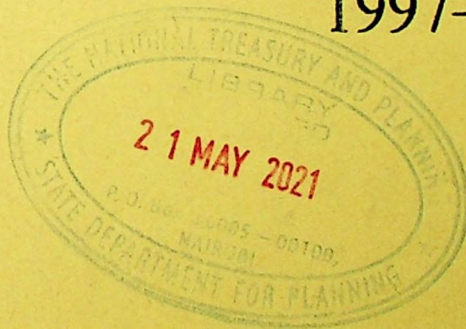




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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**KURIA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1997-2001**



OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF  
PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

20211055

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 Sustainable Development".

Chapter One

Provides background information on the district's 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 district's industrialization and the will pursue to achieve rapid

Chapter Three



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Rural Planning Department  
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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.

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

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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTINGS FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION



# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT





## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section presents a brief description of the location, topography and climate of Kuria District since these parameters have an important bearing on the development of the district. It assesses their effects on development in general and industrialization in particular.

### Position and Size

Kuria is one of the nine districts that form Nyanza Province and was carved from Migori District in 1993. It borders Migori District to the north, TransMara District to the east and the Republic of Tanzania to the south-east. The district is located between Latitudes  $0^{\circ}15'$  and  $0^{\circ}30'$  South and Longitudes  $34^{\circ}15'$  and  $34^{\circ}30'$  East.

The district is divided into 4 administrative divisions covering a total area of 574 sq. km. as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

### Area of District by Division

Division	Area (Sq. km)
Ntimaru	54
Kehancha	205
Mabera	185
Kegonga	130
Total	574

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Kehancha, 1996

Kehancha Division with an area of 205 sq.km is the largest, followed by Mabera Division with 185 sq km. The smallest division is Ntimaru covering 54 sq.km.

## **Topography and Climate**

Altitude in Kuria District varies between 1400m and 1887m above sea level in Mabera Division and Ntitaru Division, respectively. Undulating hills interspersed with a few stretches of flat land cover most of the district's surface area. Some of the hills found in the district include Gwitembe in Ntitaru Division, Ngochoni (1442m) and Ranchoka (1590m) in Mabera Division, Taragwiti (1625m) in Kehancha Division and Maeta (1733m) and Nyamagenga hills in Kegonga Division. The undulating hills and river valleys of the district make construction of roads expensive.

But the hill slopes are suitable for growing crops like coffee, tobacco and maize in Ntitaru Division, maize and bananas in Mabera Division and maize and tobacco in Kegonga Division. The main rivers in the district are Hebiwa, Ragana, Nyagoto and Tebesi, all of which originate in the higher rainfall region of the Republic of Tanzania and traverses the district to join River Migori in Migori District. It should be noted that all rivers in the district are not navigable due to cataracts, falls and meanders and so they are not useful for transport. Often when there is heavy rainfall on the hills, rivers tend to overflow and cause havoc in the lower parts of the district.

The district has no major lakes but there are about fifteen man made dams distributed in all divisions. There are four dams in Kegonga Division, three in Kehancha Division and six dams in Ntitaru Division and two in Mabera Division. Among the large dams are Sanawa in Kegonga Division and Mabera dam in Mabera Division. These provide fish mainly for home consumption. Due to poor roads, maximum exploitation of fish farming has not been realized. Potential for fish farming both for local consumption and export to other districts exists.

Kuria District has an inland modified tropical equatorial type of climate. It is modified by the effects of relief which is 1350-1800m above sea level and the influence of Lake Victoria. The district receives bimodal rainfall with peaks in April and November. Dry seasons are between December and February, and in September. Annual rainfall averages between 1500mm and 2600mm. Kegonga and Ntitaru Divisions receive more rainfall than the other parts of the district while Mabera receives the lowest rainfall.

Temperatures are generally warm and rarely fall below 18°C. Annual temperatures range between 27°C and 31°C. The hottest month is January and the coldest is April.

## **Administrative and Political Units**

The district is divided into four administrative divisions, namely: Ntitaru, Kehancha, Mabera and Kegonga. It is further divided into 23 locations and 46 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.2. Map 2 shows the administrative boundaries of the district.

Table 1.2

**Administrative Unit by Division**

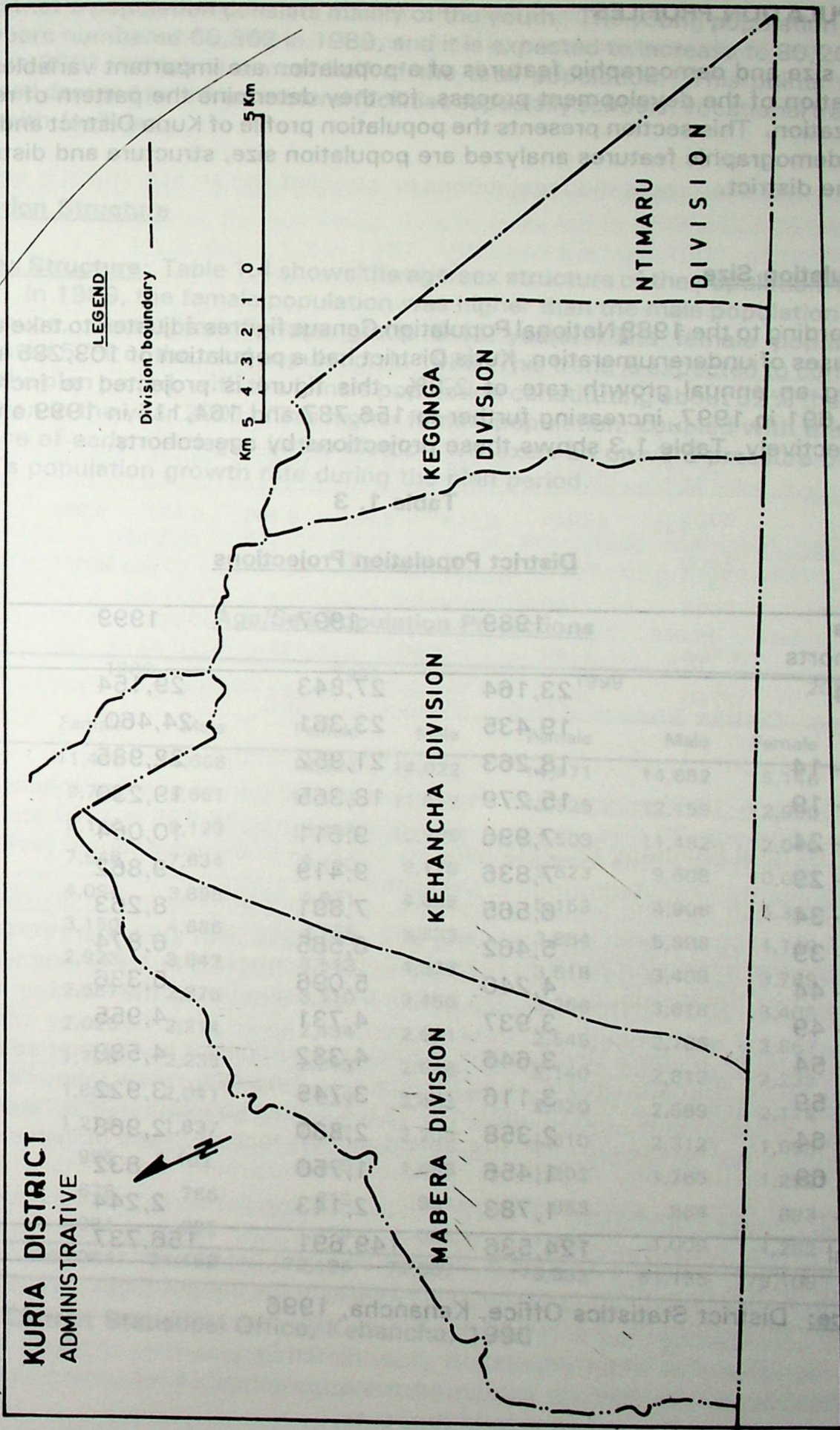
Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Ntitaru	4	7
Kehancha	6	14
Mabera	7	13
Kegonga	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Kehancha, 1996

There is only one local authority in the district namely Kehancha Municipal Council with 9 wards. There is also one constituency i.e. Kuria Constituency covering all the four divisions. Thus the administrative and political units do not correspond.

Map No.2

**KURIA DISTRICT  
ADMINISTRATIVE**



## POPULATION PROFILES

The size and demographic features of a population are important variables in the equation of the development process, for they determine the pattern of resource utilization. This section presents the population profile of Kuria District and among the demographic features analyzed are population size, structure and distribution in the district.

### Population Size

According to the 1989 National Population Census figures adjusted to take account of cases of underenumeration, Kuria District had a population of 103,285 in 1989. Using an annual growth rate of 2.3%, this figure is projected to increase to 149,691 in 1997, increasing further to 156,737 and 164,115 in 1999 and 2001 respectively. Table 1.3 shows these projections by age cohorts.

Table 1. 3

### District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0 - 4	23,164	27,843	29,154	30,526
5 - 9	19,435	23,361	24,460	25,612
10 - 14	18,263	21,952	22,985	22,067
15 - 19	15,279	18,365	19,230	20,135
20 - 24	7,996	9,611	10,064	10,537
25 - 29	7,836	9,419	9,862	10,326
30 - 34	6,565	7,891	8,263	8,651
35 - 39	5,462	6,565	6,874	7,198
40 - 44	4,240	5,096	5,336	5,588
45 - 49	3,937	4,731	4,955	5,188
50 - 54	3,646	4,382	4,589	4,805
55 - 59	3,116	3,745	3,922	4,106
60 - 64	2,358	2,830	2,968	3,107
65 - 69	1,456	1,750	1,832	1,919
70+	1,783	2,143	2,244	2,350
Total	124,536	149,691	156,737	168,115

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 1996

The district's population consists mainly of the youth. The young population aged 0-14 years numbered 60,862 in 1989, and it is expected to increase to 80,205 by the year 2001, which is almost half of the total population. This points to an increased demand for infrastructural facilities especially schools, vocational training and health facilities.

### Population Structure

**Age\Sex Structure:** Table 1.4 shows the age/sex structure of the population in the district. In 1989, the female population was higher than the male population in all age groups, except for the age group 5-14 years. The female population constituted 57% of the total population in 1989. This trend is expected to continue during the plan period, with the female population constituting about 52% the total population in the year 2001. This higher female population, coupled with the high incidence of early marriages in the district, will exert an upward pressure on the district's population growth rate during the plan period.

**Table 1.4**

#### Age/Sex Population Projections

Age cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-4	11,498	11,666	13,821	14,022	14,471	14,682	15,146	15,374
5-9	9,793	9,661	11,771	11,612	12,325	12,159	12,900	12,731
10-14	9,140	9,123	10,986	10,966	11,503	11,482	12,040	12,022
15-19	7,646	7,634	9,190	9,176	9,623	9,608	10,072	10,060
20-24	4,094	3,898	4,921	4,685	5,153	4,906	5,393	5,137
25-29	3,150	4,686	3,786	5,633	3,964	5,898	4,149	6,175
30-34	2,923	3,642	3,513	4,378	3,618	3,408	3,789	3,948
35-39	2,587	2,875	3,110	3,456	3,256	3,618	3,408	3,789
40-44	2,025	2,214	2,434	2,661	2,549	2,786	2,667	2,918
45-49	1,700	2,235	2,043	2,686	2,140	2,813	2,239	2,945
50-54	1,605	2,041	1,929	2,453	2,020	2,569	2,114	2,690
55-59	1,279	1,837	1,537	2,208	1,610	2,312	1,685	2,421
60-64	995	1,402	1,148	1,685	1,202	1,765	1,258	1,848
65-69	678	766	815	921	853	964	893	1,009
70+	981	802	1,179	964	1,235	1,009	1,292	1,057
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,054</b>	<b>64,482</b>	<b>72,184</b>	<b>77,507</b>	<b>75,582</b>	<b>81,155</b>	<b>79,108</b>	<b>84,975</b>

**Source:** District Statistical Office, Kehancha, 1996

From the table, it is evident that the female population is higher than male population in all the age cohorts. This demographic phenomenon has a significant implication for the population growth rate and resource requirement during the plan period. The percentage of the young population between 0 - 14 is expected to increase.

Table 1.5 shows population projections on selected age groups which is analyzed below:

**Table 1.5**  
**Population Projections on Selected Age Groups**

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13 (Primary)	15,361	15,334	18,464	18,431	19,333	19,299	20,243	20,207
14-17 (Secondary)	6,833	5,194	8,213	6,243	8,600	6,537	9,005	6,845
15-49 (Female)	27,186	-	32,677	-	34,215	-	35,826	-
15-59(Labour Force)	26,686	21,526	320,766	25,874	33,586	27,092	25167	28,367

**Source:** District Statistical Office, Kehancha, 1996

**Age Group 6-13 (Primary):** The population of children of primary school age (6-13) in 1989 was 30,695. It is expected to increase to 36,895 in 1997 and 40,450 in the year 2001. This increase calls for increase in the educational facilities and vocational training institutions in the district.

**Age Group (14-17) Secondary:** In 1989, the population of secondary school going age (14-17) was 12,027. It is projected to rise to 14,456 in 1997 and to 15,850 by the year 2001. This increase calls for an increase in the number of youth polytechnics and vocational training centres, given that the only major pre-occupation in the district is tobacco farming. It should be noted that school drop out rate is very high due to early marriages and demand for child labour in tobacco farms. Employment opportunities will also need to be measured as most of this population will be entering the labour market at the end of the plan period.

**15- 49 Female Population:** In 1989, the female population in the reproductive age cohort constituted about 22% of the total population. This proportion is expected to remain the same up to the year 2001. This, coupled with the early marriages and the practice of polygamy which is endemic among the local community, is a major contributing factor to the high population growth rate. To counter the adverse effects of rapid population growth, family planning methods should be emphasized in the district, as should the importance of education, in order to reduce early marriages and school dropouts.

**Labour Force (Age 15-59):** In 1989, the labour force constituted about 38.7% of the total population. This is expected to be almost the same by the year 2001. The majority of the labour force are unskilled and most of them are engaged in tobacco farming and maize farming. This calls for more vocational training facilities to expose this labour force to training so as to prepare them to undertake changes towards industrialization.

The dependency ratio in the district was 1:1.24 in 1989 i.e. 124 persons depended on 100 people for their living. This is projected to decline during the plan period, to 1:1.7, 1:1.5 and 1:1.2 in 1997, 1999 and the year 2001, respectively. The expected decrease in dependency ratio can be attributed to the likelihood of the population itself growing at a declining rate, a development whose outcome depends on whether or not the residents of Kuria District responds more positively to the practise of family planning than they have done so far

According to the Water and Sanitation Baseline Survey of April-June 1996, it was found that majority of household in the district can not read and write. About 40% of the respondent could read and write and 43.3% could neither read nor write.

Moreover, the survey indicates that 22% of household members have no education, 20% are of stand 1-4 education, 29% are of std 5-8 education, 14% are of form 1-2 and 0.3% are of form 3-4 education.

Of the household heads, 50% were illiterate and Ntimaru, with 70%, had the highest proportion, followed by Kehancha with 47%

**Table 1.6**

**Population Projections by Division**

Division	1989	1992	1999	2001
Kehancha	42,828	51,479	53,902	56,439
Mabera	31,288	37,608	39,378	41,232
Kegonga	28,363	34,092	35,697	37,377
Ntimaru	22,057	26,512	27,760	29,067
Total	124,536	149,691	156,737	164,115

**Source:** District Statistical Office, Kehancha, 1996

**Distribution and Density**

Table 1.6 shows, population projections by division. It shows that Kehancha Division had a population of 42,828, Mabera 31,288, Kegonga 28,363 and Ntimaru 22,055 in the year 1989, and from this it can be concluded that population is unevenly distributed among the four divisions in the district. The



trend in population distribution is expected to remain the same during the plan period.

The district had a population density of 217 persons per square kilometre in 1989, with Ntimaru Division having the highest population density of 408 persons per square kilometre, due to its small size fertile land and adequate rainfall. In contrast, Mabera Division has the lowest population density of 169 persons per square kilometre due to its poor soils and low rainfall. This uneven distribution of population density is expected to continue during the plan period, the district's population density is projected to increase to 286 persons per square kilometre by the year 2001.

Ntimaru requires special attention in terms of infrastructural facilities due to its high population density and the high potential for production of industrial raw materials.

**Table 1.7**

**Population Density By Division**

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kehancha	209	251	263	275
Mabera	169	203	213	223
Kegonga	218	262	274	287
Ntimaru	408	4904	514	538
District Density	217	261	273	286

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 1996

**Urban Population**

The district has only two urban centres, namely: Kehancha and Isebania Towns both of which are in Kehancha Division. Table 1.8 shows the population for the two centres over the plan period.

**Table 1.8**

**Population Distribution in Urban Centres**

Urban Centres	Area	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kehancha	7.5	16,407	20,332	19,721	20,650
Isebania Town	28.2	4,776	5,741	6,011	6,294
Total	106.7	21,183	25,462	26,661	27,916

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 1996

The two centres cover a total area of 106.7sq. km. Kehancha Town is the district headquarters and it is expected to grow at a fast rate, given that more people would be attracted by the infrastructural facilities and engage themselves in several economic activities. Its population is, therefore, projected to be 20,332 in 1997 and 21,195 and 22,216 in 1999 and 2001, respectively.

## **RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

Kuria District is endowed with a wealth of resources, some of which are already being harnessed for development. However, given that the district was created only three years ago, it is necessary to identify some of the major resources available in Kuria District. This section, therefore, outlines the district's resource potential and the current level of its exploitation with the objective of setting a basis for determining how the district can best utilize the resource for the general welfare of the population and for rapid industrialisation in particular. In doing so, special attention must continue to be given to land carrying capacity in exploitation of available resources.

### **RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

The resource potentials discussed in this sub-section include: land and soils, water resources, forestry, fisheries, tourist attraction and commercial minerals and materials.

#### **Land and Soils**

The types of soil found in most parts of the district are deep well drained silty clays and loams of the nitochamic forestalls (red maram type) mainly found in Ntimaru and Kegonga Divisions. Ferralic camb-soils (dark maram with sandy loam) are found widely in Maberera, humic arisols with lithsols (sandy soil with humus and rock out crops) mainly found in Kehancha and poorly drained planosols in valley bottoms, egosol and litsols with rock out-crops are found in the hill side slopes.

