NAKURU

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1997 - 2001

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 three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development".

Chapter One: Provides background information on the districts natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two: Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 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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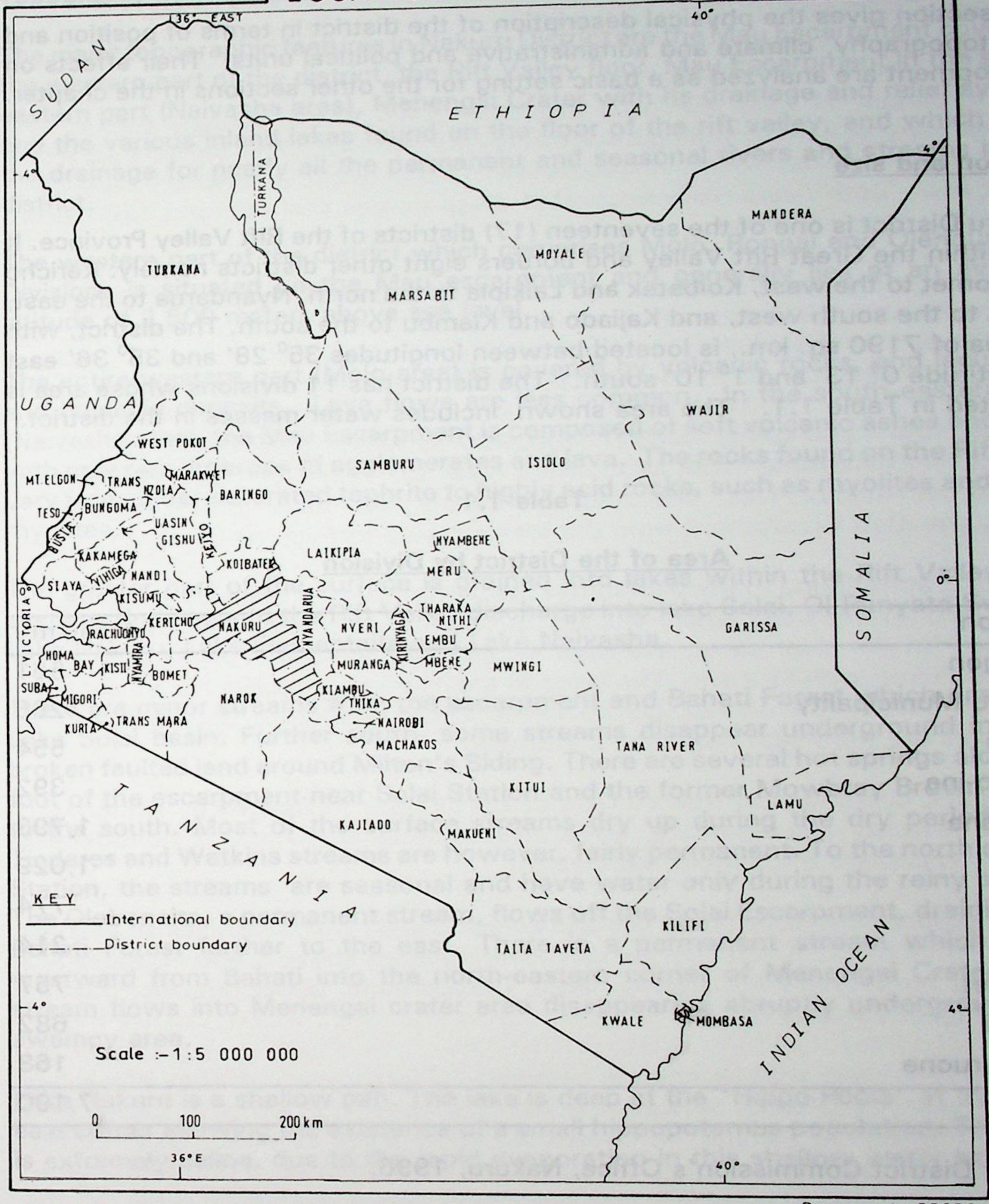
CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Map No. 1

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section gives the physical description of the district in terms of position and size, topography, climate and administrative and political units. Their effects on development are analyzed as a basic setting for the other sections in the chapter.

Position and size

Nakuru District is one of the seventeen (17) districts of the Rift Valley Province. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders eight other districts namely: Kericho and Bomet to the west, Koibatek and Laikipia to the north, Nyandarua to the east, Narok to the south west, and Kajiado and Kiambu to the south. The district, with an area of 7190 sq. km., is located between longitudes 35° 28′ and 35° 36′ east and latitude 0° 13′ and 1° 10′ south. The district has 11 divisions whose area is indicated in Table 1.1. The area shown includes water masses in the district.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division

Division	Area(km^2)
Elburgon	561
Nakuru Municipality	266
Bahati	554
Mbogo-ine	392
Naivasha	1,793
Gilgil	1,029
Njoro	774
Molo	214
Keringet	757
Rongai	682
Olenguruone	168
Total	7,190

Source: District Commission's Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Elburgon Division was curved out of Molo Division and all references made to Molo Division in the text includes this new Division as it has not been possible to separate the two in analysis.

Topography and Climate

The major topographic features in Nakuru District are the Mau Escarpment covering the western part of the district, the Rift Valley floor, Mau Escarpment in the south eastern part (Naivasha area), Menengai Crater with its drainage and relief system and the various inland lakes found on the floor of the rift valley, and which form the drainage for nearly all the permanent and seasonal rivers and streams in the district.

The western part of the district which comprises Molo, Rongai and Olenguruone Divisions is situated on the Mau escarpment and generally lies at an average altitude of 2,500 meters above sea level.

The entire western part (Molo area) is covered by volcanic rocks, and lacustrine and fluviatile deposits. Lava flows are less common. In the south eastern part (Naivasha area), the Mau Escarpment is composed of soft volcanic ashes and turfs with only rare outcrops of agglomerates and lava. The rocks found on the Rift floor vary from under-saturated tephrite to highly acid rocks, such as rhyolites and sodic rhyolites.

The greater part of the surface is drained into lakes within the Rift Valley. The systems draining into the Rift Valley discharge into lake Solai, Ol-Punyata Swamp, Lake Nakuru, Lake Elementaita and Lake Naivasha.

There are minor streams from the escarpment and Bahati Forest which drain into Lake Solai basin. Further south, some streams disappear underground into the broken faulted land around Milton's Siding. There are several hot springs along the foot of the escarpment near Solai Station and the former Mowbray Brown's farm to the south. Most of the surface streams dry up during the dry periods. The Tindares and Watkins streams are however, fairly permanent. To the north of Solai Station, the streams are seasonal and have water only during the rainy season. The Olobonaita, a permanent stream, flows off the Solai Escarpment, draining into Bahati Forest farther to the east. There is a permanent stream which drains westward from Bahati into the north-eastern corner of Menengai Crater. The stream flows into Menengai crater area disappearing abruptly underground in a swampy area.

Lake Nakuru is a shallow pan. The lake is deep at the "Hippo Pools" at the north-east corner allowing the existence of a small hippopotamus population. The water is extremely saline, due to the rapid evaporation in this shallow water body.

Lake Elementaita (1,772 m) is a shallow saline pan similar to Lake Nakuru. It is more saline than Lake Nakuru.

The Mereroni, Mbaruk and Kariandusi streams flow southward off the Bahati escarpment and feed Lake Elementaita. Like all the streams in the Nakuru-Elementaita basin, they show a considerable decrement through underground losses and the amount of water reaching the lake is little. There are some hot

springs along the foot of the Bahati Escarpment and the Kariandusi River is largely fed by hot springs. These springs are quite constant in output over the years, especially those found around Solai area.

The catchment of Lake Naivasha includes Malewa and Turasha Rivers. The Malewa River drains off the highlands in Nyandarua District. River Malewa forms a confluence with Turasha River just south of Malewa water scheme intake along a fault line. Both rivers have excavated steep gorges that are upto 120 metres deep along their courses.

The drainage system of northern and eastern slopes of the mountains comprises of Njoro, Rongai, Molo, Naivasha and Maji Mazuri Rivers. The Njoro River, flowing east, drains into the saline Lake Nakuru. The Molo and Rongai Rivers, originate from the northern slopes of the Mau Escarpment and traverse the Rongai Plain.

Drainage from the Mau Escarpment probably does not reach Lake Naivasha by means of surface water. The Marmonent River is a tapering stream which loses itself on the Ndabibi Plain. The tributary streams from the Seyabei River actively destroy the Mau Escarpment from the western side through rapid soil erosion.

The topography found in the district has greatly Influenced economic activities in the district. In the areas where volcanic soils are found, farming and dairying are common. In the drier parts, livestock keeping is practiced in addition to other activities linked with tourism. The lakes in the district are tourist attractions. On the higher parts of the district, cultivation of wheat, pyrethrum, tea, potatoes and vegetables are the major agricultural activities.

The climatic conditions of Nakuru District are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features (escarpments, lakes and mountains). There is considerable variation in climate throughout the district.

In general, there are three broad climatic zones: Zone I which receives an average annual rainfall of 1,270 mm. per annum covering areas above 2,400 m. above sea level. The zone covers Mau Narok, Molo, Olenguruone, Upper Subukia, Dundori and the higher parts of Bahati.

Zone II covers areas with an altitude between 1,800 m. and 2,400 m. above sea level and receive rainfall of between 760mm 1,270 mm. per annum. This is a dry sub-humid equatorial climate. It covers the lower parts of Molo, Njoro, Bahati, parts of Rongai and Kinangop. This zone has cultivation of pyrethrum, maize, beans, potatoes and vegetables and keeping of sheep and dairy cattle as the major agricultural and livestock activities. There is also coffee in Bahati Division.

Zone III covers the Rift Valley floor with an altitude between 1,520 m - 1,890 m. above sea level and receives rainfall of less than 760mm. annually. This is a semi-arid zone. This zone covers Gilgil, Naivasha, Longonot, Solai, Lanet and lower parts of Rongai. The agricultural and livestock activities in this area are beef cattle ranching, maize, wheat, millet, beans growing and some sisal growing in Rongai.

The district receives very little rainfall in the months of December, January and February. The wet months are March, April and May when there are the long rains and when most crops are grown. In June, July and August there is an average rainfall of 77mm. The short rains occur from late August, September and October.

The maximum temperature in the district is about 30^{0} C with December to March being the hottest months. July is the coldest month with average temperatures of 23.9^{0}C.

Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, the district is divided into 11 divisions which are further sub-divided into 54 locations and 115 sub-locations. Some of these divisions and locations were created recently by the government an in effort to bring administration closer to the people and better participation of the population in the development of the district. Table 1.2 shows these administrative units by divisions.

Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of S/Locations
Elburgon	3	8
Nakuru Municipality	4	5
Molo	4	10
Njoro	8	14
Rongai	4	7
Bahati	4	13
Mbogoine	3	6
Gilgil	4	7
Naivasha	8	16
Olenguruone	4	9
Keringet	8	20
Total	54	115

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nakuru, 1996.

There are four local authorities in the district. These are Nakuru Municipality which has 19 wards, Nakuru County Council with 33 wards, Naivasha Municipal Council with 12 wards and Molo Town Council with 8 wards. Table 1.3. shows the local authorities and their respective wards.

Table 1.3

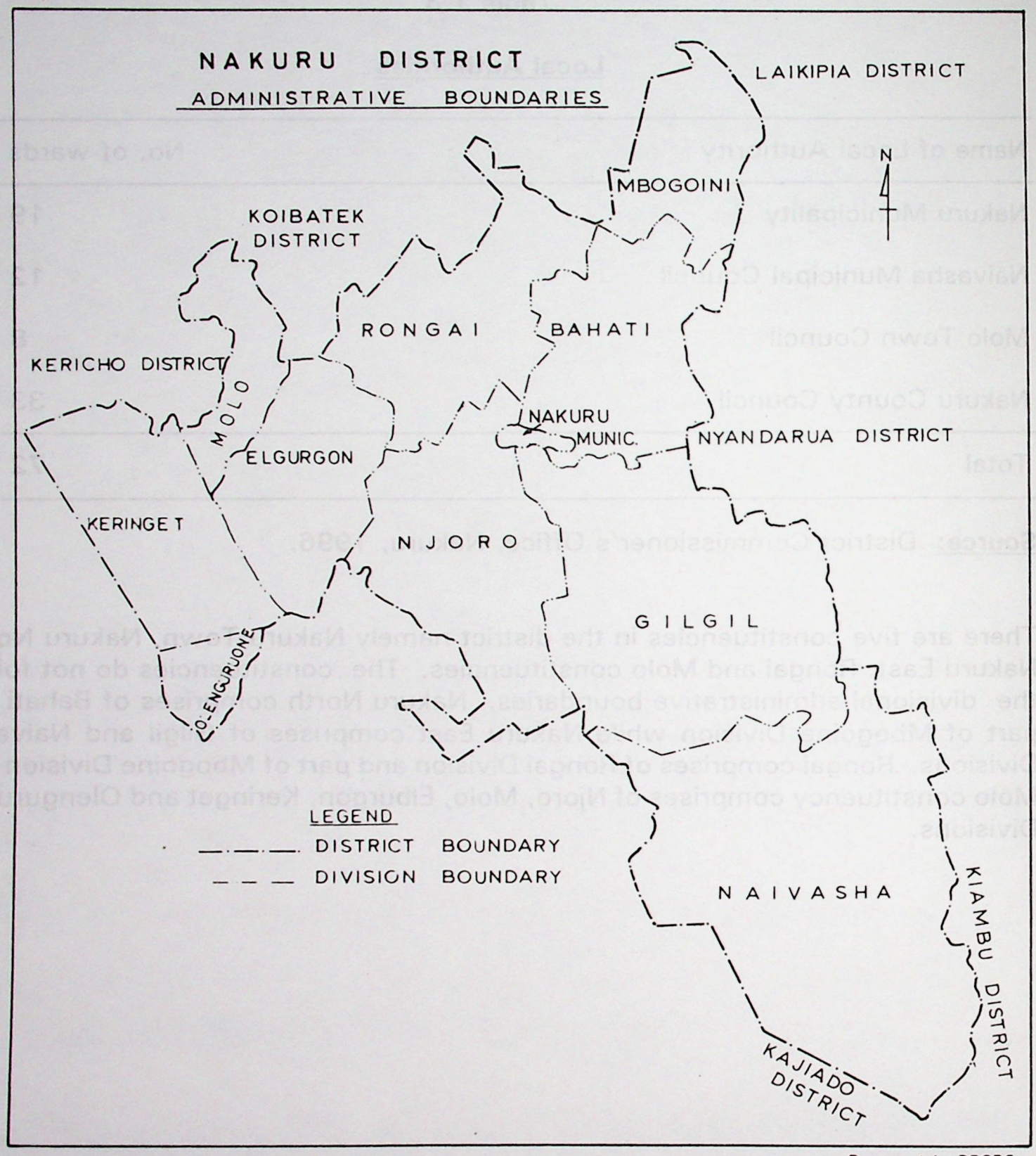
Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	No. of wards
Nakuru Municipality	19
Naivasha Municipal Council	12
Molo Town Council	8
Nakuru County Council	33
Total	72

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nakuru, 1996.

There are five constituencies in the district namely Nakuru Town, Nakuru North, Nakuru East, Rongai and Molo constituencies. The constituencies do not follow the divisional administrative boundaries. Nakuru North comprises of Bahati and part of Mbogoine Division while Nakuru East comprises of Gilgil and Naivasha Divisions. Rongai comprises of Rongai Division and part of Mbogoine Division and Molo constituency comprises of Njoro, Molo, Elburgon, Keringet and Olenguruone Divisions.

Map No. 2



Prepared by DRSRS

POPULATION PROFILES

Human resource have an important role to play in development. This section assesses the population of the district in terms of size, structure, distribution and density and the effect it will have on development. Focus is laid on specific age groups, particularly the labour force, in determining its numbers and their level of skills, as a basic setting for assessing their future role in industrial development of the district. Other crucial age-groups are the 6-13 years (primary school population) the 14-17 (secondary school) and the 15-39 female population, who equally have an impact on the development of the district. Their training in basic skills is very important to industrial development.

Population Size

The population of Nakuru District as per the 1989 population census was 849,096 and is projected to be 1,251,740, 1,379,284, and 1,520,005 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. This gives the district's population growth rate to be 4.85% annually. This rate is high calling for the need to check the population growth through intensification of family planning campaigns, so that available resources can be directed towards stimulation of industrial activities instead of going to social investment to cater for the rising population. Table 1.4 shows the district's population projections among various age cohorts.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0 - 4	151,028	222,646	245,332	270,330
5 - 9	140,399	206,977	228,066	251,304
10-14	117,292	172,912	190,531	209,945
15-19	92,235	135,973	149,828	165,094
20-24	81,862	120,681	132,978	146,527
25-29	71,183	104,938	115,631	127,413
30-34	46,729	68,888	75,907	83,642
35-39	36,742	54,165	59,684	65,766
40-44	27,768	40,936	45,107	49,703
45-49	22,282	32,848	36,195	39,883
50-54	16,285	24,007	26,454	29,149
55-59	11,534	17,003	18,736	20,645
60-64	9,476	13,970	15,393	16,961
65-69	7,803	11,503	12,675	13,967
70-74	5,081	7,490	8,254	9,095
75-79	4,488	6,616	7,290	8,033
80 +	5,908	8,710	9,597	10,575
Age NS	1,001	1,477	1,626	1,973
Total	849,096	1,251,740	1,379,284	1,520,005

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Population Structure

The estimated population of the district by 1997 will be 1,251,740 people. Of this population, those between 0-19 years age will be 738,508 which is 59% of the total population. Those above 59 years of age will constitute 4% . The population structure reflects that there is a greater number of people who are dependant upon a smaller percentage of the entire population. About 37% of the population is economically productive implying that this is the population on which the other 63% have to depend on for their livelihood. This partly, therefore, explains the general low standard of living found amongst the majority of the people who are working, hence very little of the income earned is saved or invested.

Age/Sex Structure: Table 1.5 shows the Age/Sex projections to the year 2001 based on 1989 population census.

Table 1.5

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989 Male	1989 Female	1997 Male	1997 Female	1999 Male	1999 Female	2001 Male	2001 Female
0 - 4	76,347	74,681	112,500	110,095	124,019	121,313	136,656	133,674
5 - 9	70,804	69,595	104,380	102,597	115,015	113,051	126,734	124,570
10-14	59,281	58.011	87,392	85,520	96,297	94,234	106,109	103,836
15-19	45,792	46,443	67,507	68,466	74,385	75,443	81,964	83,130
20-24	39,173	42,689	57,749	62,932	63,633	69,345	70,117	76,410
25-29	36,312	34,871	53,531	51,407	58,986	56,645	64,996	62,417
30-34	25,206	21,523	37,159	31,729	40,945	34,962	45,117	38,525
35-39	19,661	17,018	28,984	25,181	31,938	27,747	35,192	30,574
40-44	15,202	12,566	22,411	18,525	24,694	20,412	27,211	22,492
45-49	11,561	10,721	17,043	15,805	18,780	17,415	20,693	19,190
50-54	9,030	7,255	13,312	10,695	14,668	11,785	16,163	12,986
55-59	6,251	5,283	9,215	7,788	10,154	8,582	11,189	9,456
60-64	4,776	4,700	7,041	6,929	7,758	7,635	8,549	8,413
65-69	4,017	3,786	5,922	5,581	6,525	6,150	7,190	6,777
70-74	2,557	2,524	3,770	3,721	4,154	4,100	4,577	4,518
75-79	2,412	2,076	3,556	3,060	3,918	3,372	4,317	3,716
80+	2,772	3,136	4,086	4,623	4,503	5,094	4,962	5,613
Age NS	554	510	867	661	901	726	1082	890
Total	431,708	417,388	636,425	615,315	701,273	678,011	772,818	747,187

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 1996.

In 1989, there were more males than females for all age groups except 15-24 and 80+ as shown in Table 1.5. The average female/male ratio was 1.00: 1.03 in 1989 and this trend is expected to prevail over the plan period.

Table 1.6 shows population projections of selected age groups.

Table 1.6

Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

	1989		1997		1999		2001	
Age group	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6 - 13 (Primary)	102,592	101,332	151,214	149,384	166,652	164,605	183,633	181,377
14-17 (Secondary)	38,897	39,119	57,342	57,669	63,185	63,545	69,623	70,020
15-49 (Females)	-	185,831	-	274,045	-	301,969		332,738
15-59 (Labour Force)	208,188	198,369	306,911	292,528	338,183	322,336	372,642	355,180

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 1996.

In 1989, there were 203,924 primary school going children. This is projected to rise to 300,598, 331,257 and 365,010 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively and will comprise 24% of the population. This rising population calls for the need to expand educational facilities for primary schools as well as suitable vocational training centres to impart the necessary skills to support industrialization in the district.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): In 1989, there were 78,016 secondary school going children. It is projected to increase to 115,011 in 1997, 126,730 in 1999 and 139,643 in 2001. This increase in the secondary school children requires expansion of secondary school facilities as well as vocational training institutes to cater for the drop-outs and those who do not qualify for higher education. There will also be need to expand middle level colleges.

Female Population (15-49): The female population of 15-49 years, is the fertile population . In 1989 there were 185,831 women in this group. This population is projected to rise to 274,045, 301,969 and 332,738 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. It will therefore become necessary to control the high fertility among this group to curb population increase for purposes of sustainable development. Family Planning campaigns will therefore be intensified as well as improved maternal health care services. This will ensure a healthy population fit to undertake the industrial transformation of the district.

Labour Force (Age 15-59): The labour force was 406,557 in 1989 and is projected to grow to 599,439, 660,519, and 727,822 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Males comprised 51% of the total labour force. The bulk of the labour force will continue to be dominated by males, particularly in the commercial and industrial sectors during this plan period.

Most of the labour force is unskilled and there is need to train and impart skills to this resource so that they can participate fully in the industrialization of the district. The literacy level in the district stood at 61.7% in 1989. The dependency ratio was 53% in 1989 and is expected to remain at the same level during the plan period. A high dependency ratio implies that less income is availed for saving and investment.

Distribution and Density

Table 1.7 shows the population projections by division.

Table 1.7

Population Projections by Division

	1989	1997	1999	2001
Molo	40,012	58,986	64,996	71,619
Elburgon	55,648	82,036	90,395	99,606
Gilgil	61,334	90,419	99,632	109,784
Naivasha	105,458	155,467	171,307	188,762
Municipality	163,982	241,743	266,375	293,516
Njoro	114,361	168,591	185,770	204,698
Olenguruone	22,931	33,805	37,249	41,135
Bahati	100,816	148,623	163,767	180,454
Rongai	71,564	105,500	116,250	128,095
Mbogoine	44,392	65,443	72,111	79,550
Keringet	68,598	101,127	111,432	122,786
Total	849,096	1,251,740	1,379,284	1,520,005

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Most of the population in the district was concentrated in Municipality, Njoro, Naivasha and Bahati Divisions in 1989 while Molo, Mbogoine and Olengurone Divisions had the least. During the plan period, the first four divisions are expected to maintain the high population distribution while the ones with the least will maintain the same status. The size of the division, productivity and employment opportunities are the main factors determining this distribution of the population in the district. For instance Municipality Division where Nakuru Town is located has the highest employment opportunities and therefore has the highest concentration of population.

Table 1.8 shows the population density by division.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division

	1989	1997	1999	2001
Molo	53	78	86	95
Elburgon	99	146	161	178
Gilgil	79	117	129	142
Naivasha	102	151	166	183
Municipality	616	909	1,001	1,103
Njoro	534	788	868	957
Olenguruone	136	201	222	245
Bahati	182	268	296	326
Rongai	426	628	692	762
Mbogoine	25	36	40	44
Keringet	101	148	163	180
District	122	180	198	218

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 1996.

The average population density of the district was 122 persons per sq. km in 1989. This density will increase to 218 by 2001. As shown in Table 1.8, Municipality Division had the highest density in 1989 followed by Njoro while Mbogoine Division had the least. Municipality has the highest population density due the location of Nakuru Town, where major commercial and industrial activities are concentrated, while Njoro Division has a high density due to its high agricultural potential. Mbogoine, Naivasha and Gilgil Divisions are semi-arid divisions supporting largely livestock production with low population densities. Keringet Division had large farms and was formally occupied by white settlers. The new owners have not yet all settled on their farms. This partly explain its

low population density.

Urban Population

Table 1.9 shows the urban population in the district.

Table 1.9

Urban Population (1989)

Town/Market Centre	No. of Households	Population
Nakuru Municipality	46,741	163,982
Gilgil	3,803	14,324
Naivasha Urban	10,756	35,473
Molo	5,205	21,462
Elburgon	5,797	25,150
Rongai	1,392	6,690
Njoro	9,777	22,025
Maai Mahiu	1,948	9,293
Naishi	6,066	31,313
Subukia East	3,236	16,570
Total	94,721	346,282

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 1996

The total population and number of households in Nakuru District in 1989 was 849,096 and 192,128 respectively.

Table 1.9 indicates that 346,282 people (94,721 households) resided in urban areas in 1989. This left nearly half the total number of households (97,402) as rural households and 462,814 as the rural population. There is a potential market for investors in urban areas and therefore urban population is expected to increase during this plan period. Towns like Nakuru, Naivasha , among others, which have large catchment areas are expected to have a larger growth of population

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This section attempts to bring out clearly the resources available to the district which could be used for the industrialization process. It also examines the current level of exploitation and the gaps between the resource potential and level of exploitation, which the district will seek to fill in pursuit of industrialization during the plan period.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

This section gives an indication of the potential resources available for the district to exploit in order to achieve rapid industrialization.

