MUTICON 1.

DISTRICT FOCUS

AND KITUI ASAL

FINAL CONSULTANCY REPORT TO

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## Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

## 1.1. District Focus

- The nexus of building programme support will shift from GoK civil servants in ministry headquarters in Nairobi and/or advisors there to the District Team and local politicians.
- 2. It should be clear to any district programme managers that time can be more usefully spent at district level than in Nairobi lobbying ministry headquarters and donors.
- 3. District populations and politicians through the Development Committees are going to insist on their priorities being met.
- 4. As soon as the Kitui Work Programme is completed, it needs to be disaggregated and once all matters of concern to assorted ministries are pushed into the ministerial reports; the linkmen must ensure they get into the budgetary system.
- 5. The ASAL Team should accept that it is a source of funds for work to be done by ministries. It will, in instances, only play a coordinating role since it cannot replace all the specialised ministries.
- 6. Local tendering at higher levels ought to speed up implementation work.
- 7. Kitui ASAL programme will have to be integrated into the District

  Development Committee for coordination.

#### 1.2. Coordination

- Distance and bad phone system forces many district officials to travel to Nairobi for decisions.
- District officials from those ministries whose headquarter's staff have not been actively involved in Kitui ASAL need to be extensively involved.
- The water component of the Kitui ASAL must be increased and Ministry of Water Development involved positively.
- 4. Development of rangelands must be discussed between Kitui ASAL

  Team and Ministry of Livestock Development with a view to

  harmonising competing development preferences of each.
- 5. Ministry of Culture and Social Services headquarters needs to be involved to facilitate the integrating of its work among groups with the Kitui ASAL extension.
- 6. There is need to define Kitui ASAL relations with Ministry of Agriculture if National ASAL advisors are cut as suggested in Hook Report.
- 7. Creating effective linkmen in all related ministries is an urgent task. MEPD should activate such a system which would facilitate interministerial coordination, processing budgets, designs and other services for Kitui in Nairobi.
- 8. MEPD should consider sending an Executive Officer to Kitui ASAL.

## 1.3. Mwethya

- Significant numbers of people are organized into mwethya groups and this offers a useful mechanism not just for recruiting labour but extension of some desirable practices.
- Where mwethya groups work on Kitui ASAL programmes they should essentially be paid in kind by getting tools.
- 3. Management of mwethya groups should be left to Provincial
  Administration and Ministry of Culture and Social Services.
- 4. Where mwethya groups work on land not belonging to their members and not a clearly community project, Provincial Administration should be used to get individuals to pay them for work done.
- 5. Since there are not sufficient tools in the district, Kitui ASAL should give as many as possible for work done.
- Tool distribution should be phased so as to give maximum incentive - the more work the more tools.
- 7. Tool distribution should involve the Kitui ASAL Team,
  Provincial Administration and MCSS staff.
- 8. Incomplete siting of projects, on writing, limits recommending specific modes of programming labour.

## 1.4. Estimates

- 1. On the whole Ministry of Agriculture water conservation estimates which are site specific have been worked on systematically.
- Transportation and supervision costs are not exactly costed an understatement.
- 3. Petrol and maintenance costs should be worked on even if on a pilot scale.
- 4. Soil conservation estimates are a jungle since data on terracing and tool use are either unavailable or unreliably collected.
- 5. Projects have been picked from consultants, ministries and

  DDC menus and thus there is no overall costing framework relating
  them to need, demographics, denudation maps or even equity.

  This is a major weakness of the proposed work programme.
- 6. MEPD needs to work on the socio-economc justification of the overall programme.
- 7. Divisional rank officials need to be trained in budget estimating rather than being given available funds to just prioritize.
- 8. No recommendations are possible on "the most expeditious method(s) to be used for executing the work programme" since it has major holes with respect to specifying projects and locations, supervision modes, labour requirements etc.

## 1.5. Fund Operations

- Donor sources of funds and their movement within GoK, from MOA to MEPD and the related policy differences about supervision must be resolved by the ministries concerned and USAID;
- 2. Lack of inclusion of development estimates for Kitui ASAL in Ministries of Livestock Development, Culture and Social Services, Water Development, Environment and Natural Resources, Energy, and Provincial Administration means that the supervising Ministry of Kitui ASAL, MEPD, will have to supervise funds for those operations desired in fiscal 1983/84.
- Creation of effective linkmen in all ministries participating in Kitui ASAL should be done forthwith by MEPD.
- 4. The desirable linkmen are GoK senior Kenyans in operations departments of their ministries.
- 5. No special fund outside GoK budgetary processes should be created to move Kitui ASAL funds. Available funds can be used and absorbed effectively under District Focus if attention is paid to district felt needs of water, roads, and range which do not feature prominently yet in Kitui ASAL.
- To facilitate fast movement of money, authority for its use should be with the project leaders under supervision of MEPD.
- 7. The District Treasury should second staff for accounting/ audit to Kitui ASAL.
- 8. All desired Kitui ASAL projects must get into the normal GoK ministries forward budgets for 1984 and onward and soon or Treasury will block their start.

#### DISTRICT FOCUS

1.1. The District Focus idea has come at the end of comprehensive thinking by GoK about how to become more effective in rural development.

Over the last twenty years some experimental programmes which were targeted at testing new institutional formula for rural development were tried. The most famous of these were Special Rural Development Programme and both Integrated Agricultural Development Programme and Machakos Integrated Development Programme - which are still being implemented.

Donors on their part have over the past 10 years expressed preference for involvement in specific districts and specific programmes. The idea of donors having their districts has been opposed by significant spokesmen within GoK.

Lately, donors have also expressed displeasure at the way they claim GoK has agglutinated funds. Of course on its part GoK has pressed donors for greater flexibility in giving funds to be used in programmes and projects which are more priority in its view.

Some donors are more flexible than others. Some refuse to fund some programmes since their Governments would not put the funds to compete with theirs. Cotton programmes have not attracted funding based on similar arguments.

Some donors have time limits on their funds. Often these do not mesh with GoK budgetary, fiscal and implementation needs.

Many forms of project supervision have been tried. In some GoK supervisors have had final say. In others donors have contractors

or their national officials having final supervisory say. Yet over the recent past it has become common practice that Kenya nationals in GoK are ultimately the ultimate supervisors. Where this has not been accepted in practice projects have been snarled.

Where contractors have tried to implement projects without close involvement with GoK <u>field officials</u> there has been failures since ultimately bureaucratic processes can be brought to bear on vetoing projects.

1.2. If coordinating rural development administered from the national level has been problematic in the sense of donors wanting to have direct input into programmes (through contractor or their national officials) the District Focus will be a challenge.

It is supposed to move the prioritization of development efforts to the districts. This will automatically mean that all district donor programmes will have to be subsumed under the district institutions and processes. The key institution will be the District Development Committee (DDC). The key local processes will be the integration of the District Team (composed of all Heads of Departments and forming the Executive Committee of the DDC) to support programmes. They will have to be involved in planning, implementation and evaluation. Clearly the nexus of building programme support will shift from GoK civil servants in ministry headquarters in Nairobi and/or advisors there to the District Team and local politicians. Project administrators must immediately internalise this and act accordingly. Donors on their part must know that since budgetary accounting and procurement processes will significantly shift to districts, then Nairobi support will increasingly

get marginalised. It should be clear to any district programme managers that time can be more usefully spent at district level than in Nairobi lobbying headquarters and donors.

It is important also to point out that GoK and donors will have to face squarely the fact that districts have more clear notions of their needs than has historically been served by the planning menus of the planning process of the donors and/or GoK at headquarters. On the whole, district team shares in this knowledge but at times new officers have to be given time to identify them.

District populations and politicians through the Development

Committees are going to insist on their priorities being met. They

further have the political arena to resort to if the DDCs do not

follow their choices. This has already happened in Kitui with

the pressures on water projects. In Machakos, the MIDP is under

attack on the rate of completion of projects.

Such pressures on programmes will intensify as the DDCs (who have extensive political representation) get the message and begin to act as the final institution for prioritizing local development. As the district planning processes become more nationalised it will become near impossible to ignore local priorities.

Programmes and projects which intend to use local people in implementation (mwethya or harambee) will have to be much more aware of the need to approximate local priorities. If the projects do not, the same harambee organizations offer fantastically efficient channels for mobilizing opposition to projects. Since Provincial Administration (PA) and Ministry of Culture and Social Services (MC&SS) who administer them, respond to such pressures and, they are

key actors in the district process, such opposition can become indeed overwhelming to a programme.

- 1.3. Several administrative processes for District Focus are of note.

  These are completion of Ministry Reports on Implementation of
  District Focus by 26th August 1983. (2) Locating of Developing
  money to districts (3) District Tenders (4) Coordination of all
  district development.
- 1.4. In a circular "Implementation of the District Focus for Rural
  Development Referenced OP/DCO.14/12/1A/88" of 10th June 1983,
  the Permanent Secretary, Office of the President, Development
  Coordination and Cabinet Office, has given a schedule of how all
  ministries are to come up with reports on the implementation of
  District Focus by 26th August 1983. These are to be meshed into
  the Annual Budget Cycle. This circular has been followed rather
  closely and there is a lot of activity into it.

I start with it since the ASAL Team which has been directed by its supervising ministry does not seem to appreciate the consequencies for its programme if projects do not show up in the individual Ministry Reports. Consequencies will be in terms of budgetary allocations for GoK for 1984/85 onward and also in terms of district operations - officers time and coordination. Given that Treasury will not entertain projects which are not in Forward Budgets, it is important that all activities be pushed into the individual ministry reports and forwarded to Nairobi from the district headquarters.

As soon as the work programme is completed, it needs to be disagregated and once all matters of concern to assorted ministries are pushed

into their ministerial reports the linkmen must ensure they get into the budgetary system. There is no point in waiting till the last minute.

1.5. It is part of the District Focus that monies for all district based ministerial programmes will be at the district level. It should be noted that the District Focus Circular specifically identifies the ASAL programmes "should not be overlooked as potential sources of future support. For this reason, area programmes are being incorporated into the system of District Focus for Rural Development".

In Kitui this perception is already shared by many District Departmental heads. For them ASAL is primarily a source of extra funding for needs they have identified. That stance must be managed in the implementation of the ASAL programme.

Where projects depend on other ministries doing a bit of the work, the coordination of funding and implementation sequences is essential and the ASAL Team should get them on board. The ASAL team should also accept that it is a source of funds for work to be done by others. Some ministries have more specialised operational knowledge (e.g. MCSS on mwethya groups) than is either desirable or possible for the Kitui ASAL Team to get and use. Funding to some extent was done for Ministry of Agriculture. It will have to be done for all others.

This will be harder since not every ministry operating in Kitui will actually have a specific counterpart sitting with the ASAL

Team as agriculture has done in the past. The administrative/coordinating challenge will be to get cooperation from the ministries without insisting that counterparts be physically separated from their ministries or for that matter be given tasks exclusively by the ASAL

team to the exclusion of other departmental work.

The impact of money operations being in the district should be positive on the Kitui ASAL operations since it will simplify departmental operations. Conceivably departments will not be stopping and going. There should not be the problem of running to Nairobi as was the case before. Neither should there be periods of dormancy if funds are judiciously spread over the full financial year.

Details of a possible method for moving money in 1983/84 are found below in 5.3.

1.6. District tendering will be possible under District Focus. This ought to speed up work since adjudication will not be in Nairobi.

Some members of the Kitui ASAL Team feel that this is of little consequence since tenders or quotations for procurement of supplies and services between 5,000 and 50,000 for an item and construction of up to Shs. 2 million will still be advertised. I have consulted on with the DCs office and their view is that such tenders will only require a meeting and deliberation. Local advertisement has not heretofore been subjected to the same time schedule for national and international press required of major contracts and the Central Tender Board, and according to officials will not under the District Focus.

Since district tender boards can meet as often as necessary to avoid delays in adjudication, then the procurement system ought to be speeded up significantly. There is not a good reason why Kitui ASAL tender meetings cannot be called when and if necessary by the Team liaising with the convenor - the Kitui District Commissioner (D.C.).

So far the word among the district departmental heads seems to be that Kitui ASAL has been only agriculture. They will have to be convinced otherwise.

#### COORDINATION

2.1. The District Focus in some ways liberates district ministry officials from their Nairobi supervisors particularly when they are imaginative.

Under it, programmes will have to be initiated and agreed at the DDC. Those who work hard at conceptualising projects, getting them through ministerial estimates working groups and finally through Treasury, with help from MEPD, will no doubt be rewarded by funding.

All Kitui based departments suffer in their relations with headquarters because of distance and a spastic telephone system. Too much petrol is spent on journeys to and fro.

One clear problem though did emerge in my discussions with various ministry headquarters personnel and it may have a bearing on how the Kitui district officials relate to the Kitui ASAL programme.

It seems as if the Kitui ASAL programme has not been sold to Ministries of Water Development, Livestock Development and Culture and Social Services. This is an understatement. Even though there were attempts by some contractor personnel to get in touch with some key personnel in some ministries these were not fruitful. Some headquarters personnel insist there are no known projects registered with their ministries. They thus officially do not know of the programme.

Ministry of Planning headquarters does not seem to have called many of the interministerial meetings for the programme for effective coordination and visibility.

This situation may have been translated by district officials as indicating that their headquarters were not interested in the project.

The remedy is two-fold. (1) Much more involvement of district officials in Kitui ASAL deliberations is desirable, they should not just be used as only sources for data by the Team (2) Ministry of Planning headquarters must establish a strong and viable linkman system in other ministries. They must meet. (Details on linkmen are found in 2.8).

I do not though think that the District/Naírobi nexus will be the most critical one if the recommendations made in other parts of this report with respect to linkmen and budget movement are implemented other than specific issues which relate to Ministry of Water Development, Ministry of Livestock Development, Ministry of Culture and Social Services and Ministry of Agriculture.

2.2. The Ministry of Water does not have a design capacity at the district level. Too much thought and talk by the Team on its incapacity to design fast, particularly after the World Bank has withdrawn some funds from it does not help anybody.

It is my view that the problem of this ministry can be handled differently. First, it is clear that thinking about water in the district has remained small scale within the Team. As a result projects have been conceived essentially under the Ministry of Agriculture. This was fine in the past but if Kitui ASAL is to reflect even in part the felt needs of the people, MEPD priorities for the district, and indeed general thinking about the development of the district, it has to increase its water component projects.

It has to find ways and means of implementing them within 3 years.

- 2.3. This must be initially by fully involving the top officials of the Ministry in the district. Contacts have not been at the highest level of the Ministry also. As a consequence that level seems to ignore the programme. With the District focus giving tremendous power to DDC coordinating and veto powers over district priorities, Kitui ASAL should be aware of the potential trade-off importance of this ministry's staff in district processes.
- 2.4. The point is made monotonously that the Ministry of Water Development is slow in design and tendering. This is given as one of the main reason for rejecting inclusion of large water projects in Kitui ASAL. If 1-2 project designers are moved to Kitui, or assigned to work on Kitui projects from Nairobi, as happened in MIDP, then the design period can get cut significantly. There is support for this in headquarters.

Ways and means of private design of projects should be explored too. It is also said that a Technical Advisor designer is under discussion.

- 2.5. The District Focus emphasis allows construction tenders of up to Shs. 2 million to be finalized at the district level. This should allow finalising some projects at the district level with significant time savings. It similarly allows procurement of supplies and services of up to Shs. 50,000 of an item within a year. This ought to facilitate quick operations.
- 2.6. It is ironic that the expensive water study has not led to meaningful project identification.

2.7. With respect to Ministry of Livestock several issues should be attended to. First, the District is more than 85% rangelands.

Inspite of not having a Range Technical Advisor the ASAL Project did not manage to get a counterpart from the Ministry. Arguments are made by the Team that they attempted to attract ministerial discussion without success. On its part, it insists that work and consultancies on this were done without the project being registered with the Ministry. Thus the ministry could not get involved.

There is also the prohibitive cost of range development projects which the Team tends to shy away from. Both have led to the district range officials and projects being marginal in the thinking of Kitui ASAL Project.

The Team is of the opinion that other than shoat, minor range rehabilitation projects, no large scale range development should be undertaken.

The ministry on its part seeks funding and projects in range water, large scale bush clearing, infrastructure, and servicing of ranches.

Dialogue especially between the Team and Range Headquarters must be initiated. The first step is to register the project with Nairobi, establish a linkman and then discuss projects within the money, time and personnel constraints.

Animal production does not seem to have been dominated by conflict as range. There seems to be basic agreement between the Team, District officials and headquarters on the importance of beekeeping projects and possibly poultry, dairy animals (supplementary feed programmes) in wetter areas. These are small scale.

The Kitui ASAL Programme has a bad press in the ministry because of non-involvement of the ministry. Whatever the reasons, dialogue needs to be established even if it is only for the purpose of getting district staff on board of the projects envisaged.

2.8. No contacts seem to have been made with Ministry of Culture and Social Services. Inspite of the fact that use of assorted groups is contemplated in the Kitui ASAL programme. The argument has been made by the Kitui ASAL Team that all the local community development staff are under the County Council and their district official has been involved.

I just would like to add that if extension, soil and water conservation, agronomy, dairy and bee keeping programmes are to be integrated for effectiveness and to ease of supervision costs, then the Ministry headquarters needs to not only be informed but to get involved. District staffing is adequate. What is needed is a meshing of proposed projects and ongoing work and supervision. The same populations doing conservation work will be targets of other MCSS programmes.

2.9. Ministry of Agriculture has been involved in Kitui ASAL Programmes alone to date. Given that other ministries are to be drawn in, several issues ought to be resolved. (a) The most explosive is who controls transport. This has been a sore problem for 2 years. It needs resolution before other ministries are drawn into the ASAL programme when hopefully ALL transport will be monitored and audited with relation to project implementation. (b) Counterpart housing issues need resolution. They are made more explosive by existence of empty houses being held for Advisors.

- (c) If the Hook recommendations with respect to the withdrawal of ASAL advisors in the national programme are implemented, then a much clearer system of linkage between Kitui ASAL and the ministry need to be worked out. The current view seems to be that the national head of ASAL Unit is the linkman formalistically but operationwise it seems to be the Head of Evaluation Unit.
- 2.10. In my view, if the Work Plan is to be executed on time much more effort has to be spent by the two top project managers of Kitui ASAL in coordinating work at the district level and national level.

Coordinating at the District level is new. Heretofore work was done through and in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture. All counterparts, save the Senior Planner, were from there.

It is true though that informally, Kitui ASAL sought and got essentially technical information from the technical ministries. Some of these, e.g. MCSS, have made a major contribution BUT it was an informal network of individuals. The budget vote of Shs. 3.6 million in 1982/83 estimates was not used because AID funds would not be released for it even though the agriculture programme used MCSS staff and mwethya groups in programmes.

Formalising this will mean also designating officers from all ministries operating in Kitui who will directly liaise with the ASAL Team officially on behalf of their ministry. Choice should be left to district ministerial officers since ultimately they are responsible.

The two senior managers of the Kitui ASAL should become more active in the DDC Steering Committee since it is there that district

programme priorities will be set. To date their participation, judging from minutes, has not only been minimal but has been over a few projects. They will have to pilot many new projects, and quickly, through the DDC since Kitui ASAL will be a major component of overall district operations. The document <u>District Focus for Rural Development</u> specifically states that ASAL programmes will be under DDC coordinating efforts (p. 5).

2.11. The most glaring omission of both Kitui ASAL Team and MEPD, the supervising ministry, is the failure to identify a working system of Nairobi linkmen in all ministries who will be involved in implementation of the programme. Of course there is a linkman in MEPD. The technical advisor in Ministry of Agriculture has played the role in the past. Another official in the Methods and Project Evaluation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture has partly played this role. The Head of National ASAL has also partly played the role.

There is a linkman in the Ministry of Water Development who does not seem to have been drawn into any project identification work.

A linkman exists in the Ministry of Livestock Development but senior personnel in Range still argue that no Kitui ASAL project is registered with them.

No linkman exists in the ministries of Culture and Social Services, Treasury, Energy and Environment and Natural Resources.

Obviously, something went wrong with the linkmen as conceived by Ministry of Planning. One it is not sure that the identified men were planners in the planning stage of Kitui ASAL. Now that the project is in implementation stage it is not clear that they embrace the key implementing divisions or departments. It may be

important for Ministry of Planning to identify new linkmen where the need is for implementation rather than planning.

Of course even with the few existing linkmen there is a period of more than a year where Ministry of Planning has not called their their meeting to review problems. I am told that henceforth more action will be taken in coordination meetings.

Now that Ministry of Planning has a district official in Kitui

ASAL there ought to be closer management of the programme. He ought
to identify those problems which need Nairobi linkmen solutions and
channel them through his ministry to the other ministries.

operations and trouble shooting when the Work Plan is finalised.

This ought to facilitate unsnarling of money, design and the like.

In coordinated projects, it should be easier for the top managers to chase inputs from Nairobi in conjunction with each district ministry official chasing their bits. Such an approach should also facilitate rapid provision of inputs from Nairobi since the top managers will give it national and district visibility. I have had complaints from top officials in MEDP, MOA, MWD and MLD ranging from that they not only do not know about Kitui ASAL to they have not even met the top managers, leave alone other team members.

Top managers must sell the programme to top ministry officials if it is to take off.

Assuring that projects are implemented on time will have to depend largely on their anticipating snarls and flows of money, materials and men. That in essence is coordination.

- 2.13. To facilitate the work of both the Project Technical Advisor and his counterpart Senior Economic Planner the two top managers, Ministry of Planning should consider sending to Kitui an Executive Officer from the project management Unit. He should assist particularly in following interministerial matters at the district and national level.
- 2.14. That MEPD has still to send a Secretary to Kitui ASAL is a major oversight.

## MUTICON 1.3. MWETHYA

active mwethya groups in the district. They vary in size from as few as 10 to 100. It is however near impossible to establish the exact numbers and membership although estimates are 25 average.

Since registration started, 2,680 groups have been established.

A case could be made for following of these groups with a view to using them. Mwethya groups registration varies from year to year depending on the nature of economic, political and social activities in the district. This should be taken into account when the project is planning their use.

The classical mwethya groups are formed by the poorest in society to find ways and means of minimising their labour cost by doing work in their farms and homes for each other in turn. Families so involved are able to save on hiring labour. Most of these never get formalised and registered by the Community Development Assistants.

There are other mwethya groups who are formed to specifically do economic types of projects like sowing, basket making, goat keeping etc. Those tend to be either under sponsorship of a church, different GoK ministries or voluntary organizations. They are well organized and tend to be very stable in membership over time. They tend to be caught by the formal registration system under the District Social Development Officer.

"Political" mwethya groups tend to come into the fore when there is active politics. They are usually appendages of faction leaders.

They are shrewd in garnering whatever goods are being distributed but on the whole tend to split local communities. These tend to

The Work Plan Discussions suggest that payment to mwethya groups should be in kind. Direct labour hiring seems to be discouraged either due to contract or ideological reasons. That posture will present problems if mwethya work is to be done on projects which the local community views as only benefiting an individual particularly one who is not a member of the group.

I suggest therefore that: (1) mwethya labour be used MAINLY in clearly COMMUNITY projects e.g. wells, subsurface dams etc.

(2) where mwethya group is to be used on a project benefiting an individual who is not a member - e.g. fencing overgrazed land - a case should be made for paying the group or alternatively using Provincial Administration to get the individual beneficiary to pay the particular group. (3) if the programme, for example, calls for soil and water conservation of an entire catchment, all mwethya groups in the catchment should be involved and in this case not paid. Locals who are not in any mwethya and whose land will require work in this case should be required to pay the mwethya in kind or cash. There are mechanisms whereby mwethyas 'charge' such people. Since the administration of such charges will be in the community, it does not represent a time or money cost to the Kitui ASAL team.

Since mwethya groups will have to get TOOLS as payment to work for implementation of the programme it is important to discuss these.

- If soil and water conservation work is done with the tools on members land, this is a benefit and it will be so viewed by the members.
- 2. If work is done with the tools on a public good e.g. a well or subsurface dam, it is more than likely it will be viewed as a benefit but the groups are more than likely to ask for payment

in kind since not all community will actually do the labour. Here reward in tools and getting such individuals to pay the mwethya is mandatory.

Lack of tools is a major bottleneck not only in terms of soil and water conservation but also in terms of overall agricultural production.

There still are places in Kitui where modern tools are only in a few homesteads.

I thus recommend an extensive tool distribution programme. I am aware that the Team's Work Plan discussion raised some murmurs about this but since they will be distributed for work done they are not welfare. Besides if properly supervised they ought to be cheaper than hired labour for work done.

Tool distribution should be phased. (1) A limited number should be issued for incentive at the beginning of a project. (2) As more and more work is done, hopefully drawing more people into it, then more tools should be given. (3) Administratively, the tools should be distributed jointly by the Team and CDO and Provincial Administration staff on the ground. What amounts and so forth should be discussed by the Project Team and relevant department heads who will be involved in implementation.

It is important that the management and rewarding of mwethya groups be outside the administrative responsibilities of the Kitui ASAL Team since they will not get the time or expertise to run them. All presentations by mwethya groups should initially be with the CDO office which has the basic responsibility of running them.

## 3.2. Other Labour

Whereas it is clear there will be labour required for the Agriculture and Water Programme, Work Plan Discussion have not even suggested an order of magnitude. However, since all programmes emphasize extension of either new skills or knowledge, masses of labour outside mwethya groups are not envisaged.

Where labour is hired for specific tasks (e.g. large water projects) it will be procured at ongoing rates. Supervision will have to be decided on by the Team and District officers depending on specific project requirements.

## 3.3. Programming Labour

Detailed comments on programming and adminstration of Labour and mwethya can only come if site specific work plan activities in soil and water conservation, small scale water and subsurface dams are mapped from erosion maps, and water resources study. Even if projects come out of the DDC, labour needs will have to be specified in greater detail than Work Plan Discussion have suggested before anybody can make detailed programming evaluation.

3.4. Since a heavy component of labour will come from mwethya groups the ASAL Team should consider using them as the basic agriculture extension system as well as the adult education system. That way, packaging of teaching materials can include soil and water conservation as well as agronomic information.

Such an integrated approach should cut down transport supervision time as well as getting out of the master farmer extension syndrome.

The Team's concern (or is it confusion?) over demands by USAID on project proposals and MEPD demands for 3 year work programme seem to have delayed making site specific project selection. As a result the work programme does not lend itself to specific work programme analysis.

MUTICON 1.4.

## ESTIMATES

4.1. Heretofore the only specific budget estimates in Kitui ASAL

Programme have been in the Ministry of Agricutture. Not all of
them are systematic.

The work programme of Water Conservation embracing small subsurface dams, rock catchments, wells, and springs are site specific.

Supervision, construction and maintenance costs have been generated by the DA Office, Soil and Water Conservation Advisor and counterpart and the Agricultural Economic and counterpart. This bit of the overall work programme is in some respects easier to cost than other components. The ministry has standardized formulae for estimating this kind of work. It, I gather, has been refined essentially through better technical input.

The method used at arriving at estimates was to identify sites and cost the structure in terms of materials and labour. The bulk of supervision is local MOA Technical Assistants. They have not been costed, save transportation needs.

4.2. One item which has not been systematically costed is transport.

A method needs to be developed where transport costs of Divisional MOA and ASAL Team supervision is specified. This can be done by calculating frequencies of visits and distances. Although this might be expensive in terms of time, it may generate backup data for rationalising the transportation vote. At the moment, it appears as if capital costs of transport, petrol and maintenance are hares picked out of hats. This is not unique to Kitui. An audit of transport even on a pilot scale - say a week or based on projects - would firm up arguments on transport - be they extra vehicles or

just petrol. This argument applies to all projects.

When I presented this to the Team it was met with shouts of 'no' since they argued that initially they had estimated that each land-rover will cost £ 5,000 to run for a year. Ministry of Agriculture ruled that only £ 2,000 was available and that was that.

Let me point out that the Team reaction only strengthens my point.

Whereas estimates were arrived at, nobody has kept track of detailed transport needs for different methods of implementing projects.

They should be explored so as to find ways of stretching budgeted transport votes.

4.3. Soil conservation programmes of range have not been systematically costed because although there are demonstration plots fenced for recovery no cost data on management is available. Of course some materials have been bought and are known. Where mwethya groups have taken part in reclamation there are still debates on payments (direct or in kind). Little technical inputs have come from Ministry of Livestock Development.

Soil conservation on farm land has essentially been done by mwethya groups. Payment has been by tools. No data exists for tool use.

I suggest that agro-economic section do a detailed followup of this by questionnaire to be selectively applied to some groups in varied parts of the district.

Accounting for tools is not as problematic as accounting of terraces done. MOA Technical Assistants fill forms monthly showing lengths of terracing done. If one takes them seriously, then the district has been overterraced in Annual Reports of the last 20 years. This is not reflected on the ground.

A monitoring function should be established to actually check on terracing selectively. This will facilitate arguments for passing tools to mwethya groups. If the Team gets a more realistic estimate of terraced lengths it should be easy to calculate mwethya "costs" in tools. Obviously, if for a given cost of tools one gets less money than paying labour, then a case could be made for hiring direct labour. This argument of course does not emphasize the extension function of giving tools and their use in food production for which no guess estimates exist.

- 24.4. Training budget estimates are standard for training institutions.
  - 4.5. Maintenance of Station estimates are standardized items on the whole.
  - 4.6. The 1983-86 work plans has been arrived by selecting from the DDC's, menu consultants' and ministerial menus. This is highly unsatisfactory.

    In spite of the constraints, in terms of changing focus of ASAL, and, the rapidity of its production, the revised version should be subjected to much more finite costing.

I have indicated (1) the need to cost mwethya activities (2) the need to cost general transport.

Above this, travelling and accommodation need similar treatment.

Similarly, all proposed projects need to be subjected to the normal MEPD planning checks. In short, detailed proposal writeups have to come from all participating ministries. These should be scrutinized by the Team and later by MEPD for ultimate socio-economic justification.

Towards that end, MEPD should have a linkman working on the project proposals soon.

- 4.7. Extending budgetary planning knowledge to lower ranks of officials should always be part and parcel of the work of higher levels. There really is no reason why the Technical Assistants who are used by the Team for the bulk of the supervision should not be used in generating local level cost data. This will also teach them to cost projects a positive spinoff of the project. Although agriculture Divisional staff were given budgets and told to prioritize work in their areas in the past, in the future there should be attempts at their generating and justifying budgets.
- 4.8. It will be the job of the ASAL Team and MEPD to review the hapharzard projects and prioritize them before taking them to the DDC Steering Committee.

There are no quick formulae - each cost has to be debated.

Conceivably, the Planner and Agricultural Economist will have to be more involved in this. However, dialogue with other ministries is essential.

4.9. I cannot recommend the "most expeditious method(s) to be used for executing the work programme" because key processes of identifying projects of the work programme are still incomplete. Sites for reclamation have not been correlated with agronomic programmes and phased. There is complete disjoint between proposed livestock, water and agricultural programmes. Sites for most work are yet to be identified.

I have on the whole discussed with the Team ways of using labour and integrating the various work aspects. I have in debriefing suggested ways of monitoring implementation - particularly of mwethya groups and their servicing.

## FUND OPERATIONS

5.1. As far as I can gather from Team discussions the only technical ministries with funds budgeted through GoK estimates for 1983/84 are Agriculture and Water Development. There are £ 158,000 for the former and £ 5,000 for the latter. As is apparent the figure for Ministry of Water Development is token.

The Work Plan being generated now by the Team provides some data on AID and GoK funds for the ministries for a 3 year period.

These should be compared with the Hook proposals. The table below summarizes them in US\$.

	Team proposals	USAID	GoK	Hook proposal
1.	Agriculture	915,000	1,544,000	1,500,000
2.	Water	1,340,000	355,000	2,000,000
3.	Livestock	379,000	254,000	1,000,000
4.	Environment, Natural Resources	0	0	500,000
5.	Social Services	- 144,000	124,000	500,000
6.	Planning	450,000	310,000	0
	TOTAL	4,000,000	2,587,000	4,500,000

Before commenting on these figures further, it is important to note that up to this year Kitui ASAL was essentially seen as a Ministry of Agriculture programme. This is true for the bulk of the team and the District Heads of other Departments. Activity was confined to that Ministry alone. This explains why no budgets were worked out by other ministries and included in the GoK 1983/84 development estimates.

The Ministry of Agriculture Budget as conceived for inclusion in GoK 1983/84 estimates is called the Kitui ASAL Budget and details are to be found in Table 1 and Appendix 1 of the Second Year Annual Work Plan (1983) by Arid and Semi Arid Lands Development Project Kitui Based Team. That budget practically doubled the funds available to the District Agricultural Officer. The budget was arrived at by planning ASAL activity and then adding the operations of the DAO.

