployment in the district. The Rural Development Fund will finance such projects as rural access roads, soil conservation, afforestation, flood control, improvement of local markets, water supplies, cattle dips, minor bridges promotion of local minor industries, etc.

The following is the proposed expenditure from Rural Development Fund in the district:-

K.£'000

Project & Source of Information	1973/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78
Rural Works Programme	-	5.8	15.0	28.0	30.0
District Development Grants	3.0	6.9	12.0	20.0	25.0



POPULATION - RURAL

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	1962 CENSUS TOTAL	POPULATION (100 PERSONS) - 1969 CENSUS				1974 EST. TOTAL	SQ KM
		ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL		
<u>WHA DIVISION</u>		126	102	211	439	516	3,0
<u>Rural</u>		47	26	57	130	153	1,2
aita	29	9	8	16	33	39	4
North		4	2	6	12	14	1
South		5	3	7	15	18	
Forest		-	-	-	-	-	
East	83	15	6	13	34	40	1
		15	7	15	37	43	4
na Rural		79	75	154	308	362	1,7
na West		7	7	13	27	32	2
na East		10	12	25	47	55	
West		10	7	13	30	35	
East		8	10	21	39	46	
		1	1	1	3	4	
at		10	6	13	29	34	
	46	9	13	26	48	56	
ot		11	13	26	50	59	
		11	8	15	34	40	



CENSUS TOTAL	POPULATION (100 PERSONS) - 1969	
	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES
158	102	56
74	38	36
9	8	1
4	2	2
2	3	1
-	-	-
15	6	9
15	7	8
19	12	7
13	7	6
25	12	13
13	7	6
21	10	11
1	1	0
13	6	7
26	13	13
22	11	11
15	8	7

X I

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

- Summit
- Londian
- Forest
- Mau Fo
- Mau Fo
- Forest
- Rural
- North
- Central
- o Rural
- re Njor
- Meneng
- ru Lake
- h Mener
- Mau F
- Menen
- Narok



POPULATION - RURAL

	1962 CENSUS TOTAL	POPULATION (100 PERSONS) - 1969 CENSUS				1974 EST. TOTAL	SQ. KM.
		ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL		
		83	75	176	334	392	1,113
	2	8	7	18	33	39	82
		8	8	17	33	39	62
st		3	3	5	11	13	56
st		3	2	5	10	12	53
		14	13	31	58	68	309
		16	15	37	68	80	99
		14	13	32	59	69	188
		16	13	32	61	72	263
		98	92	207	397	466	1,197
		12	9	21	42	49	50
i		3	2	5	10	12	7
		8	9	16	33	39	18
gai		11	8	18	37	43	5
rest		38	41	90	169	199	57
ai		14	13	31	58	68	12
		12	11	25	48	56	12



Notes to Appendix I:

- (1) Due to changes of administrative boundaries of the District, Divisions, Locations and Sub-locations the figures for population census 1962 are not fully comparable with those of 1969.
- (2) Projections of 1969 figures for 1974 were based on a uniform growth rate of 3.5% p.a. No allowance was made for migration within the District for which no figures were available.
- (3) The information given in last three columns on land use pattern are merely indicative figures and should not be relied upon.

	1962	1969	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
	47	23	15	31	69	81	-
Division	11	8	16	35	41	-	-
Division	2	1	2	7	8	-	-
Division	6	1	1	10	12	-	-
Division	1	1	3	3	5	-	-
Division	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Division	2	2	5	10	18	-	-
Division	1	-	1	2	2	2	1
	45	14	27	27	62	77	9
	14	7	15	30	39	-	-
	30	17	21	42	49	-	-



APPENDIX II

POPULATION - URBAN

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	1962 CENSUS TOTAL	POPULATION (100 PERSONS)				1974 EST. TOTAL	SQ. KM.	DENSITY 1974
		ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILD.	TOTAL			
SHIPS		230	157	322	709	833	58	14
ru	382	157	104	211	472	555	32	17
ami		3	3	8	14	16	-	
h. Ward		94	64	140	298	350	-	
rval Ward		30	23	37	90	106	-	
h. Ward		30	14	26	70	82	-	
gil	65	15	9	18	42	49	4	12
gil Estate Division		2	1	1	4	5	-	
gil North- Division		2	2	3	7	8	-	
gil North- Division		3	1	3	7	8	-	
gil West Div.		5	2	3	10	12	-	
.W. Camp		1	1	3	5	6	-	
emgo West		1	1	1	3	4	-	
emgo East		1	2	3	6	2	11	
vasha	47	23	15	31	69	81	-	
alli Division		11	8	16	35	41	-	
vasha West Division		2	1	4	7	8	-	
ga Division		6	1	3	10	12	-	
pital Div.		1	1	3	5	6	-	
rch Division		1	-	-	1	1	-	
ice Division		2	2	5	10	12	-	
vasha South		1	-	1	2	2	2	1
urgon	29	14	12	27	53	62	7	9
ro	19	8	7	15	30	35	-	
o	30	12	9	21	42	49	-	