Land and Soils

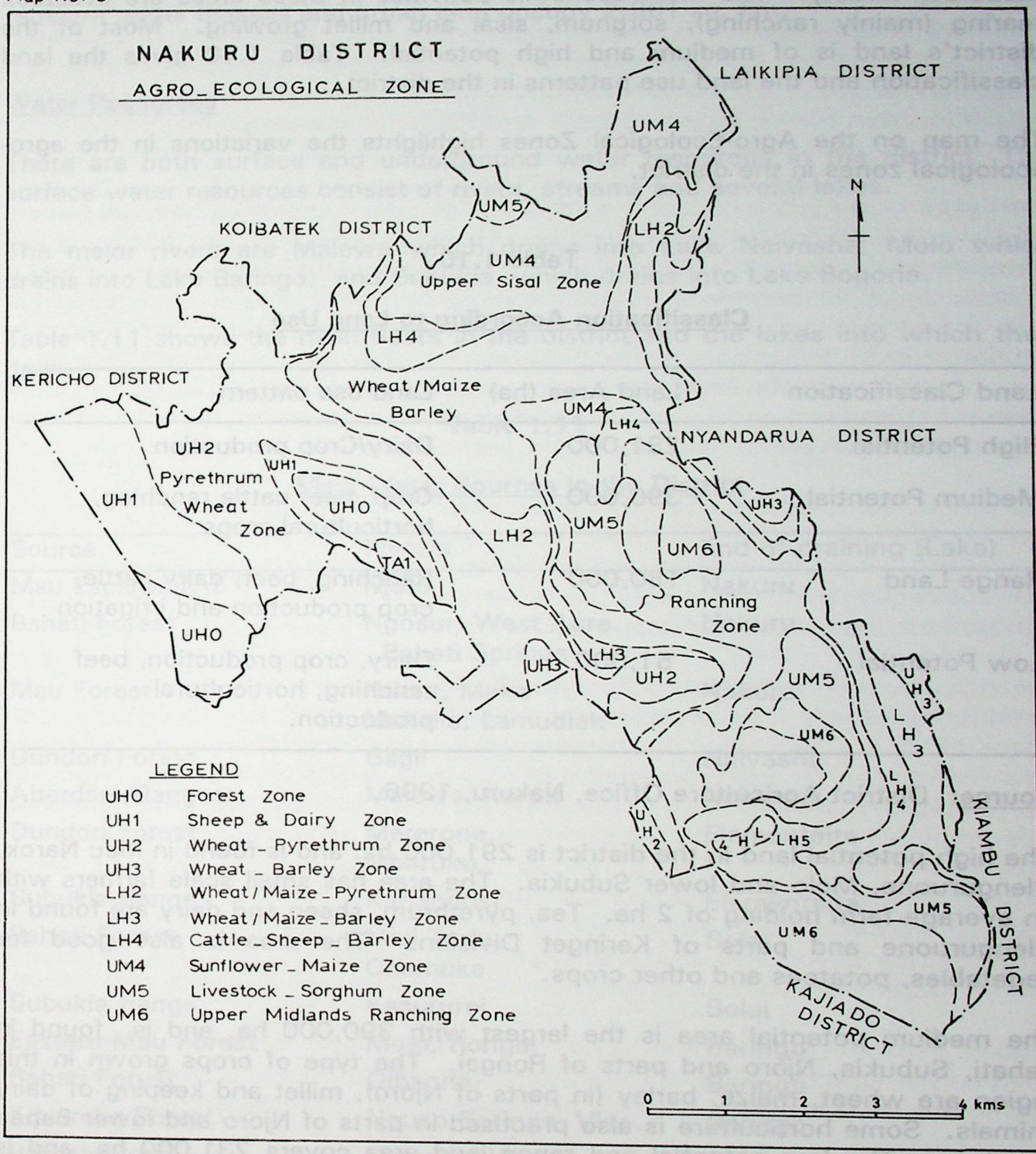
The distribution of soils in the district is complex, having been influenced by the extensive variations in relief, climate, volcanic activity and underlying rock types in the district. The soils are derived primarily from weathered volcanic and basement rock systems. The soils in the district are classified into three major types.

Latosolic Soils: These well drained red soils are derived from volcanic and basement complex rocks and are found in upper Subukia Valley and North Rift. There are also imperfectly drained loams with dark brown sub-soils covering the highlands of Bahati and the steep slopes of Njoro and Elementaita Hills. They also cover Nakuru Municipality and Maai Mahiu area. The fertility of these soils is moderate to high. The main crops grown here are wheat, maize, pyrethrum, sunflower, finger millet, potatoes, pigeons peas, vegetables, beans and peas. There is also sheep and dairy cattle rearing.

Planosolic Soils: These are poorly drained dark brown clays with highly developed textured top soil. Well drained humic loams with dark brown sub-soils are also found in the district. The fertility of these soils is high. They cover areas of Olenguruone, Molo, Rongai, parts of Bahati, parts of Njoro and Kinangop Divisions. The main agricultural and livestock activities in these areas are sheep, dairy and beef cattle rearing as well as growing of wheat, pyrethrum, maize, vegetables and barley. Sheep and dairy farming is concentrated in Molo, parts of Njoro, Bahati and Olenguruone Divisions. The pyrethrum and wheat areas cover 800 sq.km. in Molo, 390 sq.km. of Njoro Division and some small parts of Naivasha and Bahati.

Alluvial and Lacustrine Deposits: These are shallow soils developed from sediments of volcanic ashes and other sources. They cover the Rift Valley bed between lakes Nakuru and Naivasha, Solai and Menengai Crater. The soils surrounding the lakes (Nakuru, Naivasha, Elementaita, Solai) have low to

Map No. 3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LAIKIPIA DISTRICT
UM4
UM5
KOIBATEK DISTRICT
LH2
UM4
Upper Sisal Zone
N
LH4
KERICHO DISTRICT
Wheat/Maize
Barley
UM4
LH4
NYANDARUA DISTRICT
UH2
Pyrethrum
UH1
UH1
Wheat
UH0
Zone
LH2
UM5
UH3
UM6
TA1
Ranching
Zone
UH0
LH3
UH3
UH2
UM5
UH3
LH3
UM6
LH4
KIAMBU
DISTRICT
UH2
4 H L
LH5
UM5
UM6
KAJIADO
DISTRICT
LEGEND
UH0 Forest Zone
UH1 Sheep & Dairy Zone
UH2 Wheat _ Pyrethrum Zone
UH3 Wheat _ Barley Zone
LH2 Wheat/Maize _ Pyrethrum Zone
LH3 Wheat/Maize _ Barley Zone
LH4 Cattle _ Sheep _ Barley Zone
UM4 Sunflower _ Maize Zone
UM5 Livestock _ Sorghum Zone
UM6 Upper Midlands Ranching Zone
0 1 2 3 4 kms
Prepared by DRSRS

moderate fertility. The main economic activities in these areas are livestock rearing (mainly ranching), sorghum, sisal and millet growing. Most of the district's land is of medium and high potential. Table 1.10 gives the land classification and the land use patterns in the district.

The map on the Agro-Ecological Zones highlights the variations in the agro-ecological zones in the district.

Table 1.10

Classification According to Land Use

Land Classification	Land Area (ha)	Land use pattern
High Potential	291,000	Dairy/Crop production
Medium Potential	390,000	Crop, beef cattle ranching, horticultural crops
Range Land	180,000	Ranching, beef, dairy cattle, crop production and irrigation
Low Potential	51,000	Dairy, crop production, beef ranching, horticultural production.

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996.

The high potential land in the district is 291,000 ha. and is found in Mau Narok, Olenguruone, Molo and lower Subukia. The area has small scale farmers with an average farm holding of 2 ha. Tea, pyrethrum, sheep and dairy are found in Olenguruone and parts of Keringet Division. The area is also good for vegetables, potatoes and other crops.

The medium potential area is the largest with 390,000 ha. and is found in Bahati, Subukia, Njoro and parts of Rongai. The type of crops grown in this region are wheat, maize, barley (in parts of Njoro), millet and keeping of dairy animals. Some horticulture is also practised in parts of Njoro and lower Bahati Divisions. The low potential and range land area covers 231,000 ha. and is found in Gilgil, Naivasha, Longonot, Solai, Lanet and part of Rongai. Ranches are found in parts of Gilgil and Naivasha Divisions. Horticulture is also practised around lake Naivasha which is a fresh water lake.

Much of the district was part of the former white highlands. With the purchase of land from the settlers by various groups, the land has continued to be subdivided making the average size of holdings to be about 3 ha. This has influenced production of both crops and livestock. The amount of land under

smallholders is 2,701 sq.km. while 2,128 sq.km. is under large farms. The remnant water masses and urban land occupy 2,361 sq. km.

Water Resources

There are both surface and underground water resources in the district. The surface water resources consist of rivers, streams and several lakes.

The major rivers are Malewa which drains into Lake Naivasha, Molo which drains into Lake Baringo, and Subukia which drains into Lake Bogoria.

Table 1.11 shows the main rivers in the district and the lakes into which they drain.

Table 1.11

Main Water Sources in the District

Source	River/s	End of draining (Lake)
Mau Escarpment	Njoro	Nakuru
Bahati Forest	Ngosur, West Acre, Bahati Springs	Nakuru
Mau Forest	Nderit, Maka Makalia, Lamudiak	Nakuru
Dundori Forest	Gilgil	Naivasha
Aberdare Ranges	Malewa, Karati	Naivasha
Dundori Forest	Mererone, Mbaruku,	Elementaita
Subukia Range	Kariandusi	Elementaita
Bahati Forest	Maji Tamu, Chemuka	Solai
Subukia Range	Kasururei	Solai
Eastern Mau Forest	Molo, Rongai	Baringo
Bahati Forest	Olbanita	Baringo
Kiplombe Forest	Nguso Springs, Viso.	Baringo
Bahati Forest	Subukia, Wards Stream	Bogoria.

Source: District Water Engineer's Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Other rivers in the district are Kipsonoi, Amalo, Songon and Ndoinet which drain into lake Victoria. Another reliable stream is Crater Steam which drains into

Menengai Crater. Some of these rivers are suitable for irrigation purposes as well as small hydroelectric-power stations. For instance the Wesenges River (Subukia) is being utilized for minor irrigation by small scale farmers. The river and its tributaries are currently under investigation to ensure continued availability of water for the present and future requirements, and especially for industrial use. Rivers Amalo, Songor and Kipsonoi can be exploited for small hydro-power generation.

The Lakes found in the district are Nakuru, Naivasha and Elementaita. However, only lake Naivasha is a fresh water lake. The rest are alkaline and saline and are therefore not suitable for domestic and irrigation purposes unless appropriately treated. Lake Naivasha is therefore the most suitable source of fresh water for both domestic, livestock and industrial use. This water is extensively used for the horticultural farms situated around the lake. The level of water in this lake, if maintained could facilitate harnessing the lake more for supply of water for agricultural and industrial use in the district. The lake is also economically important for fish production.

The use of some of the rivers for small scale irrigation has contributed to the decline of the water levels of lakes Elementaita and Nakuru especially during the dry season. A study is being carried out to find out any illegal abstractions or over abstractions within the lake catchments so that the lakes can be harnessed appropriately for industrial water supply.

The groundwater potential of the district is high in some areas especially around the lake Naivasha and some faulted zones but low in some places where even dry boreholes are encountered. But generally the groundwater potential can be regarded as good. Due to lack of adequate surface water in many areas boreholes are the only potential for water supply. The district is covered by lava flows which are mainly pyroclastics rocks, phonolites and some patches of tracheitis. The boreholes in the area draw their water from successive lava flows. Most of the boreholes have good water especially in Molo, Bahati and several other places. The use of borehole water for irrigation is dictated by their chemical characteristics especially sodium absorption ratios and the nature of soils to be irrigated.

A good number of boreholes especially around lake Naivasha have water suitable for irrigation. There is need to exploit more of this water resource to supplement the water supply in the district in favour of industrial development.

Generally, Nakuru has inadequate fresh water supply. More water resources are needed for domestic, livestock and industrial use. Towns within the district only get 52% of their total requirements. Many areas including Naivasha, Gilgil and Mbogoine utilize water from dams. However it is still inadequate.

Forestry

Nakuru District has a large area under forests covering Molo South and Olenguruone Divisions, then south east Molo, Siape, Mau Narok and Keringet. There is also some forest area in East of Bahati Division. These forests are all gazetted with approximately 145,000 ha. Out of this area, the natural forests cover an area of 115,000 ha while plantations occupy approximately 30,000 ha.

The District depends on forestry production for supply of domestic fuel, timber, poles, soil and water conservation This has called for planting of more exotic trees because they take a short period to mature. The district produces millions of tree seedlings for cypress, pines, and eucalyptus for planting. This has resulted in the increase in forest hectarage. Forestry being an important source of raw materials, has encouraged many timber oriented activities. The district can exploit more of these resources to expand these activities and promote investment in pulp and paper industries. There is also need for encouragement of farm forestry to increase wood supply.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Large parts of the district are covered by lava. This reduces the district's potential for production of valuable mineral rocks. The existence of thick deposits of superficial materials further reduces the district's chances of having commercial minerals. There are however some commercial minerals which have been found in the district. Diatomite, a mineral used for insulation, building and as a stabilizer in the chemical industry is found and exploited at Kariandusi. The potential for this mineral is however not fully exploited due to high freight charges and its light weight.

Manganese is found along the Gilgil-Nyahururu road to the north of the confluence of the Malewa and Oleolongo rivers. The mineral is irregularly distributed at a depth of approximately one metre below a layer of diatomite. The deposits are however small and may not be economical to exploit.

The district also has stone quarries found at Mau, Bahati, Menengai and Kedowa. These are being exploited and are a good source of raw material for production of welded turfs. This is an industry that could expand with further exploitation.

Ballast rocks for ballast crushing occur in patches in the district and are mined west of Gilgil town, Menengai slopes, Ronda, Londiani, North west of lake Nakuru and near Larmudiac river. The rocks found are mainly tracheitis and phonolites. These could be exploited further for the building industry.

Kaolin is found in Eburu. This is a light coloured Kaolimite rock clayed material which in its natural state is used in the manufacture of porcelain, wall tiles,

paper, pefectory ware, rubber, ceramics, felt pug for wire insulation and other purposes. It is a product of hydrothermal activity and weathering. It is exploited in small quantities, because the amount existing cannot justify larger investments to be put in its exploitation.

Obsidian is found in Longonot and Eburu. This is a natural glass whose important properties are porosity and stability which makes it suitable for thermal insulation. It is more durable than plastics and fireproof and is used as light weight concrete and for filtration. It is exploited in small quantities as this is the only amount that can be supported by the current investment. This mineral can be exploited more to encourage more industrial use of the material.

Tourist attractions

Nakuru District is one of the famous points for tourism due to a number of conservation areas and abundance of wildlife in private ranches and forests.

The district harbours the following animals: flamingoes, cheetahs, elephants, warthogs, rhinos, mongooses and Gazelles.

Lake Nakuru National Park is one of the District's "Pride". It has become famous for being the first successful Rhino Sanctuary in Kenya. In an effort to rehabilitate the Rhino population, the Republic of South Africa recently donated ten more White Rhinos to boost up the population. Currently the district is the home of 52 black and white Rhinos, safe and in good health.

The District has four major tourist sites i.e. Lake Nakuru, Menengai Crater, Mt. Longonot and Hells-Gate. The view point of the Great Rift Valley in Naivasha Division, and Lake Elementaita are also added attractions. The Hells Gate having a variety of fascinating tourist sites including caves and hot springs attracts thousands of local and foreign tourists each year.

However, the impact of tourism as a source of income to the local communities is very minimal. Their only source of income from the industry is from baskets, carvings sold to tourists. Kenya Wildlife Service also provide infrastructure to communities bordering the parks which includes water projects, schools, health facilities etc In addition access roads in the tourist sites have been built by Kenya Wildlife Service. With these infrastructure in place the district is well placed to develop more of the tourist sites for higher level tourism industry.

Fisheries

There is high fish potential in Nakuru District though not fully exploited. Fishing is carried out in Lake Naivasha (a fresh water lake), in several private ponds and dams situated all over the district although to a lesser extent than expected. The pond and dams are concentrated in Mbogoine, Bahati and Njoro Divisions.

Fishing activities need to be encouraged to facilitate the introduction of the fish industry in the district.

The fishery department is therefore encouraging more fish farming by providing fingerlings to the fish farmers, and making follow ups to develop the industry.

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

This section analyses the level of exploitation of the district's resources beginning with the major activities in the primary sector followed by other activities in the non-farm sector. The section goes further to analyze how the primary sector can be boosted so as to act as a spring board for development of manufacturing and processing, commercial, trade and services sectors.

Agricultural Activities

Nakuru District contributes a lot to the national economy through agricultural and related activities. About 85% of the total population in the district depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

Nakuru district has high agricultural potential. Divisions like Molo, Njoro, Olenguruone and Bahati grow high value cash crops. The District is a major producer of food crops, cash crops and horticultural crops. The leading food crops produced in the district include maize, wheat, beans, potatoes and various fruits and vegetables. Cash crops include Tea, Coffee, Pyrethrum, and flowers. Most of the crops are produced on small scale farms ranging on average from 0.5 to 5 ha. However there are a few medium and large scale farms growing mainly wheat, barley and to a lesser extent maize. About 75% of flowers produced in the district are produced around lake Naivasha. Most of the agricultural commodities are marketed through co-operative societies.

Small Farm Sector: A breakdown on farm area, number of households and their main cropping activities by divisions under this sector is given in table 1.12.

Table 1.12

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area in sq. km	Rural HH (1989)	HH per Sq km	No. of small holdings	Main Food Product	Main cash crops grown	% HH with High Value Food Crops	% HH with High Value cash crops
Olenguruone	127	4,315	34	2,848	Potatoes, peas, cabbage, beans, maize, kales.	Pyrethrum	60	40
Molo	322	23,328	72	22,974	Wheat, peas, maize, cabbages, carrots, fruits.	Pyrethrum	90	85
Njoro	650	22,860	35	22,728	maize, beans, cabbages, kales, wheat, potatoes.	Pyrethrum	80	15
Rongai	474	14,631	31	13,590	Maize, wheat, millet, citrus, potatoes.	Sisal Coffee	70	5
Nakuru Municipality	60	5,587	104	4,470	Maize, wheat, millet, citrus, potatoes.	Nil	40	Nil
Bahati	402	22,538	49	20,418	Maize, vegetables, tomatoes, beans.	Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum	85	30
Mbogoine	336	22,816	70	7,850	Maize, beans, wheat, potatoes, tomatoes, citrus, vegetables.	Pyrethrum	60	20
Gilgil	560	22,340	39	6,340	Maize, beans, potatoes, wheat.	Wheat, Pyrethrum	45	10
Naivasha	970	27,562	28	21,924	Maize, beans, cabbages, wheat, onion, grapes, tomatoes.	Wheat, Fruits, flowers.	40	20
Keringet	356	8,095	22	4,451	Potatoes, peas, cabbages, maize, beans.	Wheat, tea.	60	40

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996.

There is enough food for consumption in all the divisions, in the district. Molo, Njoro and Bahati Divisions have a higher production of both food and cash crops. The three divisions, therefore, have higher levels of income.

Molo, Njoro, Bahati, Mbogoine and Naivasha Division have the highest number of rural households and the same divisions apart from Mbogoine have large number of small holdings. Molo, Njoro and Bahati have the highest percentage of households with high value food crops while Olenguruone, Molo and Bahati have the highest percentage of households with high value cash crops.

Table 1.13 shows production figures of the major crops between 1993 and 1995.

There was a decline in the production of maize and wheat between 1994 and 1995. The other crops (especially cash crops) realized increased output and yields between 1993 and 1995. The reasons for the decline in maize/wheat production were low prices for maize in 1994, high prices of farm inputs (seeds and fertilizers) resulting in the reduction of hectare under maize.

Table 1.13

Crop Production Trends 1993-1995

Crop	Description	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area (Ha)	59,560	63,460	62,869
	Yield(tons)	38,994	143,419	113,160
	Ave. Yield/Ha	0.65	2.26	1.8
Wheat	Area (Ha)	23,325	27,380	24,668
	Yield (tons)	24,662	59,962	39,960
	Ave. Yield/Ha	1.06	2.19	1.62
Irish Potatoes	Area (Ha)	5,940	5,836	6,731
	Yield (tons)	48,327	67,563	89,765
	Ave.Yield/Ha	8.14	11.5	13.34
Fruits & Vegetables	Area (Ha)	4,820	7,384.4	6,795
	Yield (tons)	695	816	933
	Ave.Yield/Ha	0.48	0.52	0.54
Coffee	Area (Ha)	2,675	2,686.3	3,062.1
	Yield (tons)	1,337.5	1,100	2,104
	Ave. Yield/Ha	0.5	0.41	0.69
Pyrethrum	Area (Ha)	-	8,513	10,508
	Yield (tons)	-	4,939	6,304
	Ave.Yield/Ha	-	0.58	0.6

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru 1996.

Maize is grown in all divisions as the main staple crop in the district. The total hectarage under maize increased from 59,560 ha in 1993 to 62,869 ha in 1995. The yields could be increased in all the divisions as the soil types allow. This could be done if farmers adopt proper cropping methods and if inputs

become readily available and affordable and producer prices of maize increase to offset the high cost of production.

Wheat is grown in all divisions except Olenguruone Division and only to a very small scale in Mbogoine and Municipality Divisions. The area under wheat increased from 23,325 ha in 1993 to 24,668 ha in 1995. Production improved from 24,662 tonnes in 1993 (drought stricken year) to 59,962 tonnes in 1994 (bumper harvest year) but dropped to 39,960 tonnes in 1995 due to infestation of quell birds, aphids outbreak and inadequate rainfall. Basically the crop is highly mechanized particularly on the large farms. Small scale wheat farming contribute slightly over 20% of the total wheat production. The areas with the most small scale wheat production are Njoro 9,600 ha, Gilgil 480 ha, Naivasha 3,478 ha, Rongai 3,440 ha, Keringet/Molo 1,705 ha, Bahati 1,215 ha, Municipality 350 ha, and Mbogo-ine 80 ha.

The wheat seed is grown under the Kenya Seed Company contracts. In 1995, Molo Division had the highest average yield of 2.7 tons/ha much higher than the district average, and Naivasha the lowest 0.9 tons/ha, compared to 2.8 tons/ha and 0.5 tons/ha, for the same divisions in 1994. With use of certified seeds, appropriate farm operations, crop production and price incentive, the realizable yield in a normal year can be tremendously improved to expand the milling industry. Other factors affecting wheat production are aphids and damage by birds, and lack of timely and adequate seasonal crop credit.

Potatoes are grown throughout the district by small scale farmers. The land cultivated and total output is gradually increasing with farmers being allowed to farm in forests in 1994/95. The total area under potatoes decreased from 5,940 ha in 1993 to 5,836 ha in 1994 due to shortage of planting materials and removal of farmers (squatters) from Government forests until in the second season of 1994. Average yield for the district improved from 8.14 tons/ha in 1993 to 13.3 tons/ha in 1995 with corresponding total production of 48,327 and 89,765 tons in the same years respectively.

In 1995, yields/ha in tons were Molo/Keringet 16, Njoro 11.6, Gilgil 7, Bahati 11.5, Naivasha 5.2, Olenguruone 11.5, Mbogoine 8, Rongai 10.1 and Municipality 7.2. Molo ADC complex was reopened and certified seed potatoes are now readily available.

The types of fruits and vegetables grown in the district are tomatoes, peas, carrots, onions, fresh beans, citrus, peaches, apples, cabbages, strawberries, asparagus and leeks. Most of these are grown in Bahati, Njoro, Molo, Rongai, Olenguruone, Municipality, Gilgil and Mbogoine Divisions. There are now three operating canning factories in the district viz: Kokoto, Njoro Canners and Kabazi canners. All the divisions are surplus producers of fruits and vegetables but short falls arise in between the seasons. There is still potential for fruit processing industries to utilize the surplus immediately due to their perishability.

In addition to maize, wheat and barley the other main cash crops in the district

are pyrethrum, sisal, tea and coffee. These have contributed a lot to the well being of the people in the district in terms of income and employment. The sisal is managed and marketed by private estates in Rongai Division.

The district produces nearly 50% of all the pyrethrum products in Kenya. The leading divisions in this production are Molo, Naivasha, Njoro, and Keringet. Production of dried flowers in 1994 in tons was, Keringet 2,727.181, Naivasha 1,209,272, Njoro/Mau Narok 541,062, Gilgil 426,569, Subukia/Bahati 149,735 and Olenguruone 145,761. The bulk of the earnings from pyrethrum goes to these areas topped by Molo/Keringet Divisions which have the highest value from the cash crop. The area under pyrethrum increased from 7,345 ha in 1993 to 10,508.1 ha in 1995, despite the drought in 1993 which affected the crop both in terms of hectarage and production. Good rains coming in 1994 and price incentives improved the production level. The bulk of pyrethrum is grown by small scale farmers on sub-divided former white settlers' farms averaging 0.3 to 5 hectares.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya pays farmers on monthly basis and year-end bonuses based on pyrethrum content per kg. of dried flowers. This board also contributes to Nakuru County Council 1% crop cess which in 1993/94 was Ksh 3,072,396. The cess is used to improve access roads in pyrethrum farming areas and to buying centres. Through these monthly payments to farmers, harambee projects like schools, dispensaries, home improvement and other developments have increased due to the farmers' financial power to contribute. This has also helped the commerce and trade sector as the flow of incomes are utilized in the development of Nakuru Town and other urban areas. Further development of this crop can be done by increasing the tonnage per hectare through use of improved seeds and clones, fertilization, weed control and diseases and pests control particularly nematodes. There are 52 co-operative societies dealing with marketing of dried pyrethrum flowers throughout the district. Payments are prompt and there are incentives like advances and bonuses which are attractive. Numerous farmers' field training are staged throughout the district. This is a very important crop to the district as it earns high incomes, and therefore it requires much more attention and development.

Tea production in Nakuru District is carried out in Olenguruone, Keringet (formerly Molo South) and Bahati Divisions. KTDA only takes care of the tea produced in Olenguruone and Keringet. The processing of small holders tea together with that from Nyayo Tea Zone is carried out in Kapkoras Tea Factory Co. Ltd. in Kericho, 75 km away. However, a private Tea Factory (Kiptagich Tea Factory) in Olenguruone is near completion. The total area under tea has increased from 1,447 ha. in 1993 to 1,727 ha. in 1995. This is also a promising crop and could trigger more tea factories if improved.

Prospects for tea expansion is high in Keringet and Olenguruone Divisions where competition with other crops is low and the area is more climatically suitable compared to Bahati. Nakuru Country Council received 1% of tea payment as cess which was Ksh.308,448 and Ksh. 335,974.2 in 1993 and 1994

respectively. There are a total of three large scale tea farms namely Beres, Ceres Estates and Kinoru. The rest of the tea is under small scale holders in Kirengero, Maombi and Munanda. The marketing of tea and its processing is done by Subukia Tea Factory which is a private factory.

Expansion of tea in Bahati is very limited and depends on the mutual agreement of the out-growers and the management of Subukia Tea Factory. Currently the only possible expansion in this division is about 16 hectares in the hilly portion of Ceres Estates that houses the Subukia Tea Factory.