There has not been problems of moving the 1982/83 budget other than the general GoK stoppage of hiring casuals, transport and procurement towards the end of the fiscal year. This was partly facilitated by the existence of a linkman within the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the existence of a Technical Advisor related to the overall ASAL planning in that ministry who also played such a link role.

Operations from 1983 onward are likely to be very different. First of all, we should note the concern by the MEPD as expressed in Masakhalia's letter to Kitui District Commissioner of 17th May 1983, Masakhalia to Gibbons of 17th May 1983 (all referenced as EPD/SD11/O43) where the Ministry declares clearly that the ASAL programme must be more than just Ministry of Agriculture operations.

The revisions of the 1983/86 Team Work Plan are supposed to take care of this.

The estimates tabulated above have come in two ways:  $\Rightarrow$ (1) The 1983/84 budget estimates have been beefed up by extrapolation and inclusion of new items. (2) Some proposals have been taken lock, stock and barrel from projects identified by the District Development Committee for which there was not funding. (3) Finally,

extensive discussions have been started with District officials or their representatives in Livestock, Water, Social Services, Energy, Provincial Administration, Environmental and Natural Resources to generate 2-3 year budgets. I and other consultants have taken part in this process.

What has come from these meetings is essentially the tentative project list in the Work Plan under discussion as listed above.

The DDC and Work Programme discussion projects have to be refined in terms of detailed costing checks, specification of sites and equipment. I suggest since they have emanated from ASAL/Ministry/Consultant dialogue they should be passed to the DDC Steering Committee. This will allow all departments to look for linkages and interrelationships before they are formally presented to the GoK for budgetary purposes. This is essentially a matter for MEPD. It will have to pilot all future projects through the Estimates Working groups.

Since the revision of the Work Programme for 83-86 is partly supposed to expedite the use of the \$ 5-8 million AID funds, a detailed costing of the GoK contribution has been undertaken in the final version of the Work Plan.

5.2. All budgeted estimates will only flow without interruption if operating ministries establish linkmen. Linkmen follow programmes in headquarters. This is particularly important for budgets, designs, and other activities which must take place in Nairobi. As the Kitui ASAL programme expands to include other ministries, there must be clearly designated linkmen. The really desirable linkmen are Senior Kenyan operations personnel in Nairobi.

Under District Focus as envisaged, and with experience gleaned from other multisector programmes I believe funds can be moved quickly and effectively through controls in the district.

In the MIDP programme, initially all budgeted donor funds were moved through all ministries. AIE's were issued to district level officers with copies to the contractor who countersigned all AIE's. Funds were thus accounted for by all participating ministries. Similarly, bills went to the concerned ministries.

At a late stage in the MIDP the contractor withdrew his Project Leader from signing and thus a system was evolved whereby the GoK/MEPD Project Coordinator became the signatory of all the AIE copies. Accounting and billing remained with the assorted ministies.

Since there are ministries which must take part in the multisector

ASAL Programme from 1983 who do not have line votes, a system

must be created to facilitate their use of AID funds in 1983/84

pending their establishing of such votes in subsequent years.

Ministry of Water Development may have to be lumped with them since their vote is token.

Agriculture has a fairly sophisticated budget and a vote. It represents no problem.

The Kitui ASAL proposed budget movement should be as follows:

- 1. All donor money should be given to the supervising ministry (MEPD).
- MEPD should confirm these monies to the operating mistries by letter clearly showing what has been allocated to Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Social Services.

3. By means of a Financial AIE the PS, MEPD, should move the Kitui money to his Ministry's Kitui ASAL Project coordinator (Senior Planning Officer) who will either (a) issue sub AIE's to District Heads of all other ministries who would in turn operate them and account through him later. (b) he could operate differently whereby as is the case with the RDF, ask district ministries to do the work and later claim from him since he alone would operate the AIE's. (The problem with this is that Ministry officials feel lethargic since it really is not money under their department as they act as contractors).

For this system to work, the district Treasury float level must be raised. It therefore may be efficacious to get one third of each annual allocation to the District Treasury.

An accounting/audit unit will have to be created under the MEPD project coordinator by assigning desired personnel from the District Treasury. It would: (1) keep books on ASAL project expenditure (2) issue cheques and collate payment voucher copies for district Treasury reimbursement. Already an individual has moved over to initiate such a unit.

Of course it goes without saying that in 1984/85 GoK estimates all involved must get their budgets in and on time. They must get the Nairobi linkmen (who must be identified immediately) to see these through budgetary process.

S.4. Normal GoK donor budgetary practices seem to have been bypassed as the MEPD, the supervising ministry does not seem to have been operating the budgeted funds. It is hoped that the closer supervision envisaged by this ministry will lead to normal budgetary management and distribution of funds.

5.5. It goes without saying that after MEPD screens project budgets it will be absolutely necessary to get them into the forward budgets of all ministries concerned. This should avoid the debacles of this year's estimates where ministries do not have development estimates for Kitui ASAL.

## PERSONS CONTACTED

# 1. Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

- Mr. Y.F.O. Masakhalia, Permanent Secretary
- Dr. I. Mutuku, Chief Planning Officer
- Mr. J. Ng'elu, Planning Officer
- Mr. F. Kalikandar, Senior Planning Officer
- Dr. David Lewis, ASAL Advisor
- Mr. Kioko wa Luka, D.D.O., Kitui

# 2. Ministry of Agriculture

- Mr. J.K. Ilako, Acting Permanent Secretary
- Mr. M. Thiongo, Head, ASAL Branch
- Mr. J. Gatheru, Head, Project Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
- Mr. Kimani, Deputy Director of Agriculture
- Mr. S.C. Ondieki, District Agricultural Officer, Kitui
- Mr. S. Gitonga, District Programme Coordinator
- Mr. P. Nyagah, District Land Resources Officer
- Mr. W.D. Gibbons, Kitui ASAL Team Leader
- Mr. R. Fishbein, Kitui ASAL Agricultural Economist
- Dr. A. Allan, Kitui ASAL Agronomist
- Mr. L. Scherer, Kitui ASAL Water and Soil Engineer

# 3. Ministry of Livestock Development

- Mr. Larry Ngutter, Head, Planning Division
- Mr. L. Ayuko, Deputy Director, Range Development
- Mr. W. Welime, Undersecretary
- Mr. Z. Owiro, Deputy Director, Livestock Production
- Mr. John Ngoru, District Animal Production Officer
- Mr. Wandai, District Range Production Officer

# 4. Ministry of Water Development

Mr. C.N. Mutitu, Director/Acting Permanent Secretary

Mr. F.M. Mureithi, Deputy Director Development

Mr. W.J. Odhiambo, Deputy Director Construction

Mr. K. Njui, Head, Ranch Water Section

Mr. Morris Owino, District Water Officer

Mr. Clement Isiaya, Water Conservation Officer

# 5. Ministry of Finance

Mr. H. Mule, Permanent Secretary

Mr. H.M. Mwangi, District Accountant

Mr. B.M. Kitundu, ASAL Accounting/Audit Unit, Kitui

# 6. Ministry of Social Services

Mr. J.X. Ogola, District Social Development Officer
Mr. D.M. Kamuti, Community Development Officer

## 7. Ministry of Energy

Mr. Z. Muya, Agro-forester - (with a contractor)

# 8. Office of the President

Mr. C.M. Okal, District Commissioner, Kitui

# 9. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Mr. F.G. Macharia, District Forest Officer

# 10. Ministry of Lands and Settlement

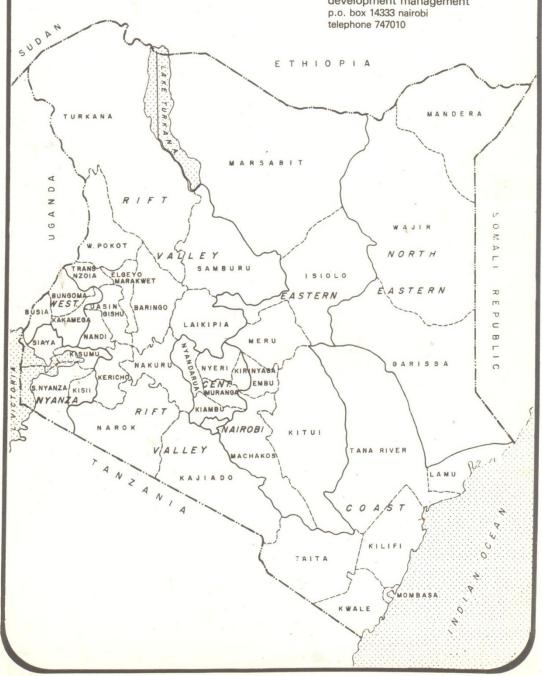
Mr. Daniel Nzwili, District Lands Adjudication Officer

- Review the planning mechanism as established within the District Focus Plan, and provided an analysis of linkages and operating methods specifically as it relates to Kitui District and to the Kitui ASAL work plan.
- Determine the inter-relationships between Kitui District Officers and their Ministries in Nairobi as to the execution of the work plan on a timely basis. This should include Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Social Services, Provincial Administration and MEPD.
- 3. Provide a methodology and recommendations for the use of the local force including especially Mwethya groups. This will include recommendations as to payment in kind and to the programming and administration of such labour.
- 4. Determine the various methods for developing estimates for budgeting the Kitui ASAL work programme and recommend the most expedituous method to be used for executing the work programme.
- 5. Analyse and explain the mechanism for the breakdown of funds budgeted through the estimates so as to establish an uninterrupted work programme. Give consideration to the possibility of establishing a working fund adminstered by the appropriate district officers for the management of funds budgeted for their respective ministries, i.e. Agriculture, Livestock, Water and Social Services.
- 6. Review the draft analysis and recommendations with the MEPD and USAID and make such clarifications and amplifications as they may request.

REVIEW OF EXISTING ASAL PROJECTS AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE ASAL ADMINI-STRATION AND FINANCIAL APPROACHES







REVIEW OF EXISTING ASAL PROJECTS AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE ASAL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL APPROACHES

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PAPER PREPARED FOR IFAD CONSULTANCY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ARID AND SEMI-ARID DISTRICTS IN KENYA

FEBRUARY 1988

ASAL INSTITUTIONS

G-C. M. MUTISO MUTICON.

#### INTRODUCTION

The following institutions report was prepared for IFAD and Ministry of Planning and National Development of the  $\mathsf{GOK}$ .

Chapter 1 of the report is historical covering ASAL development in the colonial period. Chapter 2 discusses the activities of the first independence decade as a backdrop to the beginning of systematic ASAL developments soon after which is covered Chapter 3. Existing programmes are reviewed in Chapter 4. There are major metapolicy issues in ASAL development which are drawn together under Chapter 5. The following Chapter 6 draws together constraints on existing ASAL programmes as the constraints stem from historical, programme structural and metapolicy issues. Chapter 7 outlines administrative issues under a new ASAL development strategy. Chapter 8 puts financing issues in the context of the new strategy. Chapter 9 reviews technology issues and contexts them within the new strategy. Chapter 10 restates the lenew ASAL strategy and the desirable institutional arrangements. Finally Chapter 11 is a summary budget on the finances needed for operations identified by the institutional report.

# CHAPTER 1. COLONIAL ROOTS OF ASAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1. The history of ASAL and struggle of rightful share of development goes back to the early colonial period.
- 1.2.1. Alienation of land for European settlement and the attendant shift of African populations moved people into lands which had not been utilised during the precolonial period. Since the bulk of the land alienation had taken place in the first two decades of this century, in a basic sense one can talk of ASALs conceptually since then.
- 1.2.2.Large tracts of land were lost to pastoral people who used to use them particularly in the Rift Valley. The Maasai were moved from the Uasin Gishu plateau which was well watered to the ASAL areas of Narok. Maasai people also lost significant parts of what is today Laikipia District and parts of Nakuru. Other peoples in todays' Rift Valley also lost their grazing areas which were integrated in their traditional production systems.

1.2.3. Settled peoples of the Eastern highlands, who had a mixed agricultural and pastoral system based on utilisation of the ASALs surrounding them, lost them to land alienation.

1.2.4. The alienation of land for European settlement combined with the increase in African population led to pressure for settlement in the ASAL areas particularly of the Machakos and Kitui lowlands. The alienation of land for National Parks similarly pushed many people in the eastern forelands and the coastal areas into more arid land.

1.3.1. The combined impact of the land alienation and population growth had by the third decade of this century led to overcrowding in the areas left to Africans. This overcrowding led to deterioration of the land resource and from this decade on one finds the colonial state attempting to address the problem.

1.3.2.At the training level it started agricultural schools at Kabete and Bukura both in the more humid areas of African settlement and thus set the chain of wet agriculture domination in training. At the policy level, the district based Local Native Councils, were given power to raise revenue to build roads and provide other social services in their areas as well as power to regulate forestry and land use. This in turn led into moving a significant proportion of peoples from areas which were zoned for forests in the wetter ASAL massifs into drier areas.

1.4. The policy concern on ASAL did not get focused until after 1936 when, responding to the serious drought of the previous three years in many parts of the country, colonial administrators in ASAL districts agitated for some attention. This resulted in commitment of colonial funds to soil conservation-essentially by forced labour- and forced destocking for the ASAL problems were perceived as essentially driven by overstocking. It was in this context that pastoralist got the cattle complex - a permanent fixture in the literature on ASALs.

1.5. At the technology level, we should note that the pastoralists and semi-pastoralists were perceived as not only dangerous to the environment but they also were a direct threat to the nascent European ranching which had started after the crop farming disasters of the depression years. While some money was put into crops in the humid areas, almost nothing was put into livestock for even where there was minimal veterinary services, they were paid for by the forced taking of livestock. More significantly, the imposition of veterinary rules and regulations to protect European ranchers limited the circulation of breeding stock among the various peoples with dire consequences for their livestock.

1.6.In 1945 the African Settlement Board was established to deal with the problem of over-population in African areas. This body moved some people to some of the few remaining good farming areas. Yet within a year it became clear that the settlement approach was not going to work for the good settlement parts were

- not in the native reserves but in the alienated land and the colonial state could not break its covenants to European settlers.
- 1.7.By 1946 the African Settlement Board was replaced by the African Land Development Board (ALDEV) which came out of the 1946-1955 Ten Year Development Plan. It ALDEV, whose portfolio included among others provision of basic infrastructure (roads and water), project planning and coordination as well as financial control of development funds in African areas, which, for the first time, developed a strategy on the development of ASALs.
- 1.7.1. The development strategy was conceived as rehabilitation and reconditioning of degraded land. The assumption was that research would produce technical knowledge and government would implement these to solve the problems. Once the lands had been restored they could henceforth be managed in that restored form.
- 1.7.2. The elements of the strategy involved setting up research on ASALs grasses, bush control, drought resistant crops, pan and subsurface dam construction techniques as well as animal diseases control.
- 1.8.1.On the programme side ALDEV concentrated on establishing new settlement schemes in the wetter ASALs, grazing control and its attendant forced destocking, afforestation of steep slopes, and gully control .
- 1.8.2. The pre-war policy assumptions that, giving Local Authorities at the District level powers over significant development sectors, would lead to action on the issues, was superceded by a centralised budgeting, planning and implementation system of the ALDEV programmes. The Department of Agriculture administered the projects.
- 1.9.ALDEV field implementation depended on total mobilisation of the communities through the administrative structures. Communities were forced to do the defined tasks.
- 1.10. The ALDEV programme continued through the Swynnerton Plan period (1955-1960) by which time the political climate was so hostile to forced labour that most of the field projects had to stop. Most of the technologies were ignored for they were associated with forced labour. However, knowledge about these technologies is still within the collective memory of the communities who, as environmental and production conditions continue to deteriorate under population pressure, have been forced to rediscover their utility.
- 1.11.To summarise, the colonial state initiated a lot of research on the grasses, fodder trees and to a less extent crops of the ASALs. It forced communities and their local authorities to undertake many innovations on grazing, soil conservation and afforestation. Given the forced nature of the interventions , the

recognised that not investing in ASAL development would in the long-term contribute to many more serious economic problems for the whole country. It is a thought still relevant for the future.

#### 3. INDEPENDENT KENYA ASAL RETHINKING.

- 3.1. The seventies dawned with some Kenyans beginning to raise issues on ASAL development. The devastating droughts of the first four years of the decade of the seventies gave impetus to ASAL thinking. The impact of the 1970s drought on pastoral and semi-pastoral peoples of the country was so devastating on the Kenyan psyche for it was the first time large numbers of people in independent Kenya had to be systematically fed with relief food.
- 3.2.Kenya Government focused on the issue of drought and logically moved onto the problem of ASAL development. It broke with the economistic framework of higher returns from the high potential areas. In presentations to donors it not only sought drought relief but also long-term development funds for ASALs. The policy position was in line with several donors whose programme preferences were shifting towards basic needs and hence interest in ASAL development.
- 3.3.Among the first donors to fund a major programme in ASAL areas was the World Bank which funded Livestock 1. The Norwegians started a programme in Turkana. These two projects were not conceived as ASAL projects. Credit for the conception of ASAL goes to USAID who in 1974 proposed a Drought and Recovery Program of US\$ 2.5m. The thrust of the proposals was that there was need for research before there could be investments in the ASALs.
- 3.4. Kenya government on its part preferred that funds be invested in development activity rather than tie them in studies. The negotiations on these conflicting policy preferences dragged until 1978 .
- 3.5. It was these USAID funds which were used by the original ASAL Prefeasibility Studies in Machakos, Kitui, Embu and Baringo districts which started in 1977. To implement the studies a separate ASAL section was created under the Ministry of Agriculture, totally separate both in physical terms as well as normal ministry organizational chart. The main contract was with an American universities consortium. Their consultants got a few Kenyan officials to work on the studies with them. The reports produced, still form a valuable data base for the Asals covered. Other programs e.g. West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet etc. have published district data. This should be encouraged in all programmes for it would minimize future data collection whilst providing baseline data for current planning efforts.
- 3.6. The European Economic Community on its part declared interest in financing some ASAL development activity in 1975 and indicated

that about US \$ 40m would be available for investment in ASALs. Since the EEC was not particularly interested in research, it asked for a write up on a programme and got one from the Ministry of Finance and Planning for Machakos. On a reduced funding level of about US\$ 28m. the EEC was funding the Machakos MIDP by 1977. Since then the programme has been extended two times and is one of the major ASAL programmes.

- 3.7. The Norwegians were in Turkana from 1972. The first decade of development work there tended to be sector specific and it is not until the eighties that their work can be shown to be related to macropolicy ASAL development issues.
- 3.8. Similarly the World Bank was involved in Livestock I and Livestock II Projects in the early seventies which took place in the arid districts. These were large-scale and high technology projects. Details of the project are found in the Livestock Report.
- 3.9.Kenya Government's commitment to ASAL development culminated in the writing of the ARID AND SEMI ARID LAND DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA; THE FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION, PROGRAMME PLANNING AND EVALUATION in 1979. This statement was important in committing donors to ASAL projects. Although it did not specify so, the tendency emerged that each donor was to go to a specific district. This has led to complications which are covered below.
- 3.10. Among the donors who now moved into the financing of ASAL development were the Dutch, Swiss, Danes, British, Norwegians, World Bank and FAO and IFAD.
- 3.11. The objectives of the ASAL programmes were ranked in the 1979 as;-
- 1. development of human resources
- 2. exploitation of productive potential
- 3. resource conservation
- 4. integration with national economy.

This ranking of ASAL development priorities is as valid today as it was in 1979 for it clearly recognizes that central in the long-term development of the areas is the development of people. It is a still relevant for the future in spite of the attacks by some donors on the utility of investing in human resource.

3.12.Before leaving this section, it is still important to underscore the idea that the proclamation of the 1979 ASAL Strategy, at a metapolicy level, was to create a framework for channeling resources to areas which would not get them under normal economistic concerns, in particular, those project selection criteria which prefer projects with the highest rates of return in the short term. GoK was sending a clear message to the donors that the areas deserved development on their own right.

3.13. Under the 1979 ASAL Strategy, the main programme approach was to be integrated development which by implication was to be area based. The level of government which was relevant therefore was the district. This logical framework did not always work for some donors have operated in ASAL districts at lower levels than the district. DDCs and DECs have argued that projects should be districtwide based on equity arguments. So although there is no contradiction on area based projects being below district level, they are perceived as giving district level personnel and the DDC problems.

3.14. This ASAL district based approach to development happened to dovetail to notions of decentralization of government operations (project identification and planning, budgeting and finance operations) which were initiated around 1966 within the civil service but which did not get clear backing from the political arena until President Moi took leadership on them by discussing the need for a district based rural development process. It was thus from the political arena that the momentum for DF was generated. The first document on it, DISTRICT FOCUS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, was issued in June 1983.

3.15. It is important to note that the strand of decentralization ultimately leading to DF and the programmatic planning needs of ASAL conjuncted in the Machakos Integrated Development Project (MIDP), an ASAL project funded by EEC from 1977.

3.15.1.MIDP was thus able to bring about some of the planning, budgeting and accounting innovations which were conceptualized in the earlier civil service decentralization ideas and were to be planned for DF. It put an accountant in the field (district level), started the process of giving district advances to facilitate operations before normal budgetary flows, and also started the process of issuing Authority to Incur Expenditure to District Treasuries. These accounting innovations were very significant for up to then all accounting was done in Nairobi at great cost to development programmes.

3.15.2. Similarly MIDP pioneered in the area of project identification, planning and budgeting at the district level as an input into ministerial (Nairobi based) budget preparation exercises. This is covered in detail later.

3.15.3.Finally MIDP started the practice of housing ASAL programmes in the Planning Ministry. This was an innovation for it was GoK view that the integrated nature of the project precluded locating it in any of the line/sectorial ministries. There are only three non-sectorial ministries within GoK organisation, namely the ministries of Finance and Planning, who have merged and separated several times, and Office of the President. From a GoK organizational point of view, it was natural that ASAL Programmes be located in non-sectorial ministries. Of the three, the Planning Ministry had more claim on hosting ASAL projects for the tasks for them were initially perceived as of planning nature. Both expatriate and local

planners made the argument that the development of ASALs was essentially a planning problem. Even the World Bank financed Baringo Integrated Arid and Semi Arid Project (BISAAP), which started under Ministry of Agriculture, was reassembled with the other ASAL programmes under the Ministry of Planning.

CHAPTER 4. THE EXISTING ASAL PROJECTS.

- 4.1.1.In the terms of reference it was expected that, after compilation and systematization of the data on the programmes, it would be possible to analyze the benefit ratios of particular components. There were serious problems with data availability and quality. This has been discussed with the IFAD Team Leader and the IFAD representative in Nairobi as part of the interpretation of the terms of reference for it was clear that there would be limits to what could be done within the time allocated to the consultancy. The problem was exacerbated by not only the unavailability of documents in orderly and timely fashion but by the unavailability of officers to assist in systematizing data out of active GoK files which are not normally available to consultants.
- 4.1.2.Reports sent to the Ministry of Planning by the various ASAL projects are not even kept in one place in a manner facilitating their use. Furthermore, data in the various reports sent in is not in a uniform format to facilitate systematization necessary for, first, establishing each programme's projects' cost benefit ratios and, two, comparing these across programmes so as to make intelligent statements on sector cost benefit ratios. It is clear that resources have to be spent on the systematization of project data for further analysis than have been to date. There should be two levels of concern.
- 4.1.3.At the programme level, typically there is not firm data on beneficiaries, self help and GoK contribution. As a result even the attempts to arrive at cost benefits are meaningless given the undercounting of resources.
- 4.1.4.In many of the reports, if a water project is build for example, there are assumptions that it caters to all the population in the administrative unit. Evaluations of some of the projects have argued that this makes mockery of of any cost benefit analyses which may be developed out of such data. Thus projects need to tighten data on beneficiaries. Special attention ought to be made to more clearly define training project beneficiaries.
- 4.1.5. Self help contribution is on the whole imputed without records of daily work, payment levels etc. being specified. This leads to undervaluation of this component in project costings. This is a serious omission given that there is reason to believe that self help is a major source of development resources. It is also important to account for Self help for too many of rural

people are into self help without explicitly showing benefits to those who work on the projects.

- 4.1.6. To date there is not uniform method of working out the GoK contribution in ASAL projects. Some count only personnel. GoK obvious contribution like office space, vehicles, provincial administration inputs etc. are usually ignored. Even when GoK inputs are included in budgets, very little imagination goes into the costing. For example as salary increases do not get included. Neither do medical, retirement and housing for GoK staff. These are included for donor employees and therefore tend to show very little GoK contribution.
- 4.1.7. At the Ministry of Planning level there is need to set up systematic project and programme audit and management processes and to insist that scheduled programme reporting be uniform or at least use comparable categories of data. It is not good enough that data is reported upward in such a way that it cannot establishes simple categories like number of beneficiaries, cost of implementation through GoK as opposed to through Harambee, private sector, cooperatives or NGOs not to speak of the perennial problem of cost of TA.
- 4.1.7. The Rural Planning Department and its ASAL Section of the ministry should develop a uniform ASAL reporting system to simplify management as well as future uses of the data for comparative analyses of costs and benefits across sectors as well as funding sources.
- 4.1.8. Table 1a. shows some data on selected ASAL programmes up to 1985. The highest investment per capita among the programmes is in Ndeiya/Karai where Ksh. 267 are invested per inhabitant. This is closely followed by the Baringo programme where Ksh. 257 are invested per inhabitant. These two programmes are in a group by themselves for the next group of programmes made up of Embu-Meru-Isiolo, MIDP, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet respectively invested Ksh. 82, 65, 56, and 46 per capita. The lower end of per capita investments is found in Turkana, Taita-Taveta, Kitui, and Laikipia. The per capita amounts are respectively Ksh. 28, 14, and 4. It is thus clear that the establishment of programmes contributed to making some resources available to districts. However, their financial importance should not overstated for, as we argue below, significant amounts of the money did not go into direct development investment. following section will discuss the various programmes and tentative conclusions for no definitive conclusions are possible until such time that more firm data is available from projects.
- 4.2. MACHAKOS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.
- 4.2.1. When MIDP was started in 1978, GoK did not have any experience in planning, budgeting, and monitoring development

projects at the district level. The need to test these systems led to the setting of MIDP overall objectives as;-

- a. to use and strengthen existing institutions
- to decentralize planning and implementation to district level.
- c. to encourage local participation
- d. to elicit self help inputs.
- e. to exploit complimentarities among components
- f. to ensure flexibility in the programme and provide continuous monitoring
- 4.2.2. These objectives were met, on the whole, for the project is soon to be evaluated for the third extension. Other projects which came after it have benefited from the experience. Even more significant has been the contribution of the project to the evolution of the DISTRICT FOCUS STRATEGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT which was proclaimed in 1983 after the MIDP experience showed to GoK that decentralized planning could be done at the district level.
- 4.2.3. However, for purposes of thinking about the future strategy it is important to briefly review the MIDP experience. To begin with no systematic baseline data was collected for this was an experiment. An internal Review of Progress and Management Issues of MIDP pointed this out in June 1980. It stated inter alia:
- "The original project document and the Financing Proposal was (sic) not very precise in three aspects, (a) targets and costing, (b) technical description, and (c) siting of activities and investment".

Consequently significant part of Phase 1 concentrated on data gathering and making changes in design. No senior Kenyan planners had been posted to manage such a project before at the district level. So MIDP started by contracting the project to a consulting firm which put 13 advisors in the field. The project agreement specified that other than Team Leader, they were to exit in two years. Half of them did not have experience in the country and thus issues of coordination with government personnel both at district and national level were so extremely problematic so much that the referenced internal Ministry of Planning and EEC review as well internal Ministry of Planning documents raised this problem and blamed both sides. It further recommended the reduction of TA by the time Phase 11 was started.

- 4.2.4. There were problems with the national offices of ministries who not only did not have experience with planning at district levels , but who didn't accept that the low level district staff should plan for their ministry activities at the district level. As more senior people were posted to the districts and they began to defend their ministry plans and activities at the district level they were able to convince their parent ministries.
- 4.2.5. It is important to note that as the district ministry staff

planning to assert themselves on programme budgeting, conflicts with the TA advisors in MIDP, who operated as a separate entity during Phase one, grew. Fortunately the Rural Planning Division and the Ministry of Planning backed department district heads for it was an objective that MIDP work through existing district institutions. This problem did not arise in Phase 11 for by then the rules of the game were known to all and the few remaining advisors understood that they were to work for the district ministerial representatives. MIDP management, which was by then unified under the Ministry of Planning Programme Officer, went out of its way to educate the ministries and the DDC that there were not MIDP projects but ministry projects. The relevant district personnel had to defend them in the DDC. This approach led to MIDP playing its coordinating role more effectively.

- 4.2.6.0n the programme side Table 1b. shows Phase 1 actual and Phase 11 planned expenditures. In terms of the total budget, the GoK only contributed 8.4% of Phase 1 expenditures. The rest came from the EEC through the EDF.
- 4.2.7. Water related development activities took the bulk of the money with 22.5%. Phase 11 planned that this be doubled to to 44% for it is argued that the need and the relevance to other production linkages are important. It is also argued that the water component did not spend the planned funds since the Ministry of Water Development had not posted to Machakos the relevant personnel, particularly senior staff to supervise the TA engineers.
- 4.2.8. Whereas both agriculture and livestock, which were then in the same ministry, took 21.4% of the Phase 1 expenditure, it was planned that they increase their share in Phase 11 so that both account for 30%, with agriculture having 11% and livestock 9%. Since Kenya has systematically trained in the agricultural sector, some would argue that there is oversupply, the TA was phased out.
- 4.2.9. The Cooperative Sector is extremely important in Machakos district. It had a turnover of close to Ksh. 500,000m in 1987 according to data produced by the Ministry of Planning and National Development shown in Tables42 and 43. It had not been identified as major target for development funds in Phase 1 but through adjustments ended up with 16%. Phase 11 planned that this level of spending in cooperatives be reduced to 12%.
- 4.2.10. The other significant components of Phase 1 expenditures were forestry at 5.65%, Social Services at 4.5% and rural industries (essentially support to KIE workshops) at 2.1%. In Phase 11 planning, rural industry expenditure was supposed to grow to 6%. forestry to drop to 4% and social services to grow to 5%
- 4.2.11. Since most of the planning and management activities of Phase 1 was done by the TA. Expenditure on TA (including housing

construction at 2%), together with the economic planning expenditure stood at 25.4%. This compares with 12.36% for the same activities during Phase11, as shown in Table 2 (which summarizes the planned expenditures by subsectors), although during this phase there was not a housing construction component. It is clear then that the planning and management costs can be reduced by utilisation of local personnel.

4.2.12. For Phase 11, it is not only the changes in sectors shares which should be of interest, but also the planned activities. Table 3 shows planned activities by funding source. In the water sector about 70% was planned for actual structures construction and only about 20% on personnel. EDF was expected to produce the bulk of the funds. The picture changes drastically if one looks at the agriculture and livestock plans where Gok was to produce just about two thirds of the sector moneys. Of the Gok contribution more than 70% is in the form of staff and transportation operations. The same pattern is found in the cooperative, forestry, and programme management unit. It is then clear that significant amounts of funds, which are perceived as developmental are going into subsidizing recurrent operations. The other side of this argument is that MIDP programme, like other ASAL programmes, argues that it is enhancing the operational capacities of staff in the field who would not do any development work for lack of means.

4.2.13 The consultancy proposed that cost benefit analysis of different sectors be done. Above we have indicated the problem with data for working out these in the timeframe of the consultancy. Phase 11 MIDP Project Dossier states;

"There must be considerable doubt as to whether the estimation of an economic rate of return to the project as a whole can be more than a sophisticated rigmarole, but the exercise has nevertheless been attempted." Tables 4 and 5 show these efforts.

The EIRR for the whole project was estimated as 17% excluding GoK recurrent costs in agriculture. When the later are added the EIRR dropped to 4% showing that benefits from agriculture alone could still justify the project. Water development EIRR was14%, Agriculture over 50%, Livestock 6% and Rural industries 0%. It was not possible to calculate any for cooperatives for this would have led to double counting with agriculture. Calculations for forestry, social services, adult education, economic planning, etc. were not feasible for quantification of their benefits was problematic and also the benefits are more than likely assumed in other sectors.

4.2.14.One of the ideas implicit in all the DF documents is that districts ought to know their priorities and they ought in turn to use these to develop a long-term district strategy. During this consultancy, we asked whether in some ways it can be argued that MIDP has contributed to the development of a Machakos District Development strategy.