SERVICE CENTRES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE  
NAKURU DISTRICT

CENTRE	ADMINISTRATION				KENYA POLICE	WATER SUPP.	SEWE- ATE	E
	PROV. HQ. 1	DIST. HQ. 2	DIV. HQ. 3	CHIEF'S CAMP 4				
Local Town Nakuru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Centres								
Kericho				X	X	X	X	
Machakos			X	X	X	X	X	
Mwamba			X	X	X	X	X	
Centres								
Narok				X	X	X	X	
Turkana				X	X	X	X	
Wajir				X	X	X	X	X
Centres								
Lorian							X	
Mati			X	X	X	X	X	
Mwai				X	X	X	X	
Mukia				X	X	X	X	
Ngai				X	X	X	X	
Nguruone			X	X		X	X	
Ng'eronot				X	X			
Njabe						X	X	



CENTRE	EDUCATION		LOCAL GOVT.	BANKS	BUS SERV.	CINEMA	LI
	SEC. SCHOOL 14	PRIM. SCHOOL 15					
<u>Municipal Town</u> Nakuru	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>Urban - Centres</u> Njoro	X	X	X		X		
Naivasha	X	X	X	X	X		
<u>Rural Centres</u> Mau Narok		X	X		X		
Elburgon	X	X	X		X		
Gilgil	X	X	X	X	X		
<u>Market Centres</u> Dundori		X	X		X		
Bahati	X	X	X		X		
Solai	X	X	X				
Subukia	X	X	X		X		
Rongai		X	X				
Olenguruone		X	X		X		
Longonot		X					
Kijabe					X		



LOCAL CENTRES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baruk								
leementaita								
amita					X			X
yamamithi								
albisi								
amdutura						X		
ampi Ya Moto								
Siape				X		X		
amwaura								
gwataniro								
ibunja								
Turi								
ausummit				X		X		
Molo South				X				
Keringet								
Ikumbi								
Kerisoi								
Ambusket								
Morendat								
North Karati						X		X
Marigushu						X		
Kariandus					X			
Karunga								
Elburru				X				
Kongoni								
Maai Mahiu					X			



LOCAL CENTRES	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boaruk							
Elementaita							
Enaita							
Yramamithi							
Kabasi							
Kandutura		X					
Kampi Ya Moto					X		
Silape							
Kamwaura					X		
Gigwataniro					X		
Kiibunja					X		
Turi							
Mau Summit					X		
Mcolo South					X		
Keeringet							
Ikumbi							
Keeriso							
Ambusket							
Moorendat		X					
North Karati		X					
Maraigushu					X		
Kiongoni							
Kiarandus							
Kiarunga					X		
Eburru							
Mai Mahiu					X		



NAKURU DISTRICT (WEST)

ROAD CLASS	ROAD NO.	FROM
International Trunk Roads	A 104	Municipal Boundary (Nakuru) - D 314
National Trunk Roads	B 4	A 104 Nakuru District Boundary (Metkei) - E 331
Primary Roads	C 55	B 1 Mau Summit - B 4
	C 56	C 56 Njoro - A 104
	C 57	Makutano - D 324
Secondary Roads	D 314	E 266 - C 55
	D 315	D 319 Olenguruone - D 316
	D 316	C 56 Elburgon - A 104
	D 317	A 104 Store - C 55
	D 318	E 263 Shabaltaragwa - C 56
	D 319	E 288 Perkerra - Prov.
	D 350	A 104 Nakuru - C 55
	D 351	Dist. Boundary (Maji Moto) - Nat.
	D 365	A 104 Store - B 4
Minor Roads	D 369	D 350 - B 4 - B 4
	E 257	A 104 - C 55
	E 258	C 56 Mau Summit - C 56
	E 259	C 56 Molo - Store
	E 260	D 315 Windhock - Store
	E 261	D 319 Shabaltaragwa - D 316
	E 263	D 263 Mariashoni - C 56
	E 264	D 317 (Store) - D 316
	E 267	D 317 Rongai - D 316
	E 268	B 4 - D 365
	E 269	C 55 Kiptuim - D 365
	E 271	D 314 Maji Mazuri - B
	E 272	C 55 Eldama Ravine - E 27
	E 273	District Boundary (Forest) - D 31
	E 274	Cheptuech - E 28
	E 384	D 365 - D 31
	E 388	E 388 Kisanana - E 45
	E 456	- Dist