Coffee had over the years been grown in Bahati, Mbogoine and Rongai Divisions. Only traces exist in Molo and Naivasha Divisions. Production of coffee has now started improving following good prices in the world market and prompt payment to the farmers. Coffee production dropped in 1993 due to drought but has since then improved. In 1991/92 about 255 hectares were destroyed due to low prices of coffee and sub-division of farms in former estates. Since coffee marketing system was liberalized in 1993 and central coffee auctioning system adopted, the crop is poised for improvement and hence the growth of the coffee industry in the district.

Large Farm Sector: The large scale farms in the district are found mainly in Molo, Bahati, Naivasha, Njoro and Rongai Divisions. They contribute to the incomes and employment in the district through their related enterprises in mainly cereals and animal production. There are a total of 253 large farms in the district.

These large farms contribute significantly to the economy of the district. 75% of all the wheat produced in the district is from these large farms. This is produced as follows; Njoro 29%, Rongai 25%, Naivasha 6%, Bahati and Molo 5%, Mbogoine and Keringet 2%. Nearly 68% of all the Barley in the district is produced on the large farms. Out of the total tea produced in the district large farms produce 44% of it. Table 1.14 shows large scale farms in the district by division, their major crops grown and the extent of employment generated.

Naivasha Division is the only area growing flowers on 31 farms and this employs the highest number of people especially during the harvesting time. Wheat farms also employ many people followed by maize and tea farms. These farms therefore contribute significantly to the income of the district and are a good source of raw materials for industrialization not only in the district but countrywide. Flowers and pyrethrum are a good source of foreign earnings from their export.

Table 1.14

Large Farm Sector 1995

Division	Number of Farms	Total Area Km^2	Main Crop	Number of Employees	
				Permanent	Seasonal
Naivasha	31	365.6	Flowers,	2,500	28,600
Bahati	55	163	Vegetables, Wheat,	1,645	2,400
Mbogoine	2	6.2	Barley, Wheat, Barley,	44	58
Olenguruone	10	14.1	Maize, Coffee, Wheat	42	425
Rongai	35	395.8	Tea, Wheat	1,293	885
Njoro	48	144	Maize, Wheat, Barley	1,080	621
Gilgil	11	807	Maize, Wheat, Barley	897	220
Keringet	61	201	Wheat, Barley, Pyrethrum, Maize	1,210	820

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Livestock Production Activities

Livestock production is another major income earner in the district. It creates employment and is a good source of protein to the inhabitants of the district and other districts. Livestock production is also another major source of raw materials for industries such as milk processing, tanneries, textile, beef canning, as well as providing a market for industrial products such as cattle feeds, medicine etc.

There are a total of 65 large scale livestock farms and ranches in the district. The main livestock kept in these farms are dairy and beef cattle, goat and sheep, with milk, meat, hide and skin, wool and mutton as their main products. The majority of these large scale farms are found in Naivasha, Molo, Rongai, Bahati and Njoro Divisions.

Table 1.15 shows livestock production by division.

Table 1.15

Livestock Production By Division (Large Scale Farm Sector)

Division	Area in sq. km.	No. of H/holds	Main Livestock	Livestock Products.
Naivasha	19.2	16	Dairy/Beef cattle, Goats	Milk, Meat, Hides, Skins, Mutton.
Bahati	80.0	10	Dairy/ Beef cattle, Goats	Milk, Meat, Hides, Skins, Mutton.
Molo	32.0	8	Dairy Cattle, Sheep	Milk, Wool.
Rongai	200.0	10	Dairy/Beef cattle, Goats	Milk, Meat, Mutton.
Njoro	56.0	7	Dairy cattle	Milk.
Mbogoine	20.0	5	Dairy/Beef cattle, Goats	Milk, Meat, Mutton.
Keringet	24.0	6	Dairy cattle, Sheep	Milk, Wool.
Gilgil	360.0	3	Beef cattle, Sheep, Goats	Meat, Mutton.
Total	791.2	65		

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Large scale livestock farms contribute significantly to the economy of the district. 30% of milk marketed and 60% of all dairy cattle breeding stock in the district is produced by large scale farm sector. The largest area covered is in Gigil followed by Rongai with Naivasha having the least area but highest number of households engaged.

Table 1.16 shows the livestock production trends in the district for the period 1993-1995.

Table 1.16

Livestock Production, 1993 - 1995

Type of Livestock	1993	1994	1995
Dairy Cattle	195,700	211,799	217,449
Beef Cattle	155,300	137,900	126,200
Sheep	150,270	155,250	158,050
Goats	71,176	74,754	71,088
Pigs	9,428	16,002	19,964
Poultry	907,472	1,168,865	1,273,483
Rabbits	13,872	15,469	21,169
Bee keeping (No. of hives)	7,997	9,288	8,036

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Nakuru, 1996.

As shown in Table 1.16, the beef cattle population has been declining during the last three years. This decline is due to the sub-division of ranches and large scale farms e.g. A.D.C. Ol Jorai which had a high beef cattle population. A large part of A.D.C. Ndabibi complex was also sub-divided as well as other privately owned ranches e.g. Kekopey ranch in Gilgil division. In addition, the beneficiaries of these plots mainly averaging four (4) hectares switched to other farming activities in crop and dairy farming. The major beef cattle producing divisions are Gilgil (42,000), Naivasha (37,500), Mbogoine (20,000) and Rongai (11,500). This explains why Naivasha and Gilgil Divisions are known to be good sources of high quality beef for Nairobi and Central Provinces and even for export market. This production can support beef canning industry in the district. In the year 1994, 53,644 hides were sold to Nakuru tanneries from slaughtered beef cattle within the districts and from other districts as shown in Table 1.18. It should, however, be noted that the district is not self sufficient in beef cattle, sheep and goats production and import from Baringo and Laikipia Districts for local consumption.

Sheep population has been growing steadily in the last three years. Gilgil

Division has the largest population (47,500), followed by Naivasha division (16,800). In terms of hair sheep, Molo Division leads in wool production with a population of 27,400 followed by Olenguruone Division with a wool sheep population of 9,500.

As shown in Table 1.17 and Table 1.18 in 1994, 97,768 kg of wool was sold through K.G.G.C.U. which is the main buyer. A total of 17,440 sheep were slaughtered in 1994 while 58,032 pieces of skins were sold to local tanneries. The steady increase was attributed to high sale value for slaughter stock and better incomes from wool. This wool is an important raw material for the textile industry and should be exploited further.

The population of goats has not changed significantly for the last three years. Gilgil Division is the main producer with a population of 25,138, followed by Rongai Division with a population of 15,500. Bahati and Mbogoine had population figures of 8,000 each during the year 1994. A total of 10,281 goats were slaughtered and consumed within the district, while 35,127 pieces of goats' skins were sold to Nakuru tanneries. There is need to improve the quality of livestock so as to develop these tanneries further.

The pig population has witnessed a high growth during the last 3 years. The growth in this industry is attributed to an increase in demand for white meat, increase in the number of small scale pig farmers and the availability of large quantities of grain coupled with the training of the farmers on-farm feed formulation by the livestock extension staff. The main pig farming divisions are Rongai (10,000) Municipality (2,500) and Bahati (1,500).

Table 1.17 gives the summary of quantities of sale of livestock for the period 1993-95, while Table 1.18 shows the sale of the main livestock products for the same period.

Table 1.17

Quantities of Sale of Livestock 1993-1995

Year	Livestock						
	Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Beekeeping (hives)
1993	78,280	23,005	12,967	18,070	19,950	30,768	7,997
1994	84,720	20,257	10,281	17,440	47,880	32,276	9,288
1995	86,980	20,470	9,540	18,949	53,200	35,160	8,036

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Dairy cattle has also increased in numbers over this period producing a higher quantity of milk. This necessitates the milk processing industry in the district. Potential still exists for more milk and milk products processing industries which will promote the industrial transformation of the district.

Table 1.18

Sale of Livestock Products

Livestock Products	1993	1994	1995
Milk (kg)		89,820,831	100,999,950
Meat (kg)	3,174,690	2,795,466	2,824,860
Eggs in numbers	49,833,388	58,856,300	763,430,166
No. of birds Slaughtered	414,643	490,770	577,866
Pork (kg)	957,600	2,298,240	2,553,600
Hides (kg)	70,414	53,644	51,091
Skins (pieces)	158,693	93,159	121,268
Honey (kg)	25,184	25,000	23,007

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Poultry population has also increased in 1995 producing and selling more than ten times the number of eggs produced in 1994. This is a significant contribution to the economy of the district. Bee keeping has gone down but there is need to encourage more production to boost the honey refinery industry. There is also need to encourage domestic refinery to boost the local incomes in the district.

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

Fisheries: Fisheries in the district contribute a lot in terms of socio-economic benefits to the population within and outside the district. Lake Naivasha provides the main source of fish, while ponds, dams and rivers make minimal contribution. Fishing provides proteins, generates employment, revenue and is also a sport.

Fish production in Lake Naivasha is greatly influenced by climatic factors especially rainfall. The number of fish in the time of drought is less than when there is plenty of rainfall. This correlation is also observed with the number of fishermen, boats operating there and fish traders who reduce during the dry season when the lake level falls.

Three types of fish and crustacea are exploited for their food and commercial value from the lake. These are Tilapia Zilii, Oreochromis Leucosticta and Blackbass. Crayfish introduced in the 70's as food for the blackbass is also commercially exploited for export and local market.

Other than capture fisheries, the district has potential for fish farming in ponds, dams and rivers. Most of the ponds are individually owned and are found in Molo, Njoro, and Rongai Divisions. The fishery department provides fingerlings to all prospective farmers at a minimal fee. Dams in livestock areas are also earmarked for stocking with fingerlings. Rivers should also be stocked with either cold water or warm water fish depending on their temperatures.

There is unexploited potential for fish resources. Fish production can be promoted through establishment of a fish canning industry strategically in Naivasha. This will raise incomes for fish dealers as it will provide the market and provide protein for local consumption.

Table 1.19 gives fish and crayfish production from 1991 - 1994.

Table 1.19

Fish Production (1991-1994)

Year	Tonnage	No. of Fishermen	No. of Traders
1991	299	61	100
1992	238	66	76
1993	109	63	37
1994	211	43	9

Source: District Fisheries Office, Nakuru, 1996

Table 1.19 shows the number of traders involved in fish marketing and production. This has been declining yearly. This is partly due to the drought period of 1992/93 which led to the reduction of the water level in the lake affecting production. Incentives have also been lacking. There is need for

intensified campaigns by the fisheries department on the importance of fisheries. This will be done as a follow up on fish farming surveys expected to be done in the district.

Forestry and Agro- Forestry: Forestry is an important activity for the population in the district. The district is well endowed with forests. The total area under forests is 145,790.03 ha. Out of this, high forest (productive) is 68,113.6 ha, high forest (protective) 31,904.63 ha, bushland 20,777.7 ha, bamboo 10872.6 ha and grassland 14,121.5 ha. These forests are not fully exploited since the appropriate industries in the district (plywood, chipboard, hardboards etc) are not large scale in nature.

The areas covered by these forests are Molo South, Olenguruone, South East Molo, Siapei, Mau Narok, Keringet and North East Bahati.

These forest resources comprise of both exotic and indigenous species. The indigenous species prevalent in the district are Hagenia Abbynica, Juniperus Procera, Dombeya Goetzenii, Podo, Prunus African and Arundinaria alpina. All the indigenous species are in fact over exploited. This has prompted campaigns to protect the existing ones and to plant more especially on farms.

The industries that depend on forest produce are plywood and chipboard, saw milling and fibre board industry. The exotic trees are also sold and earned the district Ksh. 39,416,707 in 1994. The local community also depends on these forests for firewood and poles.

Table 1.20 shows the trend of exploitation of wood resources in the district for the period 1991-1994.

Table 1.20

Trend of Timber and Firewood Production (1991-94)

Year	Timber (M^3)	Fuelwood (M^3)
1991	134,042.03	5,603.0
1992	120,039.03	73.0
1993	94,297.79	4,280.0
1994	105,793.40	2,320.0

Source: District Forestry Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Table 1.20 shows that there is a decreasing volume of timber exploited whereas the exploitation of fuelwood fluctuates. The plantations that are exploited for both timber and fuelwood are in Elburgon, Molo and Bahati area covering an area of about 46,491 ha. Timber production is exploited by 98 registered sawmillers of which 10 are large scale and the industry directly employs about 5,500 people. Most of these sawmillers are found around Elburgon while others are distributed around Njoro, Molo, Dundori and Kabazi in Bahati area.

About 90% of the rural population use firewood for cooking. The consumption of fuelwood is about one cubic metre per head per year. To meet the fuelwood demand, eucalyptus plantations are encouraged through the District Forest Extension Services and agro-forestry is being encouraged. About 28 million tree seedlings are required per year for this.

There is therefore potential for increasing the number of trees in all divisions through the afforestation programme.

Mining: Diatomite, geothermal steam and building materials are commercially utilized in the district. Kaolin is used on a small scale while manganese is exhausted. Occurrence of the other minerals is sporadic and they require an evaluation to establish reserves. This will enable potential investors to get ready information for exploitation.

Industrial Activities

The district has a small, but growing industrial sector. This sector is analysed under different sub-sectors as follows:

Textile Industries: There are 10 plants in this sector. These include Bedi Investment, Lodra Ltd., Sirbrook Ltd amongst others. The sector has generated employment for 4,120 people. The threat from second-hand clothes selling has forced some of these plants to diversify their production and venture into other areas.

Processing of Food Products: The district is an agricultural area and therefore agro-industries dominate industrial activities. These industries are involved in processing and packing of agricultural products such as coffee, pyrethrum, fruits and vegetables, sunflower seeds, maize, tea, milk, etc. This sector has 34 plants and employs 1,722 people. A few examples of these are Kabazi canners, Njoro canners, Elianto (K) Ltd., Subukia Tea and Coffee Co. Ltd., Unga Feeds, Rift Valley Bakery, Nakuru Tanneries, Mastermind Tobacco and Pyrethrum Board of Kenya. Most of these industries are concentrated in Nakuru Town. The agricultural sector provides the basic raw materials for these agro-based industries and therefore, the sector plays an important role in generating job opportunities in both the rural areas and urban areas of the district. The sector still has a lot of potential in the district.

Agricultural Implements and Animal Feeds: The sector has 10 plants and employs 211 people. Some plants include Ndume Ltd., Triborn Agricultural Engineering ,Works, ABC Foods, Nakuru Animal Feeds and Equator Feeds, Anifema Investment, among others. The future of this sector is promising given the high demand for agricultural implements/inputs and animal feeds to increase production and more so given the national objective of creating a liberalized commercial oriented agriculttural sector so as to increase investment.

Saw Millers, Engineering Works: These are mainly concentrated around Molo, Elburgon and Njoro where the timber is dominant.

There are about 49 sawmills employing 1,600 people. There is great demand for wood and timber products not only for use within the district but also elsewhere in the country for example the timber used in Nairobi, Thika, and Mombasa is imported from Nakuru District. With the reduction in the area under forests, sawmillers need to use the latest technology so as to minimize losses associated with timber extraction and to make further use of such byproducts as sawdust in production of fibre boards and fibre blocks.

Miscellaneous Products: These are industries manufacturing different products in small quantities. There are about 22 plants employing 1,501 people. They include Soap Manufacturers, Tyre Retreading, Printers and Battery manufacturers and Carton manufacturers.

The details of the number of plants in each sector and employment levels are contained in Table 1.21.

Table 1.21

Industrial Activities - 1995

Industrial Activities	No. of Plants	No. of Employees
Textile Industries	10	4,120
Animal Feeds	8	141
Agricultural Implements	2	70
Printing Services	5	72
Bakeries	7	256
Dairy Products	7	204
Engineering Works & Body Builders	7	166
Sawmills	49	1,800
Millers (Posho & Grain)	7	375
Canners, Coffee and Tea Factory	5	385
Mosquito coils & Pyrethrum Extraction	3	254
Edible Oils & Soft Drinks	4	165
Tyre Retreading	2	45
Soap Manufacturers	2	166
Tanneries	1	83
Contractors & Quarrying	7	163
Others	13	1,218

Source: District Industrial Development Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Commerce Trade and Services

Formal Sector: An increasing number of households depend directly or indirectly for their livelihood on incomes earned from the commercial, small scale enterprise and Jua-Kali activities which are found throughout the district.

As expected, Nakuru Town remains the hub around which all other activities rotate. Major industries and commercial enterprises, i.e. banks, supermarkets, textiles, garments, leather, furniture, chemical and metal products have their regional headquarters in Nakuru Town. Other towns that provide bases for commercial activities are Naivasha, Elburgon, Njoro, Molo, and Kabasi. The district has relatively good communication network connected to all major towns. As a result many small business activities have expanded at a reasonable pace. Many business closures have however been witnessed during the past two years due to inadequate effective demand for their products.

Table 1.22 shows the number of licences issued in the commerce, trade and services sectors.

Table 1.22

Licences Issued for Commerce, Trade and Services

License Category	1993	1994	1995
Wholesale	411	284	207
Caterers	913	854	743
Motor Vehicle	96	86	75
General Retail	5,490	5,239	4,516
Miscellaneous	489	394	338
Manufacturers	113	108	88
Distributors	4	14	9
Total Licences Issued	7,516	6,979	5,976
New Licences Issued	1,078	1,129	936

Source: District Trade Office, Nakuru, 1996

The main commercial and services activities undertaken in the district are wholesale, catering, catering and general retail among others.

Informal Sector: The growth and expansion of the Jua Kali products have been encouraging. The Jua Kali artisans operate in all major market centres within the district. The informal sector has a variety of small scale industrial related activities spread all over the district. In at least every designated industrial area, there are some formal and informal activities taking place. Nakuru Town has the largest number of informal activities followed by Naivasha.

The "Jua Kali" artisans are involved in motor vehicle repairs and fabrication of components for such repairs, fabrication of jembes, pangas, buckets etc. They also run a chain of food kiosks. Although it is not possible to give the exact number of wage employees in the Jua Kali sector, quite a substantial number of people draw their livelihood from this sector, and its contribution to the district's economy is significant.

The estimated figures for the Jua Kali Artisans between 1993 and 1995 in the major towns within the district are shown in Table 1.23.

The informal sector has been growing over the years. In 1993 there were

1,181 artisans employing 3,077 people while in 1995 there were 2,661 artisans employing 7,915 people. This increase was more than a 100% both in the number of employees and artisans. Nakuru had the highest numbers followed by Njoro, Mau Narok and Naivasha in that order. this is due to the well developed basic infrastructure available in these towns. The least busy is Kiringet.

Table 1.23

Estimated Number of Jua Kali Artisans and Employees

	1993		1994		1995	
	Artisans	Employees	Artisans	Employees	Artisans	Employees
Nakuru Municipality	500	1,500	601	2,404	750	3,000
Naivasha	40	120	150	600	170	680
Njoro	100	200	400	800	450	900
Gilgil	40	120	150	600	168	672
Mau Narok	145	290	300	600	375	750
Molo	50	200	120	480	132	528
Elburgon	70	140	100	200	130	260
Dundori	35	70	80	160	89	178
Turi	32	64	60	120	75	150
Rongai	25	105	45	135	50	150
Bahati	35	105	45	135	50	150
Mbogoine	30	60	35	70	37	74
Kehingo	20	40	50	100	71	142
Maimahiu	53	46	35	70	50	100
Olenguruone	5	15	50	150	53	159
Keringet	1	2	4	8	11	22
Total	1,181	3,077	2,225	6,632	2,661	7,915

Source: District Industrial Office, Nakuru 1996.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Development of socio-economic infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This section deals with the most important infrastructure existing and that the district will need to develop in support of industrialization.

Communication Network

Road Networks: The Table 1.24 shows a summary of the distribution of road network by class in the district.

Table 1.24

Classified Roads by Division

Division	Surface Type (km)			
	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total
Nakuru Municipality	34.5	15.9	10.7	61.1
Naivasha	176.6	111.1	101.4	389.1
Gilgil	96.6	27.6	127.2	251.4
Bahati	64.7	58.4	60.6	183.7
Rongai	73.7	47.5	68.3	189.5
Njoro	67.8	50.4	50.4	168.6
Molo	95.9	133.4	74.6	303.9
Olenguruone	9.0	65.2	84.6	158.8
Mbogoine	13.4	94.4	15.9	123.7
Keringet	21.7	72.0	44.2	137.9
Total	653.9	675.9	637.9	1,967.7
Percentage (%)	33.23	34.35	32.42	100

Source: District Public Works Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Table 1.24 shows that out of the total classified road network, the bitumen roads constitute 33.23%, while gravel roads comprise 34.35% and the earth roads form 32.42% of the total road length in the district. Naivasha has the longest length of bitumen roads due to the opening of the upper route of the Great North Road Corridor (Trans African Highway). It passes through Uplands, Kinungi, Naivasha and traverses the whole district.

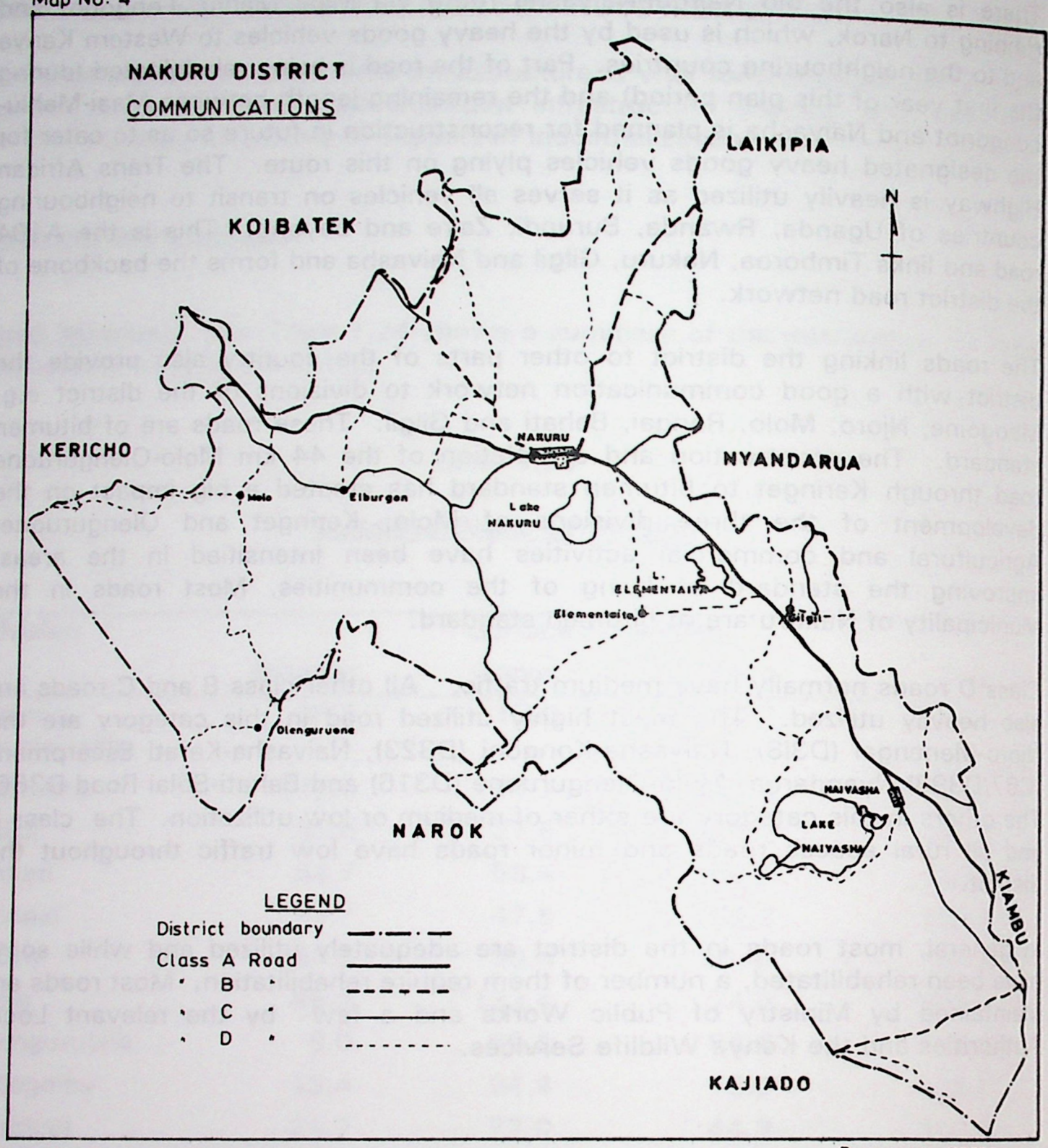
There is also the old Nairobi-Naivasha route via Maai Mahiu, Longonot and running to Narok, which is used by the heavy goods vehicles to Western Kenya and to the neighbouring countries. Part of the road is being rehabilitated (during the first year of this plan period) and the remaining length between Maai-Mahiu-Longonot and Naivasha is planned for reconstruction in future so as to cater for the designated heavy goods vehicles plying on this route. The Trans African Highway is heavily utilized as it serves all vehicles on transit to neighbouring countries of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and beyond. This is the A104 road and links Timboroa, Nakuru, Gilgil and Naivasha and forms the backbone of the district road network.

The roads linking the district to other parts of the country also provide the district with a good communication network to divisions of the district e.g. Mbogoine, Njoro, Molo, Rongai, Bahati and Gilgil. These roads are of bitumen standard. The construction and completion of the 44 km Molo-Olenguruone road through Keringet to bitumen standard has created a big impact on the development of the three divisions of Molo, Keringet and Olenguruone. Agricultural and commercial activities have been intensified in the areas, improving the standard of living of the communities. Most roads in the Municipality of Nakuru are of bitumen standard.

Class D roads normally have medium traffic. All other class B and C roads are also heavily utilized. The most highly utilized road in this category are the Njoro-Menengai (D3I8), Naivasha-Kongoni (D323), Naivasha-Karati Escarpment (C67/D393) Nyandarua, Molo-Olenguruone (D316) and Bahati-Solai Road D366. The others in this category are either of medium or low utilization. The class E and all rural access roads and minor roads have low traffic throughout the district.

In general, most roads in the district are adequately utilized and while some have been rehabilitated, a number of them require rehabilitation. Most roads are maintained by Ministry of Public Works and a few by the relevant Local Authorities and the Kenya Wildlife Services.

Map No. 4



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Posts and Telecommunication: There are 17 Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation (KPTC) departmental offices and 25 sub post offices in the district. Most of the sub-post offices are located in the rural areas while the departmental offices are located in areas of higher population concentration such as Molo, Njoro, Rongai, Naivasha, Nakuru Municipality, Bahati and Gilgil Divisions. The services offered include banking services, money orders, postal orders and telegraphic. Most of these services are well utilized. Some of the sub-post offices require upgrading so as to provide more services to the community and to avail services to the prospective investors.