The poorly drained soils are suitable for rice cultivation which grows well in such conditions. They also provide good grazing area during drought seasons.

The district falls within four agro-ecological zones, viz. upper midland 2 and 3 and lower midland 2 and 3 as shown in Table 1.10 below.

Table 1.9

**Agro-Ecological Zones by Division**

Division	Type of Ecological Zone
Kehancha	Upper Midland - (UM2)
	Upper Midland - (UM3)
	Lower Midland - (LM2)
Mabera	Lower Midland - (LM3)
Ntimau	Upper Midland - (UM2)
	Upper Mildand - (UM2)
	Lower midland - (LM2)
Kegonga	Upper Midland - (UM2)
	Upper Midland - (UM3)
	Lower midland - (LM2)

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kehancha, 1996

**Upper Midland (UM2):** Covers the high areas of Kegonga, Ntimaru and Kehancha Divisions. It is a high potential zone receiving the highest amount of rainfall and capable of supporting a wide range of crops such as coffee, tobacco, maize, finger millet, beans, sweet potatoes, bananas, vegetables and various livestock production activities especially dairy.

**Upper Midland (UM3):** Covers eastern parts of Kehancha, Kegonga and Ntimaru Divisions. The zone is between 1000m and 1500m above sea level. It is of high potential too but is relatively less humid. Similar crops as in Upper Midland 2 are grown. The area is suitable for livestock production.

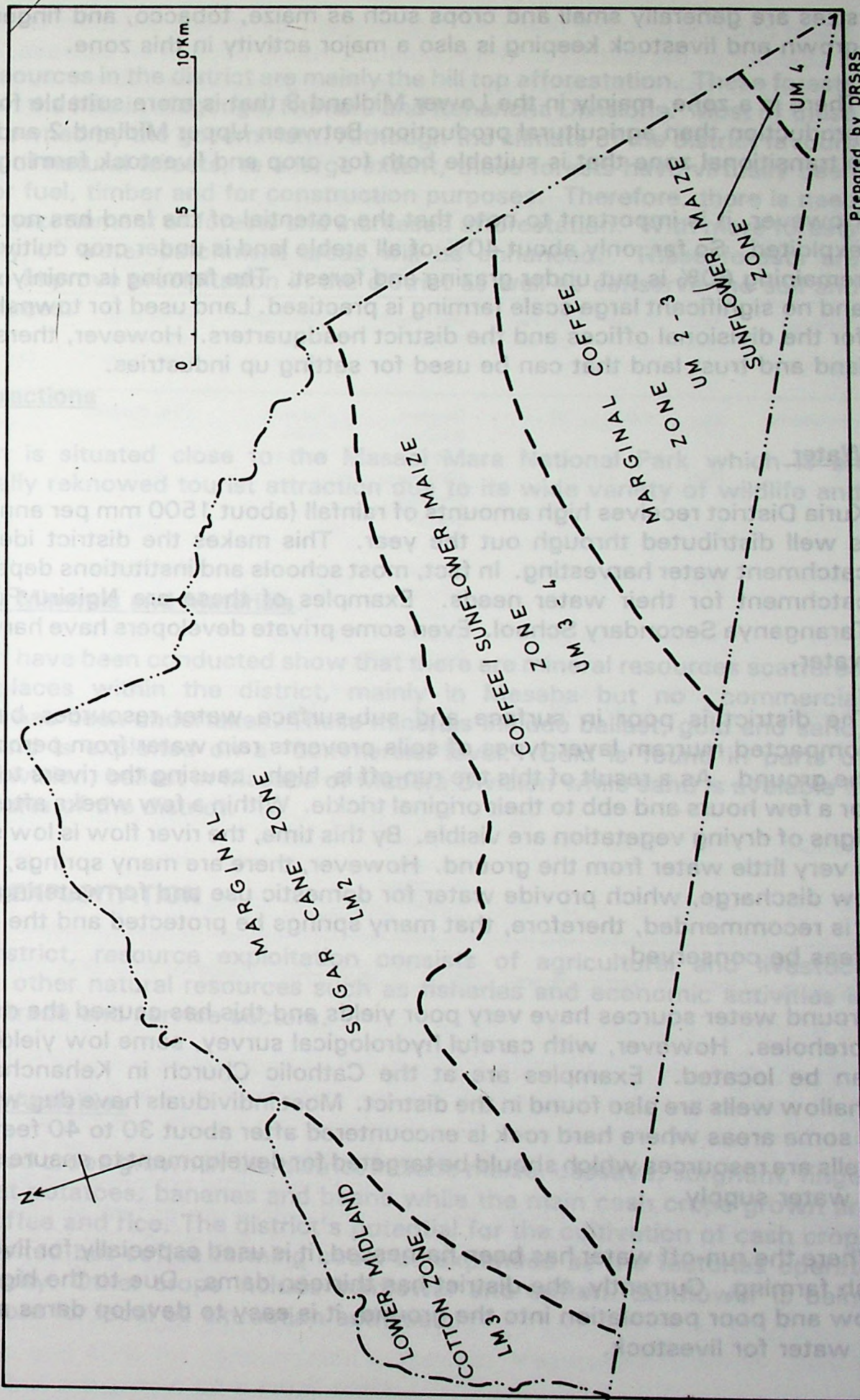
**Lower midland (LM2):** Covers the lower parts of Kehancha, Ntimaru and Kegonga Divisions. These areas are of high potential for rain fed rice cultivation and grazing land.

**Lower Midland (LM3)** Covers areas of Mabera Division. It generally receives the lowest rainfall. These are areas suitable for sunflower, cotton, cassava, drought resistance maize varieties, sorghum and livestock production mainly goat and beef cattle. Map 3 shows these agro-ecological zones.

Generally, the district is divided into three zones on the basis of land use. There is very intensive agricultural activity in Upper Midland Zones 2 and 3, where farm

# KURIA DISTRICT AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES

Map No. 3



Prepared by DRSSRS

sizes are generally small and crops such as maize, tobacco, and finger millet are grown and livestock keeping is also a major activity in this zone.

There is a zone, mainly in the Lower Midland 3 that is more suitable for livestock production than agricultural production. Between Upper Midland 2 and 3 there is a transitional zone that is suitable both for crop and livestock farming.

However, it is important to note that the potential of the land has not been fully exploited. So far, only about 40% of all arable land is under crop cultivation. The remaining 60% is put under grazing and forest. The farming is mainly small scale and no significant large scale farming is practised. Land used for townships is only for the divisional offices and the district headquarters. However, there is council land and trust land that can be used for setting up industries.

### Water

Kuria District receives high amounts of rainfall (about 1500 mm per annum) which is well distributed through out the year. This makes the district ideal for roof catchment water harvesting. In fact, most schools and institutions depend on roof catchment for their water needs. Examples of these are Ngisiru Polytechnic, Taranganya Secondary School. Even some private developers have harvested rain water.

The district is poor in surface and sub-surface water resources because the compacted murram layer types of soils prevents rain water from percolating into the ground. As a result of this the run-off is high, causing the rivers to flood only for a few hours and ebb to their original trickle. Within a few weeks after the rains, signs of drying vegetation are visible. By this time, the river flow is low since there is very little water from the ground. However, there are many springs, albeit with low discharge, which provide water for domestic use and for watering livestock. It is recommended, therefore, that many springs be protected and the catchment areas be conserved.

Ground water sources have very poor yields and this has caused the drying up of boreholes. However, with careful hydrological survey, some low yield boreholes can be located. Examples are at the Catholic Church in Kehancha Division. Shallow wells are also found in the district. Most individuals have dug wells except in some areas where hard rock is encountered after about 30 to 40 feet. Shallow wells are resources which should be targeted for development to ensure sufficiency in water supply.

Where the run-off water has been harnessed, it is used especially for livestock and fish farming. Currently, the district has thirteen dams. Due to the high overland flow and poor percolation into the ground, it is easy to develop dams as a source of water for livestock.

## **Forestry**

Forestry resources in the district are mainly the hill top afforestation. These forests are found on the hills in Kegonga, Ntimaru and Kehancha Divisions. Most of these forests are owned by the government. Although the climate of the district favours the growth of natural forests, to a large extent, these forests have virtually been depleted for fuel, timber and for construction purposes. Therefore, there is need for further gazattement of forests and increased afforestation. With more forests the capacity of water catchment areas will be enhanced. These forests are expected to improve precipitation in the district as well as conserve the soil and water resources.

## **Tourist Attractions**

The district is situated close to the Masaaai Mara National Park which is an internationally reknowed tourist attraction due to its wide variety of wildlife and hotels.

## **Commercial Minerals and Materials**

Studies that have been conducted show that there are mineral resources scattered in a few places within the district, mainly in Masaba but no commercial exploitation has been undertaken. These minerals include ballast, gold and sand, but only sand is exploited on a commercial level. Gold is found in parts of Kehancha Division, ballast in Masaba of Mabera Division while sand is available in almost all parts of the district.

## **RESOURCE EXPLOITATION**

In Kuria District, resource exploitation consists of agricultural and livestock production, other natural resources such as fisheries and economic activities in commerce, trade and service sectors.

### **Agricultural Activities**

The main food crops grown in the district include maize, cassava, sorghum, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas and beans while the main cash crops grown are tobacco, coffee and rice. The district's potential for the cultivation of cash crops is well exploited but coffee farming could be expanded as the factories operate below capacity. Other crops include sunflower and cotton. Sunflower is being exploited more for local oil extraction activities.

Maize and rice play the dual role of food and cash crops, but most of the produce is sold out of the district as the population mainly depend on cassava. Table 1.11 shows the main types of crops grown in the district while Table 1.12 presents the trend of crop production, by hectarage and division during the 1993 - 95 period.

**Table 1.11**

**Small Farm Sector**

Division	Farm Area	Rural HH	HH Per Sq. km.	Main Food Crops	Main Cash Crops Grown	% HH With High Value Food Crops	% HH With High Value Cash Crops
Kehancha	81	4,000	20	Cassava Sorghum F/Millet S/Potatoes Bananas Beans	Tobacco maize Coffee	10% (F/Millet)	
Mabera	74	3,970	22	Cassava Sorghum F/Millet Bananas Beans maize	Tobacco Rice maize Coffee	15% F/Millet	60% (Tobacco)
Kegonga	52	3,460	26	Cassava Sorghum F/Millet Banana Beans	Tobacco Coffee maize F/Millet	10% F/Millet	80% Tobacco
Ntimaru	22	2,000	37	Sorghum Cassava S/Potatoes F/Millet	Tobacco Coffee Maize	40%	90%

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Kehancha, 1996

Ntimaru Division has the highest proportion of households growing both high value food and cash crops, although it has the least farm area and households. It also has the highest density with 37 households per square kilometres, followed by Kegonga with 26, Mabera with 22 and finally Kehancha with 20 households per square kilometer. Cassava, Sorghum and Fingermillet are grown in all divisions as major food crops while maize, tobacco and coffee are grown as cash crops.

**Table 1.12****Crop Production Trends, 1993 - 1995**

Crop	1993		1994		1995	
	Ha	Production	Ha	Production	Ha	Production
Cassava (tons)	4,560	32,832	4,745	34,264	6,136	52,947
Sorghum (bags)	950	28,500	905	22,625	1,753	43,825
F/Millet (bags)	2,170	13,020	1,499	8,994	1,513	9,079
S/Potatoes(tons)	1,257	10,056	1,337	10,696	1,250	14,900
Bananas (tons)	257	3,00	220	3,100	286	4,290
Beans (tons)	459	490	411	4,110	1,116	11,150
Rice (bags)	8	160	80	160	1,505	602
Maize (bags)	6,945	243,075	7,155	250,425	6,245	208,300
Tobacco (tons)	917	931	1,343	896	2,000	3,124
Coffee (Kgs)	563		563	27,975	565	181,000

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Kehancha, 1996

Out of the 530 sq kilometers of arable land, only 40% is devoted to crop production. The potential is not fully exploited as 60% of arable land is bush, grassland and unimproved pastures, and forests.

Large hectarages are put under staple food crops, i.e., cassava, sorghum and millet. Commercial production of maize is given second priority and not much attention has been given as regards production of surplus for the market. Domestic storage facilities are small and poor, forcing the community to sell their produce immediately after harvest, when prices are rather low. The type of crops grown depends on the availability of markets. Tobacco generates income immediately after harvest because there is a ready market it; therefore, it takes the biggest share of the hectareage under cash crops. Other crops like sunflower, rice and coffee are given second priority.

The most important dual purpose crop is maize, for about 60% is produced for commercial and 40% for consumption purposes. Vegetables however, play the same role but are grown on a small scale.



## Livestock Production Activities

The main livestock reared in the district are cattle (mostly Zebu or beef cattle), poultry, goats, sheep, bees and to some extent rabbits and donkeys, as depicted in Table 1.13 which shows that these livestock are reared in all the four divisions of the district. Among the livestock products are meat, milk, hides and skins.

**Table 1.13**

### Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area sq. km	HH (No)	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Land Carrying Capacity
Kehancha	31	4,000	Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry, Bees	Milk, Hides, Skins, Meat, Honey, Eggs	160
Mabera	28	3,970	Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry, Bees, Donkeys	Milk, Hides, Eggs, Honey, Meat	172
Kegonga	20	2,278	Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry, Bees	Meat, hides, Skins, Eggs, Honey, Milk	188
Ntimaru	8	2,663	Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Poultry, Donkeys, Bees	Meat, Hides, Skins, Eggs, Honey, Milk	345

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kehancha, 1996

Cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and bees are kept in all the divisions. Ntimaru Division has the highest land carrying capacity. Livestock production trends for the year 1991-95 are shown in Table 1.14.

**Table 1.14**

**Livestock Production Trends (Nos) 1991 - 95**

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	67,700	68,000	70,093	72,118	75,000
Sheep	22,500	20,000	28,000	18,000	15,000
Goats	27,000	28,900	30,000	32,000	32,000
Poultry	1,800	1,400	2,115	2,500	2,710
Donkeys	250	120	150	80	120
KTBH	38	42	50	80	92
Local Hives	51	83	100	190	220
Rabbits	28	50	200	300	600
Pigs	15	10	10	5	2

**Source:** District Livestock Office, Kehancha, 1996

The number of livestock sold to traders who in turn sell them for slaughter is

not always consistent with hides/skins figures due to various reasons. Firstly, some animals are slaughtered at home and are never recorded hence data is not available. Secondly, the department has to rely on public health who are charged with the responsibility of meat inspection.

Table 1.17 shows the quantities of sale of livestock and their products. The table shows that the number of cattle sold increased from 3,385 in 1991 to 3,750 in 1995 while poultry increased from 3,600 in 1991 to 5,400 in 1995. The number of sheep sold almost remained constant.

Although information on hide/skins falls directly under Veterinary Department data from the drying bandas could provide accurate figures on slaughter because animals are slaughtered and sold directly to customers by butchers. The current production of milk, and honey is not sufficient to warrant the establishment of processing plants. There is need to improve the quality of poultry and other livestock since the ones reared are mostly indigenous. They are consumed locally and do not even meet the local demand.

Table 1.17

**Quantities of Sale of Livestock Products**

Year	Sale Nos.			Livestock Products Units			
	Cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hides No.	Skin No.	Milk Lit	Honey Kg.
1991	3385	2025	3600	-	-	370,065	180.00
1992	3400	2045	2280	-	-	372,300	201,00
1993	3504	2160	4200	-	-	418,000	220.00
1994	3605	2140	5040	29,315	61,714	420,042	262.50
1995	3750	2050	5400	11,327	23,810	441,766	292

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kehancha, 1996.

**Other Natural Resource Exploitation**

**Fisheries:** Fish farming (aquaculture) is a prominent activity in the district where individual farmers and groups own and manages fish ponds with technical assistance of extension services from the Department of Fisheries personnel. Table 1.18 shows the distribution of fish ponds by division in the district.

From the table, Maberu Division has the highest number of ponds coverage in the district while Ntitaru Division has the lowest. However more than half of the ponds in the district are not operational, 32 have been abandoned and 18 are under rehabilitation. The reasons for the abandonment include, lack of fishing gears, inadequate high quality fingerlings, inadequate equipment for extension services and lack of funds to purchase fish meals.

Accurate data on fish harvesting is not available as most harvests are not recorded. In 1995, 8,300 fingerlings were harvested earning the district Kshs. 114,125. This was harvested from the 43 operational ponds which occupied on area of 6,023 sq. km.

was harvested from the 43 operational ponds which occupied on area of 6,023 sq. km.

**Table 1.18**

**Distribution of Fish Ponds by Division**

Division	Status of Ponds	Area Occupied in sq m.	No. of Fingerlings Stock
Ntimaru	7 Operational	638	1000
	15 Abandoned	765	Not stocked.
	8 Under rehabilitation	408	Awaiting stocking
Kehancha	15 Operational	1823	2470
	8 Abandoned	960	Not stocked.
	4 Under rehabilitation	488	Awaiting stocking
Mabera	18 Operation	2748	3880
	4 Abandoned	5258	Not stocked.
	4 Under rehabilitation	300	Awaiting stocking
Kegonga	3 Operation	814	950
	5 Abandoned	1350	Not stocked.
	2 Under rehabilitation	540	Awaiting stocking

**Source:** Fisheries Department, Kehancha, 1996.

However, if all ponds including the abandoned ones were put into operation, the quantity of fish harvested could be more than double and earn the district about Kshs.257,125 per annum.

**Forestry and Agro-forestry:** Commercial exploitation of forest resources within the district is still very minimal. The major forest products is for fuel-wood and the demand for it is expected to increase as small scale industries using timber as the main raw material increase. Timber from the forests is also used, mainly in construction of buildings and furniture making.

**Mining:** Gold mining is carried out on a very small scale. Very small quantities are mined in Kurutiange in Kehancha Division by individuals. Sand harvesting is the main mining activity being undertaken on a commercial level. With increased demand, sand is likely to earn higher income for the district. Ballast is also mined on a small scale in Masaba area of Mabera Division.