ROAD CLASS	ROAD NO.	FROM
International Trunk Roads	A 104	Provin. Bound (Kijabe) - Municip
National Trunk Roads	B 5	Municipal Boundary (Nak) - C 77 Ny
Primary Roads	C 67	Provincial Boundary - A104 Na
	C 67	Provincial Boundary - A104 La
	C 77	Provincial Boundary - D386 OI
Secondary Roads	D 320	A 104 Gilgil - C 57
	D 321	A 104 Lanet - A104 Gi
	D 322	D 320 Elementaita - D323 Ma
	D 323	A 104 Gilgil - A104 II
	D 331	A 104 Naivasha - D323 Kc
	D 366	Sakutiek - B 5 Pe
	D 383	B 5 Subukia - E453 Sc
	D 385	B 5 Bahati - D386 Ma
	D 390	C 77 Gilgil - D391
	D 393	C 77 Gilgil - C 67 Ne
Minor Roads	D 394	D 391 - C 68 Si
	E 265	A 104 Longonot - D320 Ma
	E 446	C 50 - D320 EI
	E 447	D 322 Eburru - Malewa
	E 448	C 77 Gilgil - Weir
	E 449	E 447 Gilgil - Kariand
	E 450	A 104 - D320 S
	E 451	A 104 Mbaruk Station - Engoshi
	E 452	B 5 Nakuru - C 69 D
	E 453	B 5 Menengai - D383
	E 454	E 452 Foresters House - OI Pun
	E 455	D 366 - D366
	E 456	B 5 Subukia Agr. Stn. - E388 K
	E 457	D 366 Solia Store - D366 P
		B 5 Subukia



APPENDIX IV (Continued)

ROAD CLASS	TOTAL KM.
A	163.5
B	135.8
C	201.7
D	563.4
E	449.3
	1,513.7
Settlement Roads	33.8
Government Access Roads	13.3



## RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND - NAKURU DISTRICT

K.£

OBJECT	1974/75 (Actual)		1975/76		1976/77	
	DDG	RWP	DDG	RWP	DDG	RWP
Beer Supplies	5,509	-	6,000	-	12,500	-
attle Dips	600	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
ee Nurseries	840	-	2,000	-	-	-
forestation Works	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
raal Access Roads	-	5,800	-	7,500	-	15,000
rior Bridges	-	-	-	2,500	-	6,500
lood Control	-	-	-	-	-	-
sspecified	-	-	-	5,000	6,000	6,500
Total	6,949	5,800	12,000	15,000	20,000	28,000

have recently begun to put their faith in practical skill training - as opposed to purely academic education - as a means of acquiring paid employment should not be disappointed.

The V.P. movement in the Nakuru District has an important role to play in furthering integrated rural development and in providing opportunities for self-employment. However, if the training given is not closely geared to the specific local



## APPENDIX VI

### VILLAGE POLYTECHNICS

The Ministry of Housing and Social Services are currently assisting 100 Village Polytechnics throughout the Republic. It is planned to increase this number by 30 per annum to a total of 190 in 1977/78. The Ministry normally find the costs of instructors' salaries together with some assistance towards the costs of training materials and equipment. Wananchi are required to provide the land and suitable buildings and to collect fees on a fixed-scale. The NCCK are also subsidising a number of Village Polytechnics throughout the country, operating on similar rules.

Training in V.Ps has begun to move towards a basic curriculum outline, embracing skill training in such crafts as masonry, tinsmithing, carpentry and dressmaking, agricultural skills in growing crops and marketing, general education (Maths and English) and civic training and business training in book-keeping, shop management and typing.

Wage earning employment throughout Kenya is limited and although some V.P. students successfully secure employment in the formal sector the key theme of "education for self-employment" has emerged. (The technical schools are able to meet the demand for skilled artisans in wage-earning roles much more realistically than Village Polytechnics). However, there is also a limit to the opportunities for self-employment. For instance, the demand for carpenters in a village area can easily be met by the presence of one or two trained carpenters. The problem of finding suitable occupational opportunities in the rural areas for V.P. students is perhaps the most important issue in the development of the V.Ps themselves.

Experience has shown that it is advantageous for polytechnics to supplement their incomes by taking on contracts, using student labour. It is also imperative that they should provide a follow-up service to help students establish themselves.

It is equally important that students and parents who have recently begun to put their faith in practical skill training - as opposed to purely academic education - as a means of acquiring paid employment should not be disappointed.

The V.P. movement in the Nakuru District has an important role to play in furthering integrated rural development and in providing opportunities for self-employment. However, if the training given is not closely geared to the specific local requirements for skills the expenditure on V.Ps will be counter-productive.