The telecommunication services provided by the KPTC include telephone, telex, fasmile, paging, data communication (KENPAK) and strategic and regulatory services.

A total of nine (9) automatic exchanges and seven (7), manual exchanges with effective capacities of 17604 and 450 subscriber lines respectively are already installed in various towns and market places within the district. 60% of the installed auto capacity is already utilized while only 22% of the manual capacity is utllized.

There are plans to extend telephone services to the undeserved areas. This includes expansion of exchange capacity at Lanet from 600 to 2000 lines; automation of Subukia manual exchange, expansion and rehabilitation of the individual local exchange distribution network and extension of telephone services to new areas like Eburu, Kabazi, Solai and Mbogoine.

Apart from the KPTC, there are now private firms offering telecommunication facilities to consumers.

Railways: The good road network in the district is supplemented by railways. The major railline from Nairobi to Kisumu and to Eldoret crosses through the district. Nakuru Station is one of the major stations for human and goods transport. This railline has served the district since the early years of this century and has contributed significantly to the growth of Nakuru Town. Rail transport has also boosted the agricultural growth of the district especially in transporting cash crops to the markets. Industrial growth has also had its share as heavy industrial inputs, machinery, and raw materials have been and are still transported by rail. Rail transport will therefore continue to play this role especially to potential investors.

Water Facilities

About 75% of the population in the district have access to clean water. However, system failure due to maintenance problems reduces the actual supply of water in the district. Table 1.25 shows the distribution of water facilities in the district.

Table 1.25

Water Facilities Distribution by Division

Water Supply/Division	Municipality	Bahati	Mbogoine	Rongai	Njoro	Molo	Keringet	Olenguruone	Gilgil	Naivasha
Ministerial W/Supplies	1	3	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	3
NAWACO W/Supplies	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	1
Local Gvt. W/Supplies	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Institut'l W/Supplies	1	1	1	2	10	12	-	-	1	8
Self Help W/Supplies	-	8	18	-	1	-	5	2	3	4
Private W/Supplies	25	150	220	70	65	80	25	15	24	60
Population Served	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	82,000	100,000	5,000	4,000	35,000	40,000

Source: District Water Engineer's Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Government water projects are few in the district with most being in Nakuru Municipality and Bahati Divisions. However, as indicated in Table 1.25, there are many private water supplies throughout the district with Mbogoine leading followed by Bahati, Molo, Rongai, Njoro and Naivasha Divisions. These consist of both surface and ground water. Some NGOs have also sponsored projects in Mbogoine, Gilgil, Naivasha Divisions and one in Njoro Division.

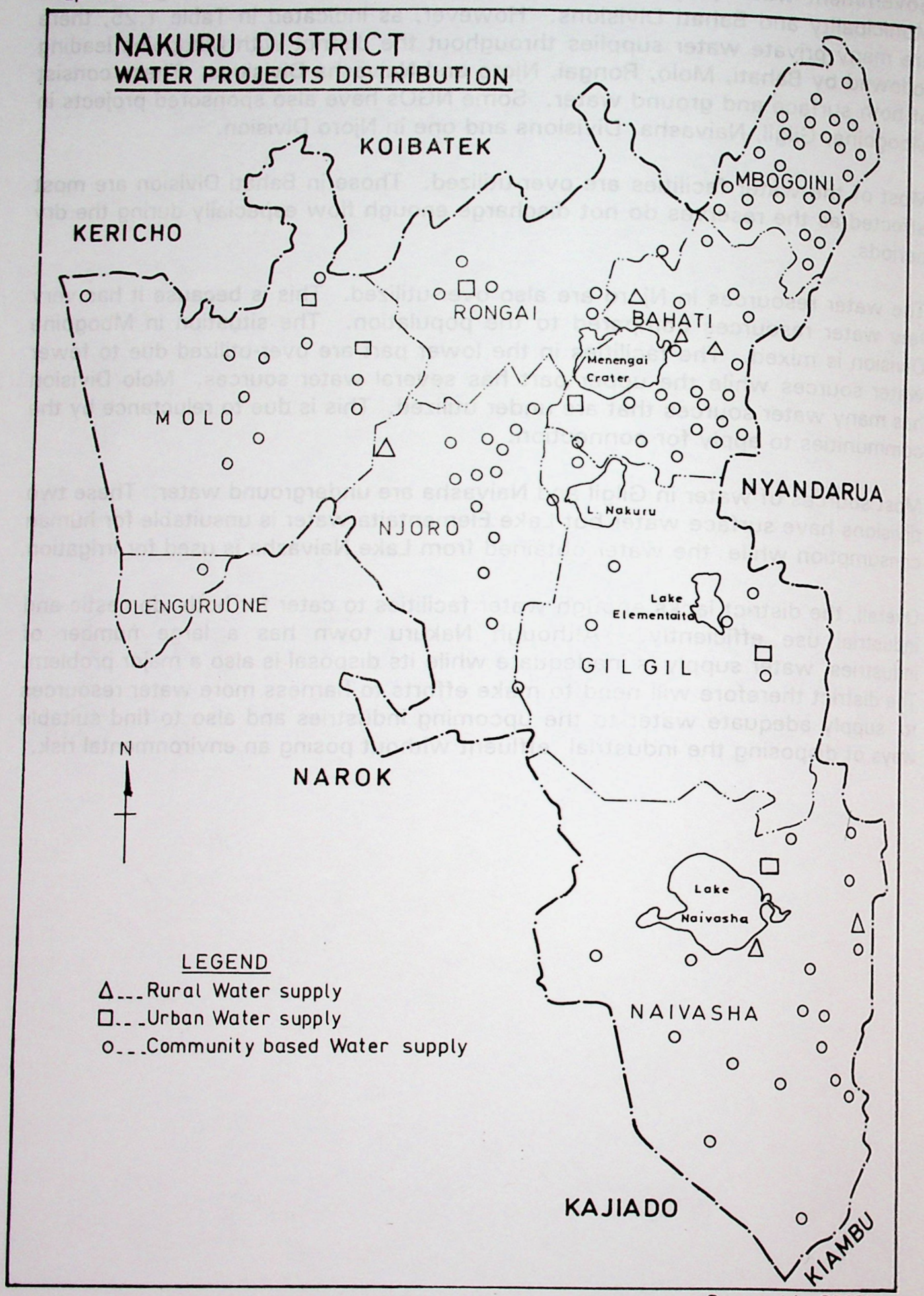
Most of the water facilities are over-utilized. Those in Bahati Division are most affected as the reserves do not discharge enough flow especially during the dry periods.

The water resources in Njoro are also over-utilized. This is because it has very few water resources compared to the population. The situation in Mbogoine Division is mixed. The facilities in the lower part are over-utilized due to fewer water sources while the upper part has several water sources. Molo Division has many water sources that are under utilized. This is due to reluctance by the communities to apply for connection.

Most sources of water in Gilgil and Naivasha are underground water. These two divisions have surface water but Lake Elementaita water is unsuitable for human consumption while the water obtained from Lake Naivasha is used for irrigation.

Overall, the district lacks enough water facilities to cater for both domestic and industrial use efficiently. Although Nakuru town has a large number of industries, water supply is inadequate while its disposal is also a major problem. The district therefore will need to make efforts to harness more water resources to supply adequate water to the upcoming industries and also to find suitable ways of disposing the industrial effluent without posing an environmental risk.

Map No. 5



Prepared by DRSRS

Energy Supply

There are various forms of energy in the district. Wood fuel is mainly used in rural areas while electricity is used in urban areas by industrialists, commercial and domestic consumers.

The total existing load for all electrified areas is approximately 61 MVA. Major centres in the district served with electricity are Nakuru, Naivasha, Gilgil, Njoro, Elburgon, Molo, Rongai, Bahati, Keringet and Olenguruone. The Rural Electrification Programme has electricity services to Olenguruone Divisional centre and Kiptagich Nyayo Tea Zone. The power line to Molo South area is currently under construction. This distribution of power in the district creates the possibility of industries to be established in the named divisions.

The consumption pattern per division varies with Nakuru Municipality having the highest consumption (33 MVA) and Olenguruone Division the lowest (0.7) MVA. Industrial consumption accounts for 50% of the total load while the rest comprises of domestic lighting. Utilization levels compared to installed capacities averages 80%. This leaves a capacity of about 20% which could be utilized for industrial development including Jua Kali sheds. It is hoped that the Rural Electrification Programme will cover most of the rural market centres during this plan period. This will enable the population to undertake more economic activities which will form a strong base for the industrialization of the district. Table 1.26 shows the utilization levels of electricity by division.

Table 1.26

Utilization of Electricity in Various Divisions

Division	Installed Capacity	Total Load (demand)	% Used in Industries	% Used for Domestic Purposes
Naivasha	25	15	87%	13%
Gilgil	5	3.8	76%	24%
Molo	4	3.7	76%	24%
Olenguruone	1.2	0.7	71%	29%
Bahati	5.5	5.4	65%	35%
Nakuru Municipality	44.3	32.2	81%	19%

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company, Central Rift, 1996.

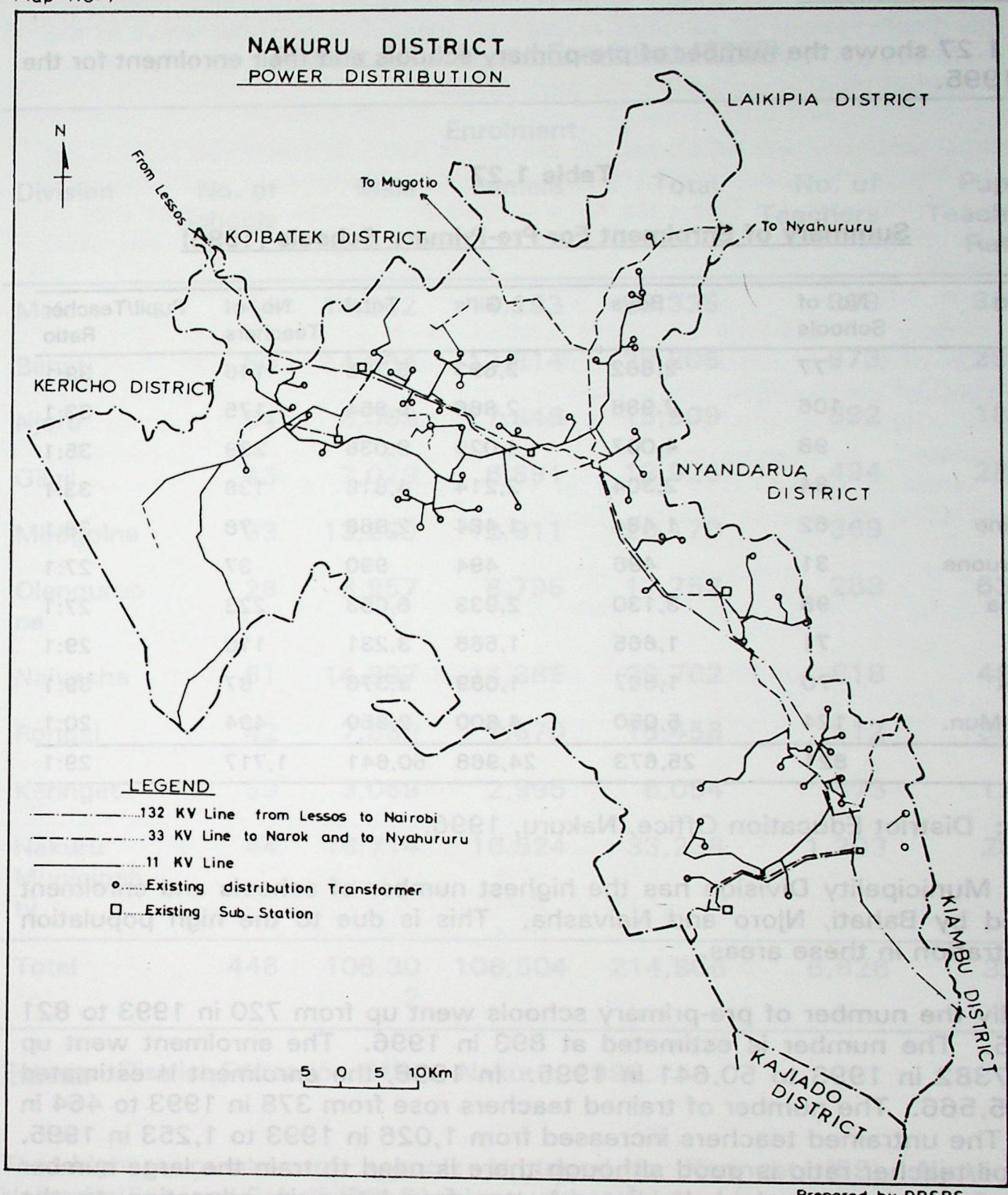
As shown in Table 1.26, the greatest demand is in Nakuru followed by Naivasha, Gilgil and Molo urban areas.

The majority of the population in Nakuru district still live in the rural areas where the use of wood fuel in form of fire wood or charcoal is quite common. About 95% of the people living in rural areas depend on wood fuel for their energy needs. Even in urban areas, about 70% of the population are low income earners and mainly use charcoal for their energy requirements as it is affordable. There is therefore the need to emphasise and intensify agro-forestry activities to cater for this high demand for woodfuel. It will also enable the growth of small businesses such as catering.

The use of gas and kerosene in urban areas is quite also common among the middle class and low income earners. The use of gas is increasing and may become very important in future as the wood based energy, charcoal and woodfuel, is expected to diminish due the inability of forests to increase at the same rate as the demand.

The use of biogas is not widespread in the district due to lack of awareness of this new technology. However, in large farms in Gilgil, Naivasha and Rongai Divisions, some farmers use small quantities of biogas. The district will need to encourage the use of this energy as a substitute for especially small scale industrial undertakings.

Map No. 7


NAKURU DISTRICT
POWER DISTRIBUTION
N
From Lessos
To Mugotio
To Nyahururu
LAIKIPIA DISTRICT
KOIBATEK DISTRICT
KERICHO DISTRICT
NYANDARUA DISTRICT
KIAMBU DISTRICT
KAJIADO DISTRICT
LEGEND
132 KV Line from Lessos to Nairobi
33 KV Line to Narok and to Nyahururu
11 KV Line
Existing distribution Transformer
Existing Sub_Station
5 0 5 10Km
Prepared by DRSRS

Educational Facilities

Table 1.27 shows the number of pre-primary schools and their enrolment for the year 1995.

Table 1.27

Summary of Enrolment For Pre-Primary Schools (1995)

Division	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
Molo	77	2,862	2,893	5,755	146	39:1
Bahati	106	2,988	2,866	5,854	175	33:1
Njoro	98	4,007	4,029	8,036	229	35:1
Gilgil	84	2,304	2,214	4,518	138	33:1
Mbogoine	62	1,484	1,484	2,968	78	38:1
Olenguruone	31	496	494	990	37	27:1
Naivasha	98	3,130	2,933	6,063	223	27:1
Rongai	71	1,665	1,566	3,231	110	29:1
Keringet	70	1,687	1,689	3,376	87	39:1
Nakuru Mun.	124	5,050	4,800	9,850	494	20:1
Total	821	25,673	24,968	50,641	1,717	29:1

Source: District Education Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Nakuru Municipality Division has the highest number of schools and enrolment followed by Bahati, Njoro and Naivasha. This is due to the high population concentration in these areas.

Generally the number of pre-primary schools went up from 720 in 1993 to 821 in 1995. The number is estimated at 893 in 1996. The enrolment went up from 47382 in 1993 to 50,641 in 1995. In 1996, the enrolment is estimated to be 55,566. The number of trained teachers rose from 378 in 1993 to 464 in 1995. The untrained teachers increased from 1,026 in 1993 to 1,253 in 1995. The pupil/teacher ratio is good although there is need to train the large number of untrained teachers to administer better foundation in education to the children.

Table 1.28 shows the enrolment levels in the primary schools, and the teachers available in the district.

Table 1.28

Primary Schools and Enrolment (1995)

Division	No. of Schools	Enrolment Male	Female	Total	No. of Teachers	Pupil/ Teacher Ratio
Molo	44	14,042	14,293	28,335	809	35:1
Bahati	50	14,394	13,814	28,208	973	29:1
Njoro	54	8,063	7,846	15,909	892	18:1
Gilgil	43	7,029	6,891	13,920	494	28:1
Mbogoine	33	13,259	12,911	26,170	369	71:1
Olenguruone	28	8,957	8,795	17,752	283	63:1
Naivasha	51	14,897	14,865	29,762	618	48:1
Rongai	42	7,888	7,570	15,458	512	30:1
Keringet	59	3,059	2,995	6,054	473	13:1
Nakuru Municipality	44	16,714	16,524	33,238	1,203	28:1
Total	448	108,302	106,504	214,806	6,626	32:1

Source: District Education Office, Nakuru, 1996.

The highest number of schools is found in Keringet (59), Njoro (54), Naivasha(51), and Bahati (50) Divisions, although the highest enrolment is found in Nakuru Municipality. This may be attributed to high population and better facilities/equipment in this division. Generally, all divisions have a good distribution of primary schools and good staffing.

The number of primary schools increased from 444 in 1993 to 448 in 1995 and in 1996 they are estimated at 473. The number of pupils however decreased from 220,729 in 1993 to 214,806 in 1995. However, in 1996 the figure is

estimated at 225,690. The high drop out rate between 1993 and 1995 was due to the displacement of persons caused by insecurity in some areas in the district. However, with the resettlement of the communities, the enrolment level is expected to pick up during the plan period.

The average teacher-pupil ratios for the district is 1:32 as compared to national average of 1:40. However some division such as Olengurone and Mbogoine have much higher ratios. This calls for the need to increase schools as well as teachers to bring down this ratio to enable better teaching and better basic skills for the pupils.

Several primary schools lack adequate facilities such as workshops. However construction of several workshops in all the divisions is being undertaken, but due to financial constraints, more than two thirds of the required number are incomplete. By 1995, out of 457 workshops required, only 147 (32%) had been completed. In Olenguruone, only 27% out of 28 of the workshops were complete while in Rongai only 9 (21%) were completed out of a total of 42 required to allow the pupils to receive quality education.

Table 1.29

Secondary Schools and Enrolment - 1995

Division	No. of Schools	Enrolment			No. of Teachers	Catchment				Pupil/ Teacher Ratio
		M	F	T		D	P	N	PR	
Molo	15	2,177	1,471	3,648	228	5	4	-	6	16:1
Bahati	19	2,977	2,586	5,563	290	10	3	1	3	19:1
Njoro	13	2,059	1,390	3,449	209	8	3	-	3	17:1
Gilgil	12	1,371	352	1,723	148	8	1	1	2	12:1
Mbogoine	4	394	230	624	36	1	-	-	3	17:1
Olenguruone	3	327	303	630	44	3	-	-	-	14:1
Naivasha	7	854	1,038	1,892	119	3	2	-	2	16:1
Rongai	8	1,116	477	1,593	125	5	-	1	2	13:1
Keringet	5	288	223	511	41	3	-	-	2	13:1
Nakuru Municipality	22	5,057	4,527	9,584	502	6	3	1	14	19:1
Total	108	16,620	12,597	29,217	1,742	52	16	4	39	17:1

Source: District Education Office, Nakuru, 1996.

Note: M = Male; F = Female; T = Total; D = District; P = Provincial; N = National; PR = Private

Table 1.29 shows the distribution of secondary schools enrolment and educational facilities in the schools.

Nakuru Municipality Division has the highest number of secondary schools and enrolment. It is followed by Bahati, Molo and Njoro Divisions. This is a trend that will prevail during this plan period due to high population and infrastructure in these divisions where most provincial and private schools are located.

Generally the number of secondary schools rose marginally from 104 in 1993 to 108 in 1995. It is estimated at 120 in 1996. Student enrolment declined in 1995. There was especially a marked decline in enrolment in some areas like Molo and Olenguruone due to insecurity. There is serious need to equip the secondary schools particularly the provision of laboratories, workshops and libraries. This is important so as to raise academic standards as well as skills in the district. In 1995 only 224 out of the planned 550 facilities were completed. This is attributed to lack of funds.

The Egerton University is located within the district. During the 1992/93 academic year, Egerton University had a total student population of 2,129. Enrolment for the various courses was as follows: Education (752), Arts (635), Sciences (221) and Agriculture (521). The teaching staff consisted of Professors (29), PhD holders (33), Msc (291), Bsc (140) and Dip. Science (78).

The adult education centres in the district are sponsored by different agencies such as the Adult Literacy Department (GOK) Nakuru County Council, Diocese of Nakuru (Catholic) and self help.

The present literacy rate in the district is 61.7% (C.B.S. 1989) and continues to rise as more adults graduate from literacy classes.

Table 1.30 shows the enrolment levels for adult education by sex and division.

Table 1.30

Enrolment in Adult Literacy Classes (1995)

Division	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Municipality	537	501	1,038
Njoro	115	121	236
Rongai	114	321	435
Bahati	128	280	408
Olenguruone	117	150	267
Mbogoine	66	118	184
Naivasha	211	214	425
Molo	64	259	323
Gilgil	38	80	118
Keringet	127	230	357
Total	1,517	2,274	3,791

Source: District Adult Education Office, Nakuru, 1996

Table 1.30 shows that in 1995, more females were enrolled than males. The number of teachers declined from 219 to 203 between 1993 and 1995.

A literacy survey was carried out in May, 1990 in the District. The results indicated that 74,383 adults were illiterate, of whom 26,695 were males and 47,688 females. Since then 1,909 adults have certified as literate leaving 72,474 adults.

In 1995, a total of 378 adults sat for the proficiency test. The pass rate was consistently high ranging from 92% in 1990 to 89% in 1995. This is encouraging especially in preparation for the industrial transformation of the district.

Health Facilities

There were a total of 95 health facilities in the district in 1995 of which, 14 were hospitals, 15 were health centres while 63 were dispensaries.

Table 1.31 shows the distribution of the health facilities by division.

Table 1.31

Health Facilities by Division -(1995)

Division	GOK			NGO/Private		
	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.	Hosp.	H/C	Disp.
Municipality	2	1	3	3	2	10
Naivasha	1	2	9	3	-	6
Gilgil	2	-	5	-	-	-
Mbogoine	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bahati	-	4	4	-	-	-
Rongai	-	3	5	-	-	-
Molo	2	-	6	1	-	-
Njoro	-	3	5	-	-	-
Keringet	-	1	7	-	-	-
Olenguruone	-	1	3	-	-	-
Total	7	16	47	7	2	16

Source: Medical Office of Health, Nakuru, 1996.

Nakuru Municipality Division has the highest number of health facilities including the provincial hospitals, followed by Naivasha and Molo Divisions. Mbogoine Division has only a health centre serving a large area.

Utilization of health facilities in Nakuru district is quite high (over 90%). The degree of utilization is highest in urban areas, for both private and public facilities. There is a marked tendency towards over utilization of Government hospitals such as the Provincial General Hospital, Molo District Hospital and Naivasha District Hospital.

Attendance in GOK facilities has not been seriously affected by the introduction of user charges. This is because charges have been minimal. There are also exemptions for people with certain diseases, children and very poor patients. Attendance in private facilities however is not as high as that in public facilities. Private facilities are frequented by mainly middle income and high income earners. The doctor/population ratio stands at about 1:13,417 for the whole district. This is shown in Table 1.32, with the concentration of doctors in Nakuru Municipality. However, doctors are not evenly distributed as most doctors are based in the urban centres. Half of them are in Nakuru Town.

Equipment in all health facilities (both private and public) is inadequate.

Specialized services such as scanning can only be done all the way in Nairobi. There is only one intensive care unit which is also not well equipped. There is need for general rehabilitation including provision of vital facilities including intensive care unit at Naivasha District Hospital to cater for the emergency cases.

Table 1.32

Doctors in Each Division

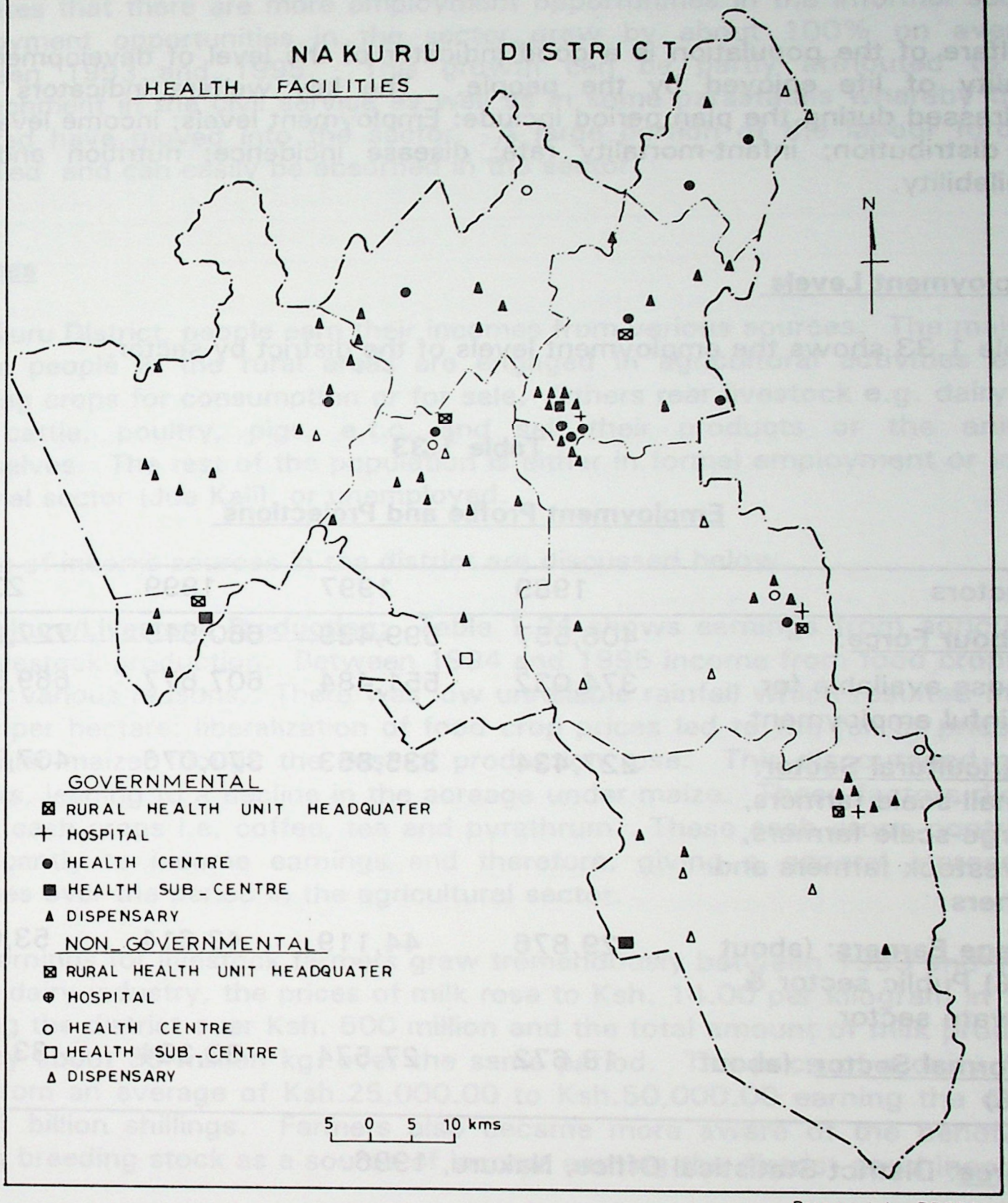
Division	GOK	Private	Population served
Naivasha	2	1	134,409
Gilgil	1	0	78,172
Bahati	0	0	128,493
Mbogoine	0	0	58,579
Nakuru Municipality	52	13	208,999
Rongai	0	0	91,210
Njoro	0	1	145,756
Molo	2	1	61,018
Keringet	0	0	43,553
Olenguruone	0	0	29,226
Total/Ratio	57	16	13,417:1

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Nakuru, 1996.