## **Industrial Activities**

There are no major industrial activities in the district . However, being the major producer of tobacco and maize in Nyanza Province, the district has potential for the establishment of agro-based industries. In 1995, the district was the best producer of tobacco in the country. Buying centres for tobacco have been established by BAT and Mastermind Tobacco Companies. The absence of industries in the district is due to the fact that the district is new, having been carved out from other districts and probably industrial activities are located in the older districts. Small-scale industries also have not been established as the district lacks the necessary infrastructures, like good roads and electricity to facilitate industrialization. If the necessary infrastructure is provided, the district's available raw materials are adequate to supply a processing plant.

## **Commerce, Trade and Services**

**Formal Sector:** The major formal commercial activities in the district include retail, wholesale, catering and distribution. These activities are fairly distributed in the district along the main roads. However, the existing commercial activities vary in size and volume of business. They are mostly in large centres due to availability of infrastructures such as roads, and telephone services. For instance, Isebania, which is the largest town in the district, is exposed to international trade through the Isebania Customs Control Post and the centre is well served by both telephone services and a tarmac road.

Kehancha, the second largest centre, is also well served with regard to telephone and all weather roads. Besides, it also hosts the district headquarters and, therefore, enjoys a middle class population with incomes above the average in the district. The rest of the market centres are much smaller and poorly served with roads and communication facilities like telephone.

It should be noted that agriculture is the back bone of economic activities in the district. Excess food production is sold outside the district for income. Tobacco is sold to the B.A.T. Ltd and Mastermind Tobacco Ltd. In 1995, the district earned over Kshs.200,000,800 from tobacco. Most of the earnings were used to start various businesses like retail, wholesale and distribution, among other economic activities.

Table 1.20 shows formal and informal activities in the district. The table shows that the main commercial activity is retail business with a total of 306 outlets in the district. Most of them are located in Isebania, Ntimaru and Kehancha. Other activities, like catering and wholesale businesses are fewer as compared to retail trade. There is no manufacturing activity and only 2 petrol stations serve the whole district.

**Informal Sector:** Informal sector activities are evenly distributed in the district as shown in of Table 1.20. These activities include tailoring, carpentry, watch,

bicycle and radio repairing. A good number of school leavers and drop-outs are engaged in these activities. The table shows that formal sector activities are concentrated in Isebania, Ntimaru and Kehancha.

The sector has good potential for expansion if efforts are directed towards creating awareness of the available opportunities among the school drop-outs and leavers.

Table 1.20

**Commercial, Trade and Service Activities in Major Centres**

	Whole Sale	Retail	Petrol Station	Hotel Catering	Informal Sector
Kehancha	4	45	1	5	6
Isibania	8	80	1	8	8
Ntimaru	3	57	0	5	7
Kegonga	1	16	0	3	3
Mabera	0	24	0	2	4
Masangora	0	12	0	1	0
Masaba	0	16	0	1	0
Sinta	-	3	-	1	1
Getontira	-	5	-	0	2
Nyamutiro	-	15	-	3	0
Gwitembe	-	9	-	2	0
Nyamagagana	-	6	-	0	0
Taranganya	-	9	-	1	0
Ikerege	-	5	-	1	1
Motemarabu	-	5	-	1	1
Gwikonge	-	9	-	0	0
Kurutiangé	-	8	-	1	0
Nyankore	-	4	-	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>34</b>

**Source:** District Trade and Development Office, Kehancha, 1996

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This section presents information on the infrastructure that has been established in Kuria District, because this is an important element of the district's setting for industrialization. The level of development and utilization of communication network, health, education and water facilities are analyzed, to indicate the capacity of the district with respect to industrialization.

### Communication Network

**Roads:** The road network in Kuria District is inadequate to support the economic activities. The district has no tarmac road except the trunk road which runs from Migori to Isebania, covering only 16 kms. Most of the district is therefore not easily accessible. The district has potential for agricultural activities. However, the potential has not been fully exploited due to the poor state of roads. Most parts of the district, especially the interior parts of Ntimaru and Kegonga Divisions are particularly affected for most of the roads have earth surface and only very few are gravelled. Table 1.21 shows the road network in the district and Map 4 shows the districts road network.

Table 1.21

#### Road Classification

Road Number	Length in Km	Description of Section (from - to)	Type of road surface	Maintenance Agency	Remarks
A1	16	Isibania Border Trunk road of which 16 km are within Kuria	Bitumen Standard	M.O.P.W. & H Roads Department	Reconstructed with funds from the EEC November 1993 - March 1996
C13	20	Nyanchabo to Migori River	Gravel	M.O.P.W & H Roads Department	Proposed for upgrading to Bitumen Standard
D201	29.5	Junction 013 Kehancha - Ntimaru	Gravel	M.O.P.W & H Roads Department	Serves as an arterial road
E164	20.0	Taranganya - Ikerege	Earth		

E164	6.0	Taranganya - Masangora	Earth	M.O.P.W. & H Roads Department	Minor Road
E1003	27	Isibania - Motemorabu	Earth	M.O.P.W & H Roads Department	Serves as a Security road along Kenya - Tanzania Border
E163	22	Senta - Nyamtiro - Isibania Senta - Tepesi river	Earth/Gravel	Roads Department	Serves as a security road along Kenya - Tanzania Border
E163	5	South Tepesi River		Roads Department	Serves as a security road along Kenya-Tanzania Border
E1030	8.2	Mabera - Motemorabu	Earth	Roads Department	
E1031	6.8	E1030 Junction - Kamumwamu	Earth	Roads Department	
E1007	5.2	Nyamagana - Junction E166	Earth	Roads Department	
R5	11.7	Siabai - Taragai - Gwitembe	Earth/Gravel	Minor Roads Programme	
R1	8.8	Nyabigori - Kegonga	Earth/ravel	Minor roads Programme	
R2/3	12.6	Kegonga - Kagitimu - Maeta	Earth/Gravel	Minor roads Programme	
R4	12.0	Makararangwe - Tagai	Earth Gravel	Minor Roads Programme	
E1004	14	Tom Mboya Nyamache	Earth/Gravel	Minor Roads Programme	

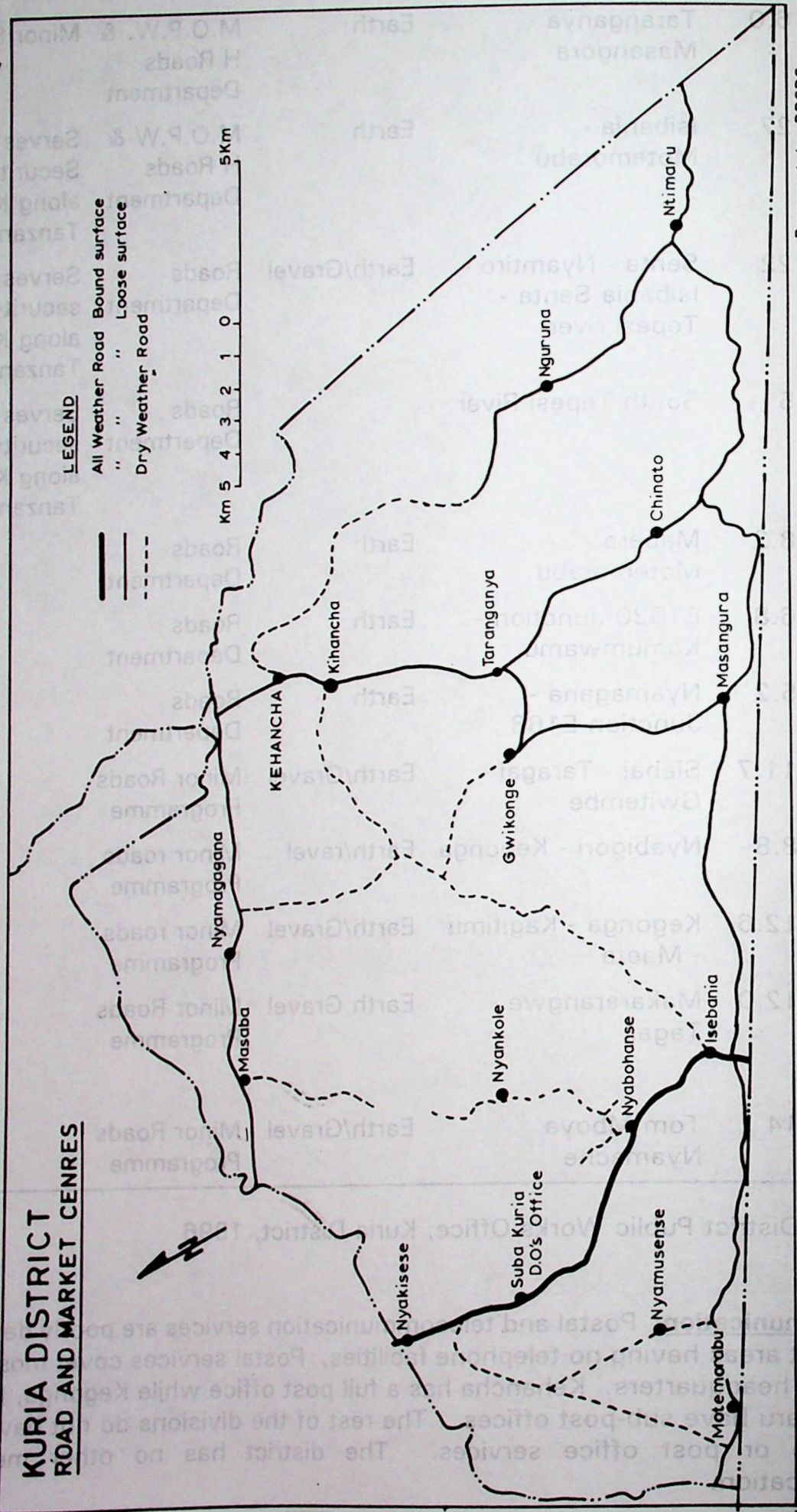
**Source:** District Public Works Office, Kuria District, 1996

**Telecommunication:** Postal and telecommunication services are poorly developed with most areas having no telephone facilities. Postal services cover most of the divisional headquarters. Kehancha has a full post office while Kegonga, Isebania and Ntimaru have sub-post offices. The rest of the divisions do not have either telephone or post office services. The district has no other means of communication.



Map No. 4

### KURIA DISTRICT ROAD AND MARKET CENTRES



Prepared by DRSSRS

## Water Facilities

Piped water supplies are only found in Mabera and Kehancha Divisions. Protected springs and roof catchment water facilities are found in all divisions and serve the majority of the district's population. Though all divisions have dams, the water in most of them is unclean and is mainly used for livestock. Hand dug wells are found in all divisions and are under-utilized except for those in Ntamaru Division. Table 1.22 gives a summary of water facilities in the district per division.

**Table 1.22**

### Water Facilities Facilities by Type and Size of the Population Served

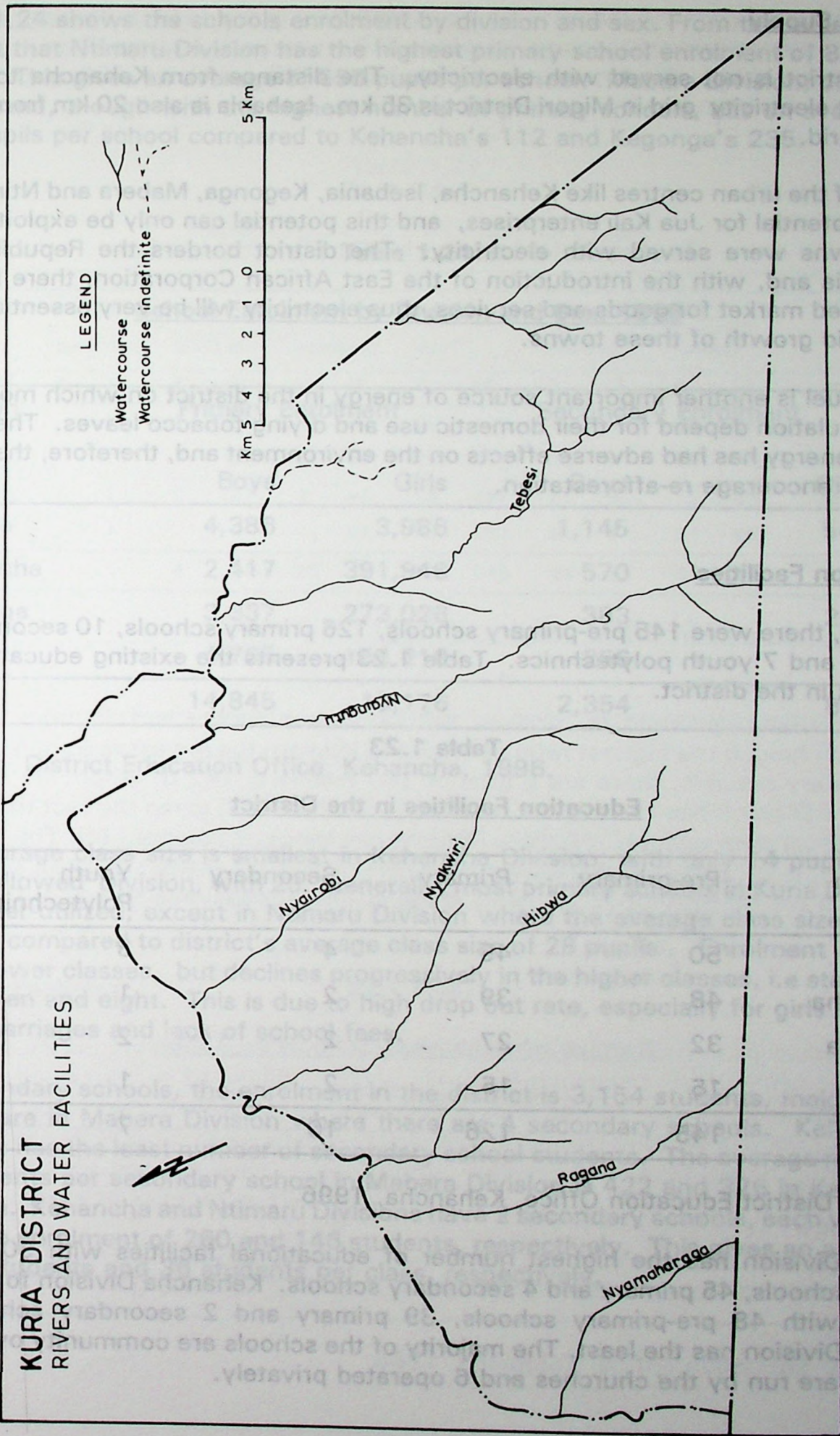
Division	Water Facility	No.	Population Served	Intensity of Usage	Remarks
1. Mabera	Protected springs	21	5000	Over utilized	Only source of clean water
	Dams	2	-	Under utilized	Water not clean for domestic use
	Piped water supplies	2	800	Normal	W/s for BAT staff only
	Hand dug well	19	2,000	Under utilized	Poor maintenance inadequate supply
	Roof catchment	5		Over utilized	
2. Kehancha	Protected springs	12	6,000	Over utilized	Clean water source
	Dams	3	-	Under-utilized	Water not clean for domestic use - used mostly for livestock
	Piped water	3	10,000	Normal	
	Hand dug wells	6	600	Under utilized	Yields low for institutions
	Roof catchment		600	Over utilized	

3. Kegonga	Protected springs	5	4,000	Over utilized	Source of clean water
	Dams	100	-	Under utilized	Water not clean under construction (Nyarocha)
	Hand dug wells	4	-	Under utilized	Poor maintenance, vandalized
	Roof catchment	1	300	Over utilized	Supply more than demand for institution only
4. Ntimaru	Protected spring	3	4,500	Over utilized	Source of clean water
	Dam	6			
	Piped water supply				
	Hand dug wells	5	3,000	Over utilized	-
	Roof catchment	3	500	Over utilized	For institution only

**Source:** District Water Office, Kehancha, 1996,

Map No. 5

### KURIA DISTRICT RIVERS AND WATER FACILITIES



### Energy Supply

The district is not served with electricity. The distance from Kehancha to the nearest electricity grid in Migori District is 35 km. Isebania is also 20 km from the same grid.

Most of the urban centres like Kehancha, Isebania, Kegonga, Maberu and Ntimaru have potential for Jua Kali enterprises, and this potential can only be exploited if the towns were served with electricity. The district borders the Republic of Tanzania and, with the introduction of the East African Corporation, there is an expanded market for goods and services, thus electricity will be very essential for the rapid growth of these towns.

Wood fuel is another important source of energy in the district on which most of the population depend for their domestic use and drying tobacco leaves. The use of this energy has had adverse effects on the environment and, therefore, there is need to encourage re-forestation.

### Education Facilities

In 1996, there were 145 pre-primary schools, 126 primary schools, 10 secondary schools and 7 youth polytechnics. Table 1.23 presents the existing educational facilities in the district.

Table 1.23

#### Education Facilities in the District

Division	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Youth Polytechnics
Maberu	50	45	4	3
Kehancha	48	39	2	1
Kegonga	32	27	2	2
Ntimaru	15	15	2	1
Total	145	126	10	7

**Source:** District Education Office, Kehancha, 1996

Maberu Division has the highest number of educational facilities with 50 pre-primary schools, 45 primary and 4 secondary schools. Kehancha Division follows closely, with 48 pre-primary schools, 39 primary and 2 secondary schools. Ntimaru Division has the least. The majority of the schools are community owned (133), 6 are run by the churches and 6 operated privately.

Table 1.24 shows the schools enrolment by division and sex. From the table it is evident that Ntitaru Division has the highest primary school enrolment of 8,923 pupils. This gives an average of 595 pupils per school. Maberu Division, on the other hand, though with the highest number of primary schools, has on average 186 pupils per school compared to Kehancha's 112 and Kegonga's 235.

**Table 1.24**

**School Enrolment by Division and Sex, 1996**

Division	Primary Enrolment		Secondary Enrolment	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Maberu	4,386	3,986	1,145	544
Kehancha	2,417	391,946	570	10
Kegonga	3,337	273,026	383	269
Ntitaru	4,705	154,218	256	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>13,176</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>860</b>

**Source:** District Education Office, Kehancha, 1996.

The average class size is smallest in Kehancha Division, with only 14 pupils per class followed Division, with 23. Generally, most primary schools in Kuria District are under-utilized, except in Ntitaru Division where the average class size is 36 pupils, compared to district's average class size of 28 pupils. Enrolment is high in the lower classes, but declines progressively in the higher classes, i.e standard six, seven and eight. This is due to high drop out rate, especially for girls due to early marriages and lack of school fees.