Formally the answer is no for no such document exists. One of the challenges for a future ASAL strategy is to develop specific formal district strategies.

4.2.15.But, given the coordination activities of MIDP, an informal district strategy has been worked out both by the DDC and the DEC. It clearly specifies what are District development priorities and its output towards that end is the District Development Plan. Since MIDP has more planning capacity than the office of the DDO, some of the issues which the DDC or DEC want planned are allocated to MIDP to work on as part of its coordination responsibilities. A case in point is the gathering of data and an opinion survey on sand harvesting with a view to making a district wide plan which MIDP is currently undertaking for the DDC although it is not yet part of its designed development programme.

4.2.16.Further, in the view of some MIDP officials, the project's basic contribution towards a district strategy is not in the informal articulation of district priorities, or even in assisting in operations research and planning for the DDC through the DEC, but in the instituting agreement on area based IMPLEMENTATION strategies by all the district department heads.

4.2.17, Programme implementation meetings, coordinated by MIDP, have led to setting cross ministry implementation schedules and even agreements on what must be done first by some ministries to facilitate later work by other ministries. For example community organizing by MCSS leads in organizing water user committees, MOWD follows with construction of water projects and MOENR follows with afforestation programmes. Another example is the contribution to development institutions' problem solving. Since there is a lot of development activity Machakos district depended on mobilized self help, problems have emerged with the village level Harambee groups organisation, representation in the DF committee structure and prioritisation of self help development activities.

4.2.18. Although these mobilisational issues are supposed to be resolved by the DDC committee system which is organized from the village, through the sublocation, location, and division onward to the DDC, at the lowest levels no systematic representation principles have been worked out. Sub-Chiefs, the lowest GoK administrative officials in the sublocations, have not ensured that the organized groups are systematically represented in the DF committee structure. MIDP is investigating whether the sector specific committees e.g. water users, or adult education, or women income generating, who form the basic development substrate in their communities, can be organized in such a way that their members can elect representatives to the village development committees who in turn take part in the upward selection of the sublocational and locational development committees. If such a system is worked out, it will continue the institutional innovation which has characterized the MIDP planning laboratory. It should be an important contribution to DF.

4.2.19. Out of experience in Phase 1 when a lot of field activities was not closely monitored and evaluated for programme purposes, MIDP learned the need to follow through on issues of accountability. Accountability in this sense means matching budgets, plans and expected project outputs. This has always been a problem in rural development when the implementers have not got supervision. MIDP is a major contribution on how to assure accountability of ministries implementing integrated field programmes.

#### 4.3. KITUI ARID AND SEMI ARID PROJECT

4.3.1.Although USAID was one of the first donors to commit funds to ASAL related activities as early as 1974, it did not sign a district development project until August 1979 and implementation of Kitui ASAL, its project, did not start until October 1981.

4.3.2. The Project Agreement Document stated the Kitui ASAL objectives as to ;-

"--assist Kenya in its efforts to establish a basis for a national accelerated development programme in arid and semi-arid lands through (a) enhanced administrative, planning and technical capabilities (b) testing and proving an array of activities in soil and water conservation and tillage methods. Additionally, the project would assist Kenya to improve and preserve the agricultural production base in portions of Kitui District. Assistance was to be provided for three basic project components; (i) planning for ASAL development, (2) data collection, including feasibility and reconnaissance studies, and (3) activities in soil and water conservation and development of hand tools and improved tillage implements."

4.3.3. The USAID project was complicated, for part of it sought to continue support for a national team to continue some of the work which had been done by its funded Marginal and Semi Arid Lands Pre-investment Study 1977-1978. This idea did not last long for by 1980 it was clear that there would not be any funds for that central role.

4.3.4. Similarly, in spite of the earlier studies having covered Kitui, USAID argued for a pilot phase composed of more studies. The USAID Review of the ASAL Development Project (Hook Report) of June 1983, stated bluntly that: "Except for soil conservation field work to be supported by GoK payment, the USAID project was principally one of study and compilation of data." GoK on its part was pushing for a field implementation programme. The Hook Report recommended that the studies should terminate with the completion of the roads and water study. Tellingly, no

development activity was ever taken along the lines of the two studies in the following four years of project activity to justify their expenditure.

4.3.5.A significant component of training outside the country was undertaken. Table 6 shows only partial data of those trained in a Kitui programme. None of those trained came to work in Kitui ASAL. Although by end of project one professional trained in the project had joined Kitui ASAL the point can be made bluntly that the project was training for other GoK activities not Kitui ASAL.

4.3.6. Table 7 shows the percentage breakdown of planned expenditure for the Project. 59% went to technical assistance, 5% to consultancies, 8% to training, 5% to feasibility studies and 2% to management services. Only 16% went to what could be imputed as development investment within the district. To the extent that 10% of this went to commodities which included vehicles, clearly very little went to development.

4.3.7. Table 8 a-h compares budgets and actual expenditures of Phase 1 and Phase 2 up to April 1985. Subsequent data is not available but discussions within USAID suggest that the order of magnitude is maintained to project completion in 1987. Several points are worth noting. First the budget doubled between Phase 1 and Phase 11 from US\$ 4.7m to 8.3m. The second point is that GoK planned contribution, which is in the characteristic areas of personnel and equipment, was not matched. Overall just about 70 % of planned Gok contribution by way of AIEs was produced.

4.3.8. From the objectives for Kitui ASAL, it is clear that the preponderant cost of TA limited its contribution to any form of development. That it was managed under the same framework developed in Phase 1 of MIDP, where the TA Team Leader shared authority with the Ministry of Planning Project Coordinator, but never evolved to the Phase 11 MIDP model, where departmental heads and TA worked to develop a coherent programme, underscores that designed structures and processes can only function if societal pressure for the desired development outcomes assures that they function accordingly, as was the case in Machakos and not in Kitui. By comparison the Ministry does not seem to have exercised as much supervision over this project as it did in Machakos. The donor also seems to have lost interest and let the contractor get on without much oversight.

4.3.9. In this project the leading sector was water. It is surprising that livestock development which is central in Kitui was practically ignored. A 1985 Interim Evaluation pointed out that livestock development "was an afterthought (interms of being undertaken by the project) and is wholly under-funded."

4.3.10. The Interim Evaluation shows that the cost benefit ratios of water component are 2.07 to 10.7. Those for soil conservation are 1.4. The project beneficiaries are said to be 21,000 families without specific data on family size.

directly involved in immediate increase in existing production. No rate of return was therefore calculated for benefits structured as above were unquantifiable.

4.3.4. Table 10 shows BSAAP 1982/83 expenditures against planned budget. In that year two ministries did not spend their budget. Five ministries underspent by between 22% to 60%. One ministry - Agriculture- overspent by 10%. This lack of matching budgets to expenditures continued into 1986/87 year for as shown in Table 11, the Ministry of Water, which had budgeted only Ksh. 4,000 spent Ksh 4,000,000. Other than Agriculture, the variations by the other ministries are not too dramatic. Internal WB forward planning documents in the suggested that for the 1987-1989 period close to 50% of the funding would go to civil works, 23.7 percent into vehicles and equipment, 26.9 per cent into input supplies and operating costs and technical assistance and training a paltry 0.77%. These facts are shown in Table 12.

## 4.4. ELGEYO/MARAKWET ASAL PROGRAMME

4.4.1. The Elgeyo Marakwet ASAL project, funded by the Netherlands, is interesting in the way it approached assessment of development needs in the district. It initially gave little funds and spend the bulk of it on building planning capacity and planning infrastructure. Since then it has adjusted its funding volume and funding by sector. It is now (1988) set to get into very costly road infrastructure construction which will account for very significant investment.

4.4.2. This project has arrived at this choice of investment after detailed study of the limitations of increasing production if the road infrastructure was not build up. It is an argument developed also in the West Pokot District where the same donor -Netherlands- is involved.

4.4.3. It is not just road infrastructure which is being planned. Education forms major bottleneck in the least developed ASALS. Since the Harambee Self Help system is not generating as many schools as is the case in more developed ASALS like Machakos or Embu, investing in education is a priority. It is even more important to invest in education for productive skills hence the building of village polytechnics by the project.

4.4.4.As shown in Table 13a. and 13b. during the 1982-85 period this project planned to use about Ksh. 13 m. in Elgeyo Marakwet. It was planned that this rise to Ksh. 24 m. for the 1986-88 period. However, actual expenditures were only 17.8m up to the end of 1987. Over the 1982-1987 period the actual expenditure turned out to be about Ksh. 27m.

4.4.5. If one separates TA costs from all other project costs, it is worth noting that the 1982-85 phase one period planned TA costs to be 20.4% thus leaving 79.6% for programme. It turned out

that TA during this phase took 30% of all costs thereby leaving 70% for programmes. For the next two years, part of phase two, TA was planned at 11.4% thereby leaving 88.6% for programme. It turned out that TA took 15.7% and programme 84.3%. Thus between 1982 and 1987 TA took 20.47% of all expenditures and 79.52% was left for programmes.

4.4.6. Under programmes, planning activities and related planning infrastructure was set to take the lions of the budget in the first phase. The plan called for planning and planning infrastructure to take 33% but it took 47%. For the second phase it was planned to be 8.9% but in fact turned out to be 30.2% For 1982-1987 period this category utilized 28% of all expenditures. This high cost of planning within the project is explained by the need to build houses for the TA, support for various planning activities at the district in line with District Focus and the production of a very useful District Atlas which pulled a lot of needed operational data on the district together.

4.4.7. Agriculture was initially planned to take 18% but actual expenditure for the first period was 21%. It was set to be a quarter of programme budget by the second phase, a target which was not achieved as it only achieved 10% For the whole period agriculture commanded a respectable 10.55% of all expenditures.

4.4.8. Village polytechnics, which were expected to be the third highest recipient of funds according to the first plan, -14.7%-kept their position 16.9% but were slated to drop to only 9.6 % during phase 11 for construction was completed. Thus they only got 1.4% for the second part. Over the period they got 4.74% of all expenditure.

4.4.9. The livestock sector, which had initially been planned at 12%, only spent 2%, but, it was expected to maintain its level in Phase 11 at 11% which it slightly beat by getting 13.2%. For the period 1982 -1987 livestock only commanded 7.86% of all expenditures.

4.4.10.Communication which got almost nothing -0.2%- in Phase 1 plans and spent practically nothing -0.4%- was expected to be a significant spender at 11.7% but only managed 4.7% during Phase 11, thus getting only 2.71% over the project period.

4.4.11. Water was initially planned to consume 7.1% but was under target in phase 1 for it only consumed 3.5%. Investment in the sector during phase two was planned at 16% and was almost reached for the sector consumed 15.1% of phase two expenditures. This gave the sector a period average of 9.25% which makes it third after education and agriculture.

4.4.12. Education had been initially planned to take 7.3% Of phase one investments. It took 8%. During the second phase it was planned to take 5.3% but actually ended leading all other sectors for it commanded 15.6 of the expenditures. This it the lead for the whole period as it took 10.60 of all expenditures.

4.4.13. Initially the health sector was expected to be only 4%. Actual expenditure was low at 0.5%. During phase two it was planned that this rise to 8.7% and the target was almost met for it got 8.3% giving the sector 4.78% over the whole period.

4.4.14. Resource conservation is in many situations a problematic sector to invest in for the methods of delivering the service are not easy. This sector has over the project period only commanded 1.09% of all expenditure.

4.4.15. In summary then, between 1982 and 1987 actual expenditures show that the main consumer of programme money is still planning and planning infrastructure. It used 27.91% of all expenditures. It was followed closely by TA at 20.47% of all expenditures. Thus in Elgeyo Marakwet planning and TA account for just over 48% of all expenditures. Distantly following these two sectors is education at 10.60%, agriculture at 10.55%, water at 9.25% and livestock at 7.86%. Health care at 4.78% and village polytechnics at 4.74% form an intermediate group. The trailers are communication at 2.71% and resource conservation at 1.09%.

## 4.5. WEST POKOT ASAL PROGRAMME

4.5.1.Like the Elgeyo Marakwet project, this project was conceived after the DF practices had been tried and tested in MIDP. The projects in Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot were started after a joint GoK and Dutch Identification Mission in 1980. It similarly had an initial period of slow build up with little investment as the donor and the DDC worked out development priorities. A gathering of needed operational data was completed and it led to a District Atlas.

4.5.2. The West Pokot ASAL Programme planned to use a total of Ksh. 17m. in the district between 1982 and 1987 but the actual expenditures were Ksh. 26,326.3m. as shown in Table 14.

4.5.3. As in Elgeyo Marakwet, the main consumer of development funds is planning and planning infrastructure. Over the 1982-1987 period it has consumed 27.51% of all funds spend in the programme.

4.5.4. Of the programmes we investigated ,it seems as if West Pokot was able to come to grips with the cost of TA. It has declined steadily as a percentage of total expenditures from 42.38%, 33.92%, 29.6%, 15.79%, 11.62%, to 9.75% in 1987. This is a remarkable achievement and it may be worth investigating in detail to pass onto other ASAL programmes the lessons of West Pokot for their TA and planning costs are high.

4.5.5. If planning and TA costs are added for the period they come to 34.61%. Of the programmes we have covered this is the lowest.

4.5.6.Of the other sectorial projects the leading sector has been

water which over the period has attracted 16.56% of all expenditures. It is closely followed by education which consumed 15.36% of all expenditures. Agriculture forms a close third with 11.78% of all expenditures for the period. Livestock with village polytechnics, resource conservation and health form the bottom group with 5.36%.4.4%, 1.82% and 0.05% respectively.

4.5.7.As is the case in Elgeyo Marakwet discussions with the DDC have led to concern for investments in road infrastructure. The project is evaluating funding a major roads component for it is clear that the district farming and livestock production systems are limited by the prohibitive transport costs. The two district road networks do not lead to markets directly and farmers and pastoralists have to take very long detours to reach the markets.

4.5.8. The West Pokot programme is interesting in the way it has mixed projects in both the relatively high potential and low potential areas of the district. As in other district where some parts have better resource bases, and are therefore likely to have had a jump on development, such balancing is of greatest essence in assuring long-term sustainability of development. Often many projects claim that when DDCs insist on this it is political interference by the politically sensitive DDCs. Such comment forget that fundamentally development is part of a political process.

4.5.9. The projects which were initially identified by the programme were as follows;

Planning/Planning Infrastructure

- 1. Programme management
- 2. ASAL transport
- 3. District Atlas
- 4. District Development Centre
- 5. District Information and Documentation Centre
- 6. ASAL staff housing

### Education

- 1. Materials assistance to primary schools
- 2. Inservice training of untrained teachers
- 3. Support to Sigor Secondary School

# Social Services.

 Kodich village Polytechnic and Livestock Development Center support.

# Health

1. Support to District Health Team.

### Water Development

- 1. Kodich borehole rehabilitation
- 2. Boreholes in Sigor and Chepareria Divisions.
- 3. Water survey
- 4. Support to Water Maintenance Unit at Kacheliba
- 5. Kodich Water Supply

- 6. Shallow wells construction
- 7. Cheptuya Water Project

#### Agriculture

- 1. Weiwei/Sangat Irrigation
- 2. Suam River Agricultural Development
- 3. Study of traditional irrigation system
- 4. Rehabilitation of traditional furrows.
- 5. ASAL agricultural development.

## Livestock

- 1. Rehabilitation and construction of range dips
- 2. ASAL range development

#### Forestry

- 1. ASAL forest development.
- 4.5.10. This selection not only represents some geographical diversification but was also targeted at establishing a base for subsequent development activity. In pastoral districts infrastructure funding is still going to be a priority. Similarly it will be very hard to rely on harambee for the social structure cannot support it. Neither is there the cash income base to support it.
- 4.5.11. Consequently, it may be worth exploring the variation of Harambee started in the pastoral parts of Baringo District where pastoralists contribute livestock and a large auction harambee is organised to generate funds for specific projects in a large area. This has been tried in Marigat Division of Baringo and it has generated substantive amounts of money.
- 4.5.12. It is important to note that the problems of organizing sublocational, locational, and divisional development committees are particularly acute in pastoral districts. In West Pokot these problems in a way shaped the divisions in which projects were started. More significant though is the continuing problem of organizing such committees to ensure that the projects selected by the DDCs are also rooted in the various communities. The project had to invest in seminars on development committees at the divisional level two years after the start of DF in 1983.
- 4.5.13. It may be a good idea to ensure that in every ASAL area there are working seminars annually devoted to the issues of project identification by the development committees at the sublocation, location, and divisional levels. Not very many ideas have been generated on how representation to these committees is to be organised.
- 4.5.14.In heavily pastoral districts the national schedule for fitting projects into the District Development Plan Annual Annexes may have to be revised to fit into the grazing rhythm.

### 4.6. NDEIYA/KARAI ASAL PROJECT

- 4.6.1. Ndeiya/Karai is a corner (5% of the population and 10% of the land area) of a high potential district, Kiambu. The tribulations of planning a project for an ASAL area of a high potential districts are many. This area was identified for a project in 1978-79 during the height of the pressure for projects in ASALs. The Netherlands government set aside Ksh.4.8m. for the area but it was not spent since there was not the necessary request for it either from the GoK or Kiambu County Council. These funds had to be re-allocated.
- 4.6.2. From 1978 to 1980 the possible project idea which attracted the donor was the possibility of developing valley bottoms to give the poor and small scale producers a reliable production base. The feasibility of bottom land cultivation was studied and shown to be impractical for partly technical water availability reasons and also for problems with land rights issues given the target group.
- 4.6.3.By 1982 the donor put in place a Programme Coordinator whose terms of reference included inter alia to: "formulate a project proposal from the grassroots level using the programmatic approach (and) taking into consideration the ASAL and district focus development policy"
- 4.6.4. The Netherlands Government did not initially commit Kenya programme money to the project but rather used the small embassy funds for the first operational year-1983. In 1984 and 1985 a total of Ksh.2.8m. was made available from the Kenya programme funds.
- 4.6.5. Functionally no GoK counterpart was ever appointed to help the expatriate. The assumption that the Kiambu DDO would play the role of a counterpart was dubious. Since the DDC and sub-DDC met infrequently and when they did, matters related to the project were not discussed, the project plodded on with operational contacts at two levels.
- 4.6.6. The first was the Chairman of the Kiambu County Council who took personal interest. The second was the District Accountant who had to authorize expenditure and payments to District Department Heads.
- 4.6.7.As Table 15 shows, the bulk of these funds, 49%, were utilised in developing water supply between 1983 and 1985. The only other significant consumer of the funds is education at 18%.
- 4.6.7. After the project was evaluated in 1985, an extension was recommended only in the water supply sector only if GoK and/or Kiambu County Council was to provide matching funds. Since there was not much interest at the district and national level the project was set to peter out in June 1988, with the last two years having been on a slow burner as most of the Coordinator's time was spent on ensuring that there were institutional

arrangements for managing the various projects, particularly water supply, and winding down other activities.

4.6.4. This brief documentation of Ndeiya/Karai, a marginal area in a high potential district, shows that even with donor interest such pockets will always be ignored for the local tradeoffs are such that they cannot focus on the problems of such areas. Previous projects in Ndeiya /Karai during ALDEV faced similar problems. It therefore seems that the only approach to pockets of ASAL is to go through a national programme targeted to them. Local forces never address marginality for it is a reserve to be raided.

# 4.7. LAIKIPIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.7.1. Although this is one of the projects which was negotiated and started since the DF policy had been formulated and operationalised there still seems to be a lack of understanding of the way DF is to work and the relevant levels of settling programme issues. The project agreement was signed in August 1984.

4.7.2 Institutionally there are both a Kenyan Programme Officer and an expatriate Technical Coordinator who is really in charge as Ministry of Planning officials argue. Since the project agreement specified that there will be a Steering committeestrange since the project started after DF- this has been seen by the donor representatives as a problem in spite of the fact that the activities of such committees are subsumed by District Executive Committees in all districts.

4.7.3.In a joint evaluation of this project there are comments that the Project Coordinating Committee set up in the 1979 document is "no longer in existence as a result of decentralization policies currently adopted by government --- The Committee should be replaced by a planning and coordinating committee specifically for LRDP to be convened half-yearly by the desk officer for the programme of (sic) Ministry of Planning and National Development."

4.7.4. In Annex V11 of the document details on the committee are enunciated as follows.

"Planning and Coordinating Committee

1. Composition

The Committee shall be constituted as follows:

- -Representative of the Ministry of Planning and National Development
- -Representative of the Implementing Ministries
- -Representative of Swiss Development Cooperation

-The Technical Coordinator and the Programme Officer will be invited from time to time as might be deemed necessary to attend the meetings

### 2. Functions

- -The committee shall endeavor to establish links and coordination between Ministries Headquarters and the District implementing authorities.
- -The Committee shall establish inter-ministerial coordination of implementing Ministries/Departments at the Headquarter level.
- -The Committee shall asses the progress made by the programme on the basis of site visits and progress reports prepared by the Programme Officer and the Technical Coordinator."
- 4.7.5. This document makes explicit the thinking of some GoK officials that the PCC is not very useful. The issue is whether the functions and responsibilities of the PCC as conceived in 1979 could be moved down the authority structure of the ministry to be operated by the Rural Planning Division or its sections.
- 4.7.6.DF documents and ASAL programme practices since MIDP, make it clear that it is the business of district ministerial staff to liaise with their headquarters.
- 4.7. There are grave implications if each ASAL project is to have its own Planning and Coordinating Committee. Some of the activities enumerated as functions of the committee are routine matters for staff in the ASAL section. This is a section composed of a Senior Planning Officer as head, a Planning Officer as Deputy and 5 Planning Officers.
- 4.7. C. There is need for the Ministry of Planning and National Development to get clear policy on what issues come up to the section form the projects. Interviews with field based Project Coordinators show that there is little programming need for coming to Nairobi to coordinate interministerially. This only happens where projects are not serious about District Focus in the opinion of many current and past Project Coordinators.
- 4.7. P.LRDP, like many other ASALs was conceived to have a Phase 1 which was open ended and during which the project was to concentrate on building planning infrastructure. Tables 16 to 24 show planned budgets and expenditures since inception to 1990.
- 4.7.12. Examination of Table 16 shows that the three leading sectors in development expenditure in the June 1984 to June 1986 period were water supply (28.23%), followed by expenses related to planning, planning infrastructure and operating costs (28.16%), farming activities (20.16%), and support to village polytechnics (16.12%). Table 17 elaborates the budget in terms of whether the funds are donor source or Harambee source.

- 4.7.1. Table 18 shows that the budgeted expenditure by Swiss was 83% but only 64% of total expenditure came from the donor. The budgeted figure for harambee of 17% was achieved.
- 4.7.12. Table 19 compares budgets by source, adding GoK expenditure which did not appear in budgets, and by development sector. In the water sector harambee contributions were over budget by one percent and stood at 24%, whereas Swiss contribution was under budget by 11% and stood at 66%. GOK contribution, which had not been budgeted for, was 10%. In the farming sector again harambee contributions exceeded plan by 25% while Swiss underspent the their contribution by 24%. It is only in the village polytechnic sector where harambee contributions were below plan by 5% and stood at 12%. Characteristically the budgeted Swiss expenditure was underspent by 16% and stood at 67%.
- 4.7.13. This data clearly shows that harambee is not only an important source of project funds, contributed in the form of labour, but is an important source for driving donor funds. It is not clear why there was such underspending on donor funds.
  - 4.7.14. Table 20 presents the tentative budget for the period up to 1990. If programme support which stands at 13% of budget is added to expatriate staff which is 47% of the total budget, the proposal suggests that there will only be 40% Swiss contribution available for development investment.
  - 4.7.19. Table 21 and 22 show the planned GoK contribution to 1990 which is typical- personnel and a little bit of operating costs.
  - 4.7.16. Table 23 analyses both the Swiss and GoK contributions up to 1990 and shows clearly that staff and programme support will chew up 66% of all moneys for the period and only 34% will be available for development investment. This is just about twice the amount spent on development investment in Kitui ASAL.
- 4.7.17. We believe that the statistics for LRDP are typical of the other ASALS. They raise serious questions on the long-term meaning of ASAL development financing. Large percentages of Donor funds are expended by expatriate teams and support to GoK personnel operations. These chew up the donor contribution leaving very little of the funds for direct development investment.
- 4.7.26. Given that the balance of donors contribution left for development investment is just about equal to Harambee contributions to projects, GoK will have to make very hard decisions about the utility of both the expatriates and its officers in ASAL development.

4.8.1. This is a relatively new project, funded by DANIDA, which was appraised in 1985. The recommendations were that it start slowly and build up experience. Table 25 shows the planned budget of Phase 1 of the project.

4.8.2. Analysis of the categories of funding shows that about 40 % of the Danida contribution will be available for direct development investment. The major planned development sectors are afforestation 13.30%, soil conservation 11.73 percent and water supply 6.73%.

## 4.9. WAMBA ASAL PROJECT

4.9.1. Wamba ASAL began as a famine relief project in 1979 when GoK requested support from Germany. This assistance went to one of the Divisions -Wamba- in the district. A pre-feasibility was done in 1979 and a full feasibility study done in 1980.

4.9.2. The German government indicated interest in a food security project in 1982. A three year pilot project was proposed to end in 1984. This was extended to 1985 because of the very severe 1984 drought. Again in May 1985 the same pilot project phase was extended to the end of 1988. The pilot projects objective was stated as providing:

"Food security and improvement of the income situation of the rural population, increase in the food production (at first of animal origin) and the creation of marketing possibilities."

The expected outputs were :\_

- -establishment of a marketing structure for livestock in Wamba
- -setting up and maintenance of water places
- -improvement of the livestock potential through veterinary and advisory measures with simultaneous reduction of the number of livestock
- -introduction of rangeland rotation
- -improvement of rangeland by appropriate fodder plants
- -building and maintaining a demonstration herd

4.9.3. We have not got data on evaluation of these expected outputs but it would be a miracle if they were achieved in the project period.

4.9.4. The budget for the project between 1986 and 1988 are shown in Table 26. Of the planned expenditure of Ksh. 30m. 65% was for overhead and administration. Thus development investment was to take only 35%.

4.9.5. Within that, the leading sector is animal health at 9.03%. Range Improvement and Livestock marketing were to get just about six percent each. Other development investments are water

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- 5.2.1. It is generally acknowledged that the ministries have not decentralized their budgets to districts significantly. Part of the failure is typical large bureaucratic inertia but a significant part is the unfamiliarity with decentralized development planning. There has been concern with these failures. Currently the GOK has a committee looking into better ways of ensuring that districts know about their allocations in timely fashion to incorporate them into their planning schedules.
- 5.2.2. Even where ministries have sought to follow the spirit of DF by showing what resources are to go to districts still key decisions on what to fund, staffing, planning and implementation priorities are taken in ministry headquarters and the districts are only told what they will get.
- 5.2.3. This process penalizes the 22 ASAL districts (See Team Leader's An Expanded Strategy for the Development of Districts Having Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya for the 22 Districts which this Mission has used.) whose socio-political and bureaucratic access is not as good as the more developed high potential districts.
- 5.2.4.In a basic sense the shortage of resources for central ministries to budget for districts, and Ministrys' failures in disaggregating forward budgets by districts, and staffing districts to cope with the DF implied new tasks, has led to many donors going to planning specific projects in districts and financing the district development activities through direct funding. These practices, although they are within the spirit of DF, are increasingly challenged at all levels since they violate basic public budgetary laws and practices. Sessional Paper no.1 of 1986 specifically states that "Budget Rationalisation requires that these programmes be brought within the system and given scrutiny similar to all development projects". We shall return to this problem later.
- 5.2.5. The central institutional issue impacting on the development problems in the ASALS are the lack of financial, planning and implementation autonomy at the district level. The policy instrument of DF makes the district the centre of development. However, traditions in centralised budgeting, staffing and even in conceptions of what is development, of the first twenty years of independence, limit DF effectiveness.

### 5.3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

- 5.3.1. In some sense the RDF funds are seen by Districts as their fund since districts can develop proposals for development and get money to spend. From 1974 to 1985 RDF as shown in Table 28a. has invested about Ksh.18m in development projects.
- 5.3.2. Table 28b. shows the allocation of RDF funds by district for the period 1980-1984. Analysis of RDF funding pattern in the country shows that the 22 ASAL districts got only 40% of all RDF

funds between 1980 and 1984. This is shown in Tables 29 and 30.

5.3.3. However, there are interesting variations in the ASAL districts as shown in Table 31. On the whole the semiarid ones did better than the arid districts. Also the ones with high share of RDF funds ie Kitui, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Tana River and Machakos, have had ASAL projects. This may be an indirect measure of the planning impact of the ASAL projects in those districts. Table 32 shows details of funding in non-ASAL districts for comparative purposes.

5.3.4. The pattern of allocation of RDF funds to ASALs is continued in the 1986-88 period as is shown in Tables 33 and Table 34. In 1986/87 financial year the bottom ten districts in RDF allocations included nine ASAL districts namely, Turkana, Lamu, Mombasa, West Pokot, Taita Taveta, Laikipia, Nakuru, Samburu, Mandera and Narok. All of them got less than two percent of the total allocation. As is shown in Table 34 for the 1987/88 period the bottom 10 districts include Lamu, Turkana, Taita Taveta, Mandera, Laikipia, Samburu, Nakuru, and West Pokot.

# 5.4. EEC MICRO PROJECT PROGRAMME.

5.4.1. The EEC Microproject Programme was initiated since there was need for a fund which would fund at a slightly higher level per project than the RDF.

5.4.2.As shown in Table 35a.; of the 132 projects undertaken since 1977 in this Programme, the average cost has been Ksh, 1,172,203.

5.4.3. Tables 35b. shows that over the period of the eight tranches, 1981 to 1988 the ASALs have got only 44% of all the funds. More significant is the fact that both the number of ASAL districts and overall ASAL share has been growing from the first Tranche to the current one.

5.4.4. Tables 36 and 37 shows that the share of ASAL districts in tranche one was 38%. It dropped to 32% in the next one and grew to about 69% during the third one. The fourth tranche gave about 51% to ASAL districts and the fifth one 62%. During the sixth 57% went to ASALs. During the seventh ASALs got about 52% and finally got about 62% during the eighth tranche. This is good if maintained in the future for it will ensure that ASAL districts get their fair share of the funds.

# 5.5.LOCAL AUTHORITY RESOURCES.

5.5.1.Local authorities, particularly County Councils, do not have any significant sources of revenues these days. In spite of the fact that DF 1987 states that their "Revenue generation capabilities the local authorities are currently being reviewed with a view to expanding their resource base" it is still not

clear that they will be viable both in the near and long-term.

### 5.6. HARAMBEE SELF HELP.

5.6.1. Data available in the short time of the consultancy does not lend itself to calculations on derivation by district and comparison between ASAL and Non-ASAL districts. However data available for the 1979 to 1981 shows that the per capita Harambee contribution increased in 18 of the 21 ASAL districts for which there is information while it declined in the non-ASAL districts. Self Help groups seems to have been found by the special ASAL development projects, a point we shall return to later.

5.6.2. Self help funds present serious problems to planned development and there does not seem to be clear institutional thinking on how it should be fitted into the DF system. Ideally if the Village Development Committees and the Sublocation and Locational Development Committees were systematically organized and functioned in the ASAL areas properly, then some of the planning issues of Harambee would be contained since the various projects would be prioritized at the village/manyatta, Sublocation and Locational levels.

5.6.3. Many of the ASAL projects have found that the DF committee system does not work properly at the lowest levels since communication and the mesh of extant social organizations with the government bureaucracy in ASAL districts is problematic. This is particularly so in the pastoral districts.

5.6.4. Since DF was initiated, concerted effort has been put into training for the District and national levels but little thought and actual training has gone into the level below the Divisional Development Committee. Yet if the DF system is to work, in the sense of being relevant to local development, the prioritisation by the levels closer to the public must be taken seriously. This can come about if the committees there are formed and are active. The metapolicy issue here is the involvement of Chiefs, their assistants and other locational level civil servants and leaders. Essentially this can be achieved by mass mobilisation for development by Provincial Administration. It does not need administration.

## 5.7. SPECIAL PROJECTS.

5.7.1. There have been numerous special ASAL projects. The available funding details are found in Tables 1 through Table 27.

5.7.2. These special ASAL projects were a response to GoK request to donors in the early seventies to assist in the ASAL districts. Other than World Bank Livestock project and Norwegian Turkana sector projects, initial interest in ASAL funding was by USAID

who funded a large ASAL Prefeasibility Study of Machakos, Kitui, Embu and Baringo. Other donors, after this initial effort in 1977, got interested and started funding projects. The EEC led with MIDP in Machakos in 1978. By the early 1980s other donors were planning projects.