Map No. 6

NAKURU DISTRICT

HEALTH FACILITIES



Prepared by DRSRS

WELFARE INDICATORS

Welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. The key welfare indicators to be addressed during the plan period include: Employment levels; income levels and its distribution; infant-mortality rate; disease incidence; nutrition and food availability.

Employment Levels

Table 1.33 shows the employment levels of the district by sector.

Table 1.33

Employment Profile and Projections

Sectors	1989	1997	1999	2001
Labour Force:	406,557	599,439	660,519	727,822
Those available for gainful employment	374,032	551,484	607,677	669,596
Agricultural Sector: Small-scale farmers, Large-scale farmers, Livestock farmers and others	227,434	335,853	370,076	407,707
Wage Earners: (about 8%) Public sector & Private sector	29,876	44,119	48,614	53,677
Informal Sector: (about 5%)	18,672	27,574	30,384	33,480

Source: District Statistical Office, Nakuru, 1996.

From table 1.33, it can be observed that the agricultural sector (which includes the small scale farms and livestock farmers), is the largest employer accounting for about 61% of the economically active population. Wage employment accounts for about 8% and informal sector accounts for about 5%.

The employment data collected for major towns in the district from 1990 to 1994 shows a general increase in urban employment (2% per annum) except for Naivasha Town where employment levels fell from 5,525 people in 1991 to 2,497 in 1994. The fall in employment in Naivasha was a result of the closure of the pan vegetable industries and a drop in the amount of fish landing from

Lake Naivasha. The data collected by the District Industrial Development office indicates that there are more employment opportunities in the informal sector. Employment opportunities in the sector grew by about 100% on average between 1993 and 1995. This growth can be partly attributed to the retrenchment in the civil service as well as in some parastatals whereby those affected have moved into the sector. A large portion of the labour force is unskilled and can easily be absorbed in the sector.

Incomes

In Nakuru District, people earn their incomes from various sources. The majority of the people in the rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities either growing crops for consumption or for sale. Others rear livestock e.g. dairy and beef cattle, poultry, pigs, e.t.c. and sell their products or the animals themselves. The rest of the population is either in formal employment or in the informal sector (Jua Kali), or unemployed.

Details of income sources in the district are discussed below.

Agriculture/Livestock Production: Table 1.34 shows earnings from agriculture and livestock production. Between 1994 and 1995 income from food crops fell due to various reasons. There was low unreliable rainfall which resulted in low yields per hectare; liberalization of food crop prices led to the fall of prices (in particular maize) though the cost of production rose. This discouraged maize farmers, leading to a decline in the acreage under maize. These factors did not affect cash crops i.e. coffee, tea and pyrethrum. These cash crops contribute significantly to income earnings and therefore, giving a general increase in incomes over the period in the agricultural sector.

The earnings for livestock farmers grew tremendously between 1993 and 1995. In the dairy industry, the prices of milk rose to Ksh. 14.00 per kilogram in 1995 earning the district over Ksh. 500 million and the total amount of milk produced rose by about 35 million kg. over the same period. The price of a dairy heifer rose from an average of Ksh.25,000.00 to Ksh.50,000.00 earning the district over 1 billion shillings. Farmers also became more aware of the benefits of raising breeding stock as a source of income earning the district good incomes.

In 1994 and 1995 there was an increased production of layers and broilers (poultry). The availability of food grains together with improved extension service and good prices led to increased pig production.

Table 1.34

Agriculture and Livestock Values (Ksh. '000)

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture	2,693,158	2,134,360	2,756,368	3,472,163
Livestock	-	1,096,762	2,229,062	2,700,275
Total	-	3,231,122	4,985,430	6,172,438

Source: District Agriculture Office and District Livestock Production Office, Nakuru, 1996.

The earnings have been increasing over the years and therefore allowing most farmers to afford most of the goods and services which they could not acquire before.

Wage Earnings: Table 1.35 shows that most of the income earned in major towns of Nakuru and Naivasha, is from social and personal services, wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotels and manufacturing. This is also the case in all other towns. The least income earning activity in the towns is mining and quarrying, followed by agriculture and forestry as these activities are concentrated outside the towns.

The trend given in Table 1.35 is expected to be more or less the same for this plan period with exceptional variations in wages from manufacturing and informal sector commercial activities which are expected to increase significantly due to increase in industrial and trading activities.

Table 1.35

Wage Earning by Industry and Major Towns 1992-94 (K£)

Town	Agriculture Forestry	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity& Water	Construction	Wholesale& Retail Trade Restaurant& Hotels	Transport & Communication	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Business & Services	Communities ' Social Services & Personal Services
1992									
Nakuru	693.7	50.3	10,422.1	3,299.5	2,752.5	11.277.7	3,298.9	6.236.5	14,905.3
Naivasha	693.8	-	1,020.4	268.6	175.3	2,012.3	174.3	358.2	5,599.8
1993									
Nakuru	735.0	43.0	10,829.0	3,328.0	3,247.0	1,178.2	3,247.0	7,085.0	15,755.0
Naivasha	720 0	-	1,171.0	279.0	192.0	2,138.0	158.0	377.0	5,832.0
1994									
Nakuru	518.6	43.0	21,876.4	4,209.3	4,849.2	15,805.8	4,483.2	7,005.0	24,955.9
Naivasha	717.6	0.0	1,905.2	346.9	184.3	1,276.7	175.3	921.6	1,900.5

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1996.

Table 1.36 shows the trend in earnings by major towns between 1990 and 1994. Nakuru Town showed increased income due to the entry of more entrepreneurs. In 1994 Njoro Town registered an increase of over 100% in income earned compared to 1993 due to increased salaries for lecturers.

In 1994 Naivasha Town had a drastic decrease in income earned. This was as a result of the closing down of Pan Vegetable Processing Factory; K.C.C. plant which laid off its employees after the Dalamere Estate stopped its milk supply to the plant. The fishing industry also reduced its activities due to decreased fish production.

Table 1.36

Earning By Major Towns 1990-1994(K£)

Town	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Nakuru	46,382.7	48,849.6	52,936.5	56,093.0	83,746.5
Gilgil	5,020.9	5,315.5	5,573.0	5,572.0	7,945.5
Naivasha	8,442.4	9,331.3	10,302.9	10,867.0	7,428.1
Elburgon	1,593.5	1,774.1	1,781.7	1,783.0	1,574.3
Njoro	2,435.4	2,704.3	2,910.3	2,910.0	7,057.8
Molo	1,885.0	2,005.1	2,086.5	2,087.0	14,012.0

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1995

Informal Sector: The informal sector has a variety of small scale industrial activities spread all over the district. Nakuru Town has the largest number of informal and formal activities in view of its status, followed by Naivasha. Open-air or "Jua Kali" artisans are involved in motor vehicle repair and fabrication; deal in components for such repairs, fabrication of jembes, pangas, buckets, jikos, etc. They also run food kiosks. Although it is not possible to give the exact number of employees in the Jua Kali sector, it is observed that quite a substantial number of people draw their livelihood from it. The sector is expected to continue to play a great role in employment opportunities.

Distribution of Income

Statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture indicate that in divisions where crops such as wheat, barley, Irish potatoes, pyrethrum, vegetables and tomatoes are grown, household incomes are quite high. In divisions like Molo and Keringet, as high as 85% of the households are engaged in producing these high value crops. This also applies to Olenguruone (33% of the households) and Bahati (24% of the households). The divisions with less households engaged in high paying crops are Njoro and Gilgil (with 15% and 10% respectively). These are the divisions with the poorest households on average.

The improvement in value of agriculture and livestock activities can be attributed to improved extension services, prevailing good prices and an increase in small holder farms averaging 2 acres (0.8 ha).

The general picture of incomes from all the major sectors shows that low incomes were earned during 1993, but this improved in 1994 before dropping again in 1995. Generally, the average household in divisions which grow cash crops have higher incomes which can support industrial growth in the district, as they can afford to save.

Infant Mortality Rates

Infants constitute future labour force and market for industrial products. From the 1989 census, the district had an IMR of 46/1000. This was better than Kericho (54/1000) and Narok (55/1000) which are neighbouring districts. The district's IMR was also better compared to the Provincial one of 52/1000 and National one of (66/1000). The current figures have not been documented though there has certainly been an improvement over the 1989 figures bearing in mind the improvement in health facilities, immunization programmes, increase in food production and incomes.

Infant mortality in the district is due to prevalence of diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory tract diseases. The three diseases account for over 66% of the infant deaths in the district.

Diseases Incidence

Table 1.37 shows that cases of reported major diseases affecting the population in the district are of malaria, diarrhoea and diseases of the respiratory system. Between 1993 and 1995 malaria cases accounted for 7%, and diarrhoeal diseases for 4% of all diagnosed cases reported in government health facilities.

Poverty contributes a lot to the prevalence of some diseases in the district. The majority of people cannot afford mosquito nets as a prevention measure against mosquito bites and hence malaria. Poor nutrition amongst the poor also implies

that many of them fall early prey to diseases. Absence of adequate or clean water has been the main cause of diarrhoerial diseases. Other causes of diseases include, absence of ventilated dwellings, congestion, poor drainage system, stagnant water and bushy environment.

The latest figures on HIV/AIDs in the district are as follows: 1991(497), 1992 (399), 1993 (479), 1994 (362) and 1995 (364). The effects of this disease on industrialization will be felt directly through reductions in labour force (which is the age group commonly affected, reduction in productivity and consumers' purchasing power for industrial products.

Table 1.37

Reported Cases of Major Diseases 1993-1995

Disease	1993	1994	1995
Respiratory System	117,430	131,887	134,050
Diarrhoeal	43,093	28,706	25,771
Malaria	120,701	116,081	110,040
Skin Disease	24,243	45,844	26,622
Eye infection	14,916	10,930	12,020
Intestinal Worms	-	10,930	11,566
Urinary Tract Infection	1,540	10,869	9,444
Rheumatism/pain of the joints	1,000	13,074	1,653
Ear infection	14,916	-	5,000
HIV/AIDs	479	362	364

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Nakuru, 1996.

Nutrition

Nutritional status in the district can be said to be above national average. However, this varies from division to division. Rongai, Mbogoine and part of Municipality have higher occurrence of malnutrition than the rest of the divisions.

Rainfall patterns in the district vary from division to division and even within divisions. This affects food production and hence nutritional status in the area. In high potential areas, food production is quite high. These areas are Molo, Bahati, Olenguruone, Njoro and Keringet Divisions where nutrition is best. The medium potential areas grow relatively enough food crops for the families except a few areas which are quite dry i.e. Naivasha, parts of Gilgil, Rongai and Mbogoine Divisions.

Malnutrition is caused by intake of unbalanced diet, lack of knowledge of nutritional requirements particularly by vulnerable groups, ignorance of nutritional values of some food crops which are grown but not consumed, loss of nutrients during food preparation and food shortages in dry periods.

Malnutrition adversely affects particularly, the vulnerable groups resulting in poor mental and physical growth and hence reducing labour productivity.

Food Availability

The district has surplus food production as indicated in Table 1.38 save for maize that had a deficit of 60,000 tones in 1993 due to drought and 8,390.5 tones in 1995 due to erratic rains during the first half of the year and inadequate hybrid seeds. Though the district has surplus food production some divisions have deficits. In maize production, Olenguruone, Municipality, Molo, Keringet and Naivasha Divisions are deficit areas in a normal year. They do purchase from the other divisions and also NCPB supplies surplus maize to the depots in these areas. However, with the recent liberalization of maize marketing private traders are expected to play a great role in the marketing of the commodity.

At the moment, a good number of small/medium grain traders have broken up the monopolistic role of NCPB, Milling Corporation of Kenya and Unga Millers Ltd. The role of NCPB now is to maintain strategic grains/legumes reserves.

The major crops grown both food and cash crops are wheat, beans, Irish potatoes and maize. As for beans, Olenguruone, Molo (Keringet), Municipality and Naivasha Divisions are served by NCPB depots and private grain legumes traders. All other divisions are surplus producers of beans after consumption in a normal year.

Olenguruone Division is a non-producer of wheat whereas production area in Mbogoine Division is on a decreasing trend due to land sub-division and

resettlement. Thus Olenguruone, Keringet, Municipality and Mbogoine Division are deficit areas. They purchase wheat from other divisions. Mbogoine Division also purchases from the neighbouring district of Laikipia. Drought, lack of seasonal credit (AFC Loan), high cost of machinery and machinery operations and invasion by queller birds and Russian wheat aphid have adversely affected wheat production in the recent years.

There are deficits in Irish potatoes in Municipality and Mbogoine Divisions. They inter trade with other divisions. Irish potatoes have increasingly gained importance as a first and second crop although the level of use of certified potato seeds and blights control is not pleasing.

There are no deficits in fruits and vegetables despite seasonal short falls that temporarily occur.

Nakuru Municipality is not an agricultural area. There are many people in employment both formal and informal and in the industries who have to be fed. That is why there is an indication of deficit in food production. The food surplus produced in the district is sold in neighbouring districts and beyond.

Table 1.38

Food Production, Consumption and Surplus 1993 - 1995 (Tones)

Product	Per capita consumption Kg/Year		1993	1994	1995 (by October)
Maize	120	Production	138,994	143,419	113,160.4
		Consumption	198,994	102,870	122,461.1
		Deficit/surplus	60,000	9301	8,390.5
Wheat	10	Production	24,662	59,652	39,962.2
		Consumption	8,251	8,564	10,204.3
		Surplus	16,411	51,088	29,757.9
Beans	11	Production	12,589	17,818	17,497.4
		Consumption	9,076	9,429	11,224.7
		Surplus	3,513	8,389	6,272.7
Irish Potatoes	25	Production	48,327	67,563	89,765.8
		Consumption	20,628	21,411	25,510.7
Fruit & Vegetables	14.7	Production	63,479	96,076	51,152.4
		Consumption	12,129	12,602	15,000.3
		Surplus	51,350	83,473	36,152.1

Source: District Agriculture Office Nakuru, 1996.

Social Dimensions of Development

The Social Dimensions of Development Programme (SDD) was introduced to take care of the vulnerable members of the society who have been adversely affected by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The SDD programmes aim at alleviating poverty from the vulnerable groups. Pockets of rural and urban poor are found in every district and Nakuru is no exception.

In Nakuru Town, the poor include slum dwellers in estates like Rhonda, Bondeni, London, a section of Free-area and Lake View. Most of them lack jobs and cannot afford proper housing. Another group includes street children, beggars, and some of the disabled.

In the rural areas, poor people exist in all divisions. These include the landless, some workers and squatters in big farms or forests. Some of them were displaced during land clashes. There are also female-headed households (single women, widows, separated, divorced etc.). Most of these engage in petty, low-earning businesses which are not reliable.

Others include people found especially in urban areas with small pieces of land or unproductive land or those who lack know-how on proper land utilization. There are also destitutes who work for very little pay or simply beg. Disabled people also find difficulties in utilizing available resources or remain unemployed even after acquiring skills.

Another group of poor people found especially in the urban areas are the jobless with no sources of income or those who are skilled but lack venture capital. Lastly, there are the aged with no relatives or with uncaring relatives who leave them to fend for themselves. Table 1.39 shows the number and distribution of the vulnerable in the district.

Table 1.39

Distribution of Vulnerable People in the District

Division	Areas (Location/Sub-location)	Number of People Affected	Remarks
Naivasha	Longonot, Maella, Naivasha, Ol Karia, Maai Mahiu	39,800	Drought stricken areas
Gilgil	Gilgil, Mbaruk, Eburu, Langalanga, Miti Mingi	27,900	Within drought stricken areas
Keringet	Barget Forest, Kipkoibet, Keringet Forest, Kabangoi Boron, Kapnanda, Tengena, Wira, Ndoinet, Forest, Sino	2,090	New settlement
Njoro	**New settlements**: Sururu, Nessuit, Likia, Teret, **Drought areas**: Mahinga, Kihingo, Lare, Piave	10,000	Severity of food shortage especially the month of June
Rongai	Kampi ya Moto, Shawa, Makongeni, Rongai locations	30,000	Drought stricken areas.
Mbogoine	Maji Tamu and Waseges locations	22,000	Drought stricken areas
Bahati	Solai location	23,000	Drought stricken areas
Molo	Sachangwang	8,000	Drought stricken areas
Municipality	Nakuru West, Nakuru East, Lanet	9,000	These people have no farms nor any gainful employment.
Total		171,790	

Source: District Social Development Office, Nakuru, 1996.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

This section presents an overview of institutions that support development activities in the district. These institutions are expected to continue playing a vital role in industrial development of the district over the plan period. These include: the District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub-committees; Local Authorities; Voluntary Agencies; Regional Authorities; Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions and Cooperatives.

The DDC and its Sub-Committees

The DDC and its sub-committees are active in the district. The committee is charged with the responsibility of coordinating development activities for the district. It sets project and programme priorities for the district and monitors implementation in collaboration with the District Executive Committee (DEC) which is the technical arm of the DDC.

During the plan period, the DDC together with its sub-committees, will be charged with the responsibility of identifying and approving industrial projects that will assist the population in meeting its felt needs. The DDC will provide land and prepare an industrial master plan for the district based on its resource endowments. The DDC will also facilitate in the provision of infrastructural

facilities such as water, roads and electricity which will assist in boosting industrial activities. At lower levels, the DDC is supported by the Divisional Development Committees (DVDCs) and the sub-locational development Committees. These committees have essential elements in promoting increased local level participation in the development process. They are responsible for initial identification of grassroot level needs. There is however, need to train members of these committees so as to play an effective role in development.

The DDC is supported by other special purpose development committees which act as sub-committees to the DDC. These committees include the District Agricultural committee, District Education Board, District Population and Family Planning Committee (DIDC) and the newly formed District Social Dimensions of Development Committee (DSDDC).

While all the committees will be expected to play a vital role in the development of the district, the DIDC and DSDDC will particularly be called upon to play a leading role. The DSDDC has been formed in order to address wider issues of poverty including relief and rehabilitation. The District Industrial Development Committee will continue to: initiate, appraise and evaluate industrial plans; advise the DDC on investment and policy matters so as to attract and promote industrial development in the district; ensure availability of industrial land and infrastructure needed by industrial projects; and monitor entrepreneurial development and business creation programmes, among others.

Local Authorities

There are four local Authorities in the district as follows:

Nakuru Municipal Council: The council offers both social and physical infrastructure to Nakuru Municipality. Through use of service charges and other levies, the council provides water, street lighting, roads, health centres, schools (both primary and secondary) sewerage and drainage systems. The major achievements of the council have been provision of water from the greater Nakuru Water Supply, rehabilitation of town roads and preparation of Nakuru Water Master Plan. There is need to strengthen the revenue administration and initiate capacity building for the council staff to cope up with the expected industrial transformation of the district.

Naivasha Municipal Council: It was recently elevated from town status to a municipality. It is charged with the responsibility of providing both social and physical infrastructure to Naivasha Town residents. Though still young, the council has been able to provide water to its residents, provide street lighting, patch up potholes, and construct a drainage system.

Nakuru County Council: The council provides services throughout the district but outside the boundaries of the other local authorities. It provides services to the rural centres through grading of unclassified feeder roads using cess funds,

provision of slaughter houses and opening up of open-air markets etc. Many markets have been opened and most feeder roads in the areas with crops eligible for cess have been graded. There are slaughter houses in most market centres. All these facilities are necessary for industrialization and therefore require much more attention during this plan period.

Molo Urban Council: The council is young and provides Molo residents with physical and social facilities. It has provided a new market centre, street lights, water treatment and road maintenance services, and will continue to improve them during this plan period to favour industrialization.

However, the local authorities have not provided all the essential services and facilities due to financial constraints. Although land is scarce the local authorities have physical plans that include sites for industries. Local authorities give plots especially to Jua Kali artisans to start enterprises/small industries. Traders are also given loans to boost businesses. Through these activities, local authorities participate significantly in promoting industrial growth.

Voluntary Agencies

There are several NGOs operating in the district. The projects and programmes of these NGO's are included into the District Planning Machinery through the NGO's interaction with various departments.

Table 1.40 shows the major NGOs that have been operating in the district between 1991 and 1995, their area of operation and the activities they are engaged in.

Table 1.40

NGOs and Their Operations

Name of NGO	Programmes Supported	Area of Operation
Catholic Diocese	Health, Water, Education, Agriculture and Rehabilitation of physically disabled	Molo, Gilgil, Rongai, Municipality, Naivasha, Mbogoine, Keringet
Life Health Limited	Health and water	Municipality, Mbogoine, Gilgil, Njoro
Family Planning Association of Kenya	Health Programmes, Youth Programmes, Women Development, Water	Municipality, Rongai
Kenya Red Cross Society	Health Programmes, Youth Programmes, Women Development, Water	Municipality, Rongai
World Vision	Water and Health	Gilgil, Njoro, Rongai
Inter Aid	Health	Gilgil, Njoro, Rongai
Swedish International Agency	Water and Health	Rongai
Medicine Sans Frontiers	Health	Naivasha
Farming Systems of Kenya	Agriculture, Livestock Production, Agro-Forestry	District-wide
Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	Preservation of Wild life in the national park Health Education	Municipality

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nakuru, 1996.

The other NGOs and Voluntary agencies operating in the district are KENGO, World Wide Fund, Nakuru Youth Project, Pride Africa, Maendeleo ya Wanawake, National Christian Church of Kenya (N.C.C.K), International Child Care, Christian Children Fund, CPK, Egerton University, Kenya Water for Health Organization (KWAHO), Crescent Medical Aid and Baptist Mission of Kenya among others.

In Nakuru NGOs normally build, operate and transfer (B.O.T) the facilities they put up. Many health centres, schools and water projects have been built by NGOs and transferred to the beneficiaries.

Harambee Movement

The harambee movement has played a major role in supplementing government efforts in providing infrastructural facilities in the district. Over the last two years Ksh.14,007,977.00 was collected through harambee. The contribution has also been in the form of labour and materials. In 1993, a total of Ksh. 8,877,781 was collected while in 1994, Ksh. 5,130,196.50 was collected. The drop in 1994 was due to drought and other harsh economic conditions that year.

The money collected during harambees is used in various development activities e.g. construction of health facilities, schools, water projects, paying of school fees and hospital bills among others.

Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals

The District is served by various parastatals and of late a Regional Authority (Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority) has joined to boost development in the district. Some of these parastatals are: Kenya Power and Lighting Company, Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, Agricultural Finance Corporation, Kenya Posts and Telecommunication, National Cereals and Produce Board e.t.c.

Kenya Power and Lighting Company (K.P.L.C): Through funds released by the Ministry of Energy for Rural Electrification, KP & LC has completed a powerline (Molo-Lenguruone) and is extending the line to Kiptagishi centre. KP & LC has been working on the powerline from Bahati centre to Kabazi centre. The district power supply is low and will require to be improved during the plan period. This parastatal will play a major rôle as electricity is the basic requirement for industrial development.

N.C.P.B: There are 5 depots in the district situated in Nakuru Municipality, Naivasha, Bahati, Mbogoine and Olenguruone Divisions. These are areas with large production of cereals i.e. maize and beans. Stores are opened according to needs and when there is a lot of cereals harvested, temporary ones are opened. These are collection centres from which the produce is later taken to the depots. The market centres are adequately served and they also serve the residents well.

The Pyrethrum Board of Kenya markets pyrethrum on behalf of farmers. The district (especially the area around Molo) produces 50% of all pyrethrum grown in Kenya. Other pyrethrum growing areas are Gilgil, Njoro, Olenguruone and Bahati Divisions.

The board contributes significantly to the development of the district. It gives crop cess to the Nakuru county council for the improvement of access roads in pyrethrum farming areas and buying centres. It also provides employment both

within the factory and the farms since the crop activities are labour intensive. with the improvement of marketing, the activities are expected to improve and create more employment during this plan period.

Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

There are various banks and financial institutions in the district. This is because the district and especially the municipality has a lot of business and industrial activities. All the major commercial banks operating in Kenya have branches in the district and especially in Nakuru Town, due to its importance and strategic location on the Trans African Highway. The town is also well linked to the hinterland. Naivasha and Molo Divisions have two banks each and there are also non-banking financial institutions. Naivasha is a sub-district and has a lot of economic activity especially around the lake. Molo is the backbone of the district's economy due to its agricultural and livestock production. Elburgon and Gilgil have two banks each. Njoro is the only division without any bank or financial institution represented.

These institutions, though available, do not serve residents of the district adequately. Credit is limited due to non-availability of securities. High lending rates are also a disincentive to borrowers. During this plan period efforts will be made to encourage borrowing in groups, and to assist farmers in getting title deeds as security for investment borrowing.

Co-operative Movement

The Co-operative movement has become almost inevitable in all sectors of the economy. Agriculture, the pivot economic activity in the district, features well in the co-operative movement. The co-operative movement is an important vehicle for achieving mass participation in development by raising incomes of members through provision of various services and inputs that would otherwise be beyond their reach. The movement provides sound and established bargaining power; it ensures that inputs and services are at the minimum cost and improves the quality of members' products.

Agro based co-operatives are located in rural areas whereas saving and credit societies are concentrated in urban areas. Table 1.41 shows the distribution of co-operative societies by type and division in 1994.