In secondary schools, the enrolment in the district is 3,154 students, majority of whom are in Maberu Division where there are 4 secondary schools. Kehancha Division has the least number of secondary school students. The average number of students per secondary school in Maberu Division is 422 and 326 in Kegonga Division. Kehancha and Ntitaru Divisions have 2 secondary schools, each with an average enrolment of 260 and 146 students, respectively. This gives an average of 65 students and 36 students per class, respectively.

Table 1.25 shows the teaching staff establishment in the district. There are a total of 907 primary school teachers, of whom 810 are trained. Maberera Division has the highest number of primary school teachers (307), of these 273 are trained. Ntamaru Division has the least number (127).

**Table 1.25**

**Teacher Establishment by Qualification and Sex**

Division	Primary School						Secondary Schools							
	Trained		Untrained		Total		Graduate		Dip ED/SI		Untrained		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Maberera	205	68	9	25	214	93	28	7	22	2	4	-	54	9
Kehanacha	174	75	4	28	178	103	14	5	10	1	1	-	25	6
Kegonga	140	33	5	14	145	47	14	1	13	2	1	-	28	3
Ntamaru	99	16	4	8	103	24	17	-	6	-	1	-	24	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>18</b>

**Source:** Education Office, Kehanacha, 1996.

The teacher/pupil ratio for primary schools in the district is 1:30 with Maberera Division having the highest ratio of 1:27 and Ntamaru the lowest ratio of 1:34. In secondary schools, there are a total of 149 teachers, 142 of whom are trained. Maberera Division has the highest number of teachers (63) given the fact that there are 4 secondary schools. Ntamaru Division has the least number (24). The teacher student is 1:21 with Maberera Division again having the lowest ratio of 1:21 and Ntamaru the highest with 1:12. This is higher the national average of 1:35.

**Table 1.26**

**Number of Secondary Schools by Type**

Division	National	Provincial	District	Total
Maberera	-	2	2	4
Kehanacha	-	1	1	2
Kegonga	-	2	-	2
Ntamaru	-	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

**Source:** Education Office, Kehanacha, 1996

Table 1.26 shows the type of secondary schools in the district. The district has 10 secondary schools, of which 6 provincial and 4 district. The distribution is even with Maberera division having 4 and the rest of the divisions having 2 each.

**Table 1.27**

**Number of Youth Polytechnic by Type**

Division	Public (Community)	Churches	Private	Total
Maberera	1	2	-	3
Kehancha	-	1	-	1
Kegonga	1	1	-	2
Ntimaru	-	1	-	1
Total	2	5	-	7

**Source:** Education Office, Kehancha, 1996

Table 1.27 shows the number of youth polytechnics in the district. There are 7 youth polytechnic in the district 5 of which are sponsored by churches and 2 by the community. There are no private commercial colleges in the district.

**Health Facilities**

Table 1.28 shows the distribution of health facilities in the district by division. The district has a total of 24 health facilities. Those constructed and maintained by the government are 12 while those owned privately are 6, the rest are owned by churches and NGOS. Kehancha Division has the highest number of health facilities while Ntimaru has the least. The current walking estimated distance from one health centre to another is 10-15 kms.

The GOK facilities have higher attendance rates than the non-GOK health facilities. The attendance stands at 70% compared to 30% who attend non-GOK health facilities.



The doctor patient ratio for the district is 1:3755. This ratio is very low hence the need to increase the number of doctors in the district.

Equipment is inadequate in most of the health facilities thus hindering efficient delivery of health services to the community.

**Table 1.28**

**Health Facilities**

Division	Name of Health Facility	Type of Health Facility	Sponsor
Ntimaru	Ntimaru	H/Centre	GOK
	Gwitembe	Dispensary	GOK
	Ntimaru	Dispensary	NGO (SDA Church)
Kegonga	Chinato	Dispensary	GOK
	Kegonga	H/Centre	GOK
	Komotobo	H/Centre	NGO(Maranatha )
	Kegonga	Clinic	)
	Maeta	Hospital	Private Private
Kehancha	Kehancha	District	GOK
	Paster Machage	Hospital	
	Memorial OPD Clinic		Private
	Huduma	Clinic	Private
	Kehancha Medical Centre	Hospital	GOK
	Taranganya	Dispensary	Private
	Isibania Nursing & Maternity	Maternity	Private
	Home	Home	NGO (SDA)
	Mabera Medical Clinic	Clinic	NGO (Catholic)
	Nyabikaye Dispensary	Dispensary	
	Isibania Health Centre	H/Centre	GOK
Isibania Rural Demonstration	Sub-District Headquarters		
Mabera	Bugumbe	H/Centre	GOK
	Getongoroma	Dispensary	GOK
	Tisinye	Dispensary	GOK
	Nyagoge	Dispensary	GOK
	Masaba	H/Centre	GOK

**Source:** District Health Office, Kehancha, 1996

## WELFARE INDICATORS

The basic objective of development is to improve the welfare of the people of an economy. In this section, welfare indicators are discussed in terms of literacy levels, employment, income and its distribution, infant mortality rate, disease incidence, food availability and nutrition.

### Employment Levels

In 1989, the district had a labour force of 53,431. It is projected that in 1997 the labour force will increase to 67,823 and reach 76,115 in the year 2001. The majority of the labour force is engaged in agriculture and livestock keeping.

Child labour is wide-spread in the district especially during the tobacco harvesting season. The majority of the labour force is unskilled, since the district lacks commercial colleges and vocational training centres. This, coupled with the fact that there are few employment opportunities, has caused most of the skilled labour to leave the district in search of employment elsewhere. Most of the wage employment is in public sector, agricultural sector especially in Tobacco and in cash crops. Private sector employment is small.

### Incomes

Incomes of the local people are derived from agriculture and livestock activities, wage employment and other self-employment activities such as those undertaken in the informal sector.

**Wage and Earnings:** Table 1.29 shows the estimated wage employment and earnings for the district for the years 1990 - 1994

Table 1.29

#### Wage Earnings

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Wage Employment	2,654	2,771	2,870	2,900	2,772
Wage Earnings (K£ 000)	3,647	4,277	5,112	6,100	6,615

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 1996.

The increase in wage employment during the 1990-1994 period was minimal, although there was remarkable increase in wage earnings during the same period.

**Agriculture and Livestock Production** Table 1.30 shows the agricultural production and its value. Earnings from agricultural production were from sale of such crops as maize, finger millet, beans and tobacco, among others

**Table 1.30**

**Estimated Output and Value (Kshs.) of selected Agricultural Commodities**

Crop	1994	Value 1995.
Maize	235,399,000	312,500,000
Sorghum	13,575,000	933,500
Finger Millet	8,994,000	12,840,000
Beans	13,152,000	26,976,000
Tobacco	-	11,515,216
Coffee	-	-

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kehancha, 1996

**Livestock Production:** Earnings from livestock production accrued from sale of cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. It is clear from a comparison of the figures in the tables that the agricultural sector brings more income to the district's residents than livestock.

**Table 1.31**

**Estimated Value (Kshs.) of Selected Livestock Commodities**

Animal	1994	Value KShs.	1995	Value KShs.
Dairy cattle		232,578		311,418
Indigenous Cattle		3,942,000		4,106,250
Sheep		27,000,000		2,250,000
Goats		6,400,000		6,400,000
Indigenous Poultry		7,500,000		8,100,000
Exotic poultry		5,359,375		8,574,500

**Source:** District Livestock Production office, Kehancha, 1996

## **Income Distribution**

Since most of the income is derived from farming, namely selling of maize and tobacco, farmers have a higher share of the district's incomes, but income is not evenly distributed through out the entire district. For example, Maberera Division and areas such as Nyamata buro in Kehancha Division are disadvantaged, since they do not have many farming activities. There are pockets with poor facilities in Kehancha and Ntimaru Divisions around the town centres. Majority of the people in the towns depend on small businesses such as selling of second hand clothes. The Jua Kali sector gets very little income due to a lack of markets because the district has not developed related industries.

Retail and wholesale business does not fetch much income to the owners as most of the town centres and markets are small and newly established.

## **Infant Mortality Rates**

A 1991 Welfare Monitoring and Evaluation Survey of former South Nyanza District put the rate of infant mortality in Kuria District at 121 per 1000.

The mortality rate from Kehancha District Hospital was estimated to be 50 per 1000 live births in 1995. This is slightly higher than the national IMR. The top five diseases which cause the high infant mortality rate are malaria, anaemia, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhoeal diseases and pneumonia.

By 1994, the immunization coverage stood at 57% which is below the national target of 80%. This was due to the long distances that have to be covered to reach the nearest health facility, the low literacy levels small number of immunization centres and uneven distribution of health facilities, and lack of immunizing equipment. For instance, Kegonga Division has only one immunizing centre as compared to four in Maberera Division.

## **Disease Incidence**

Out of a total of 24 health facilities in the district, only 12 report on morbidity, and the top ten major diseases are summarised in Table 1.32.

Table 1.32

Top Causes of Morbidity - 1995

	Diseases	No of Cases	Percentage
1	Malaria	41,280	44.0%
2	VRT\AR1 viral respiratory tract infections\ Acute respiratory infections	19,332	25.9%
3	Diarrhoeal	9,180	12.5%
4	Disease of Skin and ulcer	7,176	9.5%
5	STD\ HIV Aids	5,400	7.2%
6	Intestinal worms infection	5,268	7.0%
7	Anaemia	2,604	3.5%
8	Eye infection	1,872	2.5%
9	Rheumatism and joint pains	1,716	2.3%
10	Accidental cuts\wounds (assault)	708	0.9%

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Kehancha, 1996

In Kuria District there are many swampy areas which provide a good breeding ground for mosquitoes. Thus the incidence of malaria is high, compared to that of other diseases. The second leading disease is URTI\AR1, caused mainly by the low standard of hygiene of the population. Diarrhoeal is another major disease in the district and is mainly caused by use of contaminated water, since most of the water for domestic use is not treated.

The latrine coverage in the district is at about 18% comparatively very low. This explains some of cause of the spread of diseases.

## **Nutrition**

The underweight children in the urban centres constitutes 9% of the relevant ages. Due to the production of a wide variety of food crops in the district, the percentage of children attending health facilities with such nutrition problems as stunting or wasting is small, but there is need to carry out a baseline survey to obtain accurate data for the determination of anthropometric measures in Kuria District.

## **Food Availability**

Being an agriculturally high potential area, Kuria District produces enough food for both home consumption and for export to other districts. The main food crops are cassava, sorghum, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas and beans. Maize is produced in surplus, although it is not the staple food for the community. The majority of the community depends on cassava so that maize and other crops are sold to boost the farmer income.

## **Social Dimension of Development**

Generally, the population of the district is not poor, even though pockets of poor people can be found in the rural and urban areas, particularly in Kehancha and Ntimaru Divisions. Especially affected are the communities in Kombe in Mabera Division and this comprises the landless, shanty dwellers, disabled people, and jobless whose main occupation is sand harvesting along the river banks.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

Institutional support is a key to socio-economic development at the district level, especially with respect to resource mobilization and implementation of projects and programmes. Therefore, this section describes the institutional framework which exist in Kuria District with particular attention on the DDC and other institutions which support development in the district.

### **District Development Committees (DDC)**

The District Development Committee oversees all development matters in the district. The DDC has been reviewing and monitoring on-going projects to ensure that they are rapidly implemented and completed in time. It also promotes effective use and maintenance of the existing infrastructure.

The DDC has always allocated land to prospective investors for the establishment of appropriate industries in the district. However, the approvals have taken into consideration the needs and priorities of the district.

The DDC through the physical planning Department has assisted the Kehancha Municipal Council to draw physical plans for the urban and market centres and provision has been made in these plans for the for industrial land.

For members of the DDC to effectively participate in the deliberations of committee, they need to be well informed about the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development. Funds will be needed to train members on the objectives and operations of the DRFD strategy. Such training should also cover the beneficiaries of the various projects.

**District Executive Committee (DEC):** The District Executive Committee gives technical support to the DDC. It vets and prioritizes all project proposals from the sub-DDC before they are presented and endorsed by the DDC. It also promotes inter-ministerial co-ordination of development activities in the district. It comprises all the technical departments in the district.

**Divisional Development Committees (DVDCs):** The DVDCs have not been effective since some of the members of these committees, especially the beneficiaries, have little knowledge of the objectives of District Focus Strategy for Rural Development; and since the office of the DDO is not well staffed, it has been unable to attend all the DVDCs in the district, in order to educate the members on DFRD Strategy.

In general the DVDCS effectiveness is affected in much the same way as that of the DDC. The other development committees, namely: the locational and sub-locational are yet to become fully functional in the district.

**District Planning Unit (DPU):** The District Planning Unit serves as a secretariat to the DEC for day-to-day co-ordination of planning and implementation of projects. The unit has not been operational in Kuria District, since most of the personnel has not been posted to the district. For effective functioning of the DPU it needs to be well equipped with adequate transport, stationery and computer, which the unit does not have.

The DIDC, which is supposed to serve the DPU, has not yet been started. This has therefore hindered the effectiveness of the functioning of the DPU in the district in as far as the availability of relevant information is concerned.

**District Education Board (DEB):** This board is functional and its immediate concern is to improve the standard of education in the district, through discouraging early marriages, provision of bursaries to needy students and ensuring that educational facilities are sufficient in the district.

**District Water Supply and Sanitation Committee:** This committee has already been formed in the district and its immediate concern is to ensure that there is water in sufficient quantity and of good quality in the district for both livestock and human consumption. This will be achieved by identifying places which have acute water

shortages and recommending to development agencies to provide water to such areas. The community will be encouraged to build latrines in their areas to improve sanitation.

**District Social Dimensions of Development Committee (SDD):** This is the most recent committee which has been established to identify and implement projects aimed at cushioning the poor against the negative effects of economic liberalization being executed under the SAPs. It deliberates on, among other issues, the plight of the poor and vulnerable groups and how to assist them. It is a sub-committee of the DDC. The committee identifies the needs of the vulnerable groups, the size of the needy population, and prepares a comprehensive district package for SDD programme. It carries out the supervision, management, monitoring and co-ordination of all SDD's activities at the district level.

### **Local Authorities**

There is only one local authority in the district, namely: Kehancha Town Council. It provides services like primary health care, and is also involved in building of nursery schools, cattle dips, rural access roads and acquisition of land for development.

### **Voluntary Agencies**

There are only two NGOs operating in the district, the **Maranatha Missions** and **Kuria Child Facility Programme**. The Maranatha Mission assists the community in the Construction of schools, protection of springs and taking care of the orphans. It has also built a health centre at Chinato in Kegonga Division.

Kuria Child and Family Programme is involved in the construction of school building, educating orphans and poor children, provision of text books and other equipments to schools. It also assists in the construction of health facilities, and provides dairy cows to women groups.

At the moment, the IFAD-funded Farmers' Group Community Support Project is the only multilateral agency in the district which supplements the activities of other departments. It deals with primary health care, water supply and sanitation, co-operative societies livestock production and community development activities such as training of women groups in income generating activities.

### **Harambee Movement**

Harambee movement has played a vital role in the development of the district. Most of the projects in the district have been initiated through Harambee spirit. A total contribution of KShs.26,595,424.45 worth in cash, labour and materials was



realised in 1994/95 financial year. With the increased awareness and demand for facilities for the delivery of social services, the need for contributions is expected to increase rapidly. Among the projects which have been implemented through harambee movement is the Kuria District Headquarters, which was built by the people themselves without funding from the Government.

### **Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals**

**Lake Basin Development Authority:** This is one of the only regional authority that operates in the district. It is involved in the construction of Shallow wells which provide water for domestic and livestock use.

Kenya posts and Telecommunications is one of the parastatals in the district and it provides postal and telecommunication services to the district.

### **Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions:**

There is only one bank in the district, that is, Kenya Commercial Bank with branches at Kehancha and Isebania towns. This limits the community in its choice of credit facilities and in the overall development of the district.

### **Co-operative Movement:**

The district has eight active and four dormant co-operative societies. These co-operatives have assisted a great deal in the provision of essential services to farmers. Some of these co-operatives operate stores where they stock both farm inputs and other general merchandise for resale to farmers at reasonable prices. They also give farm inputs and grade cows to their members on credit. Sometimes, these societies organize spraying to eradicate diseases and then recover the costs from the crop proceeds e.g. coffee. This has really enhanced agricultural production in the district. Cooperatives assisted the farmers in 1995 with some of KShs.2,757,940 in form of loans. The co-operative movement has also a potential for developing the Jua Kali Sector in the district.

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents, in order of priority, the major constraints to development in Kuria District and the corresponding strategies that Kuria District Development Committee has laid down to resolve each of the constraint. In doing so, the chapter draws on Chapter One and also looks forward to Chapter Three whose objective is to offer practical solutions to the development needs of the people of the district within the plan period.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Although the district is endowed with various types of resources which could be tapped for industrialization, some constraints hinder its development on this score. The solution to these constraints need to be given priority in order to facilitate a greater use of the available resources not only for the benefit of the district, but also for the economy as a whole. The major constraints that hinder industrialization in the district are discussed below.

### Inadequate infrastructural facilities

The district is not well developed in terms of various types of infrastructure and their adequacy. They are, in addition, not well maintained due to lack of equipment for routine maintenance.

## CHAPTER TWO

### CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Roads The district is not well developed in terms of various types of infrastructure and their adequacy. They are, in addition, not well maintained due to lack of equipment for routine maintenance. That they can be used throughout the year. There are also a number of river crossings where bridges need to be re-constructed. Tobacco and maize are mainly harvested during the rainy season when these roads are in poor conditions. Some areas in the district still cannot be reached. Health facilities in the district are also not adequate.

Jua Kali sheds and K.I.E. do not exist in the district because the energy supply is lacking. Postal and telephone facilities are either not adequate or not properly maintained. All these constrain the general development of the district.

### Underdeveloped Human Resources

The underdevelopment human resources holds back development of the district because industrialization can only be achieved if the community are able to adopt and apply appropriate technologies. Also, if people are healthy enough to supply a good labour force and at the same time if negative cultural and religious attitudes towards industrialization were avoided, the process of industrialization can take place at a much faster pace than has been the case. In this regard, it should be pointed out that Kuria District has a unique problem with regard to cultural based attitudes. The community measures its wealth in terms of the number of cattle a

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### **Inadequate infrastructural facilities**

The district is not well developed in terms of various types of infrastructure and their adequacy. They are, in addition not well maintained due to lack of equipment for routine maintenance.