5.7.3. The major policy document for the ASAL Projects is ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA - THE FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION (1979), which in draft was circulated to Ministries, donors and even NGOs for comment for the GOK felt it needed to get commitment on the policy of development of the ASALS.

5.7.4. This document specified that the basic ASAL strategy had to include adaptive and basic research and expansion of food production.

5.7.5. Institutionally an Interministerial Committee, made up of Permanent Secretaries was created for liaison. It was to be chaired by the PS Planning.

5.7.6. Coordination of ASAL activities at the highest level was to be supervised by the Planning and Coordinating Committee (PCC) under the PS Planning or his designee. However the document recognised that the real project planning coordination work would be done by the Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

5.7.7. Issues of project planning coordination were seen as different from the technical core activities of the ASAL programmes which would be in the natural resources sector. Consequently a Core Technical Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture. This assumption that the key development needs are in the natural resource areas is not supported by recent development theory and should be changed for the future strategy.

5.7.8. The major metapolicy issue now and for the future is whether a Ministry of Planning and National Development and Ministry of Agriculture ought to share both planning, coordination and technical issues since even the ASAL project started under AGriculture have been transferred to Planning.

5.7.9. The institutional system set up was worked as it generated donor interest and project implementation in the field, even though there were no clear lines of authority. Neither was there clear thinking about what were ASAL development priorities. Consequently every donor and every ministry sought to justify its operations as ASAL. Between 1979 and now all sorts of unrelated programmes have been justified under this label. Depending on the donor and relations with a particular ministry, decisions are made on whether to to tether with planning ministry or with a line ministry.

5.7.10.To this consultant, it seems as if it is time to jettison the ASAL labels and to subsume all district operations under the

DF system which has continued to evolve since it was enunciated in 1983.

5.7.11. The metapolicy issue then is whether a planning ministry should continue being a field development implementing ministry. The line ministries have always questioned this arrangement and have essentially ignored the committees. Since most of the ASAL projects were developed under this umbrella, they all suffer the confusion of whether they are planning exercises or field development projects.

5.7.12.At the metapolicy level it should now be clear to all and sundry that a giving a planning ministry field development programs leads to split in orientation for its primary purpose is to plan and not execute. Towards this later end, the training and experience in decentralized planning which the ministry has got out of the ASAL projects ought to be used to develop systematic planning data in those districts to be the basis of planning development activities in the future. This should enable the ministry to be an independent evaluator of the activities of other actors in ASAL development. At the moment its personnel are involved in the planning, supervision as well as the evaluation of some of the programmes.

5.7.13.Out of the 1979 ASAL policy document, all Special ASAL projects have been project driven. This meant they were not systematically used to strengthen the normal GOK line ministry operations for the long-term. Their funds, expertise and experience was not available to build up planning, budgeting and implementation capacity of the DDCs after the DF policy was enunciated in 1983, to enable the districts to have concrete strategies which they can use for prioritisation as well as planning their short and long-term development, for the ASAL project were Ministry of Planning field projects.

5.7.14. All ASAL projects have argued for the shotgun approach in identifying development ASAL district activities because of the lack of proper planning data which should have been collected and developed into development strategies by the Ministry of Planning. The 1979 policy paper gave them the freedom to justify that pilot phases were for research. Most did not know what was to be done. Many did not seek guidance from the populations they were to serve to get their priorities. Consequently all have had pilot phases. They have been centrally initiated and to a great extent planned even after DF was prescribed in 1983. Since then a few are centrally planned after project identification by District Development Committee officials, but not having emanated from the people or the DF committees closer to them.

### 5.8. PRIVATE SECTOR.

5.8.1.SESSIONAL PAPER NO.1 OF 1986 ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT FOR RENEWED GROWTH argues that development is driven by public and private sector, and harambee self help activities. During this consultancy we attempted to generate data showing how significant

the private sector is in the ASALS.

5.8.2. Data on trading licenses and investments not to speak of business turnover are some of the hardest data to get in the ASAL districts. Collection of such data, which is of essence in long-term planning, calls for extensive fieldwork which one hopes the District Data Centers will embark on.

5.8.3. Although we do not have direct investment data in the ASALS, Postbank data suggests that there is significant savings. Table 38a Estimated Statistics for Ordinary Savings Scheme Per District for the period 1978 to 1987 shows that there has been significant growth in the total amounts saved by the ASALS. Since the data has been average from current figures it would be meaningless to work out the ASAL and non-ASAL district growth rate for the decade.

5.8.4. Table 39 Kenya Post Office Savings Bank Outlets January 1988 shows that the number of outlets has practically doubled from 203 in 1978 to 359 in 1988. In the opinion of the management of the Postbank, the growth has been greater in the ASALs particularly in the real arid areas for in 1978 there were only a handful of outlets there. The current situation of numbers of outlets and number of accounts is shown in Table 40 Postbank: Outlets and Accounts 30/6/1986. Of the 308 outlets for the Postbank 122 or 40% are in the ASAL areas. These outlets have 185.110 accounts, 18.5% of all accounts.

5.8.5. As shown in Table 38b. the accounts in the ASAL districts withdrawals are just about equivalent to the share of accounts, ie 18.87% but the deposits are slightly higher at 20.82% of all deposits. Since the Postbank caters to the poorer savers and it has plans to develop branches in the districts this data is as a good indicator as any that savings can be mobilized in ASALs.

5.8.6.Commercial banking facilities are important in facilitating the private sector to undertake its role in development. Although the total deposits and withdraws and accounts are not available for all the banks in ASALs, Table 41 Commercial Banks in ASAL Districts December 1987, shows that there has been major growth in outlets. In 1979 there were only 30 bank branches. Since then there has been a 103% growth to 61 branches up to December 1987. More spectacular has been the growth of mobile banking facilities. The 1979 base is not known but, Kenya Commercial Bank alone has 61 mobiles operating from its branches in ASALs. It is estimated that the Standard Bank and Barclays bank have about half of the KCB mobile outlets. Thus it is estimated that there are about 100 mobile banking facilities in the ASAL districts making a total of 161 commercial banking outlets in ASALs.

5.9. RURAL TRADING AND PRODUCTION CENTERS.

5.9.1.To date the activities related to Rural Trade and Production Centers have been essentially of a planning nature and the implementation of the project is yet to start. An officer has

been posted to Ministry of Planning Headquarters to start the field project. Not much money is likely to move into the ASAL districts because of this projects pilot nature.

5.10. THE ROLE OF NGOS.

5.10.1.NGOs are are not assigned role in ASALS development. Yet the church NGOs and others have been extremely important operations research on livestock, water drought resistant crops etc. They resist stating how much money they invest in development but in some of the arid districts they are at times the only source of development funds. Since most of them build on local capacities they should be encouraged to transfer the skills to local communities. Their programs should also be come more integrated with the DF system.

### CHAPTER 6. CONSTRAINTS ON EXISTING ASAL PROGRAMMES.

6.1. Although in the aseptic reports of the programme documents the only major constraint discussed is methods of moving money, in interviews the major issues raised both by donor representatives and GoK officials is policy on ASALs.

6.1.2.To begin with all seem convinced that ASALs concerns are not center stage in terms of GoK's policy concerns. However this statement is tampered by comments that the political arena is very much interested in making ASAL issues center stage from a policy point of view. The bureaucracy and the major donors on the other hand do not seem to be interested. It is argued that the bureaucracy has followed the lead of the major donors.

6.1.3. Key in the evolution of the bureaucratic attitude is the benign neglect by some of the big donors since their initial ASAL interest and funding in the seventies. In the early seventies, the World Bank was involved in very extensive Livestock Development Project. This project sought to move pastoralists into ranching type grazing blocs. Its sociopolitical premises and the management systems designed were to say the least so unrealistic that the project was doomed to failure. It essentially saw the ASAL areas as producers of immatures for the former White Highlands' ranches, which were already being subdivided. Its technology was high tech and the permanent joke of the fully equipped mobile workshop stuck on the "road" to nowhere to service a drilling rig, is part of the Kenyan development folklore. By mid seventies the World Bank moved away from livestock in ASALs and concentrated on the the IADP programme. This heralded the age of integrated projects in Kenya's development thinking. Later the World Bank got into ASALs proper, rather than a sector project, in BISAAP. It is considering extending the funding on that project. Furthermore there is some indication that the World Bank is considering further investments in ASALs.

6.1.3.USAID became the major financier of the large ASAL inventory studies of the seventies. At that time it was expected that the studies would lead to major funding for activities in the ASALs. The policy contribution of these large studies was to bring ASAL issues to policy focus and to enable the GoK to issue the 1979 ARID AND SEMIARID LANDS DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA, THE FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME PLANNING AND EVALUATION.

- 6.1.4. Fundamentally this document was an aid lobbying brief. It worked for many other donors started projects or expanded projects they were undertaking in ASALS soon after.
- 6.1.5. There is irony in history since the USAID and World Bank showed not as much interest as in mid seventies when the smaller donors were moving into them at the turn of the decade. What is clear though is that neither USAID nor World Bank nor the small donors were going to develop the large comprehensive projects.
- 6.1.6. With the exception of EEC in Machakos, all other programmes were started very small and indeed were not expected to be integrated. MIDP was the last of the integrated monsters of the seventies. Although Kitui ASAL had pretensions of being an integrated project it never developed to one since USAID did not buy the notion of including the large water and roads component. Similarly livestock activities were initially insignificant.
- 6.1.6.To some extent the two large donors having triggered interest in ASALs committed funds in other programmes. The smaller bilateral donors got in. The later worked within the framework set by ARID AND SEMIARID LAND DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA. In short the initial programmes developed projects for Ministry of Planning.
- 6.1.1. Since the Planning ministry saw these as their projects, one of the interesting activities of the 1977/1980 period was its attempts to distribute donors to different districts. A donor would be given a district and since the planning bureaucracy was still trapped in the development model of integrated development, their expectations were that the district donors would pick up the whole development load of the districts. In other words, the donor would have an integrated project catering to all the needs of the assigned district, This orientation mainly explains why in each of the districts the various donors started by developing research and surveys on the districts to identify what the district needs were. Significant amounts of resources were spent on this activity rather than on direct development investment.
- 6.1.4.As donors were linked with the planning ministry, there was a tendency to see their activities as planning. They did not then develop these activities for support of the technical ministries. Technical ministries on their part did not volunteer inputs for these were not their programs. This attitude was compounded by the general staffing condition where district ministry officials were too junior to argue with the donor representatives about programme content, even when, as they

argued, they were bypass by the expatriates to get either to their ministry headquarter staff or to the planning ministry.

6.1. 19. The ASAL projects thus spend a lot of time and personnel resources reinventing the programme wheel. Since DF did not systematically take off until around 1985, the bulk of what was identified as programme activities was generated by donor officials sometimes in consultation with ministry staff in Nairobi and at other times in consultation with District personnel. Rarely were consultations with the people.

6.1.10. Perhaps it is appropriate to discuss MIDP here for it was setup to pioneer an approach to District planning. To begin with from an institutional design point of view MIDP innovations are limited. They however were dramatic for their time for MIDP leaped into district planning. It put a Kenyan Planner as Programme Coordinator. It was supposed to coordinate all the ministries plans in the district. There is not evidence that it actually influenced Ministries in rethinking their programmes to Machakos. Building on a 'prefeasibility' study done by Ministry of Finance and Planning , submitted to the EEC in 1977, there was a programme design and appraisal done by consultants for the EEC. The project was contracted out and a Planner from Ministry of Finance and Planning seconded to the project as a Programme This person at no time was totally incharge of the Coordinator. programme design and implementation until Phase 11 . Similarly, from records it is clear that during Phase 1, the ministrys' district personnel were informed that there would be money for activities which had already been designed and asked to submit plans within those predetermined areas. It therefore seems to me that it is not accurate to argue that the initial phase of MIDP was a project to test district planning. At best it was an attempt to test how a donor can put advisors to the district level, develop programmes and then get project activities from the line ministries which operate there. It also was a good way of testing how a planner can operate as coordinator of a development process . This is a marginal operation. Unfortunately it was copied in all the subsequent ASAL projects to the detriment of developing and testing district strategies.

6.1.12. The real district planning need is to gather data for planning purposes and to get the ministries operating in the districts to jointly develop a development strategy for the district. To date nothing of the type exists for the District Development Plans are no more than a catalogue/shopping list put together by DDOs from information supplied by the various ministries. Very few districts have to date developed a coherent district development strategy.

6.1.12. Putting advisors in the ASAL districts in the pre-DF time was deleterious to their long term development for it warped district operations. If a donor was not interested in a particular aspect of development it was ignored. A concrete example is cotton in Kitui. Similarly there was a lot more money available in some sectors without the necessary staff to

supervise implementation and assure development quality control by evaluating the long-term linkage to community development possibilities. Examples are the prohibitive cost of subsurface dams and the continuous failure of associated pumps in MIDP. Community groups build them for a quarter of the MIDP cost. More dramatic is the cooperatives and feeding programs in Turkana where available funds were spend on a sector and a marginalised section of the community which cannot drive the districts development in the long-term.

6.1.14.To the donor employees who developed most of the ASAL programmes, the issue of data loomed large. Basically, since most are trained in quantitative methods, development could only be planned in quantitative terms. This data base did not exist. It had to be developed rather than rely on the judgment of the staff and communities in the districts. This is a controversial point in development planning and development theory but the point is simply that there are surrogates to quantitative data. To invest heavily in collecting it at the detriment of assisting communities in solving already identified bottlenecks in development is misplaced concreteness. Such an approach assured that program activities would not be sustained or replicated for they were funded over and above the resources (personnel, vehicles fuel etc.) which were available to the community and the GoK.

6.1.15. As we discuss elsewhere, the post-DF period led to a different beat where DDCs are proxy for community participation.

6.1.14. At the technology level there has been some breakthroughs within the ASAL projects. First social technologies. Since the critiques of the systems analysis driven SRDP in the early seventies, a lot of writing on Kenya's long-term development has argued that the real challenge in development is for government to assure communities of adequate infrastructure and the communities to seek innovations from within the country where different parts have adapted both social and physical technologies. In this sense development does not come out of large designs imposed from outside the communities unless they develop the social technologies to adapt it. A related argument has been that within the borders of the country there are all sorts of successful ways of organizing development and what is needed is for those areas looking for alternatives to learn from the others.

6.1.13. There is little evidence that new ways of developing social technologies were tried in the ASAL projects unless one looks at the feeding projects in many places where there were attempts to settle destitute pastoralists as such. Even in those cases -and Turkana is the major case- it is now recognised that this was a failure for it bred dependency and did not address the pastoral economy which still dominates the community.

6.1.1%.On making breakthroughs in physical technologies the results are not as good for there has not been systematic

planning ensuring that the technologies stay within the reach of communities and individuals. In ASALs the major development constraints are water both for domestic use and production and macro-infrastructure roads.

- 6.1.14. Water is not just a luxury. Too much labour is tied to its collection. Very little of it is available for production. Possibly the cheapest technology for its collection and storage, which is also environmentally sound is subsurface dams. This Assyrian technology, introduced in Kenya during ALDEV, is divisible and can be implemented on individual or collective basis. Programmes who have used it, like MIDP and Kitui ASAL, have upscaled it and taken it to engineers to design for community water supply, with all the associated problems of design, construction, and maintenance. If this technology was hooked onto community harambeee in districts where such technology was not known and supported in districts where it is practiced already,, in its down scale model, as is now done in projects like Mutomo Soil and Water Conservation Project, real breakthroughs in development would have resulted. It is puzzling that as recently as 1987 some ASAL project had not heard of such relevant technology and they were planning to go and learn from MIDP.
- 6.1.20. Construction of minor roads by hand labour is breakthrough by Rural Access Road Programme of the MOTC which has not been copied by many of the ASAL programmes. In the case of Turkana Programme the technique for building a major road at affordable costs was a major breakthrough. From a national development point of view there are problems with ASAL thinking about major roads into ASALs. This is particularly so if one concentrates on the really arid districts. A look at a map of Kenya shows that all its international trade routes pass through the ASAL districts. ASAL projects have resisted funding major roads with the possible exception of EMI and TRDP. In the of one advisor "WE DO NOT INTEND TO BUILD ROADS FOR THEY WILL ONLY LEAD TO OVEREXPLOITATION OF THE FRAGILE ECOLOGY". Such comments fail to appreciate the fact that to develop major roads in ASALs will link them to the larger national economy as well as making them accessible to the national economy for mutual benefit. Roads make a major contribution to development. It is a pity that many ASAL projects have ignored them.
- 6.1.28. The West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet Programmes have made a contribution in finding ways to support traditional irrigation without upscaling the technology. This is something the other projects could learn from.
- 6.1.22. Most projects have research activities on dry zone crops. They argue that the national research system has not produced the relevant varieties. Since the trials are more often than not on experimental farms and they are not on-farm trials of perceived important varieties it is difficult to see where these minor experiments are leading to unless one justifies them in terms of giving technical advisers some experience.

the two philosophical basis of District Focus ie local participation and development prioritisation.

7.2.5. The key to this is that the staffing of Districts with high level personnel from the parent ministries, which has dragged in ASALs, will be rectified.

7.2.6. The key administrative institution at the District level will be the various DECs. Donor and ministerial projects will have to fit into this system if they are compatible with District Focus.

CHAPTER 8. FINANCING ISSUES UNDER THE NEW STRATEGY.

- 8.1. There has not been developed a coherent plan where the financing of the ASALs could be systematically approached by the donors who sought to contribute to the programme as expected in the 1979 document. The document only points out that donor financing was required.
- 8.2.Donors were then expected to use the normal procedures of initially approaching the External Resources division of the Ministry of Finance, then subsequently to approach the PS Planning in his capacity as the Chairman of the PCC. It was further specified that planning officer "will work with the donors on planning aspects of each ASAL programme including liaison with field staff, joining in field visits and coordinating and integrating planning documents and work plans."
- 8.3. This specification is the nearest thing to setting up coordination in financing. As an aside, even from a planning point of view, the specified activity never occurred for no documentation to the effect have been given to this mission when asked for.
- 8.4. It is obvious that the 1979 document could not have expected coordinated financial procedures. The problem is simply that External Resources Division is organized in such a way that there are desk officers for countries or multilateral donors. Donors therefore go to different officers and there was nobody designated to hold a brief on ASAL funding. Appointing one to watch over all ASALs may be useful.
- 8.5. Elsewhere, we had pointed out that the line ministries felt that the PCC system gave operating powers to the Ministry of Planning. They and donors created programmes which logically should have been in the ASAL framework but were not. Finances were therefore negotiated by line technical ministry needs without coordination. This explains the anomaly that there are programmes now labeled ASAL which in terms of the technical definition of ASAL areas do not qualify. On the other hand there are programmes in ASAL districts which have not been anointed by

the Ministry of Planning as ASAL. During our mission, when the ASAL section of the Planning Ministry called Programme Heads to meet with the Mission some of them were vehement in interviews that they were not ASAL projects and their work and finances were with various line ministries. They did not even seem to accept that they should have been in the meetings.

8.6. The fact that the 1979 document was silent on financing and financial procedures led to the confusing budgetary problems which many programmes and Districts have been caught in. In turn this has led to acrimonious debates within Ministry of Planning, where the field Programme Coordinators have sought to extend the planning functions specified in the document to include supervision over finances to the opposition of the donor personnel in the programmes. Kenyan field Programme Coordinators uniformly argue that when they have sought to intervene in both planning and financial administration, they have been ignored and the higher levels of the ministry, and External Resources Division of Finance, as well as Technical ministries, have been lobbied by donor field and Nairobi personnel to get programmes going. This consultant was told that the latest technique is to lobby the DC who is chairman of both the DEC and the DDC and can at times make decisions on behalf of the two committees.

8.7. Given that finances have been moved by the donor representatives mainly and in some programmes under counter signature by Kenyan Programme Coordinators, the projects have not contributed to the process of developing District based budgeting and planning and by implication they have not been too relevant to Budget Rationalisation at that level.

8.8.Essentially the problem of fit into the Budget Rationalisation stems from the fact that most of the ASAL programmes in specific districts are funded by one donor. Each has over time evolved its own method of handling finance. All the systems are mixtures of Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE) or Appropriations in Aid (AIA). Many donors have felt that the system of authorization of AIE is too slow and thus it slows the implementation process. On their part Gok officials have felt that significant amounts of money are "lost" since some officers and ministries do not claim AIE reimbursement from the donors. These two positions have contributed to the practice of using AIA in most projects.

8.9. Apart from whether a project uses AIEs or AIA, the problem of who is actually incharge of the funds, has been problematic in all the projects. The issue is really who is incharge of donor money and who accounts both to GoK and donors. In Phase 1 of MIDP, TA personnel were incharge. This practice has been followed by most of the projects. The MIDP Phase 11 practice where a Kenyan officer is incharge of the budgeting and accounting process for both GoK and donors is the exception rather than the norm.

8.10.0 ne of he metapolicy issue confronting the GoK now is the dividing of ASAL districts to a donor. The problem came up as  $\,$  a

result of particular donors who finance development of particular ASAL districts being identified with them and other donors staying away. Development of those districts more often than not is warped by the particular donor's development preferences. The district's development rate, being tied to the donor's level of funding and length of commitment to the particular district, as a consequence suffers. These concerns together with the need to continue funding ASAL development within the reality of budgetary ceilings of a structural adjustment programme has led to discussion of alternative ways of organizing donor funds for ASAL development.

8.11. There are three ways under discussion. First is to continue the existing system where a donor is usually identified with a particular district. This, in spite of its ease of management, is not satisfactory for the reasons adduced above.

8.12.A variation of the existing system is to get donors to go into the same district and to pick on different development programmes. It is said that the advantage of this approach would be that donors pick on what they are good at. In some quarters this approach is not seen in favorable light for several reasons. To begin with, few donors have offered to team up in districts. Secondly donor demands for accounting, reporting, programme control and even supervision, vary so much that field officers time could be tied up in this to the detriment of work. It is printed out that the only multidonor funding going to districts directly is the Rural Development Fund but it is also pointed out that it is administered centrally by one donor and all the donors contributing do not get separate reports.

8.13. The third option is the creation of a specific ASAL fund which many donors can contribute to. Such a fund would be restricted to ASAL districts. This proposal must take into account the new budgetary rules beginning with the 1988/89 financial year which specify that budgetary ceilings on ministerial development votes cannot be exceeded in loan or GOK allocations. They can only be exceeded if the development project is a hundred percent grant financed and all current and future recurrent costs are already subsumed under normal GoK recurrent vote allocations. There has been discussion whether such a fund should be exempt to the budget ceilings. This can only be so if all the funds are grants.

Assuming that an ASAL fund can be created to facilitate multidonor contribution to , there still is the problem of access to the ASAL Fund by ministries and Districts. From a long-term development point of view it is important that resources go to the districts for projects identified by them as priority.

8.14.To some extent the third option is attractive for it would allow the DDCs of ASAL districts to tap into this fund for out of 22 districts about half of them do not have donor driven development projects. It is important to get extra funds to these districts. in spite of its attractiveness it can only be

implemented on a long-term basis for its modalities must be worked out. For the short-term the most expeditious way, as discussed in the Financial and Budgetary Analysis Report, maybe to have a dual track of working through established ministerial votes and through the already established Rural Development Fund.

8.15.An ASAL development fund jointly subscribed by donors and GoK, has been proposed by the ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS (ASAL) DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND OPTIONS report of the FAO/IFAD Cooperative Programme Investment Centre. In setting such a fund issues of sharing cost between donors and GoK as well as cost recovery become central.

8.15.1. Several points ought to be made about GoK contribution to most existing ASAL programmes. The contribution has been essentially in personnel and other GoK costs like office space, and vehicles. In the context of current budgetary problems it is difficult to see this pattern of GoK contribution changing.

8.15.3. With respect to cost recovery, the Infrastructure Report is recommending a Macro-Infrastucture Roads Programme which will, hopefully, be financed by donor grants. The MOTC already has an undervalued toll charging system generating about Ksh.120 m. annually. There are proposals to increase these charges drastically. If the Macro-Infrastructure Roads Programme is executed initially and economic toll charges in the ASAL areas introduced, this can become a major source for replenishing the fund.

8.15.4.In the existing ASAL programmes Harambee self-help labour is already in use and this should not present a problem. The only qualification is the idea that the tradition of harambee is not as well developed in the most arid areas where also there are serious labour availability problems. In current ASAL projects Harambee projects seem to account for between 30 and 40% which is just about what donors are putting into direct development investment in the same areas.

8.15.5.In this report, we have shown that the Postbank and the Commercial Banks have spread to the ASAL areas. Their base ought to be used for specific production lending for they are able to deliver this service cheaper than ministries. This way significant ASAL savings can be drawn into production activities without setting up another project bureaucracy.

8.15.6. It is not feasible nor desirable that cash contributions be programmed for future ASAL programme activities for there are no clear institutional mechanisms which will be fair, responsible and accountable to communities, donors, and GoK equally.

8.15.7. Formal production credit in the country is driven by having title to land which is rare in the bulk of ASALs. Livestock has not become acceptable for national credit needs formally. A commercial livestock insurance scheme, which could lead to establishing livestock based credit systems, was

introduced in the past two years but it is limited to formal ranches and dairy herds and to date not one of the companies is covering ASAL producers. Details on formal production credit systems are covered by another report but it is clear that relatively little of national credit goes to ASAL districts.

8.15.8. Institutionally there is some experience by AFC giving production credit to pastoralists through evaluation by their field staff and getting the Provincial Administration involved in the certification of particulars in the ASAL areas. This is in response to political pressure to lend in ASALS but they are not in favor of it.

8.15.9. It is therefore difficult to see how credit will be secured for ASAL producers unless they fall into the national credit system based on title to land. This implies the urgency for land registration in the areas - an extremely controversial point. In the interim the only pathway seems to be along the very successful unsecured group credit by NGOs.

8.15.10. It may well be then that the only channel to deliver credit to these areas in the immediate future is to go through cooperatives, AFC, Postbank and the commercial banking system. If DDCs get district allocations of the ASAL Fund for onward lending, they could ask these institutions to act on their behalf for a fee.

8.15.11. If credit is organized into a District revolving fund, the interest can be used to re-capitalise the fund and the different institutions can compete for these funds.

8.15.12. Harambee groups microprojects emanating from DDCs have been identified in the IFAD document as the major component for project financing. There is demand for support of many of these projects which to date have not been supported. Clearly the planning of these microprojects and the supervision of their implementation is central to DDC activities. To spread the social benefits this component should form the bulk of project financing funds. Such funds could be channeled to a District Fund to be allocated by the DDC specifically for Harambee groups microprojects.

8.15.13. Studies of both Church and non-church NGOs in Kenya show that they are cash awash on the whole. They also have been accused of most DDCs of failing to adhere to district development priorities. These accusations have led to the current problems which the sector has with the GoK. The large non-church ones have not decentralized to the districts and their programmes are developed and executed mainly by Nairobi based or regionally based individuals. In public meetings NGOs have gone on record as stating that shaping their projects to fit into district priorities will lead to their mandates being distorted. In view of the above I would not recommend including the NGOs into the ASAL fund initially.

8.15.14.Most of the projects in income generating, including activities which are mentioned in the IFAD report - brick making, local handicrafts, maize mills, and farm supply inputs are problematic both from a business and social point of view in recent Kenyan development experience in spite of their being in fashion and many donors being active in the sector. There should be need for very detailed study of the phenomena before proceeding in my judgment.

8.15.15. Having said that there is need for normal commercial business credit for rural industries. However this should be to mainly to processing of ASAL products (both farm and non-farm) and, limited trade goods distribution in areas where basic consumer goods area not available. Again the channel for handling this would be for specific ASAL districts to have a share of the ASAL fund and to let the DDCs administer the project funds as part of their District Development Fund.

8.15.16. In any case in terms of project financing this activity which can be done more expeditiously through commercial banking outlets handling the funds for the respective DDCs. However, it should not be a major component of project financing.

8.15.17. See comments on the relevance of the AFC in the Credit and marketing report. It is not clear whether AFC deserves extra financing.

8.15.18. It is agreed that the major production limitation in production is water. Many individual/families producers could utilize credit for the building of small scale water structures for production and domestic use. Over and beyond credit which would be channeled through AFC type delivery, a special individual small scale water credit line should be part of the ASAL fund.

8.15.19.1t is not wise to support recurrent expenditure. The little incremental costs support should should not be to national level activity of ministries but to the Districts.

8.15.20. In keeping with the main thrust of District Focus, GoK is increasingly of the view that District Commissioners will have more responsibility of horizontal development coordination at the District level. Towards that end, on January 1st, 1988 it was announced by President Moi that DCs will assume supervision over all District ministerial personnel. A circular to that effect is under draft. It is the first time when officially DCs under OP have staff responsibilities over other ministry personnel. If the trend of building up the horizontal management at district level continues, and there is no reason it should not, then there is logic in supporting such efforts by the ASAL Fund.

8.15.21. Vehicles should be minimized for most of the proposals are for support of already existing structures. Information

processing will be important but support should be to enable districts to do their work not ministry headquarters for the bulk of the work will be in Districts.

8.15.22. It is hard to justify funding training in District Focus at District and divisional levels, 5 years since the programme started. There, however, is great need to invest in the training on DF at the sublocational and locational levels, in all ASALs for where there is a lot of activity, processes have not been streamlined to facilitate meaningful development choices. In pastoral areas, the organizing principles of representation do not seem to be clear. Similarly, the dictates of pastoral rhythms do not seem to fit into the formal planning cycles for District Development Plans annexes. Investment will essentially be mobilisational.

18.15.23. Technical Assistance as discussed elsewhere is a problem within GoK for it is argued that for most of the activities there are Kenyans who can do the work. It will not be easy justifying its funding in the ASAL fund.

### CHAPTER 9. TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE NEW STRATEGY.

- 9.1. There has been some interesting breakthroughs in programming in projects in ASAL districts. Probably the key social technology is the FINDING of Harambee groups as a development implementation mechanism. ASAL projects are now using the Harambee groups in as diverse activities as water, soil conservation and afforestation.
- 9.2. In terms of the organisation of key development activities in the desired way for ASALS e.g. conservation on catchment basis, although tried in Kitui ASAL, there has not been as great success as was expected in the 1979 document where specifically planning and implementation on catchment basis was referred to.
- 9.3. Again there is a bottleneck presented by the project approach where the planners and implementers are not wide to community nuances. The focus remains the bureaucracy rather than the people who in the long-term are the real developers.
- 9.4. Projects still have not extended all the technologies which are already conventional in the water development sector. These are subsurface dams, water harvesting, ground water tanks, roof catchments, small pans and dams for ground water recharge etc. from an institutional, the major programme limitation has been at both the credit and the extension side. That there has been no credit for individual adoption of the technologies has slowed the adoption rate. That normal extension has not pushed the water technologies related to production, other than terracing, has limited the adoption. This is essentially an information bottleneck.

9.5. Earlier we mentioned that projects have also spent significant resources researching "packages" particularly in agriculture and agroforestry. The approaches have not been systematically bottom up where people's knowledge encapsulates some relevant technologies but their applications are limited by specific production problems like availability of supplies and markets, labour, credit etc.

9.6. If a people driven problem solving approach had been adapted in previous ASAL projects, significant packages would have been systematized by now. To be fair, the second generation projects are more problem solving oriented than the large integrated projects of the first generation.

9.7. Another limitation has been in country experience Technical Assistance personnel. Too many have concentrated on the letter of the agreement, were held hostage by formal processes and thus did not go to the people for they did not have the language and community skills to interact effectively. Parachuting technical assistance personnel take many years to develop the social skills necessary for effective development work. Given that many of the projects have been donor projects rather than projects for which communities have identified with, either because they dealt with outsiders or local officials, communities did not push TA personnel to acquire the relevant community skills. Relevant knowledge, which highly qualified TA personnel developed, particularly in planning field projects, stood no chance of transmission to communities who did not participate in the process. This has meant has meant that the knowledge has not been systematically internalized in the community or DF system. This is particularly so in areas of resource mapping and quantitative needs assessments. The classic case in this is the Kitui master water study although each ASAL project has its skeletons. Social and community skills for Technical assistance personnel are mandatory. It does not make sense to get highly paid staff who cannot even interact for of language.