Table 1.41

Distribution of Co-operatives (1994)

Activity	Naivasha	Njoro	Molo	Rongai	Bahati	MCN	Gilgil	Total
Marketing	10	7	7	5	26	-	1	56
Farm Purchase	8	7	19	2	14	1	6	57
Jua Kali	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	8
Housing	4	1	2	2	-	11	1	21
Consumer	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	5
Urban Sacco	27	5	3	11	2	82	4	134
Union	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Multipurpose	2	1	1	2	-	4	1	11
Coffee	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	7
Dairy	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	14
Pyrethrum	1	1	18	-	-	-	1	21
Cereals	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Building/Const.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rural Sacco	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	7
Total	61	28	64	23	49	104	18	347

Source: District Co-operative Office, Nakuru, 1996.

As can be seen in Table 1.41, the total number of cooperative societies in the district is 347. Molo, Naivasha, Bahati, Njoro and Rongai Divisions have the highest produce co-operative societies while Gilgil Division registered the least due to it's dry climatic condition. However, regarding urban saccos, Municipality Division registered the highest followed by Naivasha. In rural Saccos, Naivasha and Njoro Division registered the highest.

Although the Cooperative movement has the capacity to mobilize finances in the district there is deficiency in management skills. This deficiency will require to be addressed during the plan period so that the cooperatives can mobilize resources required for industrial development. The agricultural societies will be encouraged to invest in value adding storage and processing plants to mobilize resources better.

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This chapter has two parts. Part one deals with constraints that have hindered industrial development in the district. Part two deals with strategies that will be applied to address the constraints to set favourable conditions for industrialization. The major constraints facing the district are inadequate infrastructure, under-developed human resources, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials for industrialization, poor marketing system and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Poor/Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

One of the major constraints hindering industrial development in Nakuru District is inadequate infrastructural facilities.

Despite the fact that the district is generally well linked by tarmac roads to the neighbouring districts, the feeder roads into the hinterland require upgrading to improve accessibility of these areas. Access roads to areas producing raw materials are in poor state leading to high transportation costs and long delivery periods. This is detrimental to industries utilizing perishable inputs. Tea marketing in Olenguruone and Keringet has so far faced a lot of problems. The horticultural crops grown in Olenguruone, Molo, Keringet, Mau Narok and most other areas in the district are also faced with similar problems. Marketing of milk from Molo, Njoro, Bahati and Rongai Divisions is also adversely affected.

In addition, some roads in rural area where most wood based industries are located i.e. Molo-Ndoinet, Molo-Keresoi road etc. are not graded frequently. These roads are only passable during the dry season. Forest roads, Elburgon-Olonguruone roads are in bad state. This affects exploitation of forest resources during the rainy seasons and as a result income for the saw millers is affected.

Roads within Nakuru Municipality although recently rehabilitated have sections that are still in poor conditions. Only 20% of the roads are in good condition. This includes 120 km. of tarmac roads. These roads are concentrated in an area of 32 sq. km. Good roads are essential for industrialization in the town and poor roads have continued to stifle the initiative of investors interested in investing in Nakuru Town. Currently, earth roads which form the bulk of the town's road network are important for accessing services such as refuse collection, water and sewerage.

Shortage of water is another problem which has affected industrialization in the district. This problem affects both the urban and the rural areas.

The existing water sources are over-utilized. The greater Nakuru East and West Water Supply was developed to serve Nakuru Town, Molo, Elburgon, Njoro and Gilgil Towns. Naivasha Town is served from boreholes. The other rural areas and centres are served by small piped schemes run by self help groups and

institutions. However, the already established systems do not satisfy the demand especially for Nakuru and Naivasha Towns. For example, the current water supply for Nukuru Town is 32,000 cu. metres which meets only 50% of the required consumption for Nakuru and 40% for Naivasha. This situation would not encourage any investor whose plant requires a lot of water.

Due to the shortages of surface water, there has been reliance on under ground water sources. Many bore holes drilled during the colonial period are in disuse. Companies like Kenya Breweries are unable to expand their operations due to shortage of water even though the raw materials such as barley are available. It is the shortage of water for domestic and industrial use that has limited the growth of these towns.

Electricity as a source of energy is an essential component in industrialization. Lack of electricity in rural centres such as Bahati and Kabazi which due to the abundance of raw materials would be ideal locations for such plants, as milk cooling/packing, posho mills, vegetable oil extraction and coffee processing, is a hinderance to their development. The rural electrification scheme in the district has not covered most of the rural centres that require it.

Most sawmills are located in the rural areas near the raw materials in order to reduce logging costs. In most cases, these areas have no power (electricity) connections. This has resulted in some wood-based industries using diesel engines which are not efficient. It has also limited the establishment of new industries, in other locations due to the lack of power.

The district is predominantly an agricultural district, where most of the farm produce could undergo some form of processing. This calls for some form of energy resulting in the demand for electricity. Currently areas where there is coffee growing, horticultural processing e.t.c., have not been served with electricity. This is because the Co-operative Societies that handle these produce have failed to raise enough money to buy the transformers as demanded by the KPL Co.

Telecommunication is an important component in industrial development utilized in ordering the supply of inputs, raw materials and in the marketing of products. Telephone network is not well developed in the district, therefore hampering Telecommunication.

There is risk of loss of property by fire due to inadequate water supply, lack of enough fire fighting equipment and trained personnel. This applies to all towns including Nakuru Municipality, Naivasha and the other major market centres.

Underdeveloped Human Resources

Despite the high rate of unemployment amongst the youth, there is still a shortfall in reliable supply of human resources to support industrialization. The

general literacy level in the district, which is 61.7%, is higher than the National literacy level of 54% (CBS Survey, 1988). This however, has not made Nakuru district any better than other districts in availability of the appropriate skills required by the industrialists. The constraint of underdeveloped human resources is mostly pronounced in professional/financial management and entrepreneurial skills. Most industrialists require workers who are skilled in plant mechanic, computer, accounts, etc. These courses have not yet been introduced in the technical training institutions. People with technical training i.e. from polytechnic colleges can either be employed in industries or be self-employed in the Jua Kali sector.

In the case of rural centres, developed human resource is a major bottleneck since the available rural population only have semi-skilled people partly due to rural-urban migration of skilled labour and also due to lack of adequate number of people trained in the skills required for industrialization.

The 8.4.4. Education system in Kenya aims at producing citizens who can be easily trained to obtain such skills. However, this has not been fully achieved due to problems which include lack of facilities, equipment, materials for teaching as well as qualified teachers to teach technical subjects. Out of 108 secondary schools, only three schools are teaching woodwork; three schools teach metal work; one school teaches building construction; and two schools teach aviation technology. School leavers from the district have to obtain training outside the school system and outside the district to be absorbed in any industrial undertaking or production.

As a result of these constraints, most of the labour involved in the industries are not technically trained. All this is compounded by the fact that the district has no farmers' training centre making it difficult to organise farmers' training.

There are self-help groups, mostly women and youth groups, engaged in one line of production or the other who are already in the Jua Kali business. These people require some short-term courses to improve their skills. This calls for the establishment of appropriate training institutions. In the absence of such institutions, the Jua Kali artisans who are supposed to be major players as industrialization picks up, will be unable to contribute significantly towards industrial growth in the district.

Employers, whether government or the private sector, require healthy employees with the capacity to give maximum out-put. Unhealthy workers increase absenteeism from duty thus reducing the production level. The statistics compiled by the Ministry of Health indicate that many cases of illness in 1995 were due to malaria and diarrhoea. These two diseases accounted for 58% of patients attended to at the Nakuru General Hospital. Also despite the effort that

is being made by the government and other international bodies, cases of HIV/AIDS infection are rising in Nakuru Town and in the district in general. Nakuru leads all other districts within Rift Valley Province in HIV/AIDS cases, which was 157 in 1993 and 362 in 1994. Therefore incidences of diseases should be reduced to improve output of human resources in the district.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

The use of conventional methods in sawmills has led to the waste of most of the forest products in the district. Only less than 20% of the harvested timber log is actually converted to useful timber. This situation takes place, amid increased demand for forest produce and timber products. Faced with the diminishing forests there will shortly be a problem of adequate wood to meet the industrial requirements. Most wood based industries have traditionally relied heavily on two tree species, the cypress and the pines. This has put a lot of pressure on these species to such a situation where utilization is faster than the rate of establishment of new plantations.

At present, the producers of agricultural raw materials like wool, sunflower and maize, do not produce enough of these to satisfy the demand of the industries. This shortfall in the supply of raw materials is due to high production costs. Due to the inadequate supply of these raw materials industries are unable to expand.

In other areas, there is need to intensify research work to come up with seed varieties of maize, sunflower, pyrethrum, etc. which would give more yield at reasonable cost. This would ensure a higher supply of raw materials for industrialisation in the district.

Poor Marketing System

The marketing of both raw materials and industrial products is a crucial element in the industrialization process. Marketing system contributes in determining the profit margins to farmers and industrialists. Marketing of farm products in the district is done by individuals, private companies and co-operative societies. These include KCC for milk and KTDA for tea production. These organisations have not optimally delivered efficient and sufficient services to the farmers thus discouraging them to boost their production. The problem of poor marketing system is true of many other agricultural institutions charged with the responsibility of marketing agricultural products on behalf of the farmers. Poor marketing of farmers agricultural products results in loss of incomes hence reducing the farmers' effective demand for industrial products.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

The district is well endowed with a range of credit facilities which are found in the major urban centres within the district. These include - I.C.D.C, Banks, Non-bank financial institutions, NGOs and Business Associations. The presence of these institutions which are well distributed throughout the district, are known to the industrialists. Some applicants for credit from institutions have sometimes faced a lot of difficulties or have been unsuccessful. The major problem in getting the credit has been lack of acceptable collateral as security. This requirement has cut off small scale entrepreneurs who need capital to start industrial enterprises.

The flow of information to the rural population giving details of what is required in order to secure credit from some of the financial institutions has been lacking. The rural population generally, does not have all information in regard to what each of these financial institutions can offer and where credit could be obtained.

Of late the most serious constraint in obtaining credit for development is the interest rates being charged by financiers. With the advent of SAPs, most of the financial institutions are charging high interest rates for loans and advances. Commercial banks are charging as much as 35% per annum which is too high for borrowers to service loans. Loan financing for industrial purposes often involves larger amounts of capital. The only lending schemes which most of the projects can profitably borrow from are donors from international institutions with subsidized components either by agencies or the Kenya Government. Normal credit schemes from commercial financial institutions are currently too expensive and most investors cannot service such credit facilities. Another problem with credit is that sometimes once an agreement has been entered into with financial institutions, releasing the funds normally delays resulting in discouragement of investors.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Improving the Infrastructural Facilities

The DDC through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the Local Authorities in the district will implement strategies for improving infrastructure in the district. The Ministry of Public Works will utilize the additional equipment currently being acquired i.e. graders, tippers e.t.c. for maintenance of the impassable earth roads. Nakuru municipality will finalize negotiations for loans from the World Bank to improve urban roads. The problem of poor roads will also be tackled during the plan period through the use of local authority levy to improve access roads serving areas which produce tea, pyrethrum, maize, milk potatoes and forest products. Thus most of the roads in the district will be improved during the plan period.

During the plan period action will be taken to conserve and protect water resources. This includes conserving forests to ensure adequate supply of rainfall and water resources.

This activity will be a joint effort of both the public and private sectors, as some forests and water resources are in private land. Even in areas where there is water for industrial, domestic consumption or livestock use, efforts will be made to improve their management such that consumers including industrialists do have access to it.

Consumers will also be encouraged to harvest roof catchment water, during rainy days. The ministry is also encouraging improvement of shallow wells and springs for use by the rural communities, this being the only source of clean water in some of the rural areas. Industrialists will be authorized to sink boreholes in their areas of operation. The Municipal Councils of Nakuru and Naivasha will revive many boreholes and pumps that are not operational. These will go a long way in supplementing the existing facilities and hence enough water for industrial development.

When the above measures are taken, there will be adequate water for industrial, domestic and livestock consumption.

The DDC has made arrangements to provide appropriate power supply lines to eliminate incidences of over-loading of the current supply which cause frequent blackouts in the district. The existing power stations will be regularly serviced. This will allow existing power stations to generate regular power for distribution, and thus alleviate the problem of power rationing.

Most problems affecting telecommunication in the district can be solved at the divisional and regional level. Another exchange will be installed in Suburb/Kwa-Rhoda area in Nakuru Town to increase the number of lines which will solve the current congestion problem. The repair and maintenance of the existing machines will be improved, by improvement of internal management efficiency and possibly also through privatization of repair services if found viable.

The service improvement programme will include training of new staff and re-training of the old telephone operators to operate new exchanges and acquaint them with the modern equipment.

It is expected that with these improvements constraints to industrialization associated with inadequate telecommunication services will be minimised.

To avoid losses due to outbreak of fire on business premises, fire fighting capacity in the district will be increased.

The Nakuru Municipal Council will provide the appropriate stand by water pipes of two to two and half inches diameter at strategic points where water can be drawn should there be need. The Municipal staff working in this unit will be

given appropriate training, and will also be provided with the necessary fire fighting equipment. The other local authorities in the district i.e. Nakuru County Council and Naivasha Municipal Council are also making arrangements to buy similar equipment.

Development of Human Resources

In order to solve the problem of under-developed human resources, the Federation of Kenya Employers, Nakuru branch, and Kenya Association of Manufactures will be called upon to organise meetings with the business community and industrialists, and the government training institutions to map out strategies for increasing the skills deemed critical for industrialization. These include plant mechanics, computer specialists and financial management. The Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology will under-take training for plant mechanics, accountants and other middle level cadre that industrialists and the business community will require. Youth training institutes will develop courses such as computer, management, carpentry and plant operation in addition to improving the existing jua kali skills. The industrialists and business community will sponsor eligible people for these courses as required. In order to have a healthy population, health services will also be improved. This will be done through the provision of better sanitation facilities and a cleaner environment. Campaigns will also be made by the Ministry of Health to enhance programmes against the mosquito such as clearing bushes, ridding the environment of mosquito breeding grounds e.t.c. AIDS awareness campaigns will be intensified to reduce the incidence..

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

The Forestry Department will encourage tree planting both plantations and agro forestry to increase the forest hectarage to provide adequate raw materials for the timber industries for the manufacture of plywood, chipboard, furniture and other wood products.

The output of agricultural materials such as sunflower, pyrethrum, and tea, that are required for agro-based industries will be increased and improved through the use of hybrid seed and use of the recommended quantities and types of fertilizers and pesticides. This will be administered and ensured by the Ministry of agriculture during this plan period.

Improvement of Marketing System

The milk producers currently facing marketing problems will be required to critically evaluate their marketing channels for possible improvement in the management and delivery of services. Alternative solutions such as formation of new co-operatives to market the milk in the district will be considered.

The tea growers are being encouraged to form a Co-operative society which they could use to get a loan from the cooperative bank to build a Tea factory. This will offer better prices as it will reduce the transport costs being incurred now.

The farmers can market profitably the surplus maize, if they form a cooperative society to get a loan from the Co-operative bank and construct a maize mill factory. Such co-operatives will derive to economies of scale for such ventures and hence better prices.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit Facilities

Lack of collateral which limits small scale business entrepreneurs particularly women from getting credit will be addressed during the plan period. The District Trade Development Office, the District Industrial Development Office and a number of NGOs (e.g. Pride (Kenya), Map, NCCK, e.t.c.) have proposed alternative sources of credit where the members' guarantees are used as security. This alternative will be encouraged during this plan period. A number of donors (e.g. DANIDA, USAID) will also assist small scale business people and industrialists through training and administering credit programmes. Through this encouragement businessmen and industrialists will be able to expand their activities and create more employment opportunities during the plan period.

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES

DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

Having given the district's setting for industrial transformation, identified constrains to and strategies for industrialization in chapter one and two, chapter three provides the plan of action on how the district will achieve this industrial transformation.

It should be noted that industrial transformation calls for an overall growth in the sectors of the economy, particularly a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and market for the industrial products. The government will continue to provide infrastructure where possible and create an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be paid to ensuring that the issues of poverty are addressed so that all members of the community are allowed to actively participate in development.

The sectors are divided into four sections namely: Sectoral policy objectives, Review of 1994-96 plan period, District specific objectives and targets and projects and programme priorities for the plan period.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectorial Policy Objectives

The main objective of the sector is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming community to:

- Produce and market a wide range of food crops and livestock products to feed the nation;
- Produce for export to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country;
- Provide raw materials for local industries such as cotton, tobacco, oil crop, hides and skins etc;
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases;
- Ensure efficient and effective management of food; and

- Ensure that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

Department of Agriculture

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

Various programmes were undertaken by the Department of Agriculture which tried to eliminate some of the bottlenecks to increasing food production. These programmes based on farmer/staff/researchers contact have been implemented and the achievements in the last plan period are as indicated in the following tables. Table 3.1 shows the achievements of the National Extension Projects, Table 3.2 shows achievements by the Second Coffee Improvement Project Programme, Table 3.4 shows achievements by the Soil and Water Conservation Programme.

Table 3.1

National Extension Project II (NEP II)

Topics	1993	1994	1995
Farm Families(Visited)	155,690	155,690	155,690
No. of working units	195	195	227
No. of Frontline Extension Staff	166	169	169
No. of Contact Farmers	5,617	5,617	5,475
No. of Follow-up Farmers	32,118	32,118	31,000
No. of Contact Groups	408	410	410

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996

Table.3.2

Second Coffee Improvement Project II Achievements

	Activity	1993		1994		1995	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Coffee Field Days	6	4 286 farmers were trained	7	7 523 farmers were trained	11	8 646 farmers were trained
2	Farmers Field Training/Meetings	1	1 65 farmers trained	12	10 275f farmers trained	10	2
3	Training of Coffee Factory Managers	14	9	-	-	-	-
4	Staff training	12	12	-	-	-	-
5	Staff tours	-	-	1	1 15 staff benefited	1	0

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996

The department, under the pest control programme conducted 19 aerial sprays, 3 blasting and 2 ground sprays to control migrant pests such as quelea birds, army worms and Russian wheat aphids.

Table 3.3

Fertilizer Use Promotion - Achievements

		1993		1994		1995	
		Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Training							
a)	Staff	80	48	30	33	40	42
b)	Farmers					60	34
c)	Inputs	128	138	90	84	30	33
	Stockists	80	-	40	-		
Demonstrations		30	30	30	19	30	31
Field days		2	2	67	69	70	58
Tours		0	1	0	0	-	-
Soil testing		150	118	130	89	60	48

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996

Table 3.4

Achievements in Soil and Water Conservation

Financial Year	Catchments	Bahati	Gilgili	Mbogo-ine	Molo	Municipality	Naivasha	Njoro	Olenguruone	Rongai
1992/93	Catchment	Muthera Akuisi	Lower Kiambogo	Symboyon Nyamwei	Ndimu Baraka	Githima Barut	Maraigushu Ngesha	Mukungugu Ngesha	Irongo Engitik	Boror Kiplombe
	Farms (No.)	270	300	870	270	420	450	750	630	480
	Conserved	180	230	300	140	240	250	365	290	130
1993/94	Catchments	Maombi Kandutura Akuisi	Ngesha Twashati Karunga	Nyaimwei Symboyon	Turi Kayonde Kiambiri	Kelelwet Mwariki	Ndabibi Maraingushu	Kiriri Kianjoya Kihingo	Simotwet Kapchorwa	Oirongai Boror II
	Farms (No.)	560	430	380	180	280	230	490	220	200
	Conserved	100	200	170	130	220	50	305	130	100
1994/95	Catchment	Maombi II Kirengero Kandutura II	Karunga Twashati	Tetu Symboyon	Hichina Kamirithu	Lelwet Kelewets	Maraigushu Nyamathi	Njururi Likia Mutukanio "A"	Simotwet II Kapchorwa	Leleshwet Kichwa
	Farms (No.)	410	132	220	179	117	290	418	115	164
	Conserved	282	100	113	152	93	103	395	81	95
Total for three years	Farms (No.)	1240	862	1470	629	817	970	1658	985	844
	Conserved	562	530	583	422	553	403	1065	501	525

Source: District Agriculture Office, Nakuru, 1996

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Increase productivity of food crop to feed the district population and for export.

Target: Increase area under maize farming from the current 62,867 hectares to 65,300 hectares and raise production to 188,064,000 tons.

Increase area under wheat farming from 24,668 hectares to 30,000 and raise production to 81,000,000 tons.

Increase area under beans farming from 38,883 hectares to 43,000 hectares.

Objective: Provision of raw material for industrial development.

Target: Increase hectarage under pyrethrum from 10,000 to 12,000, tea from 1,727 to 2,500, coffee from 3,006 to 3,030, oil crops from 101 to 250 and horticultural crops from 6,795 to 7,333. This will increase production of pyrethrum to 8,400,000 tons, tea to 1,750,000 tons, coffee to 2,666,000 tons, oil crops to 210,000 tons and horticultural crops to 110,000,000 tons by the end of the plan period. This will be achieved through improved extension services for industrial crops.

Objective: Employment creation.

Target: Ensure growth of direct and indirect employment to the sector at a rate of 3.55 to 5% a year.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Second Coffee Improvement Project (SCIP II). Bahati, Rongai and Mbogo-ini Divisions	Farm inputs loan scheme for cooperative farmers (F.I.L.S) Coffee factory development for co-operative farmers (CFDS) Training of fields staff, coffee factory managers and farmers through field-days, workshops and tours. Improve coffee payment and cherry advance payment system for cooperative farmers through availing loans to societies. **Funding Source**: I.D.A
2. National Extension Project District wide	Monthly and fortnightly training sessions for senior and field extension officers respectively. On-farm demonstration and adoptive trials. Field days supervision of extension workers. Farmers and extension staff training in organised courses. Educational tours and shows. **Funding Source**: World Bank
3. Soil and Water Conservation Project. District wide	Involvement and participation of various farming communities as pertains to preparation, planning, implementation and follow-up of all recommended treatment/ management through elected catchment conservation committees. Staff, farmers and local administration training. Intensify agro-forestry extension. Intensify soil conservation and water harvesting activities in marginal lands. **Funding Source**: SIDA/GOK

4.	Fertilizer Use Promotion Project District wide	On farm demonstration and fertilizer use trials. Soil sampling and analysis Monitoring farm inputs availability and price trends. Training of farmers' extension staff and farm inputs stockist on safe, expanded and efficient utilization of farm inputs. **Funding Source**: World Bank
5.	Kenya Market Development Project District wide	Training of extension staff and farmers in marketing of agricultural commodities. Introducing improved packaging technology to help maintain quality and for better price. Field-days. Formation of farmers marketing groups. Tours to identify new possible markets and collecting marketing information for dissemination. **Funding Source**: USAID
6.	Pest Control Programme District wide	Survey, monitoring and control of migratory pests i.e. locusts, army worms and quelea birds. **Funding Source**: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Horticultural Production Centres Molo, Bahati and Naivasha Divisions	1	Construction of 3 go-downs in these 3 divisions to serve as product collection centres and producers' market. Organise 500 farmers into marketing groups eligible for soft loans and assist them in marketing of their produce to other markets. **Justification**: These areas are major production centres for horticultural crops which may be raw materials for existing local industries, and industries in other areas and for new industrial establishments. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor
Munda Drainage and Horticultural Development Project Bahati Division	2	To drain-off water logged fields to enable production of food crops and industrial raw materials for local industries. **Justification**: This area has a major problem of water-logging of fields by run-off water from the surrounding hills (Munda, Uyagancha and Kirengero), interflow water from neighbouring catchments, high ground water and high rainfall. **Funding Source**: GOK

Magumu Drainage Project **Naivasha Division**	3	To carry our drainage Construction work on 500 ha. of land belonging to 807 farmers. **Justification**: This area lacks properly planned drains discharging to other neighbouring farms and roads. This makes roads impassable thus affecting production and transportation of local industries and markets. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor
River Njoro Rehabilitation and Afforestation Project **Njoro Division**	4	To plant trees along the river bank and rehabilitate the river to enable production of various raw materials for local industries through irrigation. **Justification**: The local community faces a serious shortage of fuel wood. This has led to heavy deforestation of the river bank and the water source resulting to gradual drying up of the river. **Funding Source**: GOK

Livestock Production Department

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The department had planned to carry out extension work with the assistance of World Bank and GOK. A good deal was achieved in the first year. However very little was achieved in 1995 and 1996 as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

National Extension Project II

TOPICS	1993	1994	1995
No. of farm families	183,890	183,890	183.890
No. of contact farmers	5,617	5,617	5,617
No. of contact groups	408	410	420
No. of follow-up farmers	32,118	Nil	Nil
No. of field days	83	60	29
No. of demonstrations	533	377	429
Adaptive trials	23	12	21
Farmers training	1,583	2,082	1,080
Educational tours for farmers	6	11	Nil
Staff:			
Monthly Workshops	7	5	3
Fortnightly training Sessions (FTS)	68	61	27
Supervision (District SMS)	20	17	11
Supervision (Division SMS)	117	105	79
Staff tours	0	1	2

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Nakuru, 1996

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Naiv

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Increase productivity in dairy and beef production, poultry.

Targets: Set up 2 milk processing plants particularly in Molo through the Co-operative movement.

Set up 3 medium sized pig processing plant part Nakuru, Bahati and Rongai Divisions

Rive
and
Njor

Increase milk production from average 8 litres per day to 10 litres per cow per day. Reduce calving from an average of 500 days to 450 days. Re mortality from 20% to 10%.