**Roads:** The existing rural access roads should be well maintained so that they can be used throughout the year. There are also a number of river crossings where bridges need to be re-constructed. Tobacco and maize are mainly harvested during the rainy season when these roads are in poor conditions. Some areas in the district still cannot be reached. Health facilities in the district are also not adequate.

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man owns; cattle are the chief means of paying bride price and this in turn enable them to marry more of wives in order to raise their desired social status. This is the cause of the high dropout rate of girls from primary schools which is 80%. Boys also marry while they are still very young and as a result drop out of school and so try to look for odd jobs to maintain the family. This, therefore, explains the shortage of industrial skills in the district.

Both primary and secondary schools are adequate but attendance is the problem due to the cultural beliefs mentioned above. Training facilities are rather limited. Farmers training centres and even commercial colleges are not available. Only a few polytechnics exist. The general health of the people is good enough for economic activities.

### **Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization**

While there is potential for keeping improved stock of cattle, sheep, goats and poultry, most farmers concentrate on traditional breeds whose yields of meat, milk and eggs are low. Farmers have up to sixty heads of local breed of cattle.

In agricultural production poor quality seeds are used while fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides are rarely used. Fields are left fallow yet some of could be used to grow cash crops like coffee, instead of only maize and tobacco. Rice and coffee are not produced in large quantities in the district, although the potential is there, especially in Ntimaru and Maberu Divisions. Due to some of the factors mentioned above, high breed cattle and poultry have not done well in the district. However, the potential exists in almost all parts of the district. Therefore, without increasing the quantity of those raw materials industrialization will not be realized.

### **Poor Marketing System**

Industrial raw materials obtainable in the district in order of importance are tobacco, maize, coffee and rice. Tobacco is sold to either of the two sponsor companies, namely: British American Tobacco Ltd and Mastermind Kenya Ltd. These companies do not, however, develop the farmer as is the case with coffee growing whereby marketing is done through societies and rice through Lake Basin Development Authority. These two offer credit facilities to the farmers for improvement of their produce.

Maize is marketed through National Cereals and Produce Board and by middlemen who market the produce outside the district. Expansion of the market for maize outside the district and even outside the country will be highly favourable especially after every harvesting season.

The prices fluctuate with supply and at times go below break-even points thereby discouraging farmers from growing the crop on a commercial scale. Expansion of

the market will result in farmers enjoying economies of scale, especially in cases of maize, rice and coffee.

Due to constraints imposed by lack of infrastructural facilities such as roads and telephones, important information about marketing does not easily reach the farmers, nor are farmers able to gain access to lucrative connect with possible markets. So training on marketing is also lacking

### **Inaccessibility to credit facilities**

Entrepreneurs and farmers need loans in order to buy the necessary inputs. Most of the credit facilities which could have accelerated the process of industrialization by providing funds to investors are not available in the district. There is only one financial institution in the district. This reduces competition in this sector. Accessibility to credit is further constrained by the community's lack of collateral and of adequate knowledge of the operations of credit mechanisms. This discourages potential borrowers. In addition, the valuation of some of the securities offered is not realistic since is based solely on the area in question in the case of title deeds.

## **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

In the preceding section, constraints have been identified. This section, therefore, lays down strategies which the district will follow in order to solve the constraints which hold back development in general and industrialization in particular.

### **Improve the infrastructural facilities**

During the plan period the DDC will call upon the Ministry of Energy to install electricity at markets such as Isebania, Mabera, Kegonga and Ntimaru Divisions. This is expected to attract more investment.

The Ministry of Public Works will be expected to improve on the road network by upgrading of main primary roads to paved standard; improvement of the existing network of rural access roads by rehabilitation and reconstruction; selective upgrading of above mentioned roads so that they may be classified, selective expansion the existing network of minor roads to provide links between existing rural access roads and higher class roads; gravelling of unpaved secondary roads to make them passable during the rainy season and to improve the bridges on main roads to allow them to carry heavier loads.

Maintenance of roads regularly through the use of right type of machines and tools in a cost effective manner. Intensified use of labour technology will be encouraged.

For Postal and telephone facilities, routine maintenance will be carried out. These facilities will be extended to other market centres which are currently do not have them. These include Maberu, Kegonga and Ntamaru.

### **Development of Human Resources**

Community sensitization and mobilization through workshops, seminars and public barazas will be encouraged. The risks and disadvantages of early marriages especially for girls will also be given major emphasis. This will be achieved through the continued efforts of the Social Services Department, the Health Department and the Provincial Administration.

Both poor health, negative cultural practices and beliefs and lack of appropriate skills (due to drop-out from schools at the early stages) that have constrained industrialization will be addressed during the plan period. Early marriages and dropping out of schools will be discouraged. This can be done by sensitizing the community through workshops, seminars and public barazas.

The district needs youth polytechnics to provide such relevant skills for industrialization as carpentry, masonry, tailoring, mechanical engineering, management and shoe making. The existing youth polytechnics will be equipped with both staff and equipment and provided with relevant curriculum. Private institutions such as commercial colleges will be encouraged and supported by both the government and NGOs. Various employers will be expected to improve the skills of their workers by training them. Medical schemes for workers will be encouraged and the existing ones improved.

### **Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use**

During the Plan Period the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing will be expected to intensify the extension services so that the farmers can increase their production of the agricultural raw . As mentioned earlier, the district produces industrial materials.

These raw materials will be used as inputs to agro-based industries, especially in the case of hides and skins for tanning industry. The quality and quantity of rice to be improved. Average yield for maize and tobacco will be expanded. Livestock products will to be improved at all levels as well as the quality of the product.

### **Improvement of Marketing System**

The marketing of agricultural and livestock products will be improved through availing information on markets and prices to farmers. This will be the case for maize, rice and coffee. This will be done through tours, radio, seminars and even daily newspapers. Farmers will need to be trained on marketing skills and the

private sector will be encouraged to provide domestic storage facilities. Establishment of co-operative societies shall be encouraged as this will assist in the marketing of produce. Barazas seminars and workshops to increase community awareness on the importance of cooperatives in marketing will be organised.

### **Accessibility to Credit Facilities**

Banks and non-bank financial institutions shall be encouraged to establish their patience in the district. The community will be sensitized on the usage of these facilities, their importance and their existence especially how to acquire credit. Alongside credit management, training will be provided to reduce the incidence of loan default. Training programmes in simple book keeping, marketing, production technologies, group organization and management will also be provided for groups. The credit institutions will also need to give special consideration to the issue of collaterals so as not to discourage prospective investors.

## CHAPTER THREE

### SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND

### PROGRAMME FOR 1997-2001

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the plan of action (programmes and projects) on how the district will achieve industrial transformation. Therefore the chapter presents sectoral policy objectives, reviews the achievements of 1994/96 Plan period, and sets district specific objectives and targets, and presents project and programme priorities for the year 1997-2001 Plan period.

## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:

Protect the already existing forests and also outside the gazetted forest areas.

Develop the forestry sector for the provision of forestry products.

Manage forests on sustainable field basis.

Generate revenue through the products.

Provide of Londiani forest training school.

Provide self-employment through engagement of manpower in forest estates.

Extend afforestation beyond the gazetted forest areas set aside by County Councils for afforestation purposes.

Carry out research in forest related fields and areas.

Manage the forest for the continued provisions of goods and services.

Manage and maintain the forests for picnic sites for the promotion of tourism and for athletics.

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## **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Protect the already existing forests and also outside the gazetted forest areas.
- Develop the forestry sector for the provision of forestry products.
- Manage forests on sustainable field basis.
- Generate revenue through the sale of forest products.
- Provide education and training of the forest staff through establishment of Londiani forest training school.
- Provide self-employment through engagement of manpower in forest estates.
- Extend afforestation beyond the gazetted forest areas set aside by County Councils for afforestation purposes.
- Carry out research in forest related fields and areas.
- Manage the forest for the continued provisions of goods and services.
- Manage and maintain the forests for picnic sites for the promotion of tourism and for athletics.

## Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the period under review, at least one central tree nursery was established in every division. This has resulted in the department being able to raise enough seedlings for planting during the tree planting seasons. Following are some of the notable achievements

- Hilltop tree planting was carried out on 22.0 hectares compared to the annual planting programme target for the district of 20.0 hectares.
- Extension of afforestation particularly farm forestry and 765,498 seedlings raised.
- The department acquired one pick-up and a motorbike for use by the extension officers.
- The major constraint encountered was lack of enough technical staff to carry out efficient extension work in the district.
- Since the district is new, office accommodation was also a major problem. However, the construction of the district office block is in progress and once completed the problem will be solved.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Increase the area under forest cover to support forest industrial sector.

**Target:** To increase the area under forest cover from 82.3 ha to 132.3 ha. to meet the demand of wood products and also to reduce soil erosion particularly along the riverine and other areas identified to be prone to soil erosion within the district.

**Objective:** To reduce the pressure on already existing forests due to demand in fuel wood.

**Target:** To divide the forest estate into campus and draw a management plan through which the forest estate will be managed on sustainable basis through determination of allowable cut and working cycle, such that the amount removed annually should not exceed district annual planting programme.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-gong Projects

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Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Plantation Development District-Wide	Hilltop afforestation and also tree planting in areas outside the gazetted forests for the provision of timber.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
2. Extension Services District-Wide	Visiting farmers and sensitizing them on tree planting on their farms. Establishment of on-farm-tree nurseries for self-sufficiency in seedlings to meet their demand.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

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### B: New Project Proposals

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Riverline Protection District-Wide	1	Carry out conservation measures along the riverlines through tree planting in order to prevent soil erosion along the rivers.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is rampant soil erosion along riverlines due to poor farming methods e.g. planting of crops up to the river banks.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Lake Victoria Emolument Management Programme.

Protection of Forests 2  
District-Wide

Educate the public on the need to protect the already planted seedlings both on-farm and in forest areas for the future production of forest products.

**Justification:** Farmers are cutting trees without replacement. Again, when drying tobacco, a lot of trees are used.

**Funding Source:** GoK

Visiting farmers and sensitizing them on tree planting on their farms. Establishment of on-farm tree nurseries for self-sufficiency in seedlings to meet their demand.

Funding Source: GoK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Riverline Protection District-Wide	1	Carry out conservation measures along the riverlines through tree planting in order to prevent soil erosion along the rivers.

**Justification:** There is rampant soil erosion along riverlines due to poor farming methods e.g. planting of crops up to the river banks.

**Funding Source:** Lake Victoria  
Emolument Management Programme.

## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of the ministry are:

- To mobilize local communities for self-reliance in basic needs enhance their capacity for involvement in development planning processes to improve incomes and reduce poverty.
- To train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family training programme.
- To identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance through the vocational programme for the disabled.
- To promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on income-generating activities, and to involve them in decision making, through the women development programme.

### **Review of 1994-96 Development Plan Period**

During the plan period, the department managed to develop and promote the concept of solidarity among women, youth and self-help groups as a strategy for individuals, family, community and national development. The department helped to register 154 self-help groups, 194 women groups and 40 youth groups.

The department equipped women, self-help and youth groups with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to engage in their diverse development activities. As a result, the department trained 50 community leaders, 50 women leaders, 300 group members and 50 youth members.

Other activities carried out included:

- Government grants totalling KShs.100,000 were given to different groups.
- Supervision and evaluation of groups through field visits was successfully done.
- Disabled persons were assisted in joining vocational rehabilitation centres and 200 cases of all kinds of disability were registered. Five of them benefitted from the national fund for the disabled.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objectives** To mobilize local community in liaison with technical ministries to enhance their involvement in development activities. To promote the status of women through income generating activities.
- Targets:** To organize and train women groups on technical skills on project management.  
To give these women groups loans to cater for their needs in credit and to uplift their projects
- Objective:** To identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self reliance.
- Target:** To have as many disabled persons as possible assisted through institutional and community rehabilitation centres.

### Review of 1984-85 Development Plan Field

During the plan period the department managed to develop and promote the concept of solidarity among women, youth and self-help groups as a strategy for individuals, family, community and national development. The department helped to register 154 self-help groups, 194 women groups and 40 youth groups.

The department equipped women, self-help and youth groups with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to engage in their diverse development activities. As a result, the department trained 50 community leaders, 300 women leaders, 300 group members and 50 youth members.

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Government grants totalling KShs. 100,000 were given to different groups.

Supervision and evaluation of groups through field visits was successfully done.

Disabled persons were assisted in joining vocational rehabilitation centres and 200 cases of all kinds of disability were registered. Five of them benefited from the national fund for the disabled.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-Going Projects

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Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Community Development District wide	Visit, motivate, promote groups and provide essential training on group organization and administration.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/IFAD
2.	Women Development Programme. District-Wide	Training women groups on income-generating activities, like animal husbandry, bee-keeping, poultry and commercial trade.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/IFAD
3.	Vocational Rehabilitation For Disabled District-Wide	Training of the disabled to enable them be self-reliant. Rehabilitating them through community based rehabilitation and provide wheel chairs.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
4.	Social welfare programme District-Wide	Assisting the less fortunate members of the society improve their capacity to be self-reliant and also advise them on how to overcome their social problems within their living environment.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK

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B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Revolving Loan Scheme District wide	1	<p>Start income generating projects through the groups, such as carpentry workshops, brick making and sand harvesting.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Many groups lack capital to start income generating projects.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Training Programme on Gender and Development District-Wide	2	<p>To train the community on gender issues and development.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Level of awareness on gender issues and development is low.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled. Kehancha Division	3	<p>To construct a rehabilitation centre in order to train disabled members of the society in technical courses like carpentry and masonry.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> There is no rehabilitation centre in the district to cater for the disabled.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GoK</p>



Grants and revolving loans 4  
for the disabled.  
District-Wide

To set up a loan scheme to assist the already trained disabled persons start income generating activities in their areas of discipline.

**Justification:** The disabled people need loans to help many of them start income generating activities.

**Funding Source:** GoK

Youth Development 5  
Programme  
District Wide

To train the youth especially the unemployed in income generating activities such as carpentry, Plumbing, brickmaking and farming.

**Justification:** Most of the youths are unemployed.

**Funding Source:** GoK/ Harambee.

Community mobilization 6  
District wide

Support and continue with community mobilization to increase literacy and number of Adult classes

**Justification:** Literacy level is low in the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/DONOR

District Library 7  
Kehancha Division

Construction of a modern library in the district.

**Justification:** There is no single library in the district to provide reference and reading materials for both students, teachers, Adult educators and community.

**Funding Source:** KNLS\GOK

Training programme 8  
District Wide

Train all Adult Education Teachers  
on management of Adult Education  
Programmes

**Justification:** Teachers lack  
technical skills on management of  
adult education programmes.

**Funding Source:** GOK\Donor

Construction of Divisional 9  
Adult Education offices  
Kehancha, Ntimaru, Mabera  
and Kegonga Division

Construction of modern  
administration block in the four  
divisions of the district

**Justification:** There are no offices  
for the divisional officers in all the  
divisions of the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK\Donor

Support and continue with  
community mobilization to increase  
literacy and number of Adult  
classes

Community mobilization  
District wide

**Justification:** Literacy level is low  
in the district.

Community mobilization  
District wide

**Funding Source:** GOK/DONOR

Construction of a modern library in  
the district.

District Library  
Kehancha Division

**Justification:** There is no single  
library in the district to provide  
reference and reading materials for  
both students, teachers, Adult  
educators and community.

District Library

**Funding Source:** KNL/S/GOK

## **TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main sectoral objectives are to:

- Develop and construct fish boats and gears to social benefits.
- Construct fish landing centres with auxiliary facilities like ice making plants and cold store.
- Preserve breeding and nursery grounds followed by massive stocking of fish in depleted zone and fish biodiversity conservation in general products.
- Develop dams and riverline Fishes.
- Train fishermen, fish farmers and other dealers in fishing operators management and increased fish production.
- Collaborate with other Nations, International bodies to enhance fisheries management and increased fish production.

### **Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period**

#### **Fisheries Department**

During the Plan Period, the district managed to have a total of 43 operating ponds covering a total area of 6,023 sq. metres. Of these, Mabera Division had the highest number (18) covering an area of 2,748 sq. metres, while Ntimaru Division had the lowest number of 7 with an area of 638 sq. metres.

The total number of farmers who got involved in fish farming during this period were 108, with Kehancha having the highest number of 37 farmers and Kegonga the lowest with 16 farmers.

Some of the constraints encountered include lack of proper management of the fish ponds by the farmers, fishing gears, quality and cheap fingerlings for stocking and lack of enough personnel especially in the extension services.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:**
- To improve on the fisheries management skills.
  - To produce quality and cheap fingerlings for stocking and procurement of fishing gears for harvesting.
  - To maximize revenue collection from fish production.
  - To encourage more farmers into fish farming.
  - Rehabilitate all the 18 fish ponds under rehabilitation and the 32 abandoned ones to be fully operational.
- Targets:**
- Train the 108 farmers involved in fish farming on modern non-destructive methods.
  - Construct nursery and breeding ponds for demonstration.
  - Construct an office block for revenue collection.

Review of 1984-1986 Plan Period

Fisheries Department

During the Plan Period, the district managed to have a total of 43 operating ponds covering a total area of 6,023 sq. metres. Of these, Maberu Division had the highest number (18) covering an area of 2,748 sq. metres, while Witsman Division had the lowest number of 7 with an area of 638 sq. metres.

The total number of farmers who got involved in fish farming during this period were 108, with Kehencha having the highest number of 37 farmers and Kegonga the lowest with 16 farmers.