9.8.Little breakthrough has been made in the area of livestock production. Not many projects have got into the general animal health area which is, in a basic sense, the only relevant calling card into pastoral society. Not much has been done on building on traditional livestock production science and breeding. Even more disastrous is the total lack of interest by most programmes in studying and assisting the informal breeding programmes undertaken by wananchi. ADC has bred ASAL suitable animals -probably the best Boran, Masai Red sheep and improved Galla goats— which do not need pampering like exotic livestock. They need extension. There has been some camel work by NGOs who argue that camels should be further extended to ASAL areas where they are not found traditionally. Outside IPAL, little work has been done on camels by projects.

9.9. There is still less work on ASAL fodder trees in spite of

many claims by many programmes who are into trees.

9.10. Significant work has been done on legumes both at Katumani and the University. Some of it is still subject to the programme researches but that begs the question of extension even when new varieties and performance is tested under different ecological areas.

9.11.0n physical technologies there has been clear breakthroughs like the road construction techniques in Turkana where by using dry compaction and collected gravel, costs were reduced drastically.

CHAPTER 10. NEW ASAL STRATEGY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

- 10.1. The new ASAL strategy should not be as project driven as the past ASALS for that system has meant that the specific development activities are determined by the donor preferences in funding.
- 10.2.We have also argued that the role of Ministry of Planning has been warped in servicing the old ASAL projects to become an implementing ministry rather than being the source of planning data, development strategies and evaluations..
- 10.3. Previous ASALs started with a conviction that the path to development was through large integrated projects, donor funded and implemented by donor and GoK staff. This has been recognised as not an orientation producing relevant development even by the key donors who pushed that system. Later ASAL programmes broke out of the integrated trap, and, using the shotgun approach in pilot phases, set some interesting mixtures of project activities in the districts they were assigned. On the whole though they supported the public bureaucracy by facilitating them to operate in their mandated areas.
- 10.4. What was supported essentially was what was identified by the public bureaucracies as projects. Essentially the data bases for identification of projects were the District Development Plan Annexes. Such an approach did not seriously reflect the spirit of DF for what got into these data bases was usually generated by District Field Staff and not the DF institutions closer to the people at the village, sublocation, location and divisional levels.
- 10.5. Similarly what District Field Staff identified as projects for the data bases more often than not were tailored to the known funding areas of the particular donor in the district. Such informal determination of project funding distorts what must be done in development.
- 10.6. Many of the ASAL projects have been housed by Ministry of

Planning for in a peculiar sense development of ASALs was seen as a planning problem even by the 1979 Policy Document. This has led to projects not benefiting from technical ministries knowledge and supervision inputs and as a result a lot of reinventing the wheel has taken place at tremendous cost.

10.7. The new strategy must overcome all these past limitations. Its major elements are new roles for already existing institutions and new funding institutions as well as a new approach to development. We cover the key ones hereunder.

### 10.8. MINISTRY OF PLANNING.

10.8.1.To begin with Ministry of Planning did manage to start the pioneering efforts in ASALs which led to DF practices. For the future it must more systematically;

- a. gather and organize the development data from  $\mbox{previous}$  ASAL activities
- b. analyze it and make it available to all ministries, donor and especially DDCs to enable them to develop specific ASAL district strategy plans and field projects more systematically.
- c. monitor and evaluate how different programmes the explicit national strategies of D F and Budget Rationalisation.
- d. develop hard data on programme and project costing to establish the relative advantages of specific interventions in ASAL in economic and social terms from activities in the last 20 years in ASALs. Such data must include the cost of various forms of TA which is usually left out of economic and social cost benefit analysis of particular development interventions.

### 10.9. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES.

10.9.1. The new ASAL strategy is predicated on making DDCs more significant in planning, budgeting and development programme supervision. To date the limitations of DDCs in ASAL areas have been the posting of junior ministerial district personnel, lack of district staff supervision powers, lack of control over the process of developing donor programmes in their their districts and perhaps most important is the lack of District Development Budget.

### 10.9.2.DDCs/DECs under the new strategy should:\_

- a. Develop district specific development strategies b. Coordinate all the ministries, donor and NGO programs to ensure that they fit into the District Strategy and DF and Budget Rationalisation national policies.
- c. Improve the system of development prioritisation from the DF committees below the district level. This is essentially a mobilisational issue of people for their own development.
- 10.9.3. These DDC actions cannot be done effectively if the District Development Fund is not started. To enable the DDCs to act, funds for Ministry projects within districts, donor and NGO

funds targeted to specific districts and any other funds should clearly be identified in the Forward Budgets of the Districts and DDCs given total powers over their utilisation after they have been planned and included into the District Development Plan Annexes..

10.9.4. This new role for DDCs assume that the requisite level staff will be posted there, that the District Treasuries will be beefed up to cope with the higher volume of work and finally that the District Data Centres and District Planning Units will be adequately functioning.

### 10.10. HARAMBEE SELF HELP

- 10.10.1.Proper programme and project audit should show that the most significant contributor to ASAL development are the activities of self-help groups. They respond to specific felt needs and have management mechanisms which deliver development services at more cost effective ways than public or donor development bureaucracies.
- 10.10.2. The new strategy should therefore be for increasing their activities by providing tools, materials, and information on techniques for specific development activities.
- 10.10.3. Since their major activities must fit into district strategies there is need for the lower level Development Committees to be activated by mobilizing the Government administrative structures at that level and ensuring that organized Self Help is represented at the Village/ Manyatta, Sublocation, Location and Divisional Development Committees.

### 10.11. INDIVIDUALS OPERATIONS AND BUSINESSES

- 10.11.1. Most of the past ASAL development programmes have ignored individuals producers and businesses as channels for development. This should change in the new strategy for it is clear that there is a major role for individuals and businesses in extending some of the technologies necessary for the development of the ASALs.
- 10.11.2. This is most clear in those situations where innovations are needed in the production base of the ASALs. For example, the different water collection techniques and, small scale irrigation, outside traditional irrigation processes, will not takeoff until adopted by innovative producers. Nor will the needed services be brought into the areas unless individual risk takers introduce them.
- 10.11.3. Assistance in financing individuals and businesses which are in processing of products and services should be an important component of the new strategy. This is most efficaciously done by banking system and not through ministerial bureaucracies.

### 10.12.COOPERATIVES

10.12.1.Although not as widespread as in non-ASAL areas significant numbers of cooperatives exist in the ASALs as shown in Tables 42 and 43. In the 17 ASAL districts for which there is data, there are close to 500 cooperatives with more than a quarter million members. They have paid Ksh. 728m. in share capital and the annual turnover is Ksh. 587m. These are not just the producer cooperatives but increasingly they are savings and credit cooperatives. They are an important mechanism for garnering savings and channeling them to productive activities. This should be encouraged by not only giving them credit for onward lending but credit for new on farm and off-farm production.

10.12.2. In some of the ASAL districts like Machakos cooperatives (with an annual turnover of Ksh. 470m) are already thinking about moving into water for both food and fodder production. This should be encouraged and where the scale of operation of new technologies is beyond the ability of individuals, cooperatives should be an alternative.

### 10.13. SECTORIAL MINISTRIES.

10.13.1. The new ASAL strategy should support sectorial ministries only marginally for they are not as efficient deliverers of the development service as the institutions identified above. They not only are remote in distance and relevance, but their operating costs in the ASALs will be for many years to come beyond the affordable cost by the regional society as well as society at large.

540,000

11,880,000

### 11. TOTAL FINANCING REQUIRED (US DOLLARS)

Budget for 22 Districts per year

<pre>a. Project Financing 1.Community microprojects 40projects/district/year@\$6,000 (100% grant)</pre>	240,000	
<pre>2.20 individual waterprojects/district /year@\$6,000 (50%revolving loan)</pre>	120,000	
3.20 rural industries/district/year@ \$ 6,000 (revolving loan)	120,000	
b. Budget Support for DDCs operations	50,000	
c. Materials 2micros/district @\$5,000	10,000	
Total per District per year		

12/2/88

TABLE la: ASAL PROGRAMMES IN KENYA

DISTRICT(S)	DC	DONOR	POPULATION 1979	POPULATION 1985	YEAR STARTED	DONOR M. KSH.	SH/CAP/YR
Kiambu	N	Netherlands (DGIS)	40,000	5,000	1983	4	267
Baringo (BPSAAP)	Wo	World Bank (IDA)	60,000	60,000	1979	108	257
0	(EMI) U	U. Kingdom (ODA)	1,137,000	150,000	1980	74	82
Machakos (MIDP)	臣	EEC (EDF)	1,023,000	750,000	1978	389	65
West Pokot	N	Netherlands (DGIS)	159,000	70,000	1982	15	54
Elgeyo Marakwet	N	Netherlands (DGIS)	160,000	70,000	1982	13	46
Turkana	N	Norway (NORAD)	143,000	170,000	1980	29	28
Taita Taveta	D	Denmark (DANIDA)	148,000	125,000	1985	ω	24
Kitui	U	US (USAID)	464,000	560,000	1981	39	14
Laikipia	S	Switzerland	135,000	125,000	1984	1	4

Source: Dietz - Pastoralists in Dire Straits

TABLE LD: MIDP PHASE I ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1978-82\* (REVISED 15.1.83) AND MIDP PHASE II PLANNED EXPENDITURES 1983/84-1985/86 (K.SH. '000)

	1978/80		1980/81		1981/82		Total 1978-82	1	Total by 1978	Sector 1982	1983-1986	86		
A. PROGRAMME	Amount	Source	Amount	Source	Amount	Sourc	Amount	Source	Amount	Sector	Amount	Sector	Popula- tion Served	la-
1. Water GoK EDF	7,405	8.6	0	100	137	0.9	33,474	2.5.	34,327	22.5	63,295	4.4	230,	30,000
2. Agriculture** GOK EDF	3,823 5,008	43.3	1,728 11,663	12.9	2,403	22.8 77.2	7.954	24.3	32,744	21.4	15,874	- 11	100,000	000
3. Livestock Dev. GOK EDF	1 1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1.1		1 1			13,618	1 1 9	I I NA	. 1
4. Cooperative Dev. GOK EDF	904	14.3	270	2.5	136 7,197	1.8	1,310 23,220	5.4	24,530	16	17,441	12	NA	
5. Rural Industry GOK EDF		100	1,833	0 0	1,278	100	3,242		3,242	2.1	8,300	1 6	NA.	4
6. Forestry GOK EDF	1,808	23.4	3,289	100	381	13.4	932 7,559	11	8,491	5.6	4,750	411	I I NA	
7. Social Services (including Ad. Ed. GOK EDF	) 860 1,299	39.8		5.4	305	9.8	1,253	18.2	6,889	1 1 4 5	7,652	1 1 61	100,000	00
8. Economic Planning GOK EDF	226 420	655	15	100	204 444	31.5	431 878	33.9	1,309	0.9	12,439	110		
9. Roads and Bridges GOK EDF	00	00	00	00	900	100	900	100	900	0.6				
B. SUPPORT 10.Staff Houses GOK EDF	2,395 1	000	00	00	91 545	14.3	91 2,940	3 97	3,031	1 1 2	1 1 1			
11.Aerial Photography	829 1	1000	476	100	1.606	100	2,911	1000	2,911	1.9			111	
12.Technical Assist.			8.989		10.659	1000	34.340	100	3,430	22.5	1 1 1			
Sub-total GOK	1 1	010	49,918	96	50,553	-1 1	0000	91.6			1 1			
IOTAL			52,006		54,231		152,715	100	152,715	100 (	145,369)			

<sup>\*</sup> Revised 15.1 1983 \*\* Includes livestock development, crop development and soil conservation for 1978-1982 period.

Source: 1. MIDP Phase II 1983/84-1985/86
2. Project Dossier Vol. I - MIDP Phase II Project Agreement UIII/856/84-EN

TABLE 2: MIDP PHASE II PLANNED COSTS (ECU '000)

			EDF	GOK	TOTAL	00
1	Dune	al Watar Supply				_
1.	Rura	al Water Supply				
	a.	Water Projects	6,123.8	707.5	6,831.3	31.5
	b.	Consultancy survey	330.0	-	330.0	1.5
	C .	Technical assistance	900.0	-	900.0	4.2
	d.	Contingencies	1,620.2	155.5	1,775.7	8.2
		Sub-total 1	8,974.0	863.0	9,837.0	45.4
	D	1 Days 1 4				
2.		al Development				
	a.	Agriculture & Livestock	0.65 0	2 547 7	7 500 5	1.7.1
		i. Extension services	965.2	,		17.1
		ii. Soil conservation .	549.0	13.0	562.0	2.6
		iii. Agriculture sub- project	119.1	16.6	135.7	0.62
		iv. Livestock sub-project	t 471.0	339.1	810.1	3.7
	b.	Cooperatives	883.5	933.7	1,817.2	8.4
	C .	Forestry	340.3	21.7	362.0	1.7
	d.	Rural Industries	260.9	173.9	434.8	2.0
	e.	Social Services	286.7	59.3	346.0	1.6
	f.	Adult Education	229.5	69.4	298.9	1.4
	g.	Programme Management Unit	513.9	221.3	735.2	3.4
	h.	Technical assistance	600.0	-	600.0	2.8
	i.	Evaluation	100.0	<i>j</i> -	, 100.0	0.46
	j.	Contingencies	906.9	1,010.7	1,917.6	8.9
		Sub-total 2	6,226.0	5,465.0	11,828.0	54.6
		TOTAL 1 + 2 AMOUNT	15,200.0	6,465.0	21,665.0	100
		0	70	30	100	

Source: MIDP II Project Agreement

NB: 1. Technical Assistance 4.2 + 2.8 = 7

Consultancies 1.5 +

Evaluation 0.46 +

PMU 3.44
12.36

2. Extension services is mainly transport and operations

### A -- RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT - COST ESTIMATE (OOO ECU)

1.	EDF	(000 ECU)	
	Works		
	Dam (Manooni) Piping system	956.0	
	Mulima Manooni Mekilingi Muthetheni Small water supply Rural center projects RDF projects Self-help projects 9 at 22,600 90 at 610	1,514.1 1,191.7 240.6 294.6 522.0 161.7 203.4 54.9 130.5	
	Dam rehabilitation 15 at 8,700 Groundwater 10 at 26,090	260.9	
	Railway water (estim.)	217.4	F 747 0
			5,747.8
	Equipment		
	Vehicle (2) motorcycle (2)	34.0 43.0	
	Lorry (2) Tractor and Trailer (1)	25.0	
	Engineering equipment (rain gauge,	36.0	
	theodolite, etc.) Construction equipment, tools	61.0	
	Compressor, spare parts	31.0 87.0	
	Dam desilting unit Spare parts	52.0	369.0
			303.0
	Consultancy survey		
	Groundwater Water supply Manooni - Railway's	215.0 115.0	330.0
	Technical Assistance	4	
	Supervision of Works (6 man/year) Technical Assistance small project 3 man/year	600.0	900.0
	Training	7.0	7.0
	Contingencies	1,620.2	1,620.0
	TOTAL		8,974.0
2.	GOVERNMENT		
	Dam desilting Unit K.	Sh. 6,636,000 Sh. 1,500,000 Sh. 1,788,000	577.0 130.5 155.5
	К.	Sh. 9,924,000	863.0

### B - RURAL DEVELOPMENT - COST ESTIMATE (OOO ECU)

Agriculture/Livestock	GOK	EDF
Extension services Buildings Transport (8 x 4 WD, 14 motor's, 64 by) Equipment - Miscellaneous Operating costs, staff personnel Transport operation Training	21.0 2,562.3 115.5 44.5	219.0 173.0 51.2 - 306.0 216.0
. Soil and water conservation Hand tools Operating cost Equipment	13.0	417.4 122.9 8.7
Agriculture sub-projects Horticulture Farm implement Marketing - seeds Agroforestry	11.4	64.0 7.1 35.0 13.0
Vaccine supply Transport supply (3) Water tank (1) Dip water supply Grazing development Goat development Dip rehabilitation Transport operation	209.0	140.0 50.0 26.0 87.0 68.0 32.0
Sub-total Cooperatives	3,112.0	2,104.3
Buildings (8) Store conversions (8) Mobile bank (1) Ginnery bale press (1) Operating cost Staff Revolving credit fund (inputs) Sub-total	151.1 	87.0 70.0 20.0 130.0 - 55.5 521.0
Sub-total	555.1	000.0

### B - RURAL DEVELOPMENT (cont'd)

		GOK	EDF
Forestry			
Miscellaneous equipment Transport operation Nurseries Protective forest	Sub-total	21.7	48.3 126.0 74.7 91.3 340.3
Rural Industries			
Revolving fund		173.9	260.9
Social Services			
Transport supply (14 WD, 14 Training Transport operation Self-help programme Equipment for village, cott		59.3	47.0 73.0 - 96.6 70.1
	Sub-total	59.3	286.7
Adult Education			
Procurement of materials Training - education Transport operation Offices (3) Part time tracker, etc.		69.4	62.5 65.2 - 15.7 86.1
	Sub-total	69.4	229.5
Programme Management Unit			
Buildings Transport supply (2 x 4 WD, Equipment, etc. Transport operation Operating costs - staff Training staff	6 moto's) Sub-total	8.7 7.8 212.6	44.6 33.9 115.9 58.7 260.8
Technical Assistance		22110	310.5
Agro-economist (3 years) Agronomist (3 years)	Sub-total		300.0
Evaluation		_	100.0
Contingencies		1,010.7	906.9
	TOTAL	5,602.0	6,226.0

Table 4: MIDP II Aggregate Cost-Benefit Analysis

Rural Industry		Livestock Programme 700	Agriculture 5,601	Water Programme	Benefits	Total Costs 61,098	Other Capital 19,844	Rural Industry 2,400	Livestock Programme 5,194	Agriculture Programme 10,077	Water Programme 23,583	Costs	Source 1983/84 Table Year 1	
	199	0 700	1 11,963	4,170		8 55,182	4 14,237	0 4,582	4 3,422	7 9,749	3 23,192		2	The second secon
32,672	483	887	23,132	8,170		42,222	8,201	2,565	2,835	10,021	18,600		3	
45,066	574	1,625	31,617	11,250		13,129		6.5	1,184	10,289	1,591		1,000	-
46,275	582	3,002	31,441	11,250		16,539		6.5	2,709	12,174	1,591		5	
46,704	411	3.602	31,441	11,250		13,129		65	1,184	10,289	1,591		6	
47,452	639	4,122	31,441	11,250		13,129		65	1,184	10,289	1,591		7	
48,043	670	4,272	31,851	11,250		13,129		6.5	1,184	10,289	1,591		00	
47,653 32.999	647	3,905	31,851	11,250 11,250 11,250		14,654 13,129		65	2,709 1,184	10,289 10,289	1,591 1,591		9	
47,191 34,062	573	3,417	31,851	11,250		13,129		65	1,184	10,289	1,591		10	

EIRR = 17 per cent

Source: Phase II Project Dossier

Table 5: MIDP II Costs in Relation to Projected Agricultural Benefits (K.Sh. '000)

, -							Table
Net Berefit Stream	Agricultural Benefit Stream	Cost Stream	Other MIDP Capital Costs	Total Agricultural Costs	Farm Costs	Costs Agricultural Project	Item
(56,733)	5,601	62,334	52,257	10,077	1,952	8,125	Year 1
(56,733) (42,297) (17,616) 21,328 21,152 19,267 21,152 21,562 21,562 21,562	11,963	54,260	44,511	9,749	3,904	5,845	2
(17,616)	23,132	41,748	30,727	10,021	5,222	4,799	3
21,328	31,617	10,289		10,289	5,728	4,561	4
21,152	31,617 31,441 31,441 31,441	10,289		10,289 10,289 12,174 10,289	5,728 5,728 5,728	4,561	5
19,267	31,441	12,174		12,174		6,446	6
21,152	31,441	10,289		10,289	5,728	4,561	7
21,562	31,581	10,289		10,289	5,728	4,561	∞
21,562	31,581 31,581 31,581	10,289 10,289 12,174 10,289 10,289 10,289 10,289		10,289 10,289 10,289	5,728 5,728	4,561	9
21,562	31,581	10,289		10,289	5,728	4,561	10

Notes: NPV (undiscounted) By interpolation EIRR NPV @ 5% discount

K.Shs. 30,939 M

(K.Sh. 2,471 M) 4 percent

Source: Phase II Project Dossier

TABLE 6: 1983 PARTICIPANT TRAINING STUDENTS KITUI ASAL

Ins	titution	Name	Degree	Specialty	Starting Date
1.	TAMU	J. Wanjaiya (MLD)	M.S.	Ag. Econ./ Livestock	8/82
2.	TAMU	G. Angwenyi (MLD)	M.S.	Range Ecol.	8/82
3.	TAMU	K. Ayuko (MOA)	B.S.	Agron.	8/82
4.	TAMU	D. Kangesa (MOA)	B.S.	Agron.	8/82
5.	TAMU	G. Mabonga (MOA)	B.S.	Soil and Water	8/82
6.	TAMU	D. Mbugua (MENR)	M.S.	Forestry	8/82
7.	TAMU	P. Oduol (MENR)	M.S.	Forestry	8/82
8.	TAMU	J. Pwanali (MOA)	M.S.	Agroclimatology	8/82
9.	TAMU	D. Waithaka (MOA)	B.S.	Soil and Water	8/82
10.	TAMU	F. Rimberia (MOA)	M.S.	Ag. Econ.	8/82
11.	TAMU	F. Mbato (MOA)	M.S.	Soil Conserv.	8/82
12.	Vanderbilt	G. Osoro (MEPD)	Certificate Diploma	Development Economics	1/83
13.	Vanderbilt	B.A. Kenyoru (MPED)	Certificate Diploma	Development Economics	1/83
14.	S. Houston University	P. Ngure	B.S.	Soil Science	1/83
15.	S. Houston University	S. Ole Timoi (MLD)	B.S.	Range Management	1/83
16.	TAMU	Suluba (MOA)	M.S.	Ag. Economics	1/83

Source: Review of ASAL (Hook Report) 1983

### TABLE 7: USAID FUND PLANNED USE IN KITUI ASAL

1.	Technical Assistance	59%
2.	Consultancies	5%
3.	Training	8%
4.	Feasibility Studies	5%
5.	Evaluation	5 %
6.	Field Labour	6%
7.	Commodities	10%
8.	Management Services	2%

Source: Various

TABLE 8a: SUMMARY - COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE USAID GRANT - PHASE I AND II KITUI ASAL PROJECT (US DOLLARS)\*

PHASE II	TOTAL	USAID AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT	TOTAL	USAID AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT
MOWD	1,282,600	923,900	358,700	1	187,230	91,330	95,900	-
MOA - Agriculture	645,900	365,200	280,700	1	116,780	27,280	89,500	
MOA L&D	105,900	46,500	59,400	1	30,500	1	30,500	· ·
MENR	35,500	14,100	21,400	ı	3,300	1	3,300	
MOCSS	145,800	65,600	80,200	ı	35,900	1	35,900	
MF & P	770,900	70,900	700,000	ı	235,300	1	235,300	
All Ministries	2,986,600	1,486,200	1,500,400	1	609,010	118,610	490,400	,
Non-Ministries	4,212,900		3,593,000	619,900	1,196,200		1,196,200	
Adjustment	6,600	ı	6,600					
All Min. & Non-Min.	7,206,100	7,206,100 1,486,200 5,100,000	5,100,000	619,900	619,900 1,805,210	118,610	118,610 1,686,600	
Unplanned funds and Adj. for Foreign Exch.	1,106,300			1,106,300				
Total Phase II	8,312,400	1,148,200	5,100,000	1,726,200	1,805,210	118,610	118,610 1,686,600	
Total Phase I	4,687,600		3,537,900	1,149,700	4,687,600	1	3,537,900 1,149,700	1,149,70
Total Grant	13,000,000 1,486,200 8,637,900 2,875,900 6,492,810	1,486,200	8,637,900	2,875,900	6,492,810	118,610	118,610 5,224,500 1,149,700	1,149,70

For Phase II the exchange rate of US\$ 1 to K.Shs. 15.5 was used- for Phase I US\$ 1 to K.Shs. 13.5 was utilized.

Phase II actual expenditure include the period March, 1984 through April 1985.

TABLE 8b: COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND USAID - PHASE I AND II

KITUI ASAL PROJECT

(KENYA POUNDS)

### MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

Office equip supplies Training Office const Field equipm MOWD Project Construction Labour Tendered Pro								Travel and accommodation	Local	LINE ITEM	
Labour Tendered Projects			oject	Field equipment	Office construction	99	Office equipment and supplies	and dation	Local staff salaries	EM	
430,000	350 000	21,500	551,500	109,000	5,500	4,000	30,000	117,500	214,000	TOTAL	
				5,000			30,000	60,000	214,000	GOK/ AIE	BUDGET PHASE II
	250,000		466,000					-		USAID/ AIE	ETI
		21,500	85,500	104,000	5,500	4,000		57,500		USAID/ LBII	
										USAID DIRECT	-
		5,310	110,660	12,940	7,500			8,690	88,120	TOTAL	A
							7,100		88,120	GOK/	ACTUALS* PHASE II
			70,800							USAID/ AIE	
		5,310	39,860	12,940	7,500			8,690	à	USAID/ LBII	
										USAID DIRECT	T. Carlotte

TABLE 8c: COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND USAID - PHASE I AND II
KITUI ASAL PROJECT
(KENYA POUNDS)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (AG. SECTOR)

		BUDGET PHASE II	EII				ACTUALS* PHASE II	<b>₩</b> *	*
LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GOK-AIE	USAID/ AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT	TOTAL	GOK/AIE	USAID/ AIE	GOK/AIE USAID/ USAID/ USAID AIE LBII DIRECT
Local staff salaries	885,000	855,000				364,410	364,410		4
Travel and						,	,		9
accommodation	55,500	21,000	,	34,500		8,060	5,140		2,920
Farm inputs	91,000	40,000	42,000	9,000		20,140	17,820		2,320
Prototype tools	10,000	10,000					,		,
Training	23,500			23,500		460			460
Rollers and trailers	6,000			6,000					
Equipment	21,000			21,000		8,420			8,420
Maint. Plant Equipment	7,700	7,700				1,900	1,900		
Soil and Water testing	7,500			7,500					
Miscellaneous	7,200	7,200				5,270	5,270		
Maintenance of station	5,100	5,100		5		3,120	3,120		
Conserv. tools & Proj.	261,500	20,000	167,000	74,500		74,540	6,210	6,210 21,150 47,180	47,180
Bulldozer rental	115,500		74,000	41,500		8,030			8,030
TOTAL	1,496,500 996,000 283,000 217,500	996,000	283,000	217,500		494.350	403.870 21.150 69.330	21.150 (	69.330

TABLE 8d: COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND USAID - PHASE I AND II

KITUI ASAL PROJECT

(KENYA POUNDS)

# MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT (LIVESTOCK SECTOR)

		BU PH	BUDGET . PHASE II				AC PH	ACTUAL PHASE II		
LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GOK-AIE	USAID/ AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT	TOTAL	GOK-AIE	USAID- AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID
Local staff salaries	250,000	250,000				102,940	102,940			
Travel & accommodation	32,000	21,000		11,000		8,450	5,400		3,050	
Drugs: Livestock dips	5,000	1,500		3,500		1,760	330		1,430	
Range Management Demo.	6,400		2,900	3,500		2,810			2,810	
Seed and Fodder	8,650		6,150	2,500		1,200			1,200	
Goat improvement	10,500		5,500	5,000		5,540			5,540	
Hives and access	3,000		2,000	1,000						
Other farm inputs	8,800	6,300		2,500		6,730	6,290		440	
Training	2,800	1,800		1,000		3,910	1,780		2,130	
Miscellaneous	40,000	40,000				8,990	8,990			
Rauge Monitoring	6,510	2,010	3,500	1,000		2,220	2,010		210	
Goat improvements	21,910	5,410	7,500	9,000		9,110	5,410		3,700	
Honey pan shelter	10,200	5,700	2,000	2,500		6,010	5,700		310	
Cattle dips	11,700	1,700	6,500	3,500		4,550	1,700		2,850	
TOTAL	417,470	417,470 335,420 36,050 46,000	36,050	46,000		164,220	164,220 140,550		23,670	

TABLE 8e: COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND USAID - PHASE I AND II

KITUI ASAL PROJECT

(KENYA POUNDS)

# MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

			BUDGET PHASE II	I		A P	ACTUAL PHASE II		μ	20.
LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GOK- AIE	USAID- AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT	TOTAL	GOK- AIE	USAID- AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT
Local staff salaries	43,000	43,000				17,700	17,700		è	
10	7,500	4,000	,	3,500		1,310	1,310 1,290		20	
Purchases of stores	19,500	12,000	3,000	4,500		12,540	10,000		2,540	
	2,500	1,500		1,000		1,500	1,500			
stationery	3,300 1,900 900 500	1,900	900	500		950	950			
Constr. Water supplies	20,000	6,000	7,000	7,000		6,000	6,000			
TOTAL	95,800	68,400	10,900	16,500		40,000	40,000 37,440		2,560	

TABLE 8f: COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND USAID - PHASE I AND II
KITUI ASAL PROJECT
(KENYA POUNDS)

# MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

		BUDGETS PHASE II	II				ACTUALS PHASE I	II ·	r	. 20.
LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GOK/	USAID/ AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID	TOTAL	GOK/ AIE	USAID/ AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID DIRECT
Local staff salaries	50,000	50,000				20,590	20,590		4	
Travel & accommodation		4,300	,	3,500		4,350	2,800		1,550	
Training material - VP	29,000		26,000	3,000		2,000			2,000	
Training	21,000			21,000		13,160			13,160	
Office supplies and equipment	27,200	25,700	1,500			17,700	9,560		8,140	
Plant and equipment	57,800		23,300	34,500		3,000			3,000	
TOTAL	192,800 80,000 50,800 62,000	80,000	50,800	62,000		60,800	60,800 32,950		27,850	

TABLE 8g: COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA AND USAID - PHASE I AND II KITUI ASAL PROJECT (KENYA POUNDS)

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

			PHASE II				PHASE II	II
LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GOK-AIE	USAID-AIE	USAID/ LBII	USAID	TOTAL	GOK-AIE USAID/	/ USAID/ USAID LBII DIRECT
Studies & consultancy	5,000	5,000				5,000	5,000	P
Local staff salaries	360,000	360,000				141,820	141,820	
House allowance	16,500	16,500				6,190	6,190	
Hse allow. AID-staff	12,900	12,900				4,840	4,840	
Passage and leave	1,500	1,500				560	560	
Vehicle operation	266,100	34,600		231,500		63,990	7,590	56,400
Travel & accommodation	26,000	20,000	-	6,000		3,360	2,770	590
Postal and telegram	4,000	4,000				1,500	1,500	
Electricity and water	5,000	5,000				30	30	
Training	155,000	35,000		120,000		36,060	35,000	1,060
Uniforms and clothing	1,200	1,200				450	450	
Purchase stationery	9,370	2,370		7,000		2,160		1,270
Miscellaneous ·	8,200	8,200				3,078	3,078	
Technical documents	2,500			2,500				
Transfer office	500			500				
Vehicle procurement	102,500			102,500		77,440		77,440
Existing vehicle Rep.	56,250	6,750		49,500		45,420		45,420
Computer	11,500			11,500				
Air conditioner	1,500			1,500				
Office furniture	4,500	3,000		1,500		2,100	2,100	
Maint. Plant and equip.	9,145		6,145	3,000		140		140
Minor works	48,855		48,855	3				
Extension to office	5,500			5,500				
TOTAL	1,113,520	516,020	55,000	542,500		394,130	211,810	182,320
ALL MINISTRIES	4,619,090	2,304,840	4,619,090 2,304,840 1,141,750 1,162,500	.162.500		1 393 820	921 840 91 950 370 030	370 030

TABLE 8h: SUMMARY - COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE USALD GRANT - PHASE I AND II KITUI ASAL PROJECT (US DOLLARS)*		
COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND A USAID GRANT - PHASE I AND KITUI ASAL PROJECT (US DOL	1.	TABLE 8h: SUMM
COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND A USAID GRANT - PHASE I AND KITUI ASAL PROJECT (US DOL		ARY -
	PHASE J	COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND A