Improve the production of quantity and quality hive and promote management of poultry.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Project (N.E.P. II) District wide	Training farmers through dissemination of extension packag so as to increase farmers' productivity and income and also produce enough to supply to agro based industries. **Funding Source**: World Bank and GOK.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/ILocation	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Pig Production District-wide	1	Promote pig industry in the dist through demonstrations and training on management **Justification**: There is need to increase protein source so as to tally with increasing human population. Also proper pig management should be encouraged so as to attain optir production. With enlargement i market channels these activities will improve the economic statu of rural people. **Funding Source** : GOK

Rural Dairy District-wide	2	Train farmers and staff through field days, demonstration and workshops. **Justification**: The dairy industry is the backbone of livestock industry. Farmers lose milk income due to delayed calving interval. Farmers spend a lot of money when buying replacement stock due to high calf mortality. There is poor genetic tapping **Funding Source**: GOK
Market Information District wide	3	Train farmers/Staff and traders on rightful market channels. **Justification**: Many livestock products are sold at very low prices due to lack of market information. Livestock producers are exploited by middlemen. Farmers loose money due to products not reaching markets in time. **Funding Source:** GOK
Home made Feed Formulation District wide	4	Training of farmers and staff through workshops, field days and demonstrations. Teaching farmers how to make simple compound equipment for feed formulation. **Justification**: Most of the farmers lack the knowledge on feed requirement for their livestock. Most livestock never attain production level at the right time due to poor quality and quantity feeding. **Funding Source**: GOK

Bee Keeping Rongai Division	5	Training one artisan for each division on the technicalities of manufacturing standard modern bee-hives. Facilitate training of staff and farmers. **Justification**: Over 25% of the district is ASAL which is ideal for bee keeping. There is high demand for honey and other bee products while the supply is low. **Funding Source**: GOK
Poultry Development Programme District wide	6	Training of farmers and staff through workshops, field-days and demonstration to increase coverage. **Justification:** Improve the nutrition status of the people involved in poultry keeping and increase their incomes. **Funding Source**: GOK

inary Department

w of 1994 -1996 Plan Period

chievements of the veterinary department are shown in Table 3.6

Table 3.6

Achievements in Veterinary Department

vity	1993	1994	1995
cinations:			
t & Mouth disease	159,028	107,632	179,112
derpest	12,600	6,600	139,200
npy skin disease	21,600	33,300	17,900
hrax	-	50	4,138
PP	3,000	10,000	5,450
ies	264	2,772	4,523
N Castle	60,800	66,000	69,400
vl typhoid	60,075	13,875	1,650
	14,204	10,909	10,840
at Inspection:			
ttle	22,932	20,257	20,481
eep	16,775	17,440	19,643
ats	12,118	10,281	9,793

rce: District Veterinary Office, Nakuru, 1996

Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To control all notifiable diseases of livestock (Foot and Mouth disease, CBPP, Rinderpest, Rabies, LSD etc.) and improve A.I services.

Continue and conclude the transfer of A.I. services.

Ensure effective use of communal and private dips and other tick control measures (hand spray, spray races etc.).

Improve the quality of hides and skins for the production of wholesome leather for utilization without going to waste.

Ensure consumption of safe and wholesome meat and to eliminate incidents of zoonotic diseases.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Project

	Programme Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Foot and Mouth Disease Control District-wide	Six monthly vaccinations of cattle against foot and mouth disease. **Funding Source**: GOK
2.	Artificial Insemination District-wide	Artificial insemination of heifers and cows. Education of farmers to practice private insemination on their cattle through self-help groups etc. **Funding Source**: GOK
3.	Disease Control District-wide	Routine vaccination of livestock against various stipulated diseases. Regulation of livestock movement. **Funding Source**: GOK
4.	Rabies control District-wide	Vaccination of dogs/cats against rabies, baiting of stray ones. **Funding Source**: GOK
5.	Tick Control District-wide	Coordination of tick control through dipping and other methods; monitor tick-born diseases occurrence to gauge success of tick control. **Funding Source**: GOK
6.	Meat Inspectorate Services District-wide	Inspection of all types of livestock meat for human consumption. **Funding Source**: GOK

7.	Hides and Skins Services District-wide	Education of farmers on animal husbandry, flaying techniques, drying of hides and skin and packaging to preserve productivity. Inspect Rural Urban Tanneries. Regulate movement of hides/skins (to control diseases). **Funding Source**: GOK
8.	Veterinary Clinical Services District-wide	Attending to veterinary clinical cases reported by farmers. **Funding Source**: GOK
9.	National Extension Project II (NEP-II) District-wide	Staff and farmers training, demonstration, Field days, supervision, tours, seminars and courses to extend varied veterinary practice to farmers. **Funding Source**: GOK

PERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

ral Policy Objectives

ajor sectoral policy objectives of the sector are to:-

- Strengthen the co-operative movement through ensuring their participation in faster growth of agriculture, livestock and small scale industrial enterprises such as Jua Kali;

- Ensure that co-operatives are well organized and protect the financial interests of members;

- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, members and community leaders;

- Promote the spread of co-operatives organizations into particular crop and consumer sector;

- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products particularly coffee, pyrethrum, maize, horticultural crops and dairy; and

- Ensure co-operatives engage in employment generating activities particularly in small-scale enterprises.

ew of the 1994 -96 Plan Period

e year 1994 there were a total of 340 registered co-operatives with a bership of 85,540 and a gross turnover of Ksh. 86 million and combined e capital of Ksh. 522.9 million. By April, 1996, the position was 330 tered co-operatives, with a membership of 68,481, a gross turnover of Ksh. million and a combined share capital of Ksh. 523.8 million.

r constraints in the implementation of the planned activities was lack of uate legislation to cater for the dynamic co-operative movement especially defaulters in SACCO Sociéties, remittance of co-operative deductions by loyers, redundancies leading to liquidation, effects of the liberalized nomy and poor management by management committees.

ct Specific Objectives and Targets

tiwes: Mobilize member savings in both urban and rural savings co-operative societies, accelerate lending capacity in Sacco Societies through which increased members confidence will be realized. Promote a means of centralized investment plans without jeopardizing member savings and loan demand.

ts:: Create a positive savings habit by assigning a fixed rate of interest on members deposit which will be less than 8%. The rate will make members ascertain their returns on deposits in advance, and will also encourage members save a bigger percentage of their income thus mobilizing more money for their loans.

tiwes: Encourage co-operatives to provide adequate shelter by participating in development of housing programmes in keeping with the needs of their members.

ts:: Provide affordable accommodation on loan basis in three housing societies in Naivasha and two within Nakuru town all with a combined membership of 1,000. Assist members acquire basic infrastructure facilities and provision of physical planning facilities in all the 19 housing co-operative societies.

tiwe: Phase out farm purchase co-operative societies.

ts:: Ensure all farm purchase societies are sub-divided, titles issued and wind-up the name after which viable marketing societies can be registered in their place.

tiwes: Transform the growth of the overall co-operative agricultural sector from producer entities to encompass both production and processing of final products. Provide a good infrastructure and transform the financial base .

ts:: Expand credit availability to small scale farmers in co-operatives. Promote joint venture by societies so that they can start small scale industries within their respective line of production. Mobilize societies to save own financial resources to supplement external funding.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Small Holder Coffee Improvement Programme Phase II Bahati and Mbogo-ini Divisions	Renovation and construction of new factories. Provision of Credit facilities for purchase of farm inputs. Construct one new, and renovate one factory. **Funding Source**: GOK/ World Bank
2.	Dairy Improvement Co-operative Production Credit Scheme Molo, Bahati and Njoro Divisions	Provision of credit for acquisition of grade cattle, pasture improvement, fencing e.t.c. **Funding Source**: Cooperative Bank of Kenya
3.	Dairy Development Fund Molo Division	Improvement of dairy industry through the provision of loans to societies and individual co-operatives. Supplement societies not covered by CPCS in improving the dairy sector. **Funding Source**: GOK
4.	Intensive Co-operative Management Scheme(ICMIS) Improvement District-wide	Improving the quality of management of the co-operative movement. **Funding Source**: GOK/NORDIC

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office and Staff Houses Molo Division	1	Construction of permanent offices and staff houses. **Justification**: Molo Division has the highest co-operative potential especially in Agriculture. There is a prefabricated office and no staff houses. **Funding Source**: GOK
Office and Staff Houses Bahati Division	2	Construction of permanent building for office and staff houses. **Justification**: Bahati Division has the second highest co-operative potential but has no office and staff houses. **Funding Source**: GOK
Office and Staff Houses Olenguruone Division	3	Construction of permanent building for office and staff houses. **Justification**: Olenguruone is a new division with no co-operative offices and staff houses. **Funding Source**: GOK
Office and Staff Houses Kirenget Division	4	Construction of permanent office and staff houses. **Justification**: The division has no offices for co-operative officers **Funding Source**: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:-

- Provide an appropriate forum for exchange of enviro information as well as to discuss national trends and key i the integration of environment consideration in the deve process;

- Assess and evaluate the impact of development activities environment

- Promote inter-disciplinary and integrate sustainable p programmes and projects;

- Sustain watershed management and environment ame through silvicultural sound forest management of natur industrial forest component;

- Intensify mineral resource development through decentra and careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resource caring for the environment; and

- Co-ordinate environment impact assessment o programme/projects in order to integrate environ considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Forest Department

During the plan period the department raised 10,380,420 tree seedlin collected Ksh. 93.8 million for the government.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promotion of inter-disciplinary and integrating sustainable p plans, programmes and projects.

Target: Encourage joint planning and implementation of environ activities with all the actors involved in environmental conse

Objective: Sound management of natural and industrial forest.

Target: Proper management of indigenous forests and forest plant Creating of awareness on tree planting.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Establishment of Plantations in Gazetted Forests District-wide	Establishment of forests in clear-felled areas in gazette forest estates. Nursery establishment, raising seedl and silvicultural operations. **Funding Source**: K.F.D.P.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Hilltop Afforestation Naivasha, Gilgil, Mbogoine and Molo Divisions	1	Planting of trees at the hills. **Justification**: The District has severa hills that deserve afforestation. **Funding Source**: GOK
Tree Nursery Establishment Mihango (Subukia) and Kiambogo (Gilgil)	2	Nursery establishment in these two a **Justification**: These are newly settled and need a tree nursery in Subukia. Mihango is a hilltop, which is prone t erosion and a nursery will supply see for the planting. The same applies to Kiambogo. **Funding Source**: GOK

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourists attraction;
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management;
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment.
- Develop fish farming including trout farm development and fresh water fish development;
- Preserve breeding and nursery grounds followed by massive restocking of fish in depleted zones and fish bio-diversity conservation in general;
- Develop dam and riverine fisheries;
- Train fish farmers and other dealers in fishing operations, management and other related issues; and
- Develop fisheries through stocking of rivers with sport fishes and modern fishing grounds to required standards.

Kenya Wildlife Service

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

Despite the fact that a large amount of revenue from the three parks namely, Lake Nakuru, Hellsgate and Longonot is earned by the tourism industry, few direct benefits reach the rural people on whose cooperation the industry relies for survival. Wildlife for them has proven to be a drain on their meagre resources. However, the Revenue Sharing Programme is being carried out, where a certain percentage of park revenue is shared with the surrounding communities.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Provide an incentive to local communities who bear the burden of conserving wildlife.

Targets: Construct and complete some few social projects, schools at Keringet, Njoro, Olenguruone and Naivasha Divisions.

To help the land owners organize themselves in a manner enabling them to maximize benefits from conservation. Nakuru Wildlife Forum has been formed specifically to assist them to utilize wildlife in a pilot programme called "Wildlife Use Rights".

Objective: To maximize conservation participation and ensure senses of ownership and thereby ensure sustainability.

Target: Ensure that all large ranches and farms in the district with plenty of wildlife are given consumptive utilization.

Objective: Reduce human wildlife conflict.

Target: Assist the farmers in areas with more crop raiders to come up with simple wildlife barriers which can prevent the animals from straying into their *shambas* in Njoro and Keringet Divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Project

	Project Name Division/ Location	Description of Activities
1.	Ainomoi Primary School Olenguruone, Kitagich	Construction of 3 classrooms. **Funding Source**: KWS

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Karai Water Project Naivasha Division	1	Drill a borehole for the community at Hells gate area. **Justification:** Community has no water supply. **Funding Source:** KWS
Kirandich Primary School Keringet/ Chebara Keringet Division	2	Construct 4 classrooms **Justification**: The school is constructed temporarily and in an elephant zone. The community has suffered a great deal from marauding jumbos and has lost crops worth a lot of money and thus need to be assisted.. **Funding Source**: KWS

Purchase of Books Keringet Division	3	Purchase of books for the Gethima and Chorwa Primary Schools. **Justification**: The school boarders the great Mau-Forest which is home to several elephants and the community need incentives since they suffer a great deal from the wildlife menace. **Funding Source**: KWS
Purchase of Books Keringet/Tinet Keringet Division	4	Purchase of books for Ndoinet and Geticha School. **Justification**: The schools border the Mau-Forest which is a home of elephants. The community tolerate wildlife menace and thus need to be assisted. **Funding Source**: KWS
Purchase of Books Olenguruone Kiptagich Division	5	Purchase books for Arorwet, Chepotoi and Emitik Schools. **Justification**: The schools border great Mau-Forest and the community suffers from wildlife menace. **Funding Source**: KWS
Kigonor Primary School Nakuru Municipality	6	Construct 3 classrooms. **Justification**: Borders Lake Nakuru Park and Community tolerates wildlife menace. **Funding Source**: KWS

Ujirani Mwema Tree Nursery Nakuru Municipality	7	Support the nursery financially. **Justification**: The community boarders Lake Nakuru Park and has serious problem of firewood and also to maintain the catchment. **Funding Source**: KWS
Domestic Sewerage Disposal Nakuru Municipality	8	Construct a domestic sewerage disposal. **Justification**: Most of the tenants do not dispose off the garbage waste water properly and hence ends up in the Lake. **Funding Source**: KWS
Lion Hill Primary School Nakuru Municipality	9	Construct three classrooms. **Justification**: The school boarders Lake Nakuru Park and most parents suffer from wildlife menace and tolerate the same. **Funding Source**: KWS
Naishi Water Project Njoro Division	10	Assist community with piped water. **Justification**: Community boarders Lake Nakuru Park and have serious water problem and they also tolerate the wildlife menace. **Funding Source**: KWS

Fisheries Department

Review of 19994-96 Plan Period

20,000 fingerlings were stocked in Molo, Rongai, Bahati and Mbogoine Divisions.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Exploiting water bodies on a sustainable yield basis.

Targets: Stock 300,000 fingerlings in the Molo, Rongai, Bahati, Njoro and Mbogoine Divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Naivasha Fisheries Water Supply Naivasha Division	1	Construction of water supplies. Rehabilitation of borehole located at Naivasha Fisheries Station. **Justification**: There is an acute shortage of water at the station and there is need to do installation of electrical lines and construction of storage tank to serve fisheries staff. Water supplied by NMC does not reach the office and staff houses. For at least 8 years, water taps have been dry. **Funding Source**: GOK
Stocking of Public Dams. Rongai, Molo, Olenguruone, and Njoro Divisions	2	Stocking dams with fish. **Justification**: The divisions have big public dams which can be stocked to boost fish production and fingerlings to farmers. **Funding Source**: GOK
Naivasha Fisheries Office Naivasha Division	3	Minor alterations and maintenance works. Partitioning of general office into compartments. **Justification**: There is congestion in the office. Registry, Patrol Unit and one Senior Officer are operating in one general office. Also there is need to have good security for Government funds and other accountable documents. **Funding Source**: GOK

Fishing Equipment Naivasha Division	4	Purchase of fishing equipment. Purchase of a motor-boat at Naivasha station. **Justification**: A good boat for water patrol is necessary. Water patrols are very essential in the Lake management. **Funding Source**: GOK
Jetty Shores of Lake Naivasha Naivasha Division	5	Construction of a landing jetty. **Justification**: The department does not have a landing jetty for its patrol boats and relies on borrowed ones for landing. Patrols need a good jetty for quick landing. **Funding Source**: GOK

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:-

- Encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small industries and businesses;
- Stimulate the growth of and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers and for exports;
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities;
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors;
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors;
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade;
- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures; and
- Protect consumers from trade malpractices such as fraudulent manipulation of weighing and measuring equipment, ensure correct descriptions of goods and services as well as curbing misleading statements as to the price of goods.

Trade Department

Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Table 3.7 shows the number of licences issued in 1994 and 1995 and the total revenue collected.

Table 3.7

Licences Issued for Businesses (1994-95)

Licence Category	1994	1995
Wholesale	411	284
Caterers	913	854
MV Repairs	96	86
General Retail	5,490	5,239
Miscellaneous	489	394
Manufacturers	113	108
Distributors	4	14
Total number of licences issued	7,516	6,979
New licences issued	1,078	1,129
Total Revenue realised	K£16,110	K£1,5087

Source: District Trade Office, Nakuru, 1996

Traders also benefitted from Trade Development Joint Board and Municipality Joint Board Loans.

Traders courses and seminars were held throughout the district. These touched on basic matters of business management, book keeping, simple accounts, sources of income (finance) and other basic skills.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Disbursement of loan monies from both Nakuru Trade Development Joint Board and Nakuru Municipality Joint Board.

Target: Give loans to as many small scale traders as possible in the next plan period; and

Intensify the collection of money from defaulters.

Objective: Monitoring distributive trader.

Target: Ensure that adequate and fair services are given to the retailers and consumers by agents of distributive bodies.

Objective: Training and Extension Services.

Target: Extend business advisory services to traders in the district.

Objective: Encourages production for a larger market.

Target: Encourage the agricultural and industrial communities to produce goods for domestic and external markets. This will encourage competition both within and outside the district hence better quality products, employment opportunities and fringe benefits from such gestures.

Objective: Trade Licensing.

Target: Open temporary licence offices to issue licences in Molo and Naivasha Divisions, to bring the services closer to the people.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Traders' Courses Nakuru Municipality/ Njoro, Rongai, Molo Olenguruone Divisions	To hold seminars to train traders **Funding Source**: GOK
2.	Traders' Loans District wide	To give out loans to small scale traders. **Funding Source:** GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Traders Courses District wide	1	To conduct trader's courses. **Justification**: Small scale traders need management skills and other basic business knowledge in order to run their business successfully to cope with the industrialization process. **Funding Source**: GOK
Traders' Loans District wide	2	Issue loans to small scale traders. **Justification**: To assist small businessmen with finance that they cannot easily obtain elsewhere. This will step up business activity. **Funding Source**: GOK/ Municipality of Nakuru

Department of Industry

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Table 3.8 shows achievements for 1993-1995 in the department of industry.

Table 3.8

Achievements (1993-95)

Activities	1993	1994	1995
Industries given return forms	144	196	112
No. of Registered Industries	82	110	110
New Industries formed	-	28	3
No. of Industries that submitted their returns	-	58	29
No. of Industries that did not submit their returns	62	138	83

Source: District Industrial Development Office, Nakuru, 1996

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Register new industries and encourage development of large, medium and small scale industries.

Target: Register as many industries as possible and advise existing and new ones on how and the need to produce quality products.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Industrial Registration District wide	Carry out industrial registration exercise. **Funding Source**: GOK

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Identification of Industrial Lands. Rural Areas District wide	1	Identification of industrial land. **Justification**: There is need to industrialize the rural areas as they are the sources of raw materials and also to curb rural-urban migration. **Funding Source**: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network;
- Ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development plus safer roads and environment;
- Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation; and
- Provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements.

Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

During the plan period under review 44.2 km of earth/gravel road was upgraded to bitumen standard with 8 new culverts. 147.2 km of existing bitumen roads were rehabilitated on the major highways, 63km of earth roads were improved to gravel standard and one bridge was constructed. A summary of the achievements is shown in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9

Roads Improvement/Construction (1994-96)

Activity	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Others	Un-classified	Total (km)
Road Constructed to Bitumen standard	-	-	-	44.2	-	-	44.2
Bitumen roads Rehabilitated	78.5	53.8		14.9	-	-	147.2
Roads improved to Gravel standard	-	-	-	63	-	-	63
Roads under maintenance	166.1	120.6	207.4	523.7	938.7	597.5	2,554.0
New Bridges	-	-	-	1 No.	-	-	1 No.
New Box culverts	-	-	-	8 No.	-	-	8 No.

Source: District Public Works Office, Nakuru, 1996

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Provision of efficient and reliable road transport

Target: Rehabilitating or resealing of major highways that are heavily trafficked in the district. Improvement and maintenance of all gravel or earth feeder roads in the district or those roads forming important inter-district linkages.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Roads

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	B5 Nakuru-Nyahururu Road 51.3km. Bahati/Mbogoine Divisions	Rehabilitation and resealing of the roads. **Funding Source**: ADB/GOK
2.	A104/C88 Naivasha-Kinungi 22km and Naivasha-Maai Mahiu 39.5km Roads Naivasha Division	Rehabilitation/reconstruction of 61.5kms of road to bitumen standard. **Funding Source**: World Bank/EU
3.	C57 Narok-Mau Narok Road 12km in Nakuru District Njoro Division	Upgrading to bitumen standard with works commencing from Narok District. **Funding Source:** GOK
4.	B3 Maai Mahiu-Narok 29km. Naivasha Division	Rehabilitation and the strengthening of road section. **Funding Source**: ADB/GOK
5.	D366 Subukia-Solai Road 47km. Mbogoini Division	Improvement to gravel standard. **Funding Source**: USAID
6.	D319 Oleguruone-Silibwet 46km Olenguruone/Silibwet Divisions	Improvement to gravel standard of 21km road. **Funding Source**: GOK
7.	D320 Lanet-Mau Narok Road - 46km Njoro/ Gilgil Divisions	Improvement to gravel under KMDP Phase II. **Funding Source**: USAID.

8.	C56 Nakuru-Njoro-Mau Summit Road - 57.4 km Njoro/Molo Divisions	Resealing of road. **Funding Source**: GOK
9.	C57 Njoro-Mau Narok Road 38.8km Njoro Division	Resealing of road. **Funding Source**: ADB/GOK
10.	D318 Njoro-Menengai Road 15.5km Njoro/Rongai Divisions	Patching and resealing. **Funding Source**: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
C69 Lanet-Dundori-Nyakiambi - 25km. Bahati Division.	1	Reconstruction and resealing works and drainage improvement. **Justification**: Road serves high agricultural potential areas and forms important linkage to Nyandarua. Road status is poor. **Funding Source**: GOK
C67/D393 Naivasha-Karati Escarpment - 19Km + 3.8 earth Naivasha Division	2	Reconstruction and resealing on 19 km bitumen length. Drainage improvements and gravel 3.8 km. **Justification**: Important linkage to Nyandarua and serving agricultural processing factories in Naivasha. Current status is poor, last resealing was done over 16 years ago. The 3.8 km earth road D393 is in poor condition. It was last gravelled in the early 70s. **Funding Source**: GOK

B4 Machege-Mogotio - District boundary Rongai Division.	3	Patching and Resealing. **Justification**: Road last re-sealed in 1980. Important linkage to Baringo and other districts. **Funding Source**: GOK
E261 Molo South-Sitoton Road - 39km. Keringeti/Kiresoi Divisions	4	Upgrade road to bitumen standard. **Justification**: Road to open up the vast untapped division; enable other development projects to commence e.g. damming proposals for water conservation in the district. Road serves high agricultural potential areas. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor
D315 Molo South-Kerisoi Chepsir 37.3km. Molo Division	5	Upgrade road to bitumen standard. **Justification**: Road serves high agricultural potential areas. Road impassable during rainy seasons. Road forms important linkage to Kericho District. Current status is poor. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor
D355 Bahati-Solai Road 14km Bahati Division	6	Upgrade road to bitumen standard **Justification**: Road serves high agricultural potential zone with high traffic. Road section last gravelled in 1987 and now requires to be re-gravelled to avoid a bad situation. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor

B: New Project Proposals

Bridges and Box Culvert

Project Name Division/ Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activity
2 No. Box Culverts and Bridge Extension on Road E261 Molo South-Sitoiton Molo Division	1	Construct 2No. 4x2m box culverts at Kwa Motome and at Boron Settlement. - Extension of bridge deck at Kenjoketty near rural road R9. **Justification**: Current crossing at these points during the rainy season is very poor. The crossing has been a scene of accidents. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor
Crater Stream Box Culvert on E452 Bahati-Dundori Road Bahati Division	2	Construct 1No. 5x2.5m box culvert of 6m span. **Justification**: Current crossing is of timber structure and is in poor condition. **Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
3No. box culverts on D315 road, Kerisoi-Molo South Molo Division	3	Bridgedeck extension on a curved alignment. **Justification**: Current bridge crossing is narrow and on a curve. The crossing has been a scene of accidents. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor

1No. Box culvert at Upper Karati river on E1468 road	4	Construct 1No. 4x2m box culvert across Karati stream. **Justification**: The current structure at the crossing is an old, dilapidated culvert which cannot be crossed during the rainy season. Foundation bed is on rock. **Funding Source**: GOK/Donor
2No. box culvert at Ololongwe and Shabaltaragwa rivers on E263 road, Elburgon-Shabaltaragwa Elburgon Division	5	Construct 2No. 4x2 box culverts across the rivers at km21 and km23. **Justification**: The current structure for both crossings are of wooden logs placed across the rivers and are inadequate during rainy seasons. Important linkage to Narok District and Olenguruone area. The road forms an important route for the logging vehicles transportation to sawmills in Elburgon Town. **Funding Source** : GOK/Donor

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objective of this sector is to create an enabling environment for orderly, coordinated and sustainable development of water resources including their conservation and protection against pollution and over exploitation among other aspects. To achieve its objective, the sector will assist in:-

- Planning, utilization and conservation of water resources.
- Development and distribution of sufficient safe water to all rural and urban areas of the country for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial use.
- Monitoring and assessment of water quality in order to protect consumers from the dangers of pollution of the water resources.
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the plan period under review, 3 water projects were completed namely Mariro, Lake Nakuru Water Supplies and Karai borehole in Naivasha Disivion was rehabilitated.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Co-ordinating water related activities being undertaken by various NGOs in the district. Maintenance, augmentation and rehabilitation of existing water supplies.

Target: Complete the on-going projects during the plan period. Undertake construction of at least one major water project per year and carry out survey work and design new project proposals in needy areas.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Solai-Menengai Olrongai Water Project Bahati/Rongai Division	To complete construction work on 6000m^3 concrete storage tank and extend powerline to booster station. Complete road crossing and lay the remaining distribution lines. **Funding Source**: GOK
2.	Kirobon-Ngata Water project	Rehabilitation of 2 boreholes and equip them with suitable pumpsets and extend powerline to the same. Equip the newly drilled boreholes (3No.) with suitable pumpsets and extend powerlines. Lay distribution system and meter to the consumers. **Funding Source**: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Wanyororo Water Project Bahati Division	1	Construct two water intakes for phase II and III. Lay pipe network to cover supply area of both Phases. Build two more masonry storage tanks. **Justification**: This is a high potential area and is also densely populated. Phase I cannot serve the present population and livestock adequately. **Funding Source**: GOK/ Community.