Some of the constraints encountered include lack of proper management of the fish ponds by the farmers, fishing gears, quality and cheap fingerlings for stocking and lack of enough personnel especially in the extension services.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mahuntutu Kehancha Fish Demonstration Pond Kehancha Division	1	Construction of a Nursery and breeding pond to raise high quality fingerlings and supply of fish to farmers.  <b>Justification:</b> The farmers lack quality and cheap fingerlings.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/Donor
Improvement of fish production and utilization District-Wide	2	Construct four production ponds in each of the four divisions to serve as demonstration centres.  <b>Justification:</b> Since there are no demonstration ponds in the district there is need to train farmers on the aspects of fish farming and record keeping.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK
Kehancha Border Revenue Collection Centre Kehancha Division	3	Construct an office to accommodate staff who will collect revenue from imported fish.  <b>Justification:</b> There is no revenue collected on imported fish and this makes the market for local fish be flooded.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK

# LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sectoral policy objectives of the Ministry include:-

- Planning, conservation and protection of water resources.
- Development and distribution of sufficient and 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 water resources.
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

## Review of 1994-Plan Period

During the period under review, seven water projects and the district headquarters water office were constructed.

- On the Kehancha Water Supply, the composite filtration unit and a pump were installed, a storage tank constructed and the distribution lines extended.
- On the Nyaraoh Water Supply; the Sanawa Dam which is the source of the water was desilted, the rising main laid, pump house constructed and new pump purchased.
- On the Isebania Water Supply; the existing pumpset was overhauled, new pump set installed and storage tank constructed. The distribution main was partly laid.
- Under the Farmers Group and Community Support Programme (IFAD), six (6) springs were protected
- Feasibility studies and castings were done for the Ntimaru and Kegonga Water Supply projects and also for the Masaba Health Centre.
- The District Water Office was renovated.

The major bottleneck was lack of enough technical staff in the field especially water inspectors and lack of vehicles for implementation. Community participation was also a problem.

## District Specific Objectives and targets

- Objective:** Provide divisional headquarters with quantity and quality water.
- Target:** Construct a water supply in each of the four divisions of the district.
- Objective:** Provide safe and clean water for all households within a reasonable distance.
- Target:** Construct 25 springs, 30 shallow wells 10 boreholes, 18 roof catchments and 10 dams.
- Objective:** Encourage community and private sector participation in water projects and water resources conservation.
- Targets:** Train all water community committees on how to manage their projects.
- Objective:** Ensure equal distribution of water.
- Target:** Identify non-governmental organizations working in the water sector and their areas of operation and try to zone them.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kehancha Water Supply (Kehancha/Kehancha Township)	Desilting of Orarwe Dam (water source), installation of new pump sets, extension of pump house, store and operators houses, construction of pump tanks, extension of distributing lines and Completion of treatment works.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
2. Isebania water supply (Kehancha/Isebania township)	Installing new pump sets, extension of pump houses, construction of treatment works, stage tank and operators office/ store, laying new rising main and extension of distribution lines.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
3. Rural Water Points (District-Wide)	Construction of protected springs and shallow wells, drilling of boreholes, Construction of roof catchments and desilting of dams  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor/KWAHO
4. District Water Office (District Headquarters)	Construction of permanent offices at the district headquarters  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/IFAD/Maranatha/LBDA
5. Nyarocha Girls Sec. School Water Project (Kegonga)	Desilting of Samawa Dam, Installing two new pump sets, Laying of rising main and distribution lines, Construction of storage tanks, treatment works and operators office/store  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor.



## **B. New Project Proposals**

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Masaba Health Centre- Water Supply Mabera Division	1	Construction of shallow well/borehole Construction of roof catchment.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The health centre has a maternity wing where water is necessary. Nearest water source is 3 kms away.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor
Ntimaru Water Supply- Ntimaru township Ntimaru Division	2	Construction of intake, rising main, treatment works, storage tanks and distribution system.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> It is a fast growing town and has no other major source of water. It is a divisional headquarters  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor
Kegonga Water Supply - Kegonga Township Kegonga Division	3	Construction of intake rising main, treatment work, storage tanks and distribution system.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> It is the divisional headquarters with a health centre that has no water  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor
Mabera Water Supply Mabera Township Mabera Division	4	Construction of intake rising main treatment works storage tanks and distribution system  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> It is a divisional headquarters and a fast growing town and has no major water supply.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor

**Ikerege Water Supply  
Kehancha Division**

5

Construction of intake, rising main, treatment works, storage tanks and distribution system.

**Justification:** It is a fast growing market centre that has several institutions which require water e.g. Ikerege Development Community Centre.

**Funding Source:** GoK/Donor

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## **CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectorial policy objectives**

The Sectoral policy objectives of this sector are to

- Strengthen the cooperative movement throughout ensuring their participation in faster growth of agriculture, livestock and small scale industrial enterprises such as jua kali;
- Ensure that co-operatives are well organised and protect the financial interest of the members;
- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training for managers, members and community leaders;
- 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.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan period**

During the period under review, the following achievements were realized:

- The number of cooperative increased from 8 to 11 with the active ones increasing from 5 in 1993 to 7 in 1996.
- The Kuria Teachers and Ekerege multipurpose Societies were registered. Already Kuria Teachers has a membership of 500 teachers with a share capital of KShs.1,370,280/=.
- 10 Co-operative members, 6 beneficiaries of grade cows and 3 members of staff were trained on co-operative management skills.
- 9 grade cows were given to 9 groups during this period and the groups are doing well.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** To improve the contribution of cooperatives in production, purchasing and marketing of major agricultural products.

**Targets:** To provide soft loans to 2,000 farmers in order to improve their agricultural production and construction of two coffee factories and procurement of grade cows to 1000 co-operative members.

**Objective:** To promote the expansion of the Co-operative movement.

**Target:** To organize co-operative education on the nature and importance of co-operatives to members with a view of starting a small SACCO.

### Review of 1994-95 Plan period

During the period under review, the following achievements were realized:

The number of cooperative increased from 8 to 11 with the active ones increasing from 5 in 1993 to 7 in 1996.

The Kuria Teachers and Ekerenge Multipurpose Societies were registered. Already Kuria Teachers has a membership of 500 teachers with a share capital of KShs.1,370,280/=.

10 Co-operative members, 6 beneficiaries of grade cows and 3 members of staff were trained on co-operative management skills.

9 grade cows were given to 9 groups during this period and the groups are doing well.

**PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES:**

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Intensive Co-operative Improvement Scheme(ICMIS)	Kegonga Division	Educating and training committee members and staff to develop strong self-sustainable and self-reliant co-operatives, organizations with effective management skills.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/NORDIC
2. Livestock Development Programme	District-Wide	Training and promoting management skills to co-operative societies.  Training on quality and marketing skills of milk e.g. provision of milk handling and testing equipment and bicycles on cost sharing basis.  Support to women groups on cow to cow rotation scheme by purchasing dairy cows to be loaned to selected organized groups.  <b>Funding source:</b> GoK/Finland
3. Small Scale Coffee Improvement Project Phase II	District-Wide	Improving coffee payment system (direct payment)  Providing farm inputs through loan schemes.  Improving and putting up two coffee factories, through coffee factory development loans.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/IDA

4. Co-operative Development Fund District-Wide

Training Committee members and staff of the participating society.

Purchase of grade cows for co-operative members.

Construct zero grazing units for co-operative members.

**Funding Source:**

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kegonga Divisional Headquarters and Staff Houses. (Kegonga Division)	1	Construction of administration block and staff houses (medium and low grade)  <b>Justification:</b> There are no offices to accommodate the divisional co-operatives staff and therefore there is need to have one so that wananchi do not travel long distances to seek technical assistance.  <b>Funding source:</b> GoK
Mabera Divisional Headquarters and Staff Houses (Mabera Division)	2	Construct administration block and four staff houses.  <b>Justification:</b> There are no offices to house the divisional staff.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK

## **PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING**

### **Sectorial Policy Objectives**

The major objective of this sector include:

- Plan designs, construct and maintenance of public roads and buildings.
- Providing an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network in the country. This will 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 of the country plus safer roads and environment.
- Provide decent and appropriate shelter, co-ordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements, co-ordinate activities in the buildings sector and collect data for housing industry management.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

The following roads were gravelled during the period under review;

- Road C 13 Covering 20km on the Nyanchambo-Migori river bridge, section.
- Road D 201 covering 1.2km on the Chinato-Senta and 40 km on the Remanyange-Kitui section.
- Road E 166 covering 12km on the Ikarenge-Isibania section and 8km on the Kehancha Ikange sections.
- Road E 164 covering 15km on the Masaba-Ikarenge section and on Road E 163, 5 km each on the Masongora-Nyamitiro and Senta-Tepesi sections.
- Grading covering the entire classified net work was done.

Lack of equipment and frequent breakdown of the only available grader was the main constraint.

**District specific objectives and targets**

**Objective:** Improve road network and other related infrastructure i. bridges and road signs through the use of the right types machines and tools.

**Target:** Increase road network by construction of more rural access roads through intensified use of labour based technologies. 14 km of minor roads is to be constructed.

**Objective:** Maintain and upgrade the already existing infrastructure.

**Target:** Upgrade road No C 13 (Migoro-Kehancha) to bitum standards (30 km) and also road No 201 (Kehancha-Ntimara Gravel road No. E 163 (Isebania-Kegonga 27.5 km)



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-Going Projects.

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Road C 13 - Nyanchabo - Migori river Mabera Division	Grading and spot patching of 20 km of the road  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
2.	D 201 - Kehancha - Ntimaru Kehancha, Kegonga and Ntimaru Divisions	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
3.	D 164 Taranganya Ikerege- Masaba Kehancha and Mabera Division	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
4.	E 166 Ikerenge - Isibania Kehancha division	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
5.	E 163 Isibania - Nyamtiro - Senta - Tepesi Kehancha and Kengonga Division	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
6.	E 166 - Kegonga - Ntimaru Kegonga and Ntimaru Division	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
7.	E 1030/E 1030 Mabera - Mote Morabu Mabera Division	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
8.	E 1004 - Isibania Mote Morabu Division	Grading and spot patching  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK

9. E 164 - Taranganya -  
Masangoru

Grading and spot patching

**Funding Source:** GoK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	PriorityRanking	Description of Activities
Road No. C 13 Migori - Kehancha Mabera, Kehancha Divisions	1	Up grade 30 Km to Bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> It is the major road linking Migori - Kehancha and Trans- Mara. <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/Donor
Road No. D 201 Kehancha - Ntimaru (Kehancha, Kegonga Ntimaru Divisions)	2	Upgrade 29.8 Km to Bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> The main arterial road in the district. The entire district network is linked to the road. <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/Donor
Road No. E 163 Isibania - Kegonga Kehancha and Kegonga Divisions	3	Gravel the whole road (27.5 km). Construct 1 box culvert, 1 vented drift and 8 lines of 600 mm culverts. <b>Justification:</b> Important security road. It also serves an area with high agricultural potential. <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/

Minor Roads  
District wide

4

Construct 140 Km of minor roads to be linked to the classified network

**Justification:** This will improve the network in the district, create employment and enhance agricultural activities and the social economic development.

**Funding Source:** GoK

## **AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives:**

Broadly defined, the main objective of the Ministry 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 exports to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports to the country (coffee, tobacco and livestock products.)
- Produce raw materials for our local industries such as tobacco, oil crops sugarcane, hides and skins etc.
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases.
- Ensure efficient and effective management of food.
- Ensure that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all the members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

### **Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period**

#### **Department Of Agriculture**

The achievements realized were as follows:

- 5 quarterly staff workshops were held.
- 33 demonstration farms were established and 63 demonstrations held.
- A total of 35 field days and 149 group visits were conducted.
- 3 agriculture shows were held, 15 farmers causes conducted and 179 farmers groups visited.
- There were a total of 159 supervision teams and 6 crops bulking projects undertaken.

- Under the soil and water conservation programme, some 100km of river basin and 8 springs were protected.
- 12 agro-forestry nurseries were established, 500,000 seedlings were planted and 2 agro-forestry demonstrations held.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To increase both food and cash crop production by both training farmers on new technologies to improve yields and opening more land.

**Target:** Raise the present 530 km<sup>2</sup> under cultivation by 60%

**Objective:** To introduce new cash crops like sunflower to bridge the gap between tobacco and non-tobacco growers.

**Target:** Establish some 100 ha. of land under sunflower.

**Objective:** Establish bulking sites of bananas, pineapples and encourage individual groups of farmers to establish fruit tree nurseries.

**Target:** Prepare 26 more bulking sites of both bananas and pineapples compared to the present 7.

**Objective:** Increase domestic grain storage stores for food preservation to avoid sales at periods when prices are poor.

**Target:** Construct 13 more demonstration structures to add to the present 4.

**Objective:** To create awareness on cases of malnutritional disorders among children and work towards changes of cultural beliefs and earning habits.

**Target:** Sensitize the community through seminars, workshops and public barazas.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/division	Description of activities
1. Farmers groups and community support project (FGCSP) District wide		Carrying out Agricultural extension services, adoptive research.  <b>Funding Source:</b> IFAD/GoK
2. Soil and water conservation(SWCP) District wide		Conservation of soil and water resources through catchment on farm approach.  <b>Funding Source:</b> SIDA/GoK
3. West Kenya Rainfed Rice development project (WKRRDP) Mabera, Kehancha and Kegonga Divisions		Production of rice in parts of the district with suitable soils  <b>Funding Source:</b> LBDA/GoK
4. Small holder coffee improvement project (SCIP II) District wide		Construction/renovation of coffee factories and staff/farmers training  <b>Funding Source:</b> World Bank/GoK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division.	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Construction of farmers training centre District headquarters	1	Construction of buildings for residential training purposes, generation of revenue and farming of the available land

**Justification:** The nearest centre is 200 km away and 105 acres of land is available for the centre.

**Funding Source:** GoK/Donor

Farm Management support 2  
District Wide

Establish farmers needs, analyze the data put in place on extension services geared towards rational decision making by farmers.

**Justification:** Data available is outdated and farmers so far are depending on old technologies and hence production levels are very low.

**Funding Source:** GoK/GTZ

Maize Drying Equipment 3  
District wide

Installation of maize drying equipment in the district.

**Justification:** Farmers take many hours drying maize and remain with very little time for other economical activities the district is a prominent producer of maize, beans, finger millet and sorghum. The depots exist but none has grain drying equipment.

**Funding Source:** World Bank/GoK

Promotion of horticultural production  
District wide

4

Raise fruits nurseries through women groups. Train on grafting and budding techniques and also establish mother orchards especially for mangoes.

**Justification:** Fruit and vegetables are continuously in short supply whereas the population is increasing. The climate favours all types of horticultural vegetables and fruits.

**Funding Source:** GoK/Donor

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### Review of 1994-96 plan period

#### Department of Veterinary Services

During the period under review, the following activities was undertaken:-

- Three cattle dip committees were formed and opened dip bank accounts.
- 16,288 heads of cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest, 320 heads of cattle against black water and anthrax.
- An average of 20 traders were licensed each year.
- 4 bull schemes have been established in the district.

The major constraints during the plan period include inactive dip committees to effectively manage the running of the dips, failure by the farmers to present their animals for dipping, the major complaint being unaffordable dipping fee, lack of basic facilities like a refrigerator for storage of animal vaccines and limited funds to organize vaccination campaigns.



## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To ensure that every sub-location has a cattle dip so that livestock have access to a nearby dip.

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**Target:** Construct 26 cattle dips.

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**Objective:** To control livestock diseases such as rinder-pest, foot and mouth, blackquarter and anthrax through vaccinations against the same.

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**Target:** To vaccinate 99% of the animals.

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**Objective:** Improve the quality of animals and animal products.

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**Target:** Establish 13 bull schemes in the district, license and train 25 hides and skins traders and train on better farming methods every year.

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## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project name/ Location/Division	Description of activities
1. Disease control District wide	Vaccination of animals against Rinderpest, FMD, Rabies, Anthrax, New Castle diseases, etc.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/IFAD
2. Tick control District wide	Organizing farmers to form dip communities and open Bank accounts for the sustainability of the dips.  Training farmers on dip management  Supervision of dippings  Encouraging farmers to dip their animals  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/IFAD
3. Clinic services District wide	Training farmers on basic animal husbandry to prevent diseases occurrence  Diagnosis and treatment of active disease cases  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
4. Bull Schemes/AI District wide	Procuring of high quality bulls, identifying a suitable farmer to take care of the bull to serve local animals, Training farmers on heat detection and Selection of local animals to be served by the bulls  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK

5. Hides and Skins Improvement District wide  
Educating farmers on the best farming methods to avoid hides and skins damage. Giving technical advice on storage methods to avoid damage by pests, Licensing of hides and skins traders and bandas

**Funding Source:** GoK

**B: New Project Proposal**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips District Wide	1	To rehabilitate the already existing cattle dips and make them operational  <b>Justification:</b> There are only 3 dips operational in the district, 5 dips are not operational and this has reduced the quality of animals.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Vaccination Crushes District wide	2	To construct vaccination crushes to be used in the casting down of animals  <b>Justification:</b> During the animal vaccination exercise, animals are cast down using ropes and a contingent of men. This procedure poses a lot of risk to the operator  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/Donor

## Department of Livestock Production

### Review of 1994-96 plan period

Some of the achievements realized during the period under review are as follows:-

- About 40 dairy animals were imported into the district.
- Number of dairy animals increased from 93 to 158.
- Milk products per cow per day increased from 4 to 6 litres.
- Calving interval reduced from 480 to 420 days.
- Calf mortality reduced from 8% to 5%.
- The number of breeding bulls increased from 4 to 10 under the Kenya Finland project. Those held by individuals increased from 5 to 11 bulls.
- In bee-keeping, harvest per hive per year increased from 8 kg to 15 kg.
- Over the same period the constraints experienced include: lack of readily available dairy breeding stock, artificial insemination services and breeding bulls and also the high tick borne disease incidence. This tended to hamper the expansion of the dairy/milk production sector at the envisaged rate.

### District Specific objectives and targets:

**Objective:** Make the district self sufficient in milk production by the year 2010.

**Target:** Import 200 dairy animals. Improve 100 breeding bulls.

**Objective:** Make the district self sufficient in poultry and honey production.

**Target:** Encourage commercial poultry and bee-keeping farming through carrying out training courses for farmers, provision of layers, broilers and K.T.B.Hs to the farmers at cost sharing.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of activities
1. Kenya Finland Livestock Development Programme	District wide	Up grading of local cows Disease control Farmers training on principles of dairy product Staff training on extension of approaches Rehabilitation of cattle dips
<b>Funding Source:</b> Finland/GoK		

### B: New Project Proposals.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Poultry, Dairy and Bee-keeping Development Project	1	Train farmers on poultry and dairy production. Hold Staff workshops for review of extension approaches. Carry out Poultry vaccination campaigns. Hold farmers field days. Import dairy animals for breeding. Training of farmers on improved bee-keeping principals
		<b>Justification:</b> There is very low milk production in the district despite having an enormous potential.  The district is a net importer of eggs
<b>Funding Source:</b> GoK/IFAD		

## **EDUCATION**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives of the sector include:

- Enhancing and improving the relevance and quality of education at the district level.
- Strengthening the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary schools and secondary schools.
- Realizing sustainable levels of resource mobilization.
- Expanding access to retention in education at the primary and secondary levels especially the in ASAL, urban slum areas, disabled children and gender factors.