APPENDIX VI (Continued)

- 2 -






The D.D.C. should plan V.P. development in the District in considerable detail. A Working Party should be set up with the task of reviewing the progress already made and assessing the merits and the contributions of existing V.Ps in adjacent districts and making proposals for future expansion in Nakuru based upon a realistic assessment of the local market for basic skills, geared to the specific requirements of this development plan. The Working Party should base their recommendations on the assumption that K.£5,000 will be available from Ministry funds in 1976/77 and K.£5,600 in 1977/78 to meet the cost of salaries and equipment.







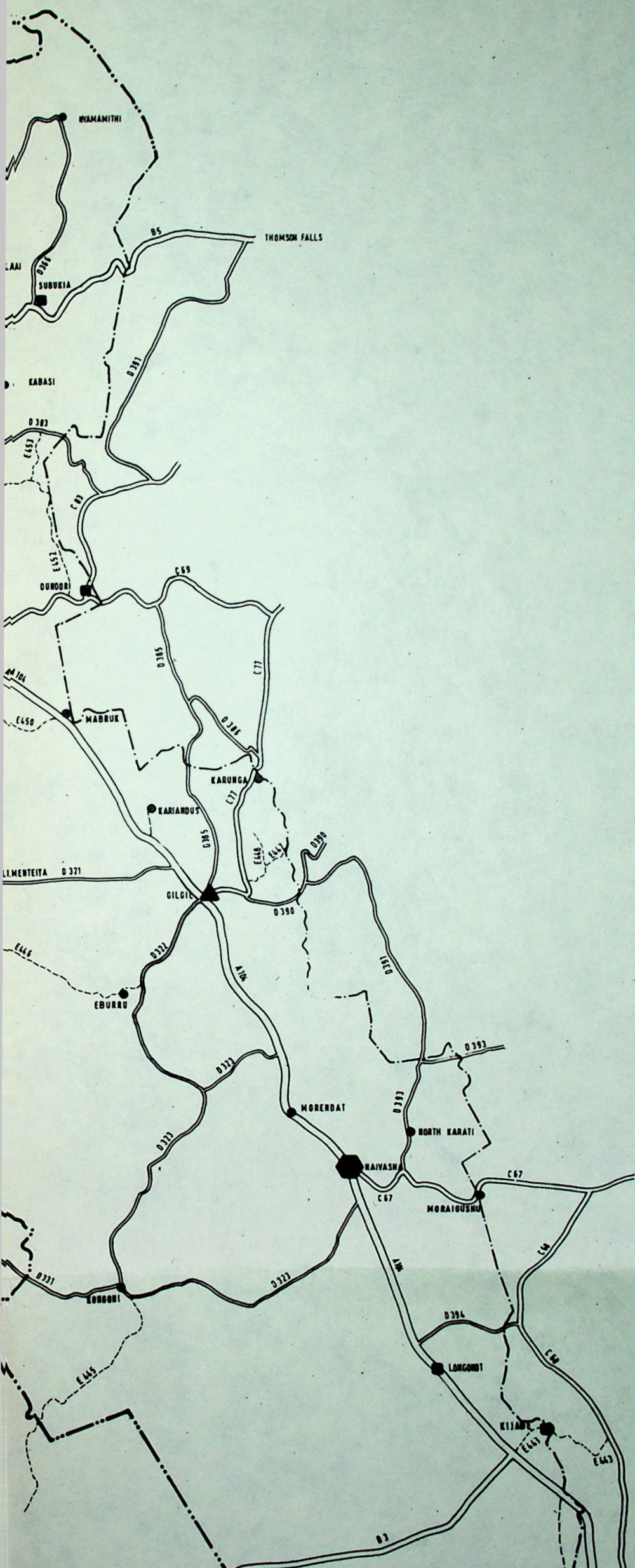







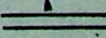
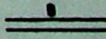
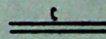
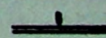
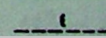
-  ..... PRINCIPAL TOWN
-  ..... URBAN CENTRES
-  ..... RURAL CENTRES
-  ..... MARKET CENTRES
-  ..... LOCAL CENTRES









-  ..... PRINCIPAL TOWN
-  ..... URBAN CENTRES
-  ..... RURAL CENTRES
-  ..... MARKET CENTRES
-  ..... LOCAL CENTRES
-  ..... INTERNATIONAL TRUNK ROADS
-  ..... NATIONAL TRUNK ROADS
-  ..... PRIMARY ROADS
-  ..... SECONDARY ROADS
-  ..... MINOR ROADS