NON-MINISTRIES

HASE I TOTAL	HIID Advisor Procurement Technical Assistance Participant Training Housing Kitui	PHASE II ALL MINISTRIES AND NON-MINISTRIES PLUS UNPLANNED FUNDS DHASE I HEATH DIDECT	UNPLANNED ADJUSTMENT	PHASE II ALL MINISTRIES AND NON-MENISTRIES	TOTAL NON-MINISTRIES	Expatriate Staff Kenyan Prof. Staff Defense Base Act International Travel Per Diem Excess Bagage Mobilization Storage & Transport Education Storage & Transport Education Appliances & Hurniture Auto Shipping Allowance Guard Service Guard Service Guest House & Nairobi Office Local Staff Vehicle Local Staff Vehicle Local Staff Procurement Procurement Procurement Procurement Prine Contractor Contingencies Contingencies Evaluation Workshops & Training Evaluation Workshops & Training Studies - Rd, Water & Others	LINE ITEM
		8,810,990.	857,400	7,953,590	3,334,500	1,303,000 32,500 312,500 32,500 54,500 55,500 65,500 7,500 27,500 27,500 20,000 40,500 40,500 40,500 41,500 40,500 21,500	TOTAL
		2,373,840 1,151,750		2,373,840	69,000	32,500 7,500 9,500 10,000	GOK-AIE
	,	1		1,151,750			USAID-AIE
		3,947,500 1,337,900		3,947,500	2,785,000	1,303,000 14,500 55,500 57,500 65,500 67,500 77,500 11,500 11,500 40,500 40,500 40,500 40,500 40,500 40,500 57,500 57,500 57,500 57,500	USAID/
		1,337,900	857,400	480,500	480,500	77,500 77,500 77,900	USAID
3,164,000	106,500 202,000 75,500 213,500 178,500				480,500 2,388,000	1,285,500 117,500 55,500 55,500 70,500 70,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 11,500	PHASE I USAID/LBII
		2,343,830		2,343,830	950,010	534,840 12,2190 12,2200 13,600 25,200 11,600 14,800 14,800 14,800 14,800 11,740 20,180 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 2,330 3,980	TOTAL
		944,770		944,770	22,930	12,190 2,810 2,330 2,330 4,820	GOK-ALE
		91,950		91,950			USAID- AIE
		91,950 1,307,110		1,307,110	927,080	534,840 2,220 11,660 300 13,600 14,800 14,800 14,800 14,800 16,510 6,510 6,510 20,180 5,360 10,000 213,200 225,160	USAID/ LBII
							USAID
776,000 3,164,000	105,500 202,000 75,500 213,500 178,500				2,388,000	1,285,500 117,500 53,500 53,500 70,500 70,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 150,500 11,500 11,500 11,500 11,500	PHASE I USAID/LBII

TABLE 9: KENYA - BARINGO PILOT SEMI-ARID AREAS PROJECT

Project Cost Summary
(K.Sh. '000)

TOTAL COST Rounded Total	Price Contingencies (13%)	Development Fund	SAAP Specialist Staff & Survey	Project HQ.	Rural Services	Livestock and Range	Agronomy and Irrigation	Soil and Water Conservation	Item
19,447.2 19,000	874.8	500.0	4,439.8	6,086.4	696.7	1,869.9	1,037.1	1,520.0	Year 1
18,943.5	2,367.1	500.0	3,573.1	1,779.5	4.828.0	1,765.5	1,065.4	902.8	Year 2
14.398.6 14,000	2,796.2	500.0	3,817.1	1,779.5	362.3	1,661.9	1,065.4	902.8	Year 3
13,659.3	3,334.9		2,865.7	1,779.5	362.3	1,615.0	1,065.4	789.8	Year 4
66,448.6 66,000	9,373.0	2,000.0	14,695.7	11,424.8	6,249.3	6.912.3	4,233.3	4,115.4	Total
100	14.2	3.0	22.2	17.3	9.4	10.4	6.4	6.2	010

Source: IBRD Staff Appraisal 1979

TABLE 10: BSAAP 1982/83 EXPENDITURES

MINISTRY	PRINTED ESTIMATES	AIE ISSUED	AIE %	EXPENDITURE	% OF AIE
MOA	251,330		22	61,088	110
MLD	36,430	21,698	60	14,866	68
MWD	160,000	70,000	44	55,191	79
MCSS	88,200	7,050	79	6,235	88
M. Basic Ed.	2,010	0	0	0	0
MENR	17,250	9,000	52	6,974	77
MLSPP	31,740	8,000	25	3,226	40
МОН	60,000	0	0	0	0
	614,960	171,328	28	147,580	86

Source: BSAAP Annual Report

TABLE 11: BSAAP 1986/87 BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

	BUDGET 1986/87	EXPENDITURE 1986/87
1. Civil Works		
a. Agriculture	5,000,000	3,499,999
b. Livestock	700,000	379,123
c. Water Development	4,000	4,000,000
d. Lands and Settlemen	nt -	74,704
e. Planning and Nation Development	122,000	147,000
2. Vehicle Operating Costs	5	
a. Agriculture	956,000	900,000
b. Livestock	360,000	359,499
c. Water	-	-
d. Lands and Settlemen	220,000	210,062
e. Planning and Nation Development	nal 122,000	147,000
3. Vet. Local Supplies		
a. Agriculture	-	-
b. Livestock	286,000	285,999
c. Water	- 1	
d. Lands and Settlemer	nt -	-
4. Farm Inputs Local		
a. Agriculture	1,112,400	1,085,456
b. Livestock	200,000	200,000
c. Water	-	-
d. Lands and Settlemer	nt -	-
Total in Kenya Shilling	gs 13,066,400	11,387,073

Source: IBRD Internal Supervision Report

TABLE 12: PLANNED FUNDING BSAAP 1987-1989 (K£)

	AMOUNT	00
Civil Works	567,927	48.5
Vehicles Equipment	277,450	23.7
Input Supplies and Operating Costs	315,450	26.9
Technical Assistance and Training	9,000	0.77
Total	1,169,683	100

Source: IBRD Internal

Table 13a: Elgeyo Marakwet: Planned and Actual Expenditures 1982-1987 (K.Shs. '000)

			10	70	B.		9	8	7.	6.	5	4	ω	2.	1.	A.		
% B	% A	TOTAL A + B	Assistance		SUPPORT	SUB-TOTAL	Planning/Planning Infrastructure	Communication	Resource Conservation	Health Care	Livestock	Village Polytechnic	Education	Agriculture	Water	Programme		
	,	13,218	2,700			10,518	3,435	25	440	425	1,240	1,550	770	1,883	750		Amount	PLANNED
20.4	79.6	100	100			100	33	0.2	4.1	4	12	14.7	7.3	18	7.1	,	9/0	1982-85
		9,015 1	2,700 1			6,315 1	2,953	25	70	30	119	1,064	505	1,329	220		Amount	ACTUAL 19
30	70	100	100			100	47	0.4	1.1	0.5	2	16.9	8	21	3.5		OVO	1982-85
		24,610	2,800			21,810	1,950	2,550	800	1,900	2,400	2,100	1,150	5,500	3,460		Amount	PLANNED
	88.6	100	100			100	8.9	11.7	3.7	8.7	11	9.6	5.3	25.2	16		оlo	1986-88
			2,800			15,046.8	4,544.6	704.3	223.9	1,254.6	1,993.0	210.8	2,343.0	1,506.5	2,661.1		Amount	ACTUAL 1986-87
04.0	84 3	100	100			100	30.2	4.7	1.5	8.3	13.2	1.4	15.6	10.0	15.1		0/0	86-87

Source: Project Documents

Table 13b: Elgeyo Marakwet: Actual Expenditures 1982-1987

Α.	Programme	1982-85	1986-87	Total	ογο
1.	Water	220	2,266.1	2,486.1	9.25
2.	Agriculture	1,329	1,506.5	2,835.5	10.55
3.	Education	505	2,343.0	2,848	10.60
4.	Village Polytechnics	1,064	210.8	1,274.8	4.74
5.	Livestock	119	1,993.0	2,112	7.86
6.	Health Care	30	1,254.6	1,284.6	4.78
7.	Resource Conservation	70	223.9	293.9	1.09
8.	Communication	25	704.3	729.3	2.71
9.	Planning/Planning Infrastructure	2,953	4,544.6	7,497.6	27.91
	Sub-total	6,315	15,046.8	21,361.8	
		1			
В.	Support			<i>3</i>	
1.0	Technical				
LU.	Assistance	2,700	2,800	5,500	20.47
	Total A + B	9,015	17,846	26,861.8	99.96
	% A	70.04	84.31		79.52
	% B	29.95	15.68		20.47

Source: Project Documents

TABLE 14: WEST POKOT ACTUAL EXPENDITURES 1982/1987 (K.SH.)

17.10		9.75		11.62		15 79		20 6		22 02		85 67		T.A (B)	100
82.89		90.24		88.37		84.20		70.39		66.07		57.61		Programme (A)	1%
100		100	8,200,756 100 26,305,916	100	6,880,848	100	5,065,207	100	2,532,961	100	2,210,477 100	100	1,415,669	TOTAL A+B	
	4,500,000		800,000		800,000		800,000		750,000		750,000		600,000	SUB-TOTAL B	
17.1	000 9.75 4,500,000 17.10	9.75	800,000	11.62	800,000 11.62	15.79	800,000 15.79	29.6	750,000 29.6	33.92	750,000 33.92	42.38	600,000 42.38	10. Technical Assistance	0
					The state of the s									B. SUPPORT	
	21,805,918		7,400,756		6,080,848		4,265,207		1,782,961		1,460,477		815,669	SUB-TOTAL	1
27.5	735,947 29.05 1,389,293 27.42 2,261,529 32.86 1,870,506 22.8 7,238,430 27.51	22.8	1,870,506	32.86	2,261,529	27.42	1,389,293	29.05	735,947	22.41	495,486 22.41	34.3	e 485,669 34.3	Planning/ Planning Infrastructure	9.
0 . 0	2000													8. Communication	00
0.05	15 000		3		,					0.67	15,000 0.67			. Health	7
1 82		4.91	402 800 4 91	1.05	72.457 1.05	0.11	5,820 0.11							. Resource Conservation	6
5.36		6.74	553,002	5.72	393,767 5.72	9.12	.13 462,311 9.12		3,510					· Livestock	5.
4.4		0.42	35,009							37.24	823,200 37.24	21.19	300,000 21.19	. Village Polytechnic	4
15.36		28.07	2,302,004	17.6	1,213,286	10.42	527,875							. Education	w
11.78		14.07	1,154,431	11.90	819,306	16.29	825,512 16.29	11.9	301,556 11.9					2. Agriculture	2
16.56	4,356,642		741,948 29.29 1,054,396 20.81 1,320,503 19.19 1,083,004 13.2	19.19	1,320,503	20.81	1,054,396	29.29		5.73	126,791 5.73	2.11	30,000	. Water	-
%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	A. Programme	
	Total		1987		1986		CORT		T-700+		7				

Table 15: NKIDP ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE NETHERLANDS BUDGET PER SECTOR

(1983 - 1985 x K.sh. 1,000)

	Sector	1983	1984	1985	Total	as a percentage
1.	Agriculture	18	195	70	283	9
2.	Livestock	-	45	50	95	3
3.	Water supply	17	312	1,160	1,489	49
4.	Forestry	- ,	34	20	54	2
5.	Health	-	254	6	260	9
6.	Sanitation	24	48		72	2
7.	Education(1)	55	478	24	557	18
8.	Miscellaneous		83	11	94	3
9.	Project management local costs	52	67	32	151	5
		-		-		-
10.	TOTAL	166	1,516	1,373	3,055	100
	*5	-				

Source: Ndeiya/Karai Integrated Development Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Programme: Evaluation 1955

<sup>(1)</sup> Adult education centres and Village Polytechnics Lusigethi and Thigio included (approximately K.Sh. 170,000/-).

TABLE 16: TOTAL LRDP - BUDGET FOR 1984/85 AND 1985/86 (K.1)

## FIRST PHASE

# BUDGET PER PERIOD (1)

TITLE		6/84	6/84-6/85	7/85	7/85-6/86	
		K. £	0/0	K . £	0/0	K. £
-	Consultancy	9,300(2)5.95	2) 5.95	21,700	9.49	31,000
2.	Construction					
	2.1. Prefabricated hlock offices	31.000	19.84	1	ı	31,000
	2.2. Furniture	7,750	4.96	1	1	7,750
3.	Vehicles	23,250	14.88	t	ı	23,250
4.	Running costs					
	4.1. Office	3,100	1.98	3,100	1.35	6,200
	4.2. Vehicles	3,100	1.98	6,200	2.71	9,300
5.	Water supply	24,800	15.87	83,850	36.68	108,650
6.	Farming activities	21,700	13.88	55,900	24.45	77,600
7.	Village Polytechnics	23,250	14.88	38,800	16.97	62,050
	Self help groups	9,000	5.76	19,000	8.31	28,000
	Sub-total	156,250 100	100	228,550	100	384,800
9.	Technical Assistance	?		. ?		.2
	TOTAL.	. ?		• >		٠٠

Expenditures are financed 100% as grant from Switzerland and are managed as appropriation in Aid.

Source: Operation Plan 1985/86

<sup>1</sup>KS = 3.22 SFr

TABLE 17: LRDP DEVELOPMENT BUDGET - WATER SUPPLY SECTOR (Kf)

9				•	6.			,	5.	4.	3.	2.				1.		
Two Ethi Dams	second hydroram	piple insta	Wigumiririe/East Laikipia	Nya Kairo	Rugutu Dam	pipes	5.3. Construction of new storage tank, main and distribution	5.1. Construction of intake chamber, repair of pipes & storage tank	Mutirithia	Sweet Water	Ngobit Dams	Mutara Dams	tank, and main/distribution pipes	1.3. Construction of new storage	1.2. Repairs of windmills, pump and	Muhonia 1.1. Rehabilitation of borehole and pumping tests	PROJECTS	
1	1	2,000		1	1	1		4,500		1	4,000	1	1		ı	1 ,	LRDP	19
1	1	53.33		1	ı	1		90		ı	66.7	1	1		ı	1	010	984/85
1	ı	1,750	,	1	1	ı		500		I	2,000	1	1		ı	1	SELF	
1	1	46.67		1	1	1		10		1	33.3	1	ı		ı	1	010	
6,000	1	1		15,000	ı	ı		2.500		3,000	8,000	6,000	I		ı	4,000	LRDP	1985/86
80	) I	1		88.23	ı	ı		100		85.71	80	75	,		ı	90	010	
2,000	) )	1		2,000		1				500		2,000	1		1	500	SELF	
2.5		1		11.76	1 1	1				14.28	20	25	ι		I.	10	010	
8,000	000	3,750	-	11.76 17,000	1	1		5,000		3,500	16,000	8,000	1		ı	4,500	TOTAL %	

TABLE 17 (cont'd)

LRDP DEVELOPMENT BUDGET - WATER SUPPLY SECTOR (cont'd) (K£)

				8	U									
	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.	14.	13.	12.	11.		10.		
Sub-total	20. Miscellaneous	19. General equipment	18. Seminars and scholarships	17. Rock catchment	16. Sub-surface dam	15. Construction of intake	14. Rehabilitation of furrows	13. Rehabilitation of borehole	12. Hand pumps	11. Roof catchment and water jars	dip	10. Ngarenare water supply for cattle	PROJECTS	
24,800	2,300 100	3,000 100	2,000 100	ı	1	L	ı	1	1	4,000	3,000		LRDP -1	
77.37	100	100	100	1	1	Ţ	1	I	1	80	60		1984/85	
7,250	1	1	1	1	I	1	I	1	1	1,000	2,000		SELF	
22.62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	20	40		010	
24,800 77.37 7,250 22.62 83,850	5,350	3,000	4,000	. 2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	6,000	3,000		LRDP	
75.9	100	100	100	50	66.7	57.14	44.44	88.9	50	66.7	60		1985/86	
26,500	1	ı	ı	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	500	2,000	2,000	2,000		1986 SELF HELP	
24.01	1	i	1	50	33.33	42.85	55.55	11.11	50.	33.3	40	are Til	and Later	
75.9 26,500 24.01 142,400 38.18	7,650	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	7,000	9,000	4,500	4,000	13,000	10,000		ter TOTAL	
38.18													0/0	

LRDP DEVELOPMENT BUDGET - FARMING SECTOR (Kf)

TABLE 17 (cont'd)

								0 1									
	15.	14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8	7.	6.	5.		4.	3.	2.	1.	
Sub-total	Miscellaneous	General equipment	Seminars and scholarships	Mia Moja	Likii Fish Keeping	Matanya Horticultural Project	Marura Women Group	Soil and water conservation	Rehabilitation of cattle dips	Fish stocking in dams	Small stock keeping	4.2. Other groups 4.3. Fabrications of beehives	Bee keeping	Tree nurseries	Demonstration Storages	Experimentation Plots	PROJECTS
																	4
21,700	2,750	2,000	500	ı	1	1	1	500	2,000	7	ı	1,000 100	2 500	4,800	1,000	4,650	LRDP-
69	100	100	50	I,	1	1	ı	20	80	1	ı	100	66 66 1 250	54.54 4,000	50	100	1984/85 % S
9,750	ı	1	500	1	1	I	ı	2,500	500	!	ı	1 1 %	1 250	4,000	1,000	ı	SELF HELP
31	0	0	50	ſ	ı	1	ı	80	20	ı	1	1 1 •	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	45.45	50	1	0/0
55,900	5,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	2 500	45.45 11,200	3,000	5,400	LRDP 198
63.4	100	100	50	50	62.5	50	50	37.5	75	75	50	100	66.66	58.33	60	100	1985/86
32,250	1	ī	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000			8,000	2,000	• 1	SELF
36.58	1	0	50	50	37.5	50	50	62.5	25	25	50	50	33.33	41.66	40	ı	0/0
36.58 119,600 32.00	8,550	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	11,000	6,500	4,000	4,000	2,000	7.500	28,000	7,000	,10,050	TOTAL
32.00																	0/0

TABLE 17 (cont'd) LRDP DEVELOPMENT BUDGET - VILLAGE POLYTECHNICS AND SELF-HELP SECTORS

						u 10	0	3	1
Sub-total	4. Self-help Fund (small scale activities)	3. Nanyuki MuKima Bridge (Nanyuki	2.2. Burguret river orange 2.3. Naro Moru river (barrier for	2. Tigithi Kihato road bridges 2.1. Rongai river bridge	1.2. Two bridges (Oltulili and Burongal river)	1. Umande-Muramati road bridges 1.1. Nanyuki river bridge	Self-help Sector	Village Polytechnics Sector  1. Nanyuki Village Polytechnics 2. Other Village Polytechnics 3. Scholarships and workshops Sub-total	PROJECTS
·9,000	2,000	1	1	1 1	ī	7,000		18,000 4,250 1,000 23,250	1984/85 LRDP SEL
3,000	1,000	1	1	1 1	1	2,000		4,500 500 200 5,200	SELF-HELP
19,000	3,000	ı	500	9,500	1	6,000		20,500 16,300 2,000 38,800	LRDP 1985/86
6,000 71,450	1,500	1	500	2,000	1	2,000		3,500 3,000 200 6,700	SELF-HELP
37,000	7,500	ı	1,000	11,500	ı	17,000		46,500 24,050 3,400 73,950	TOTAL
100							è	19.82	0,0

Source: Operation Plan 1985/86

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TABLE 18: OVERALL COMPARISON ON ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES OF SWISS, GOK AND SELP-HELP CONTRIBUTIONS OF LRDP (IN K£)\*

Up to June 30th 1986

Offices, Furnitures, Equipment and Vehicles

Running costs of offices, vehicles, consultancies and general seminars

TABLE 19: COMPARISON ON BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES OF SWISS, GOK AND SELP-HELP CONTRIBUTIONS ON LRD\* K.SHS.

	$\leq$
	A
	×
	rr
	H
	0
	0
	云

Sub-total 835,000 8 Budget 77	1 1		16. Sub-surface dams 20,000	13. Bore holes 40,000	11. Roof catchment 140,000	Ngare Ndare 90,000	8. East Laikipia 40,000	7. Nyakairo 150,000	5. Mutirithia 115,000	3. Ngobit Dams 160,000	1. Muhonia 80,000	Budget	PROJECT	7
		278,900	7,000	2,700	114,000	60,000	30,000	, I	64,000	1	1,200	Expend.	SKINS	
		33	35	7	81	67	75	1	56	1	1.5	0/0		
	23	245,000	10,000	5,000	40,000	60,000	35,000	20,000	10,000	60,000	5,000	Budget	SELF H	
The state of the s		103,320	ı	ı	78,600	7,520	5,680	ı	11,520	ı	1	Contrib.	HELP	
		42	ı	1	197	13	16	ı	115	ı	1	0/0		
	0	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	1	i	ĺ	Budget		
		42,500	1	3,000	ı	12,000	8,500	1	15,000	4,000		Expenditure	GOK	

\* Up to 30th June 1986

TABLE 19 (cont'd)

COMPARISON ON ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES OF SWISS, GOK AND SELF-HELP CONTRIBUTIONS ON LRDP\* IN K.SH.

## YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Expenditure	& Rudget	Sub-total	3. Training and workshop	2. Other Youth Polytechnics	1. Nanyuki Youth Polytechnic		PROJECT
	2.8	853,000	d 40,000	s 248,000	th 565,000	Budget	
67		853,000 883,000 103 171,000	40,000 100	129,000 52	714,000 <sup>1)</sup> 126	Budget Expend.	LRDP
		103	100	52	126	0/0	
	17	171,000	6,000	40,000	125,000	Budget	S
12		152,000 89	5,000	27,000	120,000	Budget Expend.	SELF HELP
		89	83	68	96	0/0	
	0	1	1	ı	1	Budget	G 0 K
21		269,000	5,000	8,000	256,000	% Budget Expend.	0 K

<sup>\*</sup> Up to June 30th 1986

TABLE 19 (cont'd)

COMPARISON ON ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES OF SWISS, GOK AND SELF-HELP CONTRIBUTIONS ON LRDP\* (K.SHS)

### SELF-HELP SECTORS

% Expenditure	% Budget	Sub-total	<pre>3. Self-helpFund    (small scale    activities)</pre>	2. Rongai River Bridge	1. Nanyuki river Bridge			PROJECTS
	82	520,000	70,000	190,000	260,000		Budget	T
79		539,000 103	84,000	195,000	260,000		Expend.	LRDP
		103	120	103	100		0/0	
	18	155,000	35,000	40,000	80,000		Budget Expend.	SEI
17		115,000 74	25,000 71	40,000 100	50,000 63		Expend.	SELF HELP
		74	71	100	63		010	P
	0	1	1	ı	T <sub>i</sub>		Budget	0
4		30,000	10,000	16,000	4,000	è	Expend	G 0 K

Up to June 30th 1986

TABLE 19 (cont'd)

COMPARISON ON ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES OF SWISS, GOK AND SELF-HELP CONTRIBUTIONS ON LRDP\* IN K.SHS.

#### FARMING SECTOR

SWISS: SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % Budget Exp  147,000 147,000 100		0		37	35			41	% Budget % Expenditure
SWISS:       SELF HELP         Budget       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.         \$\$ Budget       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.       Expend.       Expend.       S       100.000       23,000       250.000       5       -	426,700	1	141	728,500		84.6	825,000	975,000	Sub-total
SWISS:         SELF HELP           Budget         Expend.         %         Budget         Expend.         %         Budget         Expend.           147,000         147,000         100         -         -         -         -           50,000         20,000         40,000         23,000         58         -         -           208,000         208,000         100         160,000         400,000         250         -           115,000         85,000         74         48,000         29,000         60         -           135,000 <sup>4</sup> 135,000         100         20,000         9,500         48         -           30,000         28,000         93         10,000         7,000         70         -           40,000         34,000         85         20,000         7,000         35         -           40,000         34,000         85         100,000         240,000         240         -           40,000         30         40,000         80         30,000         -         -         -           50,000         30         40,000         80         30,000         -         -	3,200	1	6.6	2,000	30,000	66	24,000	30,000	13. Seminar and Training
Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. 147,000 147,000 100	27,0	1	30	6,000	20,000	100	40,000	40,000	12. Mia Moja Hort. Project
Budget Expend. % Budget	2,0	1	1	1	30,000	8	4,000	50,000	. Likii Fish keeping
SWISS:         SELF HELP           Budget         Expend.         % Budget         Expend.         % Budget         Expend.           tion plots         147,000         147,000         100         -         -         -           on         50,000         20,000         40,000         23,000         58         -           ies         208,000         208,000         100         160,000         400,000         250         -           115,000         85,000         74         48,000         29,000         60         -           135,000         135,000         100         20,000         9,500         48         -           ng in dams         30,000         28,000         93         10,000         7,000         70         -           ter         70,000         60,000         85         20,000         7,000         35         -           der         40,000         34,000         85         100,000         240,000         240         -           n Group         20,000         34,000         85         100,000         240,000         -         -	26,70	1	12.5	5,000	40,000	100	40,000	40,000	10. Matanya Hort. Project
SWISS:       SELF HELP         Budget       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.         tion plots       147,000       147,000       100       -       -       -       -         on       50,000       20,000       40,000       23,000       58       -       -         ies       208,000       208,000       100       160,000       400,000       250       -         115,000       85,000       74       48,000       29,000       60       -         135,000       135,000       100       20,000       9,500       48       -         135,000       28,000       93       10,000       7,000       70       -         ion of cattle       70,000       60,000       85       20,000       7,000       35       -         ter       40,000       34,000       85       100,000       240,000       240       -	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	20,000	9. Marura Women Group
SWISS:       SELF HELP         Budget       Expend.       %       Budget       Expend.       %       B         tion plots       147,000       147,000       100       -       -       -       -         on       50,000       20,000       40       40,000       23,000       58         ies       208,000       208,000       100       160,000       400,000       250         115,000       85,000       74       48,000       29,000       60         135,000       135,000       100       20,000       9,500       48         10n of cattle       70,000       60,000       85       20,000       7,000       35	120,00	ı	240		100,000	8 5	34,000	40,000	8. Soil and water conservation
SWISS SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % B  147,000 147,000 100  on  ies  1208,000 208,000 100 160,000 400,000 250  115,000 85,000 74 48,000 29,000 60  135,000 <sup>4</sup> ) 135,000 100 20,000 7,000 70	63,000	ı	35	7,000	20,000	85	60,000	70,000	7. Rehabilitation of cattle dips
SWISS SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % B  147,000 147,000 100  on 50,000 20,000 40 40,000 23,000 58  ies 208,000 208,000 100 160,000 400,000 250  115,000 85,000 74 48,000 29,000 60  135,000 <sup>4</sup> ) 135,000 100 20,000 9,500 48	35,000	ı	70	7,000	10,000	93	28,000	30,000	6. Fish sticking in dams
SWISS SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % B  147,000 147,000 100  on 50,000 20,000 40 40,000 23,000 58  ies 208,000 208,000 100 160,000 400,000 250  115,000 85,000 74 48,000 29,000 60	33,800	1	48	9,500	20,000	100	135,000	135,0004)	5. Small stock
SWISS SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % B  147,000 147,000 100  on 50,000 20,000 40 40,000 23,000 58  208,000 208,000 100 160,000 400,000 250	17,000	1	60	29,000	48,000	74	85,000	115,000	. Bee keeping
SWISS SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % B  tion plots 147,000 147,000 100 on 50,000 20,000 40 40,000 23,000 58	70,000	ı	250	400,000	160,000	100	208,000	208,000	3. Tree nurseries
SWISS SELF HELP  Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % B  147,000 147,000 100	14,300	ı	58	23,000	40,000	40	20,000	50,000	2. Demonstration
Budget Expend. % Budget Expend. % Budget Ex	14,700	ľ	1	1	1	100	147,000	147,000	. Experimentation plots
ISS: SELF HELP  Expend. % Budget Expend. % B	p								Farming Sector
SELF HELP	Expenditur	Budget	010	Expend.	Budget	0/0	Expend.		
	GOK			HELP	SELF		0,	SSIMS	

<sup>\*</sup> Up to 30th June 1986

TABLE 20

LRDP

# SWISS CONTRIBUTION: JULY 1987-JUNE 1990 (K1) (Agreement Budget)

		3.	2.			1.	C. De		5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	B. Pro		2.	1.	A. Ex	
	Sub-total Development Investment	3. Handicraft activities	2. Farming activities	b. Infrastructure (bridges)	a. Water	1. Water Supply and Infrastructure	C. Development Investment	Sub-total Program Support	Running costs	Programme vehicles	Construction and furnitures	Scholarships	Consultancy and Training	B. Program Support	Sub-total Experts	2. Experts vehicles	1. Personnel	Expatriate Staff	
527,500	192,000	56,000	56,000	15,000	65,000			7.6,500	22,000	25,000	12,000	9,500	8,000		259,000	19,000	240,000		87/88
535,500	214,000	70,000	60,000	15,000	69,000			72,500	25,000	15,000	12,000	10,000	10,000		249,500	9,500	240,000		88/89
542,000	238,000	85,000	65,000	15,000	73,000			54,500	28,000	ı	4,000	10,500	12,000		249,500	9,500	240,000		89/90
1,605,500	644,000	211,000	181,000	45,000	207,000			203,500	75,000	40,000	28,000	30,000	30,000		758,000	38,000	720,000		TOTAL
100	40							13						è	47		P	4	00
									1						1	ı			3

L R D P KENYAN CONTRIBUTION: JULY 1987-JUNE 1990 (IN K£)

TABLE 21

				,		С.			В.					Α.	
TOTAL	900 man-months	- 2 technicians: 72 man-months (3) - 25 Youth Polytechnic Instructors (2)	Handicraft Activities	- Maintenance of experimental stations, small-stock centre and tree nurseries	- 7 technicians: 252 man-months (3)	C. Farming Activities	<ul> <li>water technicians 108 man-months (3)</li> <li>1 infrastructure (MOTC) 36 man-months</li> <li>2 Design and maintenance</li> </ul>	1. Salaries	B. Water Supply and Infrastructure	Sub-total	2. Running costs	1. Salaries + 7 supporting staff: 252 man-months (2)	- Programme Office (1): 36 man-months	A. Planning Staff	ITEM
99,600	30,000	4,800		14,000	16,800		7,200 2,400 10,000			14,400	3,000	11,400			87/88
100,600	30,000	4,800		14,000	16,800		7,200 2,400 10,000			15,400	4,000	11,400			88/89
101,600	30,000	4,800		14,000	16,800		7,200 2,400 10,000			16,400	5,000	11,400			89/90
301,800	90,000	14,400		42,000	50,400		21,600 7,200 30,000			46,200	12,000	34,200			TOTAL

Source: Phase II Programme Agreement Draft

TABLE 22

L R D P

GOK CONTRIBUTION: JULY 1987-JUNE 1990 (K£)

(Agreement Budget)

TOTAL	B. Program Support  1. Running Costs	1. Salaries	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
99,600	27,000	72,600	87/88
100,600	28,000	72,600	88/89
100,600 101,600	29,000	72,600	89/90
301,800	84,000	217,800	TOTAL
100	27.83	72.16	0,0
			*

Source: Phase II Project Agreement

TABLE 23

LRDP PHASE II 1987-1990
PLANNED SWISS & GOK BUDGETS (K£)

		C. Dev		B. Pro		2.	1.	A. Staff		
TOTAL	Sub-total C	C. Development Investment	Sub-total B	B. Program Support	Sub-total A	2. Local	1. Expatriate	ff		
527,500	192,000	192,000	76,500	76,500	259,000	1	259,000		87/88	
535,500	192,000 214,000 238,000	192,000 214,000 238,000	76,500 72,500 54,500 27,000 28,000 29,000	76,500 72,500 54,500 27,000 28,000 29,000	259,000 249,500 249,500 72,600 72,600 72,600	1	259,000 249,500 249,500		88/89	SWISS
542,000	238,000	238,000	54,500	54,500	249,500	1	249,500		89/90 87/88	S
99,600	1 -	1	27,000	27,000	72,600	72,600	ī		87/88	
100,600	1	ı	28,000	28,000	72,600	72,600	1		88/89	GOK
101,600	1	1	29,000	29,000	72,600	72,600	1		89/90	
527,500 535,500 542,000 99,600 100,600 101,600 1,907,300 100	644,000 34	644,000	287,500	287,500	975,800 51	217,800	758,000		TOTAL	
100	34		15		51	11.41	39.74		9/0	

Source: Phase II Project Agreement

LAIKIPIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - FORWARD BUDGET: 1987/88-1990/91 (FIGURES IN K1)

TABLE 24

# PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS:

	WATE	WATER SECTOR					
	PROJ	PROJECT NAME	1987/88 K£	1988/89 K£	1989/90 K£	1990/91 K£	REMARKS
	1.	Muhonia Water Project (Ngobit)	9,000	2,000	ī	1	
	2.	Sweet Water Project (Nanyuki)	3,500	3,000	1	1	
	3.	Mutirithia Water Project (Segera)	2,500	1	1	1	*
2	4.	Nyakairo Water Project (Daiga)	2,500	4,000	2,000	1	
92	5.	East Laikipia W/P (Daiga)	2,500	t	1	1	
	6.	Ethi Dam Timau & (Daiga)	6,500	ı	ı	1	
	7.	Roof Catchment & Water Jars	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	
	00	Hand Pumps	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	
	9.	Sub-surface Dams (Mukogodo)	4,500	11,600	12,200	10,000	
	10.	Rock Catchments (Mukogodo)	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	
	11.	Dams and Pans (Central Div.)	5,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	including West Laikipi
	12.	New Projects	3,000	6,000	22,800	30,000	
	13.	Transport, allowances LRDP Kenyan staff	2,000	2,200	5,000	5,000	
	14.	Miscellaneous Sub-total	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	
			,			,	

TABLE 24 (cont'd)

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PROJECT	JECT	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	REMARKS
1.	Nanyuki Youth Polytechnic	29,000	24,000	1	ı	
2.	Other Youth Polytechnics	11,000	15,000	34,000	40,000	
3.	Handicraft Enterprise Fund	5,000	12,000	24,000	30,000	
4.	Training and Workshop for Youth Polytechnics	3,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	, ,
	Training and workshop for handicraft enterprises and self-groups	2,000	5,300	10,000	12,000	
6.	Transport and allowances	1,000	1,700	2,000	3,000	<b>,</b>
7.	Miscellaneous	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	
	Sub-total	56,000	70,000	85,000	103,000	
A.	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
	PROJECT	1987/88 K£	1988/89 K£	1989/90 K£	1990/91 K£	
1.	Experimentation plots	6,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	
2.	Demonstration plots	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	
4.	Supplementary irrigation	6,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	
	Training and Seminars	2 500	2.000	2.000	3.000	

TABLE 24 (cont'd)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (cont'd)

	3.	2.	1.	PR(	В.		7.	6.	PR(
Sub-total	Miscellaneous	Transport and allowances	Tree nurseries	PROJECT	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	Sub-total	Miscellaneous	6. Transport and allowances	PROJECT
				-	AL RES				1
7,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	1987/88 K£	OURCES	22,000	1,000	2,500	1987/88
8,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	1988/89 K£		24,500	1,000	3,500	1988/89
8,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	1989/90 K£		26,100	1,000	3,100	1989/90
10,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	1990/91		30,000	1,000	4,000	1990/91
					*				REMARKS

Source: MNDP Forward Budget

TABLE 24 (cont'd)

C. MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND DEVELOPMENT

PK	PROJECT		1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	REMARKS
	,						
-	Small stock		8,500	9,500	10,500	11,500	
2.	Beekeeping	,	3,000	3,600	4,000	4,000	
3.	Cattle dips/Animal health		4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	
4.	Training and equipment		2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	
5.	Transport and allowances		2,500	2,500	2,500	3,500	
6.	Miscellaneous		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	,
	Sub-total		21,500	23,600	26,000	29,000	
D.	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND WILDLIFE	E			•		
PR	PROJECT		1987/88 K£	1988/89 K£	1989/90 K£	1990/91 K£	
-	Fish stocking in dams		2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	
2.	Likii fish project		2,000	1,000	1	1	
3.	Transport and allowances		500	900	900	1,000	
4	Miscellaneous		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Sub-total		5,500	4,900	4,900	6,000	
	Grand Total		56,000	60,000	65,000	75,000	

TABLE 25: TAITA TAVETA: PLANNED BUDGET (K.Sh.)