### **Review of 1994-96 plan period**

The achievements realized were as follows:

- The district received four inspectors from the Public Service Commission.
- Nine secondary schools received bursaries and 1 398 students benefited from the bursary fund.
- 8 new schools were opened in the district.
- Kegonga secondary school was promoted to provincial secondary school status and increased the number of provincial secondary schools to six (6).
- Five education officers were posted to the district by the Teachers Service Commission.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To ensure that education is provided to all and especially to the disadvantaged families in the society who can not meet the costs.

**Target:** Identify the bright disadvantaged students and assist them with their education. All needy cases to be considered for bursaries.

**Objective:** Improve the standard of education especially in science and all practical subjects.

**Targets:** Construct industrial workshops in five major secondary schools

Dinning Hall  
Mabera Division  
Mabera West

Discourage earlier marriages by ensuring school going girls do not get married off

Project Name/Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Supply of Text Books District wide	Provision of text books to needy schools.
2. School Bursary District wide	Assist needy students from disadvantaged families to reduce drop out due to lack of school fees.
3. University Students Bursary scheme District wide	To guarantee equal chances for university students by ensuring that those from disadvantaged families continue with education.
4. Teachers Advisory centre office District Headquarters	Construction of a district TAC centre.
5. Moi Nyabonane Girls Science Laboratory Mabera Division Bugumba West Location	Construction of one science laboratory.
6. Moi Nyabonane Girls Dormitory Mabera Division Bugumba West Location	Construction of storey dormitory.
7. Ispahia Boys Dinning Hall Mabera Division Bugumba West Location	Construction of one dining hall.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### On-Going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Supply of Text Books District wide	Provision of text books to needy schools.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK and Municipal Council
2.	School Bursary District wide	Assist needy students from disadvantaged families to reduce drop out due to lack of school fees.
3.	University Students Bursary scheme District wide	To guarantee equal chances for university students by ensuring that those from disadvantaged families continue with education.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor
4.	Teachers Advisory centre office District Headquarters	Construction of a district TAC centre.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK/Donor
5.	Moi Nyabohanse Girls Science Laboratory Mabera Division, Bugumbe West Location	Construction of one science laboratory.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA
6.	Moi Nyabohanse Girls Dormitory Mabera Division Bugumbe West Location	Construction of storey dormitory.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA
7.	Isibania Boys Dinning Hall Mabera Division Bugumbe West Location	Construction of one dining hall  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA



8. Matare Secondary School Dinning Hall  
Ntitaru Division,  
Ntitaru West Location  
**Funding Source:** PTA  
Construction of one dinning hall.
9. Matare Secondary School Dormitory  
Ntitaru Division,  
Ntitaru West Location  
**Funding Source:** PTA  
Construction of one dormitory.
10. Kubweye Secondary School, Dormitory  
Mabera Division, Bugumbe Location  
**Funding Source:** PTA  
Construction of one dormitory.
11. Kubweye Secondary School Administration Block  
Mabera Division,  
Bugumbe Location  
**Funding Source:** PTA/Donor  
Construction of one Administration Block.

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Priorities
Nyaroha Girls School Science Lab. Kegonga Division Nyabasi West Location	1	Construction of one Science laboratory.  <b>Justification:</b> The school offers science subjects hence there is need for a laboratory for practical lessons.  <b>Funding Source:</b> PTA/GoK

Taranganya Boys Industrial Workshop Kehancha Division, Bukira East Location 2

Construct one industrial workshop.

**Justification:** There is no school offering industrial education oriented subjects, which prepare graduands for self-employment.

**Funding Source:** PTA/Donor

Isibania Boys Industrial Workshop Mabera Division, Bugumbe Location 3

Construct one industrial workshop.

**Justification:** Prepare student with skills for self employment.

**Funding Source:** PTA/Donor

Kegonga Secondary School Dormitory Kegonga Division, Nyabasi East Location 4

Construction of one standard dormitory.

**Justification:** The school was upgraded to provincial status hence need for a dormitory to admit students from other districts.

**Funding Source:** PTA/GoK

## HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE:

### Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The main sectoral objectives include:

- Enquiring and preparing reports for the courts as required.
- Supervising offenders placed on probation, promoting their rehabilitation and ensuring that they do not revert to crime.
- Conducting after-care of offenders from penal institutions and train probation officers through seminars and workshops so that quality of their performance improves.

### Review of 1994-96 plan period:

During the plan period the department realized the following achievements:

- Over 140 probationers were rehabilitated and about 36 national cases handled.
- About 7 after care cases were supervised.
- Several campaigns of child delinquency were carried through guidance and counselling.
- An office was constructed.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To curb and control the increased juvenile delinquency

**Targets:** To encourage all school going children up to 18 years to go to schools thus reducing street children.

**Objective:** To rehabilitate offenders within the community circle.

**Targets:** Provide regular guidance and counselling.

**Objectives:** To reduce congestion in penal institutions.

**Targets:** Construct a penal institution (prison) at the district headquarters.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of activities
1. Rehabilitation of offenders Within the Community. District wide		Counselling and guiding the probation officers on how to supervise the probation workers, both juvenile and adults  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK
2. Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances. District wide		Protect children from exploitation and child labour.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK
3. Cases of Neglected Children District-Wide		Giving them protection and discipline.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Kehancha Prisons District Headquarters	1	Construction of prison to house prisoners  <b>Justification:</b> Currently there is no prison in the district thus having to transport prisoners over 100 km to the next prison in Homa-Bay  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK

Children's Home 2  
District Headquarters

Construction of a children's home to house neglected children

**Justification:** Some children are abandoned and have no where to be accommodated.

**Funding Source:** GoK/Donor

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## **HEALTH**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The ministry is charged with the responsibility of:

- Promoting and improving health status of all Kenyans through organized affordable health services.
- Increasing coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation, intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the period under review the ministry made the following achievements:

- One district public health nurse was trained on primary health care as a trainer of facilitators.
- Four community trainings were carried out on water and sanitation, local disease control, improvement of local housing suitable for living, and office management skills at the dispensary level.
- Bamako initiative - two communities were trained on initiative programmes. Consequently two community drug pharmacies were started.
- 270 community based distributors and 16 community artisans were trained.
- A type 1 dispensary was constructed at Gwitembe and is fully operational,
- Erected and completed maternal child health and family planning block at Masaba health centre and extension of patients waiting bay at Getongoroma dispensary,
- One ferro-cement water tank was constructed at Gwitembe .
- Assorted medical equipment and machines such as microscopes, stethoscopes, and blood pressure machines were purchased for the district hospital.
- Kehancha hospital was upgraded from a health centre to a district hospital thus getting its supplies and own funds,
- Four sub-health centres, Ntimaru, Kegonga, Bugumbe and Masaba were upgraded to full health centre status and got their required medical and drug supplies and also full funding.

- The district hospital received medical supplies and drugs worth KShs. 26 million.
- Three vehicles were acquired, one for mobile outreach services, one for Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization and the other for general services.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets:

- Objective:** To increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.
- Targets:** To increase the type I dispensary from the present four to ten.  
Rehabilitate the existing 12 health facilities hospital, five health centres and four dispensaries.  
Increase delivery centres from the present two to six.  
Increase laboratory services.  
Increase immunization coverage from the present 57% coverage to 90% coverage.
- Objective:** To intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.
- Targets:** To fully immunize against polio on children under five.  
To carry campaign against Aids, Malaria, Diarrhoea, and STD diseases to reduce from the present 55% to almost 10%  
To increase latrine coverage from 18% to 80%  
Ensure safe and clean water by protecting almost 12 springs and 12 wells.
- Objective:** To provide adequate and effective diagnostic services.
- Targets:** Expand the district hospital to have services like x-ray, fully equipped laboratory, blood bank, theatre facilities and introduce specialized clinics at the district level.
- Objective:** To intensify awareness on sexually transmitted infections.
- Targets:** Increase the present 10% to 100% coverage through campaigns, seminars and chiefs barazas.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of activities
1.	Control of Diarrhea Disease District wide	Creation of awareness through seminars, Barazas and workshops. Treatment of infectious cases.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK.
2.	Health Baseline Survey District wide	Identification of community health problems through data collection on various issues affecting health.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
3.	Health Care Financing Support Programme. District wide	Improvement of health services through community patients cost sharing.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GoK
4.	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI) District wide	Carrying out immunization Encouraging family planning through distribution of contraceptives. Growth monitoring by weighing children  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> World Bank (Belgium)
5.	Mobile Outreach Services. District wide	Taking health services to disadvantaged areas on both curative and preventive.



6. Farmers Group and Community Support Programme. (IFAD) District wide
- Construction and renovation of health centres, dispensaries and ferrow cement water tanks and also spring protection. Installation of VIP latrines and incinerators in major towns (Kehancha & Isebania) Training of communities on Barmaco initiative. Purchase of medical equipment and machines.

**Funding Source:** IFAD

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Kuria District Hospital District Headquarters	1	Construction of X-ray laboratories and theatre blocks at the district hospital

**Justification:** The hospital is newly upgraded to district hospital status and so there is urgent need to improve laboratory services to meet the demand as there is increased patient population who are now seeking services from outside the district.

**Funding Source:** GoK/SDD.

Mogori Nyamagagana  
Dispensary Type II  
Mabera - Bugumbe North

2

Construction of a type II dispensary

**Justification:** The community is under privileged and inaccessible. Endemic diseases are common and the nearest health facility is 15 km away

**Funding Source:** IFAD/SDD

Kugitimo Dispensary 3  
Kegonga-Nyabasi North

Construction of type II dispensary

**Justification:** The area is remote with poor access, rough roads. It borders Kuria and Transmara Districts with common endemic diseases

**Funding Source:** IFAD/SDD/GoK

STD/HIV/AIDS 4  
Programme  
District wide

To create awareness through workshops, seminars, barazas, on STD/HIV/AIDS and encourage methods of prevention to the local community.

**Justification:** The district borders Tanzania and Migori being transpassed by a highway to Tanzania therefore the incidence of HIV/AIDS is high hence the need to create awareness.

**Funding Source:** GOK/World Bank/WHO.

## LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives:

The sector is responsible for land surveys and mapping. Its main functions are the:

- Execution of surveys and the maintenance of large-scale plans for registration of land titles involving the surveying of alienated Government land, mapping settlement schemes, subdivision of company and co-operative farms and production of Registry Index Maps to support Land Adjudication and Registration Programme, the production and revision of a wide range of topographical and thematic maps for use in administration, defence, tourism, education, agricultural and industrial development and physical planning.
- Preparation of national, regional, district and urban physical development plans to guide development to desired and unconflicting directions to be followed by developers or implementing agencies, conduct national, regional and local studies to enable the Government and local authorities develop sound strategies for development of rural areas and urban centres.
- Revision of existing plans and updating such plans with new details and trends, participating in the Road Safety Council leading to improvement of road safety in the country.

### Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period:

During the period under review the department only managed to do a perimeter survey of Kehancha Township. In 1994, 60 mutation surveys were done by licensed surveyors and two were processed by the department. In 1995, 110 mutation surveys were done of which 109 were done by licensed surveyors and the rest by the department. In 1996, about 50 were done by licensed surveyors and 5 by the department.

The major constraint encountered during the plan period was insufficient funds for the planned activities and also there was no reliable transport for the same.

The departments also experienced a shortage of field staff and office accommodation to house the staff available as the two departments were housed by other departments.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets:**

**Objective:** Carry out planning of major town centres.

**Target:** During the plan period, 6 major towns will be planned.

**Objective:** Carry out sub-division of lands

**Targets:** To cover the entire district.

Execution of surveys and the maintenance of large-scale plans for registration of land titles involving land, mapping settlement schemes, subdivision of company and co-operative farms and production of Registry Index Maps to support land adjudication and Registration Programme, the production and revision of a wide range of topographical and thematic maps for use in administrative balance, tourism, education, agricultural and industrial development and physical planning.

Preparation of national, regional, district and urban physical development plans to guide development to desired and unconflicting directions to be followed by the various implementing agencies, conduct national, regional and local studies to enable the Government and local authorities develop sound strategies for development of rural areas and urban centres.

Revision of existing plans and updating such plans with new details and trends, participating in the Road Safety Council leading to improvement of road safety in the country.

**Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period:**

During the period under review the department only managed to do a perimeter survey of Kihancha Township. In 1994, 80 mutation surveys were done by licensed surveyors and two were processed by the department. In 1995, 170 mutation surveys were done of which 109 were done by licensed surveyors and the rest by the department. In 1996, about 50 were done by licensed surveyors and 5 by the department.

The major constraint encountered during the plan period was insufficient funds for the planned activities and also there was no reliable transport for the same.

The departments also experienced a shortage of field staff and office accommodation to house the staff available as the two departments were housed by other departments.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of activities
1.	Kehancha Township District Headquarters	Planning of infrastructure of Kehancha township.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2.	Land Sub-division District wide	Sub-division of land according to the community requirements.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
District Headquarters Office District Headquarters	1	Construct an office block of six rooms to house the staff  <b>Justification:</b> Currently office accommodation is a problem as the departments do not have any office. They are accommodated by other departments  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/DONOR
Ntimaru Township Ntimaru town	2	Planning of infrastructure of Ntimaru township  <b>Justification:</b> The town is in an agricultural potential area and thus growing very fast. It needs therefore to be planned for its fast development.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK

Mabera Township  
Mabera town

3

### Planning of infrastructure of Mabera Township

**Justification:** The town is on the trans highway road to Tanzania and borders Tanzania and with the opening of East African community, it is expected to grow tremendously.

**Funding Source:** GoK

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Project name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
District Headquarters Office District Headquarters	1	Construct an office block of six rooms to house the staff  <b>Justification:</b> Currently office accommodation is a problem as the departments do not have any office. They are accommodated by other departments.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/DONOR
Mibera Township Mibera town	2	Planning of infrastructure of Mibera township  <b>Justification:</b> The town is in an agricultural potential area and thus growing very fast. It needs therefore to be planned for its fast development.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Gok

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The Sectoral Objectives are to:

- Encourage dispersal growth and development of large medium and small scale industries and businesses.
- Stimulate the growth and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers in the district and for exports.
- Increase viable employment opportunities in 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.
- Protect the vulnerable groups ( poor unemployed etc) in the society from adverse effects of liberalized economy.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the plan period the department of trade held two seminars on business administration, small business management and record keeping.

It also gave out loans to 15 small scale traders through the South Nyanza Joint Loans Board. The department also launched a document for the gazettelement of the Kuria district trade development loans board.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Promote the Jua Kali sector in four promising small towns.

**Target:** Formulate physical plans for the four towns with convenient locations set aside for Jua Kali artisans to produce and display their wares.

**Objective:** Promote the small scale traders and industries by granting them small loans to boost their business with the aim of increasing their incomes and reducing unemployment

**Targets:** Identify about 36 promising traders and industries in five major small towns of the district and grant them loans.

Conduct seminars and workshops on business management.

**Objective:**

Encourage the use of local available raw materials for the production of market oriented products for export with an aim of boosting the income of the community.

**Targets:**

Construct a handicraft centre in one of the major towns where finger millet, and other related crops are grown with an aim of encouraging production of traditional plants etc in large quantities.

Review of 1994-98 Plan Period

During the plan period the department of trade held two seminars on business administration, small business management and record keeping. It also gave out loans to 15 small scale traders through the South Nyanza Joint Loans Board. The department also launched a document for the gazette of the Kusa district trade development loans board.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Promote the Jua Kali sector in four promising small towns
- Target:** Formulate physical plans for the four towns with convenient locations set aside for Jua Kali artisans to produce and display their wares.
- Objective:** Promote the small scale traders and industries by granting them small loans to boost their business with the aim of increasing their incomes and reducing unemployment
- Targets:** Identify about 30 promising traders and industries in five major small towns of the district and grant them loans.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project name/ Location/Division	Description of activities
1. South Nyanza Development Joint Loans Board District wide	Provide loans to small scale traders and industrialists to increase stock and improve the business volume.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK
2. Extension services District wide	Training of business men and women on various business subjects through seminars, workshops, and also counselling both at their business premises and the office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GoK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Handicraft Development Project. Kehancha Bukira East	1	Making of the traditional plate (EKEHE) which is made from finger millet stalks and lined with either goat or cow skins.  <b>Justification:</b> Handcraft is a foreign exchange earner and with the availability of raw materials, if produced in large quantities, can boost the income of the Kuria community and the country as a whole.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GTZ/GOK

Jua Kali Shades  
Ntitaru-Bwirege

2

The construction of Jua Kali shades at Ntitaru town for the production of such goods as sprinkler cans which are likely to sell well since the district is mainly busy with cultivation of tobacco and coffee.

**Justification:** This is a product that will ease the problem of unemployment and raise the living standards of the people.

**Funding Source:** GOK/SDD

New Project Proposals

Project name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities
Handicraft Development Project Kerancha Bukira East	1	Making of the traditional plate (EKHE) which is made from finger millet stalks and lined with either goat or cow skins.  <b>Justification:</b> Handicraft is a foreign exchange earner and with the availability of raw materials, it produced in large quantities, can boost the income of the Kusa community and the country as a whole.  <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

## **RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of the Ministry are to:

- Set priorities for scientific, technical and social research that will address the nation's development needs by promoting the activities of the country's agricultural, industrial, medical and educational sectors.
- Establish and strengthen mechanisms that facilitate the application of scientific and technical funds to production in both public and private sectors.
- Develop and administer patent policy and legislation that support the realization and protection of innovations by entrepreneurs.
- Ensure that the technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the country'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.
- Equip Jua Kali training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can march the latest technological progress.
- Collect and disseminate relevant market information to entrepreneurs.
- Provide suitable working places (Nyayo sheds and requisite utilities) to needy artisans.
- Design and mount short-term skills upgrading and management courses for the informal sector
- Provide training to call technical instructors in pedagogy in order to improve the quality of training.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the plan period the department managed to complete Ngisiru, Chinato and Kegonga Youth Polytechnics. Chinato Youth Polytechnic was provided with tools, machinery and equipment.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective** To provide more opportunities for school leavers to train in technical courses.