Kirenget Water Project Kirengeti Division	2	Rehabilitate 5 old existing boreholes and equip them with suitable pumpsets using generating sets or extend powerline to the same. Lay pipe network for distribution system. **Justification**: Kirenget is a settlement scheme and there is no piped water. People and livestock depend on streams and dams for their water needs and some of them are polluted. **Funding Source**: GOK
Ogilgei Water Project Mbogoine/Subukia Mbogoine Division	3	Desilt the existing dam and build spillway. Lay pipe network for distribution system and build masonry storage tanks. **Justification**: There are no other sources of water in this area and people and their livestock suffer a lot during dry seasons. **Funding Source**: GOK
Investigation Planning and Design District-wide	4	To Investigate the viability and where possible undertake the design of the following water project proposals:- Mau Summit, Kiambogo, Kinungi area and Kihingo. **Justification:** If viable, these projects will boost water supply in their respective areas and promote industrial use. **Funding Source**: GOK

Bahati Water Supply Bahati Division	5	Construct a dam in Bahati forest. Lay a 4" (100mm) gravity pipeline from the dam to a proposed masonry storage tank at Menengai Hill and then lay distribution pipe network. **Justification**: The area to be served has no other source of water and is becoming densely populated. **Funding Source**: Rotary Club of Kenya

ENERGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy;
- Continue with development of domestic hydro and geothermal sources of electricity;
- Increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in woodfuel utilization;
- Encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible;
- Strengthen the existing energy centres and at the same time encourage creating of new ones in the district gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered;
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the district energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy; and
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas;

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

The Rural Electrification Programme projects implementation has been going on at a slow pace due to financial constraints. However, for the period 1994-1996, through the Kenya Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., the Ministry of Energy has been able to implement the following projects in the district.

Construction of the main supply line within Molo/Olenguruone Divisions covering Molo South area, Olenguruone Centre and Kiptagich Nyayo Tea Zone. Supply to St. John's Primary and Secondary Schools in Bahati Division and supply to Ol-Rongai water project, Maungu C.P.K. Church and environs in Rongai Division all estimated at Ksh. 42 million.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Provision of main supply lines and a few distribution lines and to maximize the use of the extensions already done by optimizing on the installed facilities at minimum costs.

Target: Encourage applicants to form self-help groups to finance small extensions of distribution systems where they are direct beneficiaries

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Project

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Electricity Supply Molo South Area	Construction of main supply power line to Molo South area to cover centres enroute e.g. Githiriga, Mungetho and others. **Funding Source**: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Electricity Supply Maximization Works Molo-Olenguruone-Kiptagich Line	1	Extension of distribution lines to surrounding areas of load centres along Molo - Olenguruone, Kiptagich, Metkei, Keringet e.t.c. **Justification**: To extend distribution lines beyond market centres to their environs in order to optimise use of already installed facilities and serve the people in these areas. **Funding Source**: GOK
Electricity Supply Bahati Division	2	Provision of electricity supply to Kabazi Health Centre, Market and environs. **Justification**: The market and Health Centre serve a densely populated area having small workshops, Posho mills e.t.c. requiring electricity. **Funding Source**: GOK

Electricity Supply Rongai Division	3	Provision of electricity supply to various centres in the division to cover Lengenet, Slaga and Arasa centres and immediate environs. **Justification**: The identified areas are centres of agricultural activities with farm stores, machinery workshops and borehole pumps requiring electricity. **Funding Source**: GOK

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sector's overall policy objective is to promote and improve health status of all Kenyans through the deliberate restructuring of the health sector to make all health services more effective, accessible and affordable.

Other objectives are: increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation; intensify activities aimed at control; prevention and eradication of disease; provide adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services countrywide; and promote and develop cost-effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During this plan period various projects were completed. These include the completion of Maai Mahiu Health Centre (Naivasha Division), purchase of equipment for Nyamamithi Dispensary (Mbogoine Division), construction of building at Gilgil Mental Hospital (Gilgil Division), construction of 2 category "F" houses at Rare Health Centre (Njoro Division), construction of V.I.P. Latrines at Kabogi Health Centre (Bahati Division), construction of main health centre block at Olenguruone Health Centre (Olenguruone Division) and construction of VS theatre, walksways, kitchen and laundry at Molo hospital (Molo Division)

Other programmes like immunization, creating public awareness about HIV/STD/AIDS are on-going with notable progress/success.

District Specific Objective and Targets

Objective: To increase and improve on the curative services.

Targets: Rehabilitate and carry out preventive maintenance of at least one hospital, 3 health centres and 10 dispensaries in the district.

Increase number of qualified staff - Clinical Officers (2 per health centre), 4 nurses per health centre, 2 nurses per dispensary and 2 PHT per health facility.

To ensure regular supply of drugs.

Establish community pharmacies with initial stock by the Ministry and training of community in drug management to reduce its burden.

Maintenance of health facilities through supply of adequate water; fencing and securing title deeds for plots of each health facility.

Equip at lease one hospital, 3 health centres and 10 dispensaries per year. The equipment will also include equipment for physiotherapy machines.

Encourage private people and NGOs to register and licence at least two health facilities per division per year.

Objective: To improve on the preventive services.

Targets: Increase safe drinking water points in homes from 30% coverage to 50% by encouraging rain water harvesting and protecting springs and wells.

Increase latrines ownership use and increase coverage from 80% to 95%. Increase community hygiene education awareness by 40% with emphasis on refuse disposal, diseases control, food hygiene and nutrition.

Increase immunization coverage from 70% to 90%.

Increase family planning acceptance rate from 45% to 70%.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

Curative Services

	Project Name Division/ Location	Description of Activities
1.	Bahati Health Centre Bahati Division Subukia Health Centre Mbogoine Division Mau Narok Health Centre Njoro Division Gilgil Health Centre Gilgil Division Nyamamithi Dispensary Mbogo-in Division Karati Dispensary Naivasha Division Rongai Health Centre Rongai Division Mogotio Health Centre Rongai Division Maiella Health Centre Naivasha Division	All these health centres and dispensaries require minor repairs and fencing. These activities will be undertaken. **Funding Source:** GOK/DHMB/Community
2.	Marigushu Dispensary Naivasha Division	Construction of placenta pits. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
3.	Kipsenan Dispensary Rongai Division	Construction of water tanks. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB Community

4.	Lelechwet Dispensary	Construction of V.I.P. Latrines. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
5.	Mangu Dispensary Rongai Division	Construction of staff houses. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
6.	Mutarakwa Dispensary Njoro Division	Rehabilitation of the treatment Block. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
7.	Olenguruone Health Centre/Olenguruone Division	Construction of a laundry, theatre, kitchen and rehabilitation of the treatment block. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
8.	Elburgon Hospital Elburgon Division	Construction of mortuary. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
9.	Molo Hospital Molo Division	Construction of Children's ward. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community
10.	Gilgil Hospital Gilgil Division	Construction of Hostel and X-Ray block. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community

Preventive Services

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Environmental Health District-wide	Provision of safe drinking water points, demonstration, diseases surveillance and vector control, safe waste disposal and latrine ownership demonstration for replication, community mobilization, and capacity building. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB/ Community and SIDA.
2.	Immunization District-wide	Immunization and vaccination of the VS of the immunizable diseases. **Funding Source**: GOK/DHMB and Community
3.	HIV/STD/AIDS Control District-wide	Creating Public awareness. **Funding Source**: GOK/W.B.
4.	Primary Health Care District-wide	Activities on 11 P.H.C. elements. **Funding Source**: D.H.M.B.

B: New Project Proposals

Curative Services

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bahati Health Centre Bahati Division	1	Rehabilitation of the whole centre and equipping it. **Justification**: Densely populated area with a large flow of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK
Subukia Health Centre Mbogo-ine Division	2	Rehabilitation of the whole centre and equipping it. **Justification**: Densely populated area in the division, with a large flow of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK
Rongai Health Centre Rongai Division	3	Rehabilitation of the whole centre and equipping it. **Justification**: Densely populated area in the division, with a large flow of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK
Mogotio Health Centre	4	Rehabilitation of whole centre and equipping it. **Justification**: Densely populated area, with a large flow of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK

Keringet Health Centre Rongai Division	5	Rehabilitation of whole centre and equipping it. **Justification**: Densely populated area in the division, with a large flow of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK
Olenguruone Health Centre Olenguruone Division	6	Rehabilitation of whole centre and equipping it. **Justification**: Densely populated area in the division, with a large flow of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK
47 Rural GOK Dispensaries District wide	7	Rehabilitate all dispensaries at the rate of 10 per year (at least two from each division) as first community's patients reporting post. **Justification**: The dispensaries are in poor state. This will improve services in the centres. **Funding Source:** GOK
Nakuru M.T.C. Nakuru Municipality	8	Equip and rehabilitate M.T.C. **Justification**: To give health workers more efficient training as well as improve training environment. **Funding Source**: GOK

Nakuru P.G.H. **Nakuru Municipality**	9	Rehabilitate and repair equipment. **Justification**: To give better services. **Funding Source:** GOK
Elburgon Hospital **Elburgon Division**	10	Equipping the hospital **Justification**: The newly built structures need equipping so as to be operational. The area is highly populated. **Funding Source**: GOK
Molo Hospital **Molo Division**	11	Expansion of hospital. **Justification**: Densely populated area and its expansion will help deal with emergency cases. **Funding Source**: GOK
Gilgil Hospital **Gilgil Division**	12	Rehabilitate kitchen and complete X-Ray. **Justification**: These are very essential facilities but not fully operational. **Funding Source**: GOK
Naivasha Hospital **Naivasha Division**	13	Expansion of the hospital. **Justification**: This will assist in handling of the increasing number of patients. **Funding Source**: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Preventive Services

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Environmental Health District wide	1	Environmental improvement through various measures such as provision of clean water, good housing, disposal of waste and food security. **Justification**: Environ-mental health is crucial for industrial development and investment. This will assist in reducing disease incidence if there is safe drinking water, clean urban centres - disposal of wastes, good housing, vector control, food security and food hygiene. **Funding Source**: GOK/SIDA Communities.
Immunization District wide	2	Immunization of children under five years against various diseases. **Justification**: Lack of immunization is major cause of infant deaths. **Funding Source**: GOK/WHO and Donors.
Primary Health Care District wide	3	Rehabilitate health services, mental, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and dental ailments. **Justification**: To improve health standards of the community. **Funding Source**: GOK

Essential Drugs Supply District wide	4	Increase supply of drugs in the health facilities, and increase collection of user charges. **Justification**: Drugs in the hospitals are inadequate. User funds can be used to purchase some. **Funding Source**: GOK

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels;
- Expand access to and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels especially in ASAL, urban slum areas, disabled children and gender factors;
- Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary school levels;
- Strengthen sector management, planning, budgeting and information systems; and
- Release sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

Review of 1994 -1995 Plan Period

During the plan period, under review there were many projects and programmes which were being undertaken in various primary and secondary schools. These include:

P.T.A. Projects: Most of the projects were funded by the Parents Teachers Association on harambee basis and GOK assistance. Nine of these projects have been completed.

Ministry of Education Projects: The Ministry of Education also funded some of the projects which have also been completed e.g. Nakuru Hill Special School in Nakuru Municipality (plastering of a classroom and fitting the shutters), Mary Mount Secondary School (Agricultural Workshop) and Mema Secondary School (construction of a classroom).

R.D.F. Project: In Kampi ya Moto Secondary School a physics laboratory was constructed. The Laboratory is now complete, but the P.T.A. has to work on the gas chamber and reinforce the doors and windows.

A total of 5 schools benefitted fully from GOK assistance.

The main constraint that was encountered in the course of implementing these projects within the plan period 1994-1996 was lack of enough funds to accomplish all that was planned.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Ensuring that those who are in school are provided with adequate learning facilities while ensuring that all those eligible join the schools.

Target: Parents and chiefs to ensure that all school age children attend school.

Land buying companies to set aside land for schools.

GOK/PTAs to build and equip the learning facilities.

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/ Location	Description of Activities
1.	Mary Mount Girls Secondary School Molo Division Molo Location	Drilling a borehole. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
2.	Larmundiac Secondary School Njoro Division Kihingo Location	Installation of electricity in the school. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
3.	Naivasha Girls' Secondary School Naivasha Division Naivasha Central	Pig project to be established . **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
4.	Naivasha Mixed Secondary School Naivasha Division Naivasha Central	Construction of a dispensary and a room for the school's matron. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
5.	Solai Secondary School Bahati Division Solai	The P.T.A. is working on the floor, windows and ablution block for the girls dormitory. **Funding Source**: GOK and the P.T.A.
6.	Wei Secondary School Mbogo-ine/Subukia	Construct two classrooms, one under construction already. **Funding Source**: P.T.A. and GOK
7.	Michinda Secondary School Elburgon Division Molo	Putting up a Girls Dormitory. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.

8.	Kambala Secondary School Olenguruone Division Amalo	Complete a laboratory for science lessons is under construction. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
9.	Moi Amalo Secondary School Olenguruone Division Amalo	Completing the two laboratories under construction. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
10.	Karunga Secondary School Gilgil Division Gilgil	Transferring the whole school to a new site where they have enough land for the school and expansion. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Green Hill Secondary School Bahati/Kabazi	1	Re-roofing teachers' houses and construction of a laboratory. **Justification**: There are buildings in the school which require renovation and putting a new roof. **Funding Source**: GOK/ P.T.A.
Githima Secondary School Njoro/ Mau Narok.	2	Construction of some more classrooms and laboratory. **Justification**: This is a new secondary school which requires some more classrooms and the school also requires laboratory for science lessons. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.

Naishi Secondary School Njoro/Lare	3	Construction of two classrooms and laboratory. **Justification**: This is a new secondary school in Lare Zone which has no public secondary school. The school has started but it has few classrooms and no laboratory. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
Karima Secondary School Naivasha/ Naivasha Central	4	Construction of classrooms, administration block and a laboratory. **Justification**: This is a new secondary school in Longonot Zone. There is no other secondary school in the area. **Funding Source**: P.T.A.
Naivasha Day Secondary School Naivasha/Naivasha Central.	5	Construction of classroom and a laboratory. **Justification**: This is a new Day Secondary School in Naivasha Town. There is a great need for a Day Secondary School in the town. **Funding Source**: P.T.A./NGO
Mary Mount Secondary School Molo Division Molo	6	Putting up a second stream. **Justification**: This school is doing very well in the district but it has only one stream. So it is necessary to expand it, so that it can admit more students. **Funding Source**: PTA/GOK

Ngong Secondary School Gilgil Division	7	Construction of classrooms. **Justification**: This is a new secondary school. It requires classrooms and administration block. **Funding Source**: PTA/GOK
Wei Secondary School Mbogo-ine Division/ Subukia.	8	Construction of two more classrooms and a laboratory. **Justification**: This is a new secondary school. It requires some more classrooms and a laboratory for science lessons. The whole of Mbogo-ine Division has no other public secondary school. **Funding Source**: GOK and P.T.A.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Mobilize local communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development processes;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Promote preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral, traditions, popularization of Kiswahili, and other national languages for national identity and pride;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the district through national library services;
- Improve sport facilities in the form of district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the district;
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the district sports administration;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance; and
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

Department of Social Services:During the plan period 443 women groups were registered. These women groups are involved in income generating activities. 878 self-help groups and 340 youth groups were registered.

The institute is intended for use as a staff training Institute for culture and social services personnel. It's also used by other government institutions and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) for various training programmes.

Adult Education Department: A literacy survey which was done in 1990 for those over 15 years revealed that 74,383 adults needed education. Out of these 1,909 have been certified as literate. The remaining 72,474 still need education.

During the 1994-1996 plan period, 1,153 people enrolled for proficiency tests. Out of these, 891 passed while 263 failed.

By December 1994, 3,891 were enrolled in literacy classes. Out of these there were 2,374 females and 1,517 males. However, the number attending classes was 2,108 (1,611 females and 497 males).

Training of Full-Time Teachers: The teachers had been undergoing training by correspondence and the first lot sat their examinations during the plan period. Those who have qualified so far are 42 (22 male and 20 female).

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Social Services:

Objective: Encourage women groups, self-help groups, youth groups to hold harambees, start income generating activities to help them improve their standard of living.

Target: Register as many women groups as possible, self-help groups, youth groups who apply for registration.

Objective: Identify, train and rehabilitate the disabled persons for self reliance.

Target: To assist 100 disabled persons and destitutes who are accommodated in various rehabilitation centres in Njoro and Bahati with accommodation expenses and purchase of special tools for use in various trades.

Objectives: To eliminate illiteracy from the adult population and provide them with qualifications and skills which are required in their vocational situation, social responsibilities and status.

Target: Improving literacy level in the district through encouraging adult population (illiterate) to join adult literacy classes. This will be done through holding of barazas, seminars and other gatherings where illiteracy problems will be addressed.

Department of Social Services

A: On-Going Projects

	Programme Name Division/ Location	Description of Activities
1.	Community Development District wide	Rural development through self-help activities e.g. building of schools, dispensaries etc. through harambee efforts. **Funding Source**: Community/ GOK
2.	Women Development Programme District wide	Income generating activities, home improvement programme through women groups. **Funding Source**: Community/ GOK
3.	Youth Development Programme. District wide	Initiate income generating projects where the youth can earn some income. **Funding Source**: Community
4.	Social Welfare Programme. District wide	Assist the destitute either by counselling or financial assistance to help them to start socio-economic projects e.g. vegetable selling, food business e.t.c. and make them self reliant. **Funding Source**: Community/ GOK/NGOs.

5.	Vocational Rehabilitation Programme. District wide	Rehabilitate the disabled through formal education and provide vocational skills through training to help them resettle in the community and to earn a living. **Funding Source**: Community/ GOK/NGOs

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Revolving Loan Fund for women groups and youth groups District wide	1	Providing loans to women groups and youth groups to help them start income generating projects or expand the already existing ones. **Justification**: Nakuru district has over 2,000 women groups and about 400 youth groups who are involved in income generating activities but lack funds to expand these businesses. **Funding Source**: GOK/ Community.

	District wide	Provide small sums of money to the very needy e.g. destitutes, widows and widowers, orphans, single mothers and disabled to start small socio-economic projects which can help them to be self-reliant. **Justification**: Nakuru district has many needy people who need to be assisted to become economically self-reliant. **Funding Source**: Community, GOK
	Vocational Rehabilitation Project. 3	Purchase toolkit for the disabled who have been trained in vocational skills to help them resettle and assist them to earn a living. **Justification**: There are many disabled people in the district who have been trained or have learnt on the job but lack the tools to start income generating projects. Most of them end up as destitutes. There is need to resettle them. **Funding Source**: GOK/ Community.

Kenyatta Educational Institute (KEI)

A: On-Going Project

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Kitchen and Dinning Hall Kenyatta Educational Institute Njoro	Construction has stalled at ring beam level and there is need to complete. **Funding Source**: GOK

Programme Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Masonry Water Tank K.E.I - Njoro	1	Construct 10,000 gallon water tank to serve staff and course participants. **Justification**: The present storage tank is old and small leading to frequent break-down of overworked submersible pump located 1 km away from the institute. **Funding Source**: GOK
Furniture for the existing 3No. classroom K.E.I. - Njoro.	2	Purchase furniture **Justification**: To provide the existing classrooms with enough furniture (chairs and tables) **Funding Source**: GOK

Adult Education Department

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Offices Molo Division	Construct offices to completion. Only the wall and roof are completed. **Funding Source**: GOK
2.	Offices Bahati Division	To build an office block. **Funding Source**: GOK

Rongai Division

Funding Source: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities;
- Ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and otherwise rehabilitated;
- Promote the rehabilitation of juveniles so that they return to society as responsible citizens;
- Carry out enquiries and prepare reports for courts as required;
- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation, and ensure that they do not revert to crime; and
- Continue conducting after-care of offenders from penal institutions.

Children's Department

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

The department has assisted children in especially difficult circumstances.

In 1993, 453 children were assisted, and also another 404 and 481 in 1994 and 1995 respectively were assisted. These children are those whose basic needs such as food, shelter, education, medical aid, security, are not met due to prevailing conditions in the society. Target group includes: abandoned and neglected children, street children, orphans and destitute children, displaced children, handicapped children, children of imprisoned mothers, children in drug trafficking and child-brides.

Some of the problems experienced during the plan period were: lack of statistical data on the number of children in especially difficult circumstances to facilitate planning of programmes; lack of enough staff to investigate cases of children; lack of transport to facilitate the investigation of cases; lack of sponsors for those children willing to go back to school; and lack of rehabilitation institutions for the street children.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To ensure that the welfare of children upto the age of 18 years is taken care of in accordance with Cap.141 Laws of Kenya.

Target: To organise seminars and workshops on the CEDC's issues. Chief's barazas to be held.

Objective: To counsel couples with marital problems to ensure that the welfare of the children is not affected as a result of separation or divorce.

Target: To offer guidance and counselling to such couples and children through organised home visits.

Objective: To inspect registered voluntary and statutory organisations which deal with children.

Target: To visit the children's homes for inspection.

Objective: To investigate cases of children in especially difficult circumstances and make appropriate recommendations to the court and other relevant agencies for necessary action.

Target: To make home visits to interview the parents of such children and other relevant authorities.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation Centre Njoro Division	1	Establish a rehabilitation centre on 20 acre piece of land. **Justification:** The centre will cater for the street children. **Funding Source**: GOK
Baseline Survey of CEDC District wide	2	Undertake baseline survey of CEDC **Justification:** To establish the number of CEDC in the district. **Funding Source**: GOK
Vehicle Nakuru Office	4	Purchase of a vehicle. **Justification:** To help in the investigation of children's case. **Funding Source**: GOK
Seminars District wide	3	To hold seminars for all NGOs dealing with children **Justification:** There is need to create awareness. **Funding Source**: GOK

Creation of Awareness and Advocacy of the Rights of Children District wide	5	Print copies on the rights of the child and distribute them to as many people as possible. **Justification**: Most people do not know the rights of children. **Funding Source**: GOK
School Sponsorship Programme District wide	6	To sponsor street children back to school especially for the girl-child. **Justification**: There is need to educate street children. **Funding Source**: GOK/NGO/ Individuals
Feeding Programme District wide	7	Feed children from poor families and also street children. **Justification**: There are many malnourished children in the district. **Funding Source**: GOK
Provision of Loans District wide	8	To provide loans to families with street children so as to enable them start small income generating businesses. **Justification**: Most children are in the streets because their families have no source of income to cater for their needs. **Funding Source**: GOK

Probation Department

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

A total of 558 probationers who were placed on probation benefited from the rehabilitation programme by completing their probation periods satisfactorily and were integrated back into the community.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Train probation officers in the district.

Target: Hold at least one seminar and workshop per year to enable probation officers to exchange ideas and experiences on how to rehabilitate offenders.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Division/ Location	Description of Activities
1.	Rehabilitation District wide	Rehabilitation of probationers by providing them with alternative source of income. **Funding Source**: GOK
2.	Empowerment of after care cases District wide	To provide an average of 20 ex-borstal inmates, special category criminals and long-term prisoners with tools, capital and physical facilities to resettle them back into the community. **Funding Source**: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Seminar and Workshops District wide	1	Hold seminars and workshops at least one in each division. **Justification:** There is need to create awareness on how to stay out of crime and rehabilitation of offenders. **Funding Source:** GOK
Vehicle Nakuru Municipality	2	Purchase of a new vehicle to replace GK.231. **Justification**: This old vehicle is over 10 years old and uneconomical to maintain. The department requires a serviceable vehicle. **Funding Source**: GOK

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Ensure that the landless Kenyans are settled in available Government and Trust land;
- Ensure that plot owners are issued with title deeds or leases to ensure ownership of land;
- Safeguard public interest, ensure stable and orderly use of land, safeguard property values, and planning for future development for all human settlements (both rural and urban);
- Ensure contribution to increased production of exports and local consumption;
- Ensure creation of employment opportunities in all sectors of the economy, particularly in the rural areas; and
- Ensure optimum utilization of land resources for all purposes to increase economic productivity.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Department of Settlements

There are 32 settlements in the district. Most of them have been mapped. In the financial years 1993/94 and 1994/95, Ksh. 623,638.25 and Ksh. 817,899.65 was collected as revenue. During the same period 125 and 72 parcels of land were transferred to settlement schemes.

N.B. Land transfer, refers to transfer of land from the management of S.F.T. to individual settlers after the settlers have acquired title deeds.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To improve infrastructural facilities in settlement schemes in order to boost their production e.g. roads, dips, dams.

Target: Grading of roads (a total of 170.2 km) in the following schemes - Kiambogo, Lenginent, Tomoyotta, Sitoito and Sondu River Schemes.

Rehabilitation of bore-holes, dips, dams, construction and repair of bridges.

Objective: To register settlers in settlement schemes. Survey and demarcate the settlement schemes.

Target: Collect all SFT loans and issue title deeds to the settlers.

Objective: To solve any land disputes in unregistered schemes, company and in cooperative farms.

Target: To register the settlers in these areas and solve land disputes.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Tangi Tano borehole Kiambogo Scheme Gilgil Division	1	Servicing of broken down borehole. **Justification**: It serves several families for both livestock and domestic use. The area is very dry. **Funding Source**: GOK
Miti Mingi Borehole, Miti Mingi Settlement Scheme Gilgil Division	2	Servicing of borehole. **Justification**: The area is completely dry especially during the dry season. **Funding Source**: GOK
Grading of roads Kiambogo, Lenginet, Temoyatta, Sitoito and Sondu River Settlement Scheme Rongai Division	3	Grading a total of 170.2Km. **Justification**: The roads are impassable during the wet season rendering it difficult for the settlers to market their products. **Funding Source**: GOK
Morcho Bridge, Lenginet Scheme Rongai Division	4	Construction of a bridge. **Justification**: The bridge will provide access to the settlers to market their produce at Rongai market. **Funding Source**: GOK

Sondu River Settlement Scheme **Rongai Division**	**Justification**: The old one is completely broken down. **Funding Source**: GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:

- Ensure that technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the district's current and future economic needs;
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training at all levels in order to enhance income generation through self-employment;
- Design and mount short-term skills upgrading and management courses for the informal sector operators so as to improve their productivity;
- Assist the Jua Kali operators so that they can maximize their contribution to economic growth and technological progress;
- Provide suitable working places to the needy artisans; and
- Equip Jua Kali training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological developments in Kenyan industry.

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the plan period, various training institutions were recommended. Nakuru Youth Polytechnic's main store was renovated at a cost of Ksh. 10,000.00; Applied Technology groups were formalised while applied technology plots were allocated.

A: On-Going Project

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Gilgil Youth Polytechnic A.G.C. Bahati Youth Polytechnic Central Rift Valley Institute of Mechanical Engineering	Provision of technical training for youths to acquire knowledge and skills for self-reliance in future. To reduce un-employed people by encouraging opening their own workshops. **Funding Source**: NGO

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nakuru Youth Polytechnic Subukia Youth Polytechnic Molo Youth Polytechnic	1	Construction of hostels. **Justification**: This will increase the enrolment of trainees. **Funding Source**: NGO