#### A. DANIDA

3.	E E F W	3. P	2	3	2	3	0	30	2. P	1	W	S	0	0	0	s c	: זן מ	Ti	
. Sub-total	Office equipment and furniture Workshop equipment and tools Forestry component and equipment, tools Equipment, water component Equipment, agricultural component	Provision of equipment and tools	Sub-total	motorcycles	water trailers	> 3½ ton-truck	One 5-ton truck	Six 4-wheel drive vehicles 3 tractors 55-65 hp with trailers	Provision of vehicles etc.	. Sub-total	, Mwatat	lities. M		pre-fab. office,	One permanent office block. Wundanvi	staff	ix 3-hodroom pro-fab boncos DA	Establishment Camp	ITEM
	tools														nvi	MIDA	NIDA		•
915.000	250,000 80,000 60,000 500,000 25,000		2,600,000	60,000	40,000	550,000	275,000	900,000	,	3,350,000	250,000	450,000	100,000	100,000		2.100.000			1st Year
3.5 270.000	50,000 30,000 140,000 50,000		10	,	1	,					1	12.88 -	1	1	ı	1			% 2nd Year
1.0	1																		010
180 000	30,000			ı	ı	I	I	t I			ı	1	I		ı	ı			3rd Year
0.7																			0/0
1 365 000	300,000 140,000 350,000 500,000 75,000		2,600,000	60,000	40,000	550,000	275,000	900,000		3,350,000	250,000	450,000	100,000	100,000	350,000	2.100.000			TOTAL
5.2			10							12.88									0/0

TABLE 25 (cont'd) 6. 5 DANIDA (cont'd) Construction; Water component Gully control; cut-off drains Rehabilitation of eroded land Soil Conservation; implementation Water component, implementation costs Support to V.P.s - roof catchment Agroforestry, training/extension Agroforestry: enrichment planting Forestry, planting costs Rehabilitation of pre-project water Provision of hand-pumps for shallow wells Dams, weirs Shallow wells 7. Sub-total Training of staff and Lay-out of terraces Tools, expendable Training in maintenance of pumps -Forest access tranks Operation of nurseries Afforestation of hilltops schemes Woodlots Rock catchments Sub-total Sub-total Sub-total ITEM tarmers costs VPS 400,000 50,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 240,000 50,000 50,000 150,000 150,000 75,000 100,000 1st year 375,000 100,000 100,000 690,000 750,000 000,000 2.9 0.38 2.65 1,160,000 4.46 1,050,000 4.0 2nd year 500,000 100,000 200,000 150,000 150,000 460,000 100,000 100,000 200,000 150,000 200,000 125,000 100,000 75,000 50,000 150,000 0.57 700,000 2.69 1,610,000 1,250,000 3rd year 100,000 300,000 150,000 250,000 660,000 150,000 150,000 250,000 50,000 200,000 125,000 100,000 50,000 675,000 150,000 100,000 2.59 6.19 4.8 0.57 0/0 1,750,000 3,050,000 11.73 TOTAL 3,460,000 1,500,000 250,000 600,000 1,360,000 400,000 200,000 500,000 300,000 250,000 100,000 300,000 400,000 400,000 500,000 300,000 6.73 1.53 13.30 ುಂ

TABLE 25 (cont'd) TAITA TAVETA: PLANNED BUDGET (K.Sh.)

#### A. DANIDA

	11.	1	1		10.	1			9.	l		, ox	
11. Sub-total	11. Operation of vehicles Fuel Maintenance	10. Sub-total	dri	Administrative costs Salaries to adm. support personnel Salaries to store-keepers Salaries to project employed lorry	Administration, Camp	9. Sub-total	Improvements of springs	of f	Improvement of facilities	8. Sub-total	Training/extension	Improved Agr. practices Seed multiplication and testing Demonstration activities Improved on-farm storage Support to income generating activities	1
		-					-						
600 .000	500,000	315,000	180,000	20,000 75,000 40,000		300,000	50,000	100,000		275,000	100,000	50,000 50,000 25,000	1st Year
2.3		1.21				1.15				1.0			010
850.000	600,000	315,000	180,000	20,000 75,000 40,000		300,000	100,000	200,000		500,000	100,000	150,000	2nd Year
3.3		1.21				1.15				1.9			0/0
950,000	600,000 350,000	315,000	180,000	20,000 75,000 40,000		50,000	50,000	1 1		525,000	100,000	150,000 100,000 75,000	3rd Year
3.6		1.21				0.19				2.0			010
2,400,000	1,700,000	945,000	540,000	60,000 225,000 120,000		650,000	200,000	100,000		1,300,000	250,000	350,000 250,000 150,000	TOTAL
9.2		3.63				2.5				5.0	3		010

TABLE 25 (cont'd)

DANIDA (cont'd)

B. GOK	DANIDA S	15. Tech	TOTAL PROJECT	Contingency	Sub-tota	14.	14. Eval	13.	13. Cons		12. Aeri	
	DANIDA Sub-total	Technical Assistance	COJECT	ency 16%	Sub-total K.Shs.	14. Sub-total	Evaluation/Monitoring	13. Sub-total	Consultancies	12. Sub-total	Aerial photography	ITEM
											,	-
• 2	٠.>	?			10,820,000	1	1	50,000 0.19	50,000 0.19	500,000	500,000	1st year
	÷				41.61			0.19	0.19	1.9	1.9	0/0
٠2	?	?			41.61 5,445,000 20.94	100,000	100,000 0.38	50,000 0.19	50,000 0.19		1	2nd year
					20.94	0.38	0.38	0.19	0.19		1	010
?	?	?			5,905,000	100,000	100,000 0.38	100,000	100,000 0.38		ı	3rd year %
					22.71	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38		1	0/0
2	.2	?	26,000,000 100	3,830,000 14.73	5,905,000 22.71 22,170,000 85.26	200,000 0.76	200,000	200,000	200,000	500,000 1.9	500,000	TOTAL
			100	14.73	85.26	0.76	-	0.76		1.9		0/0

Source: Appraisal Report 1985

TABLE 26: WAMBA ASAL PROJECT: BUDGET AND FUNDING SOURCES (in K SHS)

PROJECT COMPONENT		1986			1987	W. W.		1988		198	1986-1988
	CPF	FRG	GOK	CPF	FRG	GOK	CPF	FRG	GOK		Amount
										1	
0. Overheads/Administration	3,125,000	4,865,000	210,000	2,260,000	3,240,000	210,000	2,110,000	5,240,000	210,000	10	19,470,000
1. Range Improvement	309,000	260,000		459,000			224,000	230,000		1,	1,772,000
2. Livestock Husbandry	35,000			85,000			70,000				190,000
3. Crop Production	75,000	110,000		80,000	140,000		20,000	90,000		tn	515,000
4. Soil Conservation	40,000	150,000		73,000	150,000		40,000	150,000		60	603,000
5. Water Development	53,000	306,000		53,000	176,000		29,000	110,000		72	727,000
6. Training	.95,000	90,000		220,000	210,000		73,000	5,000		69	693,000
7. Disease Survey	40,000									4	40,000
8. Animal Health	870,000			950,000			890,000			2,71	2,710,000
9. Bas. Vet. Services	70,000	70,000		20,000			10,000			17	170,000
10. Camel Promotion	227,000			72,000			72,000			37	371,000
11. Self-help Organizations	84,000			50,000			50,000			18	184,000
12. Beekeeping	150,000			130,000			83,000			36	363,000
13. Livestock Marketing	880,000			495,000			425,000			1,80	1,800,000
14. Supply shops	167,000			50,000			50,000			26	267,000
15. Monitoring/Evaluation	55,000			45,000			30,000			130	130,000
TOTALS	6,275,000	5,851,000	210,000	5,042,000	6,275,000 5,851,000 210,000 5,042,000 4,206,000 210,000 4,176,000	210,000	4,176,000	3,825,000 210,000 30,005,000	210,000	30.00	5.000

EXPLANATIONS:

CPF = Counterpart Funds supplied by Germany through delivery of wheat being sold in Kenya FRG = Grants from the Federal Republic of Germany 
COK = Government of Kenya's Recurrent Budget

Source: ASAL Development Project. Wamba/Samburu Plan of Operations 1986

Table 27: Projected Project Expenditures at Cash Prices

Kenya Financial Years £ 000 (rounded)

Project			1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	Total	90
Soil and	d Wate	er Conservation					
ODA	A -	offshore	68	43	33	145	5.51
	-	local	220	176	220	616	23.42
GO1	K		61	73	81	215	8.17
Tot	tal		349	292	334	976	37.1
Forestry	у						
ODA	A -	offshore	42	14	2	58	2.20
	-	local	126	150	158	434	16.50
GOI	K		1,92	237	266	695	26.43
Tot	tal		360	401	426	1,187	45.15
Goat and	d Shee	p					
ODA	Α -	offshore	43	3		46	1.74
	-	local	167	86	82	335	12.74
GOH	K		18	28	40	86	3.27
Tot	tal .		228	117	122	467	17.76
Sub-Tota	a1						
ODA	4 -	offshore	153	60	35	248	9.43
1.	_	local	513	412	460	1,385	52.68
GOK	(	*	271	338	387	996	37.88
TOTAL			937	810	882	2,629	99.99

Source: EMI Phase II Midterm Review January 1988

Table 28a: GRANTS TO RDF 1974/75 - 1989/90

6 500 000 8 000 000 18 117 436																
1,164,135	NA	NA	NA	1	1	158,200	1	1	2.1	537,99,5	313,190	1	154,750	ı	NETHERLANDS	
2,071,500	NA.	NA	NA	734,000	265,000	333,000	1	1	175,650	435,750	128,100	1	1	1	SIDA	
1,830,744	NA	NA	NA	360,000	509,600	ī	ı	ı	375,000	366,675	145,940	1	73,529	t ·	NORAD	
6,304,777	NA	.NA	NA	986,000 1,980,000	986,000	700,000	562,835	680,889	1	1	699,840	23,100	394,525 23,100	277,588	A	
6,746,280	NA	NA	NA	473,640	902,640	500,000	1,000,000	500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	500,000	500,000	20,000	1	550,000 1,300,000	550,000	SOK	
TOTAL	1989/90 TOTAL	87/88	85/86	84/85	83/84	82/83	81/82	80/81	79/80	78/79	1	76/77 77/78	75/76	YEAR 74/75	DONOR	

Sources: RDF Joint Evaluation Mission Report 1985 and 19 Review Report 1987

TABLE 28b:

FUNDING OF RDF PROJECTS 1980-1984

20. 18. 17. 15. 14. 13. 19. 16. 12. 10. 9. DISTRICT Nyeri Garissa Embu Murang'a South Nyanza Mandera Wajir Marsabit Kitui Machakos Meru Taita Taveta Kwale Mombasa Kilifi Kirinyaga Kiambu Nyandarua Kisumu Isiolo Lamu Tana River 1980/81 174,380 94,135 102,110 44,253 84,254 22,350 27,087 15,000 17,280 31,234 20,060 2,090 4,692 1981/82 240,495 191,965 18,679 45,500 53,673 36,348 36,008 42,000 44,500 57,320 18,598 38,650 36,347 36,832 44,328 41,250 35,414 25,026 39,700 70,000 30,000 9,050 1982/83 148,129 247,327 109,338 33,210 366,883 50,218 18,750 80,533 29,665 38,925 13,810 41,054 41,245 13,350 37,926 14,680 58,340 36,817 19,960 7,646 1983/84 211,067 450,076 43,250 36,893 89,621 55,690 57,485 47,119 29,637 36,932 24,827 58,761 63,066 29,268 10,500 71,496 49,408 43,721 50,904 50,904 TOTAL 1980-1984 129,252 105,981 960,814 526,504 224,804 157,135 150,413 175,767 174,841 143,998 112,746 252,248 132,477 109,163 113,693 216,503 88,333 143,296 87,050 89,126 57,499 10.20 0.61 1.53 0.92 0.93 1.54 0.94 5.59 1.37 1.19 2.38 2.68 1.40 1.15 1.66 1.20 1.59 1.86 2.30 1.12

Table 28b.(cont'd)

| 30,140<br>31,372<br>31,936<br>191,979<br>64,109<br>201,157<br>35,796<br>123,511<br>69,242<br>386,896<br>89,800<br>695,935<br>45,150<br>130,110 | 0 0        | 57,440   | 6,000   | Bungoma         |          |
|--|------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|
|  |            |          |         |                 | 40.      |
|  |            | 97,086   | 212,746 | Kakamega        | 39.      |
|  | 151,786 6  | 82,481   | 83,387  | Busia           | 38.      |
|  |            | 33,300   | 17,500  | Laikipia        | 37.      |
|  | 27,974 6   | 59,024   | 50,050  | Uasin Gishu     | 36.      |
|  |            | 90,630   | 29,413  | Kericho         | 35.      |
|  | 10,500 4   | 44,770   | 17,180  | Kajiado         | 34.      |
|  |            | 1        | 13,750  | Turkana         | 33.      |
| 70,275 371,729   | 85,800 7   | 131,400  | 84,254  | Baringo         | 32.      |
| 37,214 154,975   | 59,603 3   | 30,268   | 27,890  | West Pokot      | 31.      |
| 33,516 164,588   |            | 87,390   | 39,096  | Narok           | 30.      |
| 32,977 104,97  | 3,496 3    | 54,750   | 13,750  | Samburu         | 29.      |
| 27,782 151,659   | 15,920 2   | 65,272   | 42,685  | Nakuru          | 28.      |
| 84,848 292,458   |            | 38,000   | 42,770  | Elgeyo Marakwet | 27.      |
| 31,936 157,88  | 46,762 3   | 79,186   | I       | Trans Nzoia     | 26.      |
| 54,658 167,698   | 91,040 5   | . 22,000 | ı       | Nandi           | 25.      |
| 62,307 550,681   | 148,634 6  | 56,500   | 283,240 | Kisii           | 24.      |
| 67,318 373,492   | 150,817 6  | 137,057  | 18,300  | Siaya           | 23.      |
|  |            |          |         |                 |          |
| 1983/84 TOTAL<br>1980-1984   | 1983/83 19 | 1981/82  | 1980/81 | RICT            | DISTRICT |
|  |            |          |         |                 |          |

TABLE 29: NON-ASAL DISTRICTS: FUNDING BY RDF 1980-1984

| 17.        | 17.     | TO.      | 16      | 15.         | 14.     | 13.         | 12.     | 11.     | 10.     | 9.           | 8       | 7.      | 6.      | 5.        | 4.      | 3.      | 2.       | 1.        | DIS                |
|------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| pullogithd | Bungoma | Kakamega | Busia   | Uasin Gishu | Kericho | Trans Nzoia | Nandi   | Kisii   | Siaya   | South Nyanza | Kisumu  | Meru    | Mombasa | Kirinyaga | Nyeri   | Kiambu  | Murang'a | Nyandarua | DISTRICT           |
| 0,000      | 6 000   | 212,746  | 83,387  | 50,050      | 29,413  | 1           | 1       | 283,240 | 18,300  | 94,135       | 174,380 |         | 1       | 20,060    | 84,254  | 17,280  | 2,090.   | 102,110   | 1980/81            |
| 3/,440     | 57 440  | 97,086   | 82,481  | 59,024      | 90,630  | 79,186      | 22,000  | 56,500  | 137,057 | 240,495      | 191,965 | 41,250  | 25,026  | 39,700    | 18,598  | 38,650  | 53,673   | 9,050     | 1981/82            |
| 07c 17     | 21 520  | 296,303  | 151,786 | 27,974      | 40,000  | 46,762      | 91,040  | 148,634 | 150,817 | 176,108      | 247,327 | ı       | 7,646   | 41,245    | 29,665  | 109,338 | 50,218   | 19,960    | 1982/83            |
| 45,130     | 15 150  | 89,800   | 69,242  | 64,109      | 31,936  | 31,936      | 54,658  | 62,307  | 67,318  | 450,076      | 211,067 | 71,496  | 24,827  | 49,408    | 43,250  | 51,235  | ı        | 43,721    | 1983/84            |
| OIT, OCT   | 130 110 | 695,935  | 386,896 | 201,157     | 191,979 | 157,884     | 167,698 | 550,681 | 373,492 | 960,814      | 824,739 | 112,746 | 57,499  | 150,413   | 175,767 | 216,503 | 105,981  | 174,841   | TOTAL<br>1980-1984 |
| 1.38       | 7 7 2 0 | 7.39     | 4.11    | 2.13        | 2.03    | 1.67        | 1.78    | 5.85    | 3.96    | 10.20        | 8.76    | 1.19    | 0.61    | 1.59      | 1.86    | 2.30    | 1.12     | 1.85      | 0/0                |

TABLE 30:

ASAL DISTRICTS: FUNDING BY RDF 1980-1984

| 40   | 3,775,890          | 1,018,256 | 1,295,717 | 1,018,426 | 443,491 |                 |      |
|------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|------|
| 1.31 | 123,511            | 35,796    | 36,915    | 33,300    | 17,500  | Laikipia        | 22.  |
| 1.28 | 121,372            | 48,922    | 10,500    | 44,770    | 17,180  | Kajiado         | 21.  |
| 0.99 | 93,546             | 30,146    | 49,650    | ı         | 13,750  | Turkana         | 20.  |
| 3.94 | 371,729            | 70,275    | 85,800    | 131,400   | 84,254  | Baringo.        | 19.  |
| 1.64 | 154,975            | 37,214    | 59,603    | 30,268    | 27,890  | West Pokot      | 18.  |
| 1.74 | 164,588            | 33,516    | 4,586     | 87,390    | 39,096  | Narok           | 17.  |
| 1.11 | 104,973            | 32,977    | 3,496     | 54,750    | 13,750  | Samburu         | 16.  |
| 1.61 | 151,659            | 27,782    | 15,920    | 65,272    | 42,685  | Nakuru          | 15.  |
| 3.10 | 292,458            | 84,848    | 126,840   | 38,000    | 42,770  | Elgeyo Marakwet | 14.  |
| 1.53 | 143,998            | 63,066    | 13,350    | 36,348    | 31,234  | Garissa         | 13.  |
| 0.92 | 87,050             | 36,893    | 13,810    | 36,347    | 1       | Mandera         | 12.  |
| 0.93 | 88,333             | 50,904    | 18,750    | 18,679    | 1       | Wajir           | 11.  |
| 1.54 | 143,296            | . 50,904  | 33,210    | 36,832    | 22,350  | Marsabit        | 10.  |
| 0.94 | 89,126             | 10,500    | 37,926    | 36,008    | 4,692   | Isiolo          | 9.   |
| 5.59 | 526,504            | 89,621    | 366,883   | 70,000    | 1       | Kitui           | 8    |
| 2.38 | 224,804            | 55,690    | 80,533    | 44,328    | 44,253  | Machakos        | 7.   |
| 1.37 | 129,252            | 57,485    | 14,680    | 30,000    | 27,087  | Embu            | 6.   |
| 2.68 | 252,248            | 47,119    | 148,129   | 42,000    | 15,000  | Tana River      | 5.   |
| 1.40 | 132,477            | 29,637    | 58,340    | 44,500    |         | Taita Taveta    | 4.   |
| 1.15 | 109,163            | 36,932    | 36,817    | 35,414    | 1       | Kwale           | 3.   |
| 1.66 | 157,135            | 58,761    | 41,054    | 57,320    | 1       | Kilifi          | 2.   |
| 1.20 | 113,693            | 29,268    | 38,925    | 45,500    | ı       | Lamu            | 1.   |
| +5   | TOTAL<br>1980-1984 | 1983/84   | 1982/83   | 1981/82   | 18/0861 | MISIKICI        | Leid |

TABLE 31: ASAL - FUNDING OF RDF PROJECTS 1980-1984

| DIST | TRICT           | 00   |
|------|-----------------|------|
| 1.   | Kitui           | 5.59 |
| 2.   | Baringo         | 3.94 |
| 3.   | Elgeyo Marakwet | 3.10 |
| 4.   | Tana River      | 2.68 |
| 5.   | Machakos        | 2.38 |
| 6.   | Narok           | 1.74 |
| 7.   | Kilifi          | 1.66 |
| 8.   | West Pokot      | 1.64 |
| 9.   | Nakuru          | 1.61 |
| 10.  | Marsabit        | 1.54 |
| 11.  | Garissa         | 1.53 |
| 12.  | Taita Taveta    | 1.40 |
| 13.  | Embu            | 1.37 |
| 14.  | Laikipia        | 1.31 |
| 15.  | Kajiado         | 1.28 |
| 16.  | Lamu            | 1.20 |
| 17.  | Kwale           | 1.15 |
| 18.  | Samburu         | 1.11 |
| 19.  | Turkana         | 0.99 |
| 20.  | Isiolo          | 0.94 |
| 21.  | Wajir           | 0.93 |
| 22.  | Mandera         | 0.92 |
|      |                 | 40   |
|      |                 |      |

TABLE 32: NON-ASAL FUNDING OF RDF PROJECTS 1980-1984

| 2. Kisumu       8.         3. Kakamega       7.         4. Kisii       5.         5. Busia       4.         6. Siaya       3.         7. Kiambu       2.         8. Uasin Gishu       2.         9. Kericho       2.         10. Nyeri       1.         11. Nyandarua       1.         12. Nandi       1.         13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.                              | TRICT |           |   |   | 00    |
|---|-------|-----------|---|---|-------|
| 2. Kisumu       8.         3. Kakamega       7.         4. Kisii       5.         5. Busia       4.         6. Siaya       3.         7. Kiambu       2.         8. Uasin Gishu       2.         9. Kericho       2.         10. Nyeri       1.         11. Nyandarua       1.         12. Nandi       1.         13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0. | Soi   | th Nyanza |   | 1 | .0.20 |
| 3. Kakamega       7.         4. Kisii       5.         5. Busia       4.         6. Siaya       3.         7. Kiambu       2.         8. Uasin Gishu       2.         9. Kericho       2.         10. Nyeri       1.         11. Nyandarua       1.         12. Nandi       1.         13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0.                            |       |           |   |   | 8.75  |
| 4. Kisii 5. 5. Busia 4. 6. Siaya 3. 7. Kiambu 2. 8. Uasin Gishu 2. 9. Kericho 2. 10. Nyeri 1. 11. Nyandarua 1. 12. Nandi 1. 13. Trans Nzoia 1. 14. Kirinyaga 1. 15. Bungoma 1. 16. Meru 1. 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.   |       |           |   |   | 7.39  |
| 5. Busia       4.         6. Siaya       3.         7. Kiambu       2.         8. Uasin Gishu       2.         9. Kericho       2.         10. Nyeri       1.         11. Nyandarua       1.         12. Nandi       1.         13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0.   |       |           |   |   | 5.84  |
| 7. Kiambu 2. 8. Uasin Gishu 2. 9. Kericho 2. 10. Nyeri 1. 11. Nyandarua 1. 12. Nandi 1. 13. Trans Nzoia 1. 14. Kirinyaga 1. 15. Bungoma 1. 16. Meru 1. 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.   |       |           |   |   | 4.11  |
| 7. Kiambu 2. 8. Uasin Gishu 2. 9. Kericho 2. 10. Nyeri 1. 11. Nyandarua 1. 12. Nandi 1. 13. Trans Nzoia 1. 14. Kirinyaga 1. 15. Bungoma 1. 16. Meru 1. 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.   | Sia   | ya        |   |   | 3.96  |
| 9. Kericho 2. 10. Nyeri 1. 11. Nyandarua 1. 12. Nandi 1. 13. Trans Nzoia 1. 14. Kirinyaga 1. 15. Bungoma 1. 16. Meru 1. 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.  | Kia   | mbu       |   |   | 2.30  |
| 10. Nyeri 11. Nyandarua 12. Nandi 13. Trans Nzoia 14. Kirinyaga 15. Bungoma 16. Meru 17. Murang'a 18. Mombasa 1. O.   | Uas   | in Gishu  |   |   | 2.13  |
| 11. Nyandarua       1.         12. Nandi       1.         13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0.   | Ker   | icho      |   |   | 2.03  |
| 12. Nandi       1.         13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0.  | Nye   | ri        |   |   | 1.86  |
| 13. Trans Nzoia       1.         14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0.   | Nya   | ndarua    |   |   | 1.85  |
| 14. Kirinyaga       1.         15. Bungoma       1.         16. Meru       1.         17. Murang'a       1.         18. Mombasa       0.  | Nar   | di        |   |   | 1.78  |
| 15. Bungoma 1. 16. Meru 1. 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.   | Tra   | ns Nzoia  |   |   | 1.67  |
| 16. Meru 1. 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.  | Kin   | inyaga    |   |   | 1.59  |
| 17. Murang'a 1. 18. Mombasa 0.  | Bur   | goma      |   |   | 1.38  |
| 18. MombasaO.   | Men   | u         |   |   | 1.19  |
|   | Mur   | ang'a     |   |   | 1.12  |
| - 60  | Mon   | basa      |   | _ | 0.61  |
|   |       |           | - | ( | 0     |

TABLE 33: RDF DISTRICT ALLOCATION 1986/87

| DISTRICT            | 1 00 | <u>K£</u> |
|---------------------|------|-----------|
| 1. Turkana          | 1.1  | 40,963    |
| 2. Lamu             | 1.2  | 45,256    |
| 3. Mombasa          | 1.5  | 54,307    |
| 4. West Pokot       | 1.7  | 62,817    |
| 5. Taita Taveta     | 1.8  | 65,992    |
| 6. Laikipia         | 1.8  | 65,767    |
| 7. Nakuru           | 1.8  | 65,706    |
| 8. Samburu          | 1.8  | 66,708    |
| 9. Mandera          | 1.9  | 70,521    |
| 10. Narok           | 1.9  | 69,686    |
| 11. Kirinyaga       | 2.0  | 73,805    |
| 12. Kajiado         | 2.0  | 74,482    |
| 13. Kericho         | 2.0  | 73,002    |
| 14. Nandi           | 2.0  | 75,645    |
| 15. Kwale           | 2.1  | 76,150    |
| 16. Baringo         | 2.1  | 76,183    |
| 17. Trans Nzoia     | 2.1  | 77,806    |
| 18. Uasin Gishu     | 2.1  | 77,904    |
| 19. Tana River      | 2.2  | 82,576    |
| 20. Nyandarua       | 2.3  | 85,634    |
| 21. Elgeyo Marakwet | 2.3  | 84,602    |
| 22. Kilifi          | 2.4  | 89,748    |
| 23. Garissa         | 2.7  | 101,507   |
| 24. Nyeri           | 2.8  | 102,091   |
| 25. Isiolo          | 2.8  | 101,741   |
| 26. Busia           | 2.8  | 104,408   |
| 27. Murang'a        | 2.9  | 107,130   |
| 28. Marsabit        | 3.0  | 109,559   |
| 29. Wajir           | 3.0  | 111,536   |
| 30. Kiambu          | 3.2  | 117,843   |
| 31. Kitui           | 3.2  | 119,673   |
| 32. Kisumu          | 3.3  | 121,362   |
| 33. Bungoma         | 3.3  | 122,513   |
| 34. Siaya           | 3.4  | 125,678   |

Table 33 (cont'd)

| DIS | TRICT        | 00  | <u>K£</u> |
|-----|--------------|-----|-----------|
| 35. | Embu         | 3.5 | 128,232   |
| 36. | Meru         | 3.5 | 128,983   |
| 37. | South Nyanza | 3.5 | 130,780   |
| 38. | Machakos     | 3.6 | 131,867   |
| 39. | Kakamega     | 3.6 | 134,234   |
| 40. | Kisii        | 3.8 | 140,590   |

Source: Rural Development Fund Review Report 1987

TABLE 34: RDF DISTRICT ALLOCATION 1987/88

| DIST | RICT         | %    | <u>K£</u> |
|------|--------------|------|-----------|
| 1.   | Lamu         | 1.1  | 70,100    |
| 2.   | Turkana      | 1.4  | 80,950    |
| 3.   | Mombasa      | 1.5  | 81,375    |
| 4.   | Taita-Taveta | 1.8  | 97,650    |
| 5.   | Mandera      | 1.8  | 97,650    |
| 6.   | Laikipia     | 1.8  | 97,650    |
| 7.   | Samburu      | 1.8  | 97,650    |
| 8.   | Nakuru       | 1.9. | 103,075   |
| 9.   | Nandi        | 1.9  | 103,075   |
| 10.  | West Pokot   | 1.9  | 103,075   |
| 11.  | Kirinyaga    | 2.0  | 108,500   |
| 12.  | Kajiado      | 2.0  | 108,500   |
| 13.  | Narok        | 2.0  | 108,500   |
| 14.  | El Marakwet  | 2.0  | 108,500   |
| 15.  | Kwale        | 2.1  | 113,925   |
| 16.  | Trans Nzoia  | 2.1  | 113,925   |
| 17.  | Uasin Gishu  | 2.1  | 113,925   |
| 18.  | Baringo      | 2.1  | 120,625   |
| 19.  | Tana River   | 2.2  | 119,350   |
| 20.  | Kericho      | 2.2  | 119,350   |
| 21.  | Nyandarua    | 2.3  | 124,775   |
| 22.  | Garissa      | 2.4  | 130,200   |
| 23.  | Kilifi       | 2.5  | 135,625   |
| 24.  | Nyeri        | 2.6  | 141,050   |
| 25.  | Busia        | 2.6  | 141,050   |
| 26.  | Wajir        | 2.9  | 157,325   |
| 27.  | Muranga      | 3.0  | 162,750   |
| 28.  | Kitui        | 3.0  | 162,750   |
| 29.  | Marsabit     | 3.0  | 162,750   |
| 30.  | Isiolo       | 3.1  | 168,175   |
| 31.  | Kiambu       | 3.2  | 173,600   |