**Target:** Establish four more youth polytechnics  
Introduce all technical courses in the polytechnics.

Equip the existing and New polytechnics with all the necessary equipments.

**Objectives:** Encourage self-employment to graduates from youth polytechnics.

**Targets:** Assist all the graduates into entering Jua Kali business.  
Provide loans to graduates to start their own business.

### Review of 1994-98 Plan Period

During the plan period the department managed to complete Ngiriu, Chirito and Kogonga Youth Polytechnics. Chirito Youth Polytechnic was provided with tools, machinery and equipment.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Equipment of Youth Polytechnics Ngisiru, Chinato and Kegonga	1	<p>Assist the three craft polytechnics with the necessary tools machinery and equipment.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The existing youth polytechnics offer low quality training due to limited equipments</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\Donor</p>
Kuria Institute of technology District headquarters Kehancha	2	<p>Construction of an institution for training school leavers on all technical courses.</p> <p><b>Justification</b> Training institutions are quite limited in the district although the district has high potential on industrialization in areas like Jua Kali.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR</p>
Ntimaru Youth Polytechnic Ntimaru Division	3	<p>Construction of a Youth polytechnic at Ntimaru to accommodate 150 students</p> <p><b>Justification</b> There is no single youth polytechnic in the division-school leavers opt to tobacco labour.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR</p>

Masaba Youth Polytechnic

4

Construction of a medium youth polytechnic to accommodate 150 students.

**Justification:** The area has a high number of school leavers and there is no technical training institution in the area. There is a lot of potentiality for growth of related ministries such as Jua Kali.

**Funding Source:** GOK\DONOR

## INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The broad objectives of the ministry is three fold:-

- To facilitate the efficient flow of information throughout the country.
- To enhance capacity building in mass media sector in terms of training media personnel)
- To protect national social - cultural values against external intrusion.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The department has been able to facilitate information flow within the district through other departmental programmes.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To ensure efficient flow of information within the district.

**Target:** To get information to every part of the district through barazas, newspapers, radio and seminars.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name\ Division\Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activity
District Headquarters Office (Kehancha)	1	Construction of one office block  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The department is housed in a rental building which is not adequate.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK\DONOR



## **JUDIACIARY**

### **Judicial Department**

#### **Sectorial Policy Objectives:**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Ensure adequate and suitable court houses, chamber, judges, magistrates and Kadhi's houses and judicial facilities are developed throughout the country so that court matters are taken nearer to the people.
- Ensure that court and judicial facilities allow the protection of legal documents.

#### **Review of 1994-96 Development Plan Period**

During the plan period no court was constructed in the district. People were being served in Migori and Homabay Districts.

#### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** To ensure that judicial matters are effectively managed by bringing court matters nearer to the people.

**Target:** To establish a district magistrate's court in the district.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### New Project Proposals

Project Name Location\Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Magistrate's Court District headquarters Kehancha	1	Construction of a magistrate's court in the district  <b>Justification:</b> There is no court in the district and people travel long distances to Migori district for the services.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR

## **OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

### **Sectorial Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of the office of the president are to promote effective and efficient operation of government activities at the National, provincial and districts levels and to ensure the security of the Nation. Towards these ends units and departments within the Office of the President that are concerned with public service employment, training and administration will:-

- Ensure a slow growth rate employment in the public sector
- Increase the efficient utilization of existing staff and facilitates, to achieve better rationalization of the relationship between personal emoluments and operational costs for public entities.
- Reduce public sector employment through divestiture of non-strategic activities.
- Improve the efficiency of the police force through training and better information between the force and the members of the public, and
- Strengthening the education, training and counselling required to ensure well qualified police and security personnel.
- Promote security by controlling the movement of persons entering and leaving the country by establishing and maintaining border control stations.
- Process the registration and issuance of National Identity Cards for Kenyans aged 18 and above.
- Process the registration and issuance of identity cards for Civil Servants and Refugees.
- Process the registration and issuance of Certificates of Birth and Deaths, from facilities in each district.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the plan period the department managed to complete a new district headquarters building which houses different departments. It also established a police border. During the same period the number of locations and sub-locations increased from 13 and 26 to 23 and 46, respectively.

The Department of Registration of Persons managed to issue second generation identity cards to about 38,000 people. It also renovated an office in Maberia Division for the purposes of issuing identity cards.

The department managed to carry out workshops, seminars and barazas where the community was educated and enlightened about the disadvantages of earlier marriages and the implementation of the district focus strategy through Social Dimensions of Development Programme. The local leaders and clients were also trained on the same.

### District Specific Objectives and targets

- Objective:** To ensure that all the Divisions have divisional headquarters offices and staff houses.
- Target:** To construct Divisional headquarters offices and staff houses in each of the four divisions.
- Objective:** To issue second generation identity cards to people in the district.
- Target:** To give second generation identity cards to all Kenyans aged 18 and above in the district.
- Objective:** To ensure that there is maximum security within the district.
- Target:** Establish four police stations in the existing police posts.
- Objectives:** To educate the community and development committees on the implementation of District Focus for Rural development strategy\SDD programme.
- Target:** To carry out 10 seminars and workshops throughout the district.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the plan period the department managed to complete a new district headquarters building which houses different departments. It also established a police border. During the same period the number of locations and sub-locations increased from 13 and 26 to 23 and 46, respectively.

The Department of Registration of Persons managed to issue second generation identity cards to about 38,000 people. It also renovated an office in Maberia Division for the purposes of issuing identity cards.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Provincial Administration

#### A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Second generation identity cards District wide	Issuance of second generation identity cards  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2. Community sensitization and Education District wide	Training of the community on matters related to security and development through Barazas, workshops and seminars.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location\Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Commissioner's Office District Headquarters	1	Construction of administration block for the District Commissioner  <b>Justification:</b> The district commissioner has no office for proper administration. Currently he is occupying the old Kehancha's office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR

Divisional headquarters offices  
and staff houses  
Mabera Division

2.

Construction of administration  
block and staff houses for the  
Mabera District Officer and  
divisional departmental heads.

**Justification:** The divisional  
headquarters has no offices nor  
staff houses to accommodate  
the district officer and  
departmental heads. All the  
staff stay behind the shops.

**Funding Source:** GOK\DONOR

Divisional headquarters offices  
and staff houses  
Ntimaru Division

3

Construction of administration  
block and staff houses to  
accommodate the district officer  
and divisional department and  
heads.

**Justification:** The divisional  
headquarter has no enough  
offices and staff houses to  
accommodate the District  
Officer and divisional  
departmental heads.

**Funding Source:** GOK\Donor

Divisional headquarters offices  
and staff houses  
Kegonga Division

4

Construction of administration  
block and staff houses to  
accommodate the district officer  
and divisional departmental  
heads.

**Justification:** There are no  
enough offices to accommodate  
the divisional officers. The  
rental houses are very scarce.

**Funding Source:** GOK\DONOR

## Police Department

### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District police headquarters Kehancha Division	1	Construction of police headquarters offices.  <b>Justification:</b> There is no police headquarters' office. Currently police station offices are being used  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR
Kehancha Police station and line	2	Expanding of Kehancha police station administration block and police line.  <b>Justification:</b> The current police station is small and congested. The staff houses are not enough and some officers are staying in rental houses.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR
Isibania Police station and line (Isibania)	3	Construction of police station and line  <b>Justification:</b> This is a fast growing town and borders Transmara District where there are incidences of cattle rustling. It is only served with a police post.  <b>Source of funding:</b> GOK\DONOR

Nyamutiro police station and line  
Kegonga Division

4

Construction of a police station and line

**Justification:** These borders Tanzania along the security road. Only served by a police post. There is also a customs department

**Funding Source:** GOK\DONOR



## Registrar Of Persons

### B. New Project Proposals

<u>Project Name/ Location\division</u>	<u>Priority Ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Ntitaru divisional offices Ntitaru Division	1	Construction of an administration block to accommodate officers issuing identity cards  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There are no offices in the division for the officers. They are accommodated by other departments.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK\DONOR
Kegonga divisional offices Kegonga Division	2	Construction of an administration block for the divisional staff  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The division has no offices for the staff thus forcing the officers to share with other departments.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/DONOR

## **VICE PRESIDENT, PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

Through its several departments, the Ministry aims at achieving the following objectives:

- Develop appropriate economic models for analyzing and assessing economic trends in order to facilitate development planning.
  - Formulate, prepare and monitor the implementation of National Development Plans, including mid-plan revisions and sessional papers on development prospects, strategies and policies.
  - Prepare the micro-economic framework for the forward and Annual Budgets.
  - Advise the Government on economic issues relating to consultative group meetings, stand-by arrangements and external finance resources.
  - Promote regional economic growth integration and cooperation.
  - Coordinate and manage all sectoral planning related to economic and basic infrastructure, trade and industry policy issues.
  - Provide well integrated and effective economic policies through continuous monitoring, evaluation and reviews.
  - Coordinate and manage all issues related to human resource development and planning.
- 
- Promote rural development through development through appropriate policies programmes and projects that enhance capacity for growth.
  - Research on population trends and formulation of policies and programmes designed to reduce fertility desired population growth rate.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the plan period the department made the following achievements:

- Annual Workplans and budgets for the sectoral departments were prepared.
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of all Rural Development Fund projects and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was undertaken.
- All project management committees were trained on identification, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of projects. The Social

Dimensions of Development profile was prepared and presented to the Donors for possible funding.

- A report on progress of projects from sectoral departments was compiled.
- House hold listing on welfare monitory survey was done.
- A seminar on population was conducted.
- A survey on water and sanitation was carried out to establish water situation in the district

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To provide proper co-ordination and monitoring system for sectoral departments

**Target:** Establish a district information and documentation centre. (DIDC)

**Objective:** Give guidance to the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects.

**Target:** Prepare annual work plans and budget for the sectoral departments.

**Objective:** Develop an effective development committees system from the grassroots to the distance level

**Target:** Train all development committees in the district on District Focus for Rural Development strategy

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location\division	Description of Activities
1. Welfare Monitoring Survey District Wide	Conduct a survey on the welfare of the local communities.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\Donor
2. District Development Offices	Construction of four administration rooms for the district development office.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\IFAD
3. International Fund for Agricultural Fund for Agricultural Development District Wide	Co-ordination of IFAD activities within the district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\IFAD

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location\division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District information and documentation centre (DIDC) District headquarters Kehancha Division	1	Construction of a district information and documentation centre to accommodate the district planning unit.  <b>Justification:</b> The district has no DIDC as required in the DFRD requirements. The planning unit is an essential organ in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects. This is the place where all district information is stored.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\DONOR\IFAD

Training Programme  
District Wide

2

Training of all Development  
Committees on matters related to  
implementation, Monitoring and  
evaluation of projects through  
seminars, workshops and Tours

**Justification:** Provide skills on  
project management monitoring and  
evaluation.

**Funding Source:** GOK\Donor

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## **ENERGY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Enhance the processing capacity of the Kenya Petroleum Refineries to facilitate the production of more products.
- Enhance the oil distribution network through extending the oil pipeline to major parts of the country.
- Continue participating the fluctuation of Crude oil through the National Oil Corporation of Kenya
- Promote conservation of all forms of energy
- Intensify the search for indigenous fossil fuels, particularly oil.
- Continue with development of domestic hydro and geothermal sources of electricity.
- Encourage domestic wood fuel substitution where possible.
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification Programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural.
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the National energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy.
- Strengthen the existing Agro-forestry centres and at the same time encourage creation of new ones in most district gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered.

### **Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period**

During the plan period the department did not carry out any activities in the District

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To supply electricity lines to major town centres of the district through rural electrification programme.

**Target:** Provide electricity to Kehancha, Isibania, Ntimaru, Kegonga and Mabera towns.

**Objective:** To encourage wood production and efficiency woodfuel production.

**Target:** Establish One Energy\Agro-forestry centre in Kehancha Division to train on efficiency use of wood fuel and promotion of the use of more efficient charcoal kilns

<p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Bordering Tanzania with major small enterprises e.g. Jua Kali.</p> <p>Provide electricity supply lines to Isibania town.</p>	2	Isibania electricity supply Kehancha Division
<p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> High potential area in agriculture and can attract industries</p> <p>Provide electricity supply line to Ntimaru Town.</p>	3	Ntimaru electricity supply Ntimaru Division
<p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Has high potential for industrial activities.</p> <p>Provide electricity supply line to Kegonga town.</p>	4	Kegonga electricity supply Kegonga Division

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Division\Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kehancha electricity supply Kehancha Division	1	Provide electricity supply line to Kehancha township  <b>Justification:</b> High potential area for industrialization.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\Donor
Isebania electricity supply Kehancha Division	2	Provide electricity supply lines to Isibania town.  <b>Justification:</b> Bordering Tanzania with major small enterprises e.g. Jua Kali.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\Donor
Ntimaru electricity supply Ntimaru Division	3	Provide electricity supply line to Ntimaru Town.  <b>Justification:</b> High potential area in agriculture and can attract industries  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\Donor
Kegonga electricity supply Kegonga Division	4	Provide electricity supply line to Kegonga town.  <b>Justification:</b> Has high potential for industrial activities.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK\Donor



Kehancha energy\Agro-forestry centre  
Kehancha Division

5

Construct One Energy\Agro-forestry centre to train workers, officials farmers on agro-forestry methods and efficient use of energy.

**Justification:** The area is potential in agro-forestry activities.

**Source of Funding:** GOK/Donor

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## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The development investment objectives of Ministry are as follows:-

- To promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres.
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, market/trading facilities, with the objective of providing incentives for private investment to take place.
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, management authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment, as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services

### **Review of the 1994-1996 Plan Period**

During the period under review, the following activities were accomplished:

- Kehancha Town Council was uplifted to municipal council status.
- The administration block of the municipality was completed and is functional.
- Five markets were opened in various centres within the district.
- A few roads were graded
- The Council employed ten Nursery School Teachers who were deployed to various schools.
- Some dumping pits were done
- The physical plans of Kehancha and Nyamaharanga centres were completed.
- The council also rehabilitated some cattle dips
- The Council managed to increase its staff from 30 to 104 persons.

One Land Rover and Pajero were procured.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

- Objective:** To improve revenue base
- Target:** Carry out a revenue potential study
- Prepare and institutionalize valuation role.
- Fence of Auction rings at five market centres
- Objective:** Preserve land for future residential, industrial and social-economic development.
- Target:** Plan trust land in all the major markets within the municipality
- Objective:** Reduce pollution levels in the surrounding community and enhance a clean environment for the business community and all the municipality residents.
- Target:** Construct dumping sites in all the major market centres within the municipality
- Construct slaughter houses in the major market centres.
- Construct sewerage Network in five major market centres.
- Objective:** To provide social facilities to residents with the municipality
- Target:** Construct social halls and hostels in two major town centres.
- Construct a stadium.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location\division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Water Network Kehancha Municipality	1	<p>Develop water treatment distribution network and be in charge of operation and maintenance.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The Municipality is lacks clean drinking water and the water network is not developed, with only a few areas distributed with water.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOk\Donor\Council</p>
Sewerage Network and sewerage treatment works Kehancha, Nyamaharanga, Motemurabu, Kegonga, Ntimaru and Mabera Centres	2	<p>Construction of sewerage network and treatment works in the major towns and shopping centres.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The current mode of disposal of sewage is through septic tanks, VIP and pit latrines</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOk\Donor\Council</p>
Social halls and hostels Kehancha and Nyamaburaga Centres	3	<p>Construction of social halls and hostels for the town residents.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> There are no recreational facilities within the Municipality in any of the major towns.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> Council\Donor</p>

Potential revenue study  
Kehancha Municipality 4

Conduct a study to identify areas of revenue potentials.

**Justification:** The Council needs more revenue to enable it implement its projects and provide service to residents.

**Funding Source:** Council

Valuation Roll  
District Wide 5

To prepare and institutionalize valuation roll.

**Justification:** All land within the municipality is not valued.

**Funding Source:** GOK\Council

Auction Rings  
Gwitembe, Kegonga,  
Mabera, Kehancha,  
Nyabikongori 6

Fencing of auction rings for animal auction.

**Justification:** This is an important facility for the council in terms of revenue and level of service utilization.

**Funding Source:** Council

Council trustland  
Kehancha, Mabera,  
Motemurabu, Ntimaru,  
Nyamharaga and  
NyabiKongori 7

Planning of trustland within the council.

**Justification:** Currently the available land is being allocated to private development without reserving any land for future public utilities.

**Funding Source:** GOk\Council

- Dumping Site 8  
Kehancha, Ntimaru,  
Motemorubu, Kegonga,  
Nyabikongori, Mabera and  
Nyamuhanga
- Fence and clear dumping site for the  
solid waste.
- Justification:** Presently there is no  
dumping site for dumping the waste.
- Funding Source:** Council
- Bus Park 9  
Kehancha Municipality
- Construction of Bus Park in Kehancha  
Town
- Justification:** There is no Bus\Matatu  
park within the Municipality.
- Funding Source:** Council
- Rehabilitation of Roads: 10  
Kehancha, Nyamahanga,  
Ntimaru, Motemorabu and  
Kegonga
- Rehabilitated to all weather conditions,  
rehabilitate and extend drainage  
system.
- Justification:** This will improve the  
economic activities and allow inter  
municipality movement of goods and  
people.
- Funding Source:** GOK\Council
- Slaughter houses 11  
Kehancha and  
Nyamharaga
- Construction of modern slaughter  
houses at Kehancha and  
Nyamharaga, to serve the population  
of these major shopping centres
- Justification:** In both Kehancha and  
Nyamharaga the available facilities  
are slaughter slabs which are both  
inefficient and an health hazard.
- Funding Source:** Council

Open Air Markets  
Kehancha, Nyamaharaga  
Ntimaru

12

Construction of Open markets to  
enclosed stall markets.

**Justification:** It is a source of revenue  
collection for the council.

**Funding Source:** Council GOK\Donor

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