Table 34 (cont'd)

| DIST | RICT         | * | 00  | <u>K£</u> |
|------|--------------|---|-----|-----------|
| 32.  | Kisumu       |   | 3.2 | 173,600   |
| 33.  | Bungoma      |   | 3.2 | 173,600   |
| 34.  | Embu         |   | 3.3 | 179,025   |
| 35.  | Siaya        |   | 3.3 | 179,025   |
| 36.  | South Nyanza |   | 3.5 | 194,875   |
| 37.  | Kakamega     |   | 3.5 | 189,875   |
| 38.  | Meru         |   | 3.7 | 200,725   |
| 39.  | Kisii        |   | 3.7 | 200,725   |
| 40.  | Machakos     |   | 3.8 | 206,150   |
|      |              |   |     |           |

Source: Rural Development Fund Review Report 1987

TABLE 35a: EEC MICROPROJECT PROGRAMME 1981-1988

#### DISTRIBUTION PER TRANCHE

| TRANCHE | YEAR      | NO. OF PROJECTS | FUND/TRANCHE (K.SHS.) | FUND/PROJECT<br>AVERAGE<br>(K.SHS) |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1       | 1977-78   | 9               | 5,163,830             | 573,759                            |
| 2       | 1973-79   | 19              | 12,450,000            | 655,263                            |
| 3       | 1979-80   | 9               | 7,500,000             | 833,333                            |
| 4       | 1980-81   | 12              | 8,670,000             | 722,500                            |
| 5       | 1981-82   | 20              | 16,747,000            | 837,350                            |
| 6       | 1982-83   | 19              | 16,300,000            | 857,895                            |
| 7       | 1984-85   | 21              | 31,900,000            | 1,519,048                          |
| 8       | 1986-1988 | 23              | 56,000,000            | 2,434,783                          |
| TOTAL   | 1977-88   | 132             | 154,730,830           | 1,172,203                          |

## TABLE 35b: EEC MICRO-PROJECTS FUNDING SUMMARY 1981-1988

| TRA    | NCHE        | K.SHS. TOTAL | 00             |
|--------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
|        |             |              |                |
| Α.     | ASAL        |              |                |
|        |             |              |                |
|        | 1.          | 1,967,790    | 2.30           |
|        | 2.          | 4,020,000    | 4.71           |
|        | 3.          | 5,150,000    | 6.03           |
|        | 4.          | 4,400,000    | 5.15           |
|        | 5.          | 10,415,000   | 12.20          |
|        | 6.          | 9,300,000    | 10.89          |
|        | 7.          | 16,580,000   | 19.42          |
|        | 8.          | 33,500,000   | 39.25          |
|        |             | 85,332,790   | 100            |
|        |             |              |                |
|        |             |              |                |
| В.     | NON-ASAL    |              |                |
| 101/70 |             |              |                |
|        | 1.          | 3,196,040    | 4.72           |
| 1      | 2.          | 8,430,000    | 12.47          |
|        | 3.          | 2,350,000    | 3.47           |
|        | 4.          | 4,270,000    | 6.31           |
|        | 5.          | 6,332,000    | 9.36           |
|        | 6.          | 7,000,000    | 10.35          |
|        | 7.          | 15,320,000   | 22.66          |
|        | 8.          | 20,700,000   | 30.62          |
|        |             | 67,598,040   | 100            |
|        |             |              |                |
| Δ      | ACAT        | 05 772 700   | F6 70          |
| Α.     | ASAL        | 85,332,790   | 5 <b>6.</b> 79 |
| В.     | NON-ASAL    | 67,598,040   | 44.20          |
|        | TOTAL A + B | 152,930,830  | 100            |

### TABLE 36:DISTRIBUTION OF EEC MICRO-PROJECTS (1981-1988)

#### A. ASALS

| DIS | TRICT      | 4 | TRA-<br>NCHE | PROJECT                             | K.SHS.    | 90    |
|-----|------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1.  | Machakos   |   | 1            | 10 Tree Nurseries                   | 460,000   | 8.90  |
| 2.  | Mandera    |   | 1            | Kalaliyo Minor<br>Irrigation Scheme | 303,930   | 5.85  |
| 3.  | Wajir      |   | 1            | Sebunley Secondary<br>School        | 607,860   | 11.77 |
| 4.  | Kajiado    |   | 1            | Enoomatasiani<br>Secondary School   | 596,000   | 11.54 |
|     | Sub-total  |   |              |                                     | 1,967,790 | 38.06 |
|     |            |   |              |                                     |           |       |
| 1.  | Tana River |   | 2            | Mau Mau Secondary<br>School         | 750,000   | 6.02  |
| 2.  | Embu       |   | 2            | Ishiara Irrigation<br>Scheme        | 520,000   | 4.17  |
| 3.  | Garissa    |   | 2            | Garissa Secondary<br>School         | 700,000   | 5.62  |
| 4.  | West Pokot |   | 2            | Ortum Secondary<br>School           | 700,000   | 5.62  |
| 5.  | Narok      |   | 2            | Kilgoris Secondary<br>School        | 650,000   | 5.22  |
| 6.  | Samburu.   |   | 2            | Kirisia Secondary<br>- School       | 700,000   | 5.62  |
|     | Sub-total  |   |              |                                     | 4,020,000 | 32.27 |
|     | -          |   |              |                                     |           |       |
| 1.  | Kwale      |   | 3            | Vanga Water Project                 | 1,500,000 | 20.00 |
| 2.  | Lamu       |   | 3            | Lamu Ice Cold<br>Storage            | 650,000   | 8.60  |
| 3.  | Kitui      |   | 3            | Kiima Water Project                 | 750,000   | 10    |
| 4.  | Marsabit   |   | 3            | Marsabit Girls'<br>Secondary School | 750,000   | 10    |
| 5.  | Turkana    |   | 3            | Turkana Girls'<br>Secondary School  | 750,000   | 10    |
| 6.  | Baringo    |   | 3            | Kituro Secondary<br>School          | 750,000   | 10    |
|     | Sub-total  |   |              | ,                                   | 5,150,000 | 68.66 |

Table 36 (cont'd) 116

| 1. Kilifi 5 Vitengeni Health Centre 950,000 2. Embu 5 Rwika Technical High School 900,000 3. Marsabit 5 Loyangalani Fisheries Development 825,000 4. Garissa 5 North Eastern Technical High School 1,000,000 5. Mandera 5 Shantole Flood Control 750,000 6. Turkana 5 Lokori Shallow Wells 800,000 7. West Pokot 5 Kabichbich Water Project 750,000 8. Elgeyo Marakwet 5 Kerio Valley Secondary School 840,000 9. Kajiado 5 Kibiko Water Project 1,000,000 10. Laikipia 5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project 1,000,000 11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000 12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000 13. Taita Taveta 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000 14. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000 15. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000 16. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000   | 0,0  |
|--|------|
| 3. Baringo         4 Kabimoi Secondary School         750,000           4. Elgeyo Marakwet         4 Metkei Secondary School         750,000           5. Laikipia         4 Ndindika Health Centre         650,000           6. Nakuru         4 Olenguruone Secondary School         750,000           Sub-total         750,000         750,000           1. Kilifi         5 Vitengeni Health Centre         950,000           2. Embu         5 Rwika Technical High School         900,000           5. Marsabit         5 Loyangalani Fisheries Development         825,000           4. Garissa         5 North Eastern Technical High School         1,000,000           5. Mandera         5 Shantole Flood Control         750,000           6. Turkana         5 Lokori Shallow Wells         800,000           7. West Pokot         5 Kabichbich Water Project         750,000           8. Elgeyo Marakwet         5 Kerio Valley Secondary School         840,000           9. Kajiado         5 Kibiko Water Project         1,000,000           10. Laikipia         5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project         1,000,000           11. Narok         5 Narok Secondary School         800,000           12. Kwale         6 Mwachi Bridge         800,000           10. Alisiolo         6 Kipini Wa | 8.65 |
| 4. Elgeyo Marakwet         4 Metkei Secondary School         750,000           5. Laikipia         4 Ndindika Health Centre         650,000           6. Nakuru         4 Olenguruone Secondary School         750,000           8ub-total         750,000         4,400,000           1. Kilifi         5 Vitengeni Health Centre         950,000           2. Embu         5 Rwika Technical High School         900,000           3. Marsabit         5 Loyangalani Fisheries Development         825,000           4. Garissa         5 North Eastern Technical High School         1,000,000           5. Mandera         5 Shantole Flood Control         750,000           6. Turkana         5 Lokori Shallow Wells         800,000           7. West Pokot         5 Kabichbich Water Project         750,000           8. Elgeyo Marakwet         5 Kerio Valley Secondary School         840,000           9. Kajiado         5 Kibiko Water Project         1,000,000           10. Laikipia         5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project         1,000,000           11. Narok         5 Narok Secondary School         800,000           12. Samburu         5 Wamba Technical School         800,000           12. Kwale         6 Mwachi Bridge         800,000           13. Taita Taveta         6 Mbog | 8.65 |
| Marakwet         4         Metkei Secondary School         750,000           5. Laikipia         4         Ndindika Health Centre         650,000           6. Nakuru         4         Olenguruone Secondary School         750,000           Sub-total         750,000         750,000           1. Kilifi         5         Vitengeni Health Centre         950,000           2. Embu         5         Rwika Technical High School         900,000           5. Marsabit         5         Loyangalani Fisheries Development         825,000           4. Garissa         5         North Eastern Technical High School         1,000,000           5. Mandera         5         Shantole Flood Control         750,000           6. Turkana         5         Lokori Shallow Wells         800,000           7. West Pokot         5         Kabichbich Water Project         750,000           8. Elgeyo         Marakwet         5         Kerio Valley Secondary School         840,000           9. Kajiado         5         Kibiko Water Project         1,000,000           10. Laikipia         5         Mukogodo Bure Holes Project         1,000,000           11. Narok         5         Narok Secondary School         800,000           12. Samburu  | 8.65 |
| 5. Laikipia       4       Ndindika Health Centre       650,000         6. Nakuru       4       Olenguruone Secondary School       750,000         8. Sub-total       750,000       4,400,000       5         1. Kilifi       5       Vitengeni Health Centre       950,000       5         2. Embu       5       Rwika Technical High School       900,000       5         3. Marsabit       5       Loyangalani Fisheries Development       825,000       6         4. Garissa       5       North Eastern Technical High School       1,000,000       6       750,000         5. Mandera       5       Shantole Flood Control       750,000       6       750,000       6         6. Turkana       5       Lokori Shallow Wells       800,000       7       800,000       800,000       8         7. West Pokot       5       Kabichbich Water Project       1,000,000       840,000       840,000       840,000       9       840,000       840,000       9       840,000       840,000       840,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000       800,000   | 8.65 |
| 6. Nakuru       4 Olenguruone Secondary School       750,000         Sub-total       4,400,000       5         1. Kilifi       5 Vitengeni Health Centre       950,000         2. Embu       5 Rwika Technical High School       900,000         5. Marsabit       5 Loyangalani Fisheries Development       825,000         4. Garissa       5 North Eastern Technical High School       1,000,000         5. Mandera       5 Shantole Flood Control       750,000         6. Turkana       5 Lokori Shallow Wells       800,000         7. West Pokot       5 Kabichbich Water Project       750,000         8. Elgeyo Marakwet       5 Kerio Valley Secondary School       840,000         9. Kajiado       5 Kibiko Water Project       1,000,000         10. Laikipia       5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project       1,000,000         11. Narok       5 Narok Secondary School       800,000         12. Samburu Sub-total       5 Wamba Technical School       800,000         13. Kilifi Gombeni Tech. High School       800,000         14. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         15. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         16. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         17. Wajir       6 W  | 7.49 |
| Sub-total  | 8.65 |
| 1. Kilifi 5 Vitengeni Health Centre 950,000 2. Embu 5 Rwika Technical High School 900,000 3. Marsabit 5 Loyangalani Fisheries Development 825,000 4. Garissa 5 North Eastern Technical High School 1,000,000 5. Mandera 5 Shantole Flood Control 750,000 6. Turkana 5 Lokori Shallow Wells 800,000 7. West Pokot 5 Kabichbich Water Project 750,000 8. Elgeyo Marakwet 5 Kerio Valley Secondary School 840,000 9. Kajiado 5 Kibiko Water Project 1,000,000 10. Laikipia 5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project 1,000,000 11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000 12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000 13. Taita Taveta 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000 14. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000 15. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000 16. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000   | 0.70 |
| 2. Embu 5 Rwika Technical High School 900,000  3. Marsabit 5 Loyangalani Fisheries Development 825,000  4. Garissa 5 North Eastern Technical High School 1,000,000  5. Mandera 5 Shantole Flood Control 750,000  6. Turkana 5 Lokori Shallow Wells 800,000  7. West Pokot 5 Kabichbich Water Project 750,000  8. Elgeyo Marakwet 5 Kerio Valley Secondary School 840,000  9. Kajiado 5 Kibiko Water Project 1,000,000  10. Laikipia 5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project 1,000,000  11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000  12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000  13. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000  14. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000  15. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000  4. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000  5. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000  6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000  7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  |      |
| School   900,000   | 5.67 |
| 3. Marsabit       5       Loyangalani Fisheries Development       825,000         4. Garissa       5       North Eastern Technical High School       1,000,000         5. Mandera       5       Shantole Flood Control       750,000         6. Turkana       5       Lokori Shallow Wells       800,000         7. West Pokot       5       Kabichbich Water Project       750,000         8. Elgeyo Marakwet       5       Kerio Valley Secondary School       840,000         9. Kajiado       5       Kibiko Water Project       1,000,000         10. Laikipia       5       Mukogodo Bure Holes Project       1,000,000         11. Narok       5       Narok Secondary School       800,000         12. Samburu       5       Wamba Technical School       800,000         10. 415,000       6         1. Kilifi       6       Kombeni Tech. High School       800,000         2. Kwale       6       Mwachi Bridge       750,000         4. Tana River       6       Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6       Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6       Majir Secondary School       750,000  | 5.37 |
| 4. Garissa 5 North Eastern Technical High School 1,000,000 5. Mandera 5 Shantole Flood Control 750,000 6. Turkana 5 Lokori Shallow Wells 800,000 7. West Pokot 5 Kabichbich Water Project 750,000 8. Elgeyo Marakwet 5 Kerio Valley Secondary School 840,000 9. Kajiado 5 Kibiko Water Project 1,000,000 10. Laikipia 5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project 1,000,000 11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000 12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000 13. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000 14. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000 15. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000 16. Kitai 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000 17. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  | 4.92 |
| 5. Mandera       5 Shantole Flood Control       750,000         6. Turkana       5 Lokori Shallow Wells       800,000         7. West Pokot       5 Kabichbich Water Project       750,000         8. Elgeyo       Kerio Valley Secondary School       840,000         9. Kajiado       5 Kibiko Water Project       1,000,000         10. Laikipia       5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project       1,000,000         11. Narok       5 Narok Secondary School       800,000         12. Samburu       5 Wamba Technical School       800,000         12. Kilifi       6 Kombeni Tech. High School       800,000         2. Kwale       6 Mwachi Bridge       800,000         3. Taita Taveta       6 Mbogoni Bridge       750,000         4. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000  | 5.97 |
| 6. Turkana         5         Lokori Shallow Wells         800,000           7. West Pokot         5         Kabichbich Water Project         750,000           8. Elgeyo         Kerio Valley Secondary         840,000           9. Kajiado         5         Kibiko Water Project         1,000,000           10. Laikipia         5         Mukogodo Bure Holes Project         1,000,000           11. Narok         5         Narok Secondary School         800,000           12. Samburu         5         Wamba Technical School         800,000           12. Kilifi         6         Kombeni Tech. High School         800,000           1. Kilifi         6         Kombeni Bridge         800,000           2. Kwale         6         Mbogoni Bridge         750,000           4. Tana River         6         Kipini Water Wells         1,000,000           5. Isiolo         6         Isiolo Girls' Sec. School         900,000           6. Kitui         6         Migwani Agr. High School         1,000,000           7. Wajir         6         Wajir Secondary School         750,000  | 4.47 |
| 7. West Pokot       5 Kabichbich Water Project       750,000         8. Elgeyo Marakwet       5 Kerio Valley Secondary School       840,000         9. Kajiado       5 Kibiko Water Project       1,000,000         10. Laikipia       5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project       1,000,000         11. Narok       5 Narok Secondary School       800,000         12. Samburu       5 Wamba Technical School       800,000         10. Kilifi       6 Kombeni Tech. High School       800,000         2. Kwale       6 Mwachi Bridge       800,000         3. Taita Taveta       6 Mbogoni Bridge       750,000         4. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000   | 4.77 |
| 8. Elgeyo  | 4.47 |
| 9. Kajiado 5 Kibiko Water Project 1,000,000 10. Laikipia 5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project 1,000,000 11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000 12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000 10,415,000 6  1. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000 2. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000 3. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000 4. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000 5. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000 6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  | 5.01 |
| 10. Laikipia 5 Mukogodo Bure Holes Project 1,000,000  11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000  12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000  13. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000  14. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000  15. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000  16. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000  17. Vajir 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000  18. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000  19. Wajir Secondary School 750,000   | 5.97 |
| Project 1,000,000  11. Narok 5 Narok Secondary School 800,000  12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000  10,415,000 6  1. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000  2. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000  3. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000  4. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000  5. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000  6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000  7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  | 3.31 |
| 12. Samburu 5 Wamba Technical School 800,000  10,415,000 6  1. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000  2. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000  3. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000  4. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000  5. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000  6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000  7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000   | 5.97 |
| Sub-total  1. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000 2. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000 3. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000 4. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000 5. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000 6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  | 4.77 |
| 1. Kilifi 6 Kombeni Tech. High School 800,000 2. Kwale 6 Mwachi Bridge 800,000 3. Taita Taveta 6 Mbogoni Bridge 750,000 4. Tana River 6 Kipini Water Wells 1,000,000 5. Isiolo 6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School 900,000 6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000   | 4.77 |
| 2. Kwale       6 Mwachi Bridge       800,000         3. Taita Taveta       6 Mbogoni Bridge       750,000         4. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000   | 2.13 |
| 2. Kwale       6 Mwachi Bridge       800,000         3. Taita Taveta       6 Mbogoni Bridge       750,000         4. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000   |      |
| 3. Taita Taveta       6 Mbogoni Bridge       750,000         4. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000  | 4.90 |
| 4. Tana River       6 Kipini Water Wells       1,000,000         5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000   | 4.90 |
| 5. Isiolo       6 Isiolo Girls' Sec. School       900,000         6. Kitui       6 Migwani Agr. High School       1,000,000         7. Wajir       6 Wajir Secondary School       750,000  | 4.60 |
| 6. Kitui 6 Migwani Agr. High School 1,000,000 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  | 6.13 |
| 7. Wajir 6 Wajir Secondary School 750,000  | 5.52 |
| ,,   | 6.13 |
| 9 Turkene 6 Labour Caranta City 1 2000 coo   | 4.60 |
| 8. Turkana 6 Lodwar Secondary School 900,000   | 5.52 |
| 9. West Pokot 6 Suam River Irr. Scheme 800,000   | 4.90 |
| O. Laikipia 6 New Mutaro Irr. Scheme 800,000   | 4.90 |
| 11. Nakuru 6 Bahati-Chania Water Proj. 800,000   | 4.90 |
| Sub-total 9,300,000 5  | 7.00 |

|    |     | e 36 (cont'd)      | TRA-<br>NCHE | 117<br>PROJECT                           | K.SHS.     | 000   |
|----|-----|--------------------|--------------|--|------------|-------|
|    | 1.  | Kilifi             | 7            | Mkanjuni Village Polytech.               | 1,200,000  | 3.76  |
| v. | 2.  | Kwale              | 7            | Tiwi Community Centre                    | 1,300,000  | 4.07  |
|    | 3.  | Lamu               | 7            | Faza Secondary School                    | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 0  | 4.  | Embu               | 7            | Kibugu Health Centre                     | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    | 5.  | Kitui              | 7            | Ikoo-Imwatime Water Proj.                | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    | 6.  | Machakos           | 7            | Machakos Teacher T.C.<br>Farming Project | 800,000    | 2.50  |
|    | 7.  | Marsabit           | 7            | Moyale Secondary School                  | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    | 8.  | Mandera            | 7            | Mandera Secondary School                 | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    | 9.  | Baringo            | 7            | Kiptagich Health Centre                  | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    | 10. | Kajiado            | 7            | Kisamis Water Project                    | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    | 11. | Narok              | 7            | Olulunga Water Project                   | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|    |     | Sub-total          |              |  | 16,580,000 | 51.93 |
| ,  |     |                    |              |  | ,          |       |
|    | 1.  | Taita Taveta       | 8            | Chala Irrigation Project                 | 3,000,000  | 5.53  |
|    | 2.  | Tana River         | 8            | Madogo Secondary School                  | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    | 3.  | Embu               | 8            | 21 Embu Cattle Dips                      | 2,500,000  | 4.61  |
|    | 4.  | Isiolo             | 8            | Malka Daka Irrig. Scheme                 | 3,500,000  | 6.45  |
|    | 5.  | Kitui              | 8            | Kalambani-Mutha Water<br>Project         | 2,500,000  | 4.61  |
|    | 6.  | Machakos           | 8            | Kisau Girls Sec. School                  | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    | 7.  | Wajir              | 8            | Bute Secondary School                    | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    | 8.  | Baringo            | 8            | Kapluk Secondary School                  | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    | 9.  | Baringo            | 8            | Baringo Technical College                | 4,000,000  | 7.38  |
|    |     | Elgeyo<br>Marakwet | 8            | Kapcherop Health Centre                  | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    | 11. | Kajiado            | 8            | Magadi Loop Road                         | 4,000,000  | 7.38  |
|    | 12. | Laikipia           | 8            | Rumuruti/Ngarua 10<br>Earth Dams         | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    | 13. | Nakuru             | 8            | Mama Ngina Kenyatta<br>Secondary School  | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|    |     | Sub-total          |              |  | 33,500,000 | 61.79 |

TABLE 37: DISTRIBUTION OF EEC MICROPROJECTS 1981-1988

# B. <u>NON-ASALS</u>

| DIS |              | TRA-<br>NCHE | PROJECT                                       | K.SHS.    | 000   |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---|-----------|-------|
|     | 4            |              |   |           |       |
|     | Kiambu       | 1            | Nyaga Water Project                           | 644,700   | 12.48 |
| 2.  | Kirinyaga    | 1            | Theita Kamburi Water<br>Project               | 497,340   | 9.68  |
| 3.  | Murang'a     | 1            | Michuki Technical School                      | 690,000   | 13.36 |
| 4.  | Nandi        | 1            | Kaptumo Secondary School                      | 644,000   | 12.47 |
| 5.  | Busia        | 1            | Bujumba Secondary School<br>and Water Project | 720,000   | 13.94 |
|     | Sub-total    |              |   | 3,196,040 | 61.93 |
|     |              |              |   |           |       |
| 1.  | Kiambu       | 2            | Kiganjo Village Polytech.                     | 620,000   | 4.97  |
| 2.  | Kirinyaga    | 2            | Kiamutugu Secondary School                    | 750,000   | 6.02  |
| 3.  | Nyandarua    | 2            | Kirima Water Project                          | 700,000   | 5.62  |
| 4.  | Nyeri        | 2            | Naro Moru Water Project                       | 750,000   | 6.02  |
| 5.  | Nyeri        | 2            | Endarasha Water Project                       | 750,000   | 6.02  |
| 6.  | Murang'a     | 2            | Gaturi Water Project                          | 500,000   | 4.01  |
| 7.  | Kisii        | 2            | Menyenya High School                          | 630,000   | 5.06  |
| 8.  | Kisumu       | 2            | West Same Water Project                       | 670,000   | 5.38  |
| 9.  | Siaya        | 2            | Karabwo Water Project                         | 700,000   | 5.62  |
| 10. | South Nyanza | 2            | Karungu Water Project                         | 650,000   | 5.22  |
| 1.  | Nandi        | 2            | Sarora Water Project                          | 470,000   | 3.77  |
| 2.  | Busia        | 2            | Angurai Health Centre                         | 620,000   | 4.97  |
| 3.  | Nairobi      | 2            | Nairobi Girls' School                         | 620,000   | 4.97  |
|     | Sub-total    |              | <u> </u>                                      | 8,430,000 | 67.65 |
| 1.  | Murang'a     | 3            | Kandara Children's Home                       | 900,000   | 12.00 |
| 2.  | Meru         | 3            | Ikuu Girls' Secondary<br>School               | 750,000   | 10.00 |
| 3.  | Kakamega     | 3            | Soy Craft Training Centre                     | 700,000   | 9.33  |
|     | Sub-total    |              |   | 2,350,000 | 31.33 |
|     |              |              | _   |           |       |

Table 37 (cont'd)

|     | 7            |              |                                  |           |       |
|-----|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| DIS | STRICT       | TRA-<br>NCHE | PROJECT                          | K.SHS.    | 00    |
| 1.  | Nyandarua    | 4            | Kambaa Secondary School          | 720,000   | 8.30  |
| 2.  | Mombasa      | 4            | Changamwe Secondary<br>School    | 750,000   | 0 (5  |
| 3.  | Trans Nzoia  | 4            | Suwerwa Health Centre            |           | 8.65  |
|     | Uasin Gishu  | 4            | Sogiani Health Centre            | 650,000   | 7.49  |
|     | Kericho      | 4            | Chebwagan Secondary<br>School    |           | 7.49  |
| 6.  | Bungoma      | 4            | Tongaren Health Centre           | 750,000   | 8.65  |
| •   | Sub-total    | 7            | Tongaren Hearth Centre           | 750,000   | 8.65  |
|     |              |              |                                  | 4,270,000 | 49.23 |
|     |              |              |                                  |           |       |
|     | Kisii        | 5            | Nyamira Technical School         | 800,000   | 4.77  |
|     | Kisumu       | 5            | Korwenje Water Project           | 750,000   | 4.47  |
| 3.  | Siaya        | 5            | Yenga Siranga Water Proj.        | 832,000   | 4.96  |
| 4.  | South Nyanza | 5            | Kitere Technical School          | 800,000   | 4.77  |
| 5.  | Trans Nzoia  | 5            | Kimondo Water Project            | 750,000   | 4.47  |
| 6.  | Uasin Gishu  | 5            | Yamumbi Water Project            | 750,000   | 4.47  |
| 7.  | Bungoma      | 5            | Matili Craft Centre              | 900,000   | 5.37  |
| 8.  | Kakamega     | 5            | Ebusakami Technical<br>School    | 750,000   | 4.47  |
|     | Sub-total    |              |                                  | 6,332,000 | 37.75 |
|     | 1            |              |                                  |           |       |
| 1.  | Kiambu       | 6            | Gitiha Gathangari Water          | v         |       |
|     |              |              | Project                          | 750,000   | 4.60  |
| 2.  | Kirinyaga    | 6            | Kirinyaga Bee Keeping<br>Project | 750,000   | 4.60  |
| 3.  | Nyeri        | 6            | Muhoya's Water Project           | 900,000   | 5.52  |
| 4.  | Mombasa      | 6            | Kisauni Village Polytech.        | 800,000   | 4.90  |
| 5.  | Meru         | 6            | Ntumburi Water Project           | 1,000,000 | 6.13  |
| 6.  | Kericho      | 6            | Manaret Water Project            | 800,000   | 4.90  |
| 7.  | Nandi        | 6            | Meteitei Secondary<br>School     | 1,000,000 | 6.13  |
| 8.  | Busia        | 6            | Bumbe Technical School           | 1,000,000 | 6.13  |
|     | Sub-total    |              |                                  | 7,000,000 | 42.91 |
|     |              |              |                                  | ,         |       |

Table 37 (cont'd)

| DIS | TRICT        | TRA-<br>NCHE | PROJECT                                  | K.SHS.     | 00    |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--|------------|-------|
|     | * 4          |              |  |            |       |
| 1.  | Nyandarua    | 7            | Leshau Karagoini Water<br>Project        | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 2.  | Nyeri        | 7            | Mathenge Technical School                | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 3.  | Meru         | 7            | Kianjai Village Polytech.                | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 4.  | Kisii        | 7            | Nyaore Village Polytech.                 | 1,000,000  | 3.13  |
| 5.  | Siaya        | 7            | Nyakongo Secondary School                | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 6.  | South Nyanza | 7            | Migori Agr. Secondary<br>School          | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 7.  | Trans Nzoia  | 7            | Kwanza-Kolongolo Water<br>Project        | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
| 8.  | Uasin Gishu  | 7            | Uasin Gishu School<br>Farming Project    | 1,200,000  | 3.76  |
| 9.  | Bungoma      | 7            | Kisiwa Village Polytech.                 | 1,500,000  | 4.70  |
| 10. | Kakamega     | 7            | Shamberere Rural<br>Education Programme  | 1,660,000  | 5.20  |
|     | Sub-total    |              |  | 15,320,000 | 47.99 |
|     |              |              |  |            |       |
| 1.  | Kiambu       | 8            | Kinale Health Centre                     | 200,000    | 0.36  |
| 2.  | Kirinyaga    | 8            | Kiaragana Girls'<br>Secondary School     | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
| 3.  | Nyandarua    | 8            | Ngorika Water Project                    | 2,500,000  | 4.61  |
| 4.  | Nyeri        | 8            | Waraza Jet Luisoir<br>Irrigation Project | 3,500,000  | 6.45  |
| 5.  | Mombasa      | 8            | Mtongwe Village Polytech.                | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
| 6.  | Meru         | 8            | Ntumburi Water Project<br>Phase II       | 2,500,000  | 4.61  |
| 7.  | Kisumu       | 8            | Katito Health Centre                     | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
| 8.  | South Nyanza | 8            | Nyandema Secondary<br>School             | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
| 9.  | Kericho      | 8            | Siwot Youth Polytechnic                  | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
| 10. | Nandi        | 8            | Kaigat Water Project                     | 2,000,000  | 3.69  |
|     | Sub-total    |              |  | 20,700,000 | 38.17 |

|                |                    | 1978              |     |                      | -   |                    | 1979                | -    | WITHDRAWALS |     | NO. OF   | DEPOSITS   |     |                |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|------|-------------|-----|----------|------------|-----|----------------|
| DISTRICT       | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS. | CIS | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS. | CIS | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS. ( | CIS  | WITHDRAWALS | CTS | ACCOUNTS | KSHS.      | _   | CTS            |
|                |                    |                   |     | -                    | 5   | 000 000            | 67 301 684          | 20   | 60,504,451  | 30  | 331,721  | 80,976,865 |     | 60 75 ,253,190 |
| NAIROBI        | 271,106            |                   | 00  |                      | 070 | 26 500             | _                   | 0.5  |             | 70  | 41,080   | 9,731,791  |     | 10             |
| KISUMU         | 33,573             | 3,117,810         | 60  |                      | 10  | 1 000              |                     | 2 0  | 243.814     | 50  | 2,156    | 1,314,386  |     | 40             |
| EGEYO MARAKWET | 1,762              | 866,058           | 70  |                      | 70  | 700,1              |                     | 50 0 | 17/ 153     | 30  | 3,081    | 420,603    |     | 65             |
| TURKANA        | 2,518              | 277,138           | 70  | 1,420,933            | 80  | 2,724              |                     | 3 0  | 600 536     | 45  | 7,189    | 788,631    |     | 08             |
| NANDI          | 5,875              | 519,635           | 10  | 497,326              | .08 | 6,589              |                     | 3 50 | 1 567 379   | 5 1 | 10,270   | 1.577.263  | 1   | _              |
| SIAYA          | 8,393              | 1,039,270         | 00  | 1,278,840            | 40  | 9,111              | _                   | 70   | 1,56/,3/9   | 3 0 | 14.378   | 2,103,018  |     | 20             |
| BUNGOMA        | 11,750             | 1,385,693         | 60  | 1,420,933            | 80  | 13,078             |                     | 65   |             | 8 6 | 2 054    | 709.768    | 0 1 | 65             |
| TANA RIVER     | 1,762              | 467,671           | 55  |                      | 0.5 | 1,882              | 573,016             | 80   |             | 90  | 5 135    | 1 051 500  | - 5 | 2 4            |
| BUSTA          | 4,196              | 692,846           | 80  | -                    | 90  | 4,606              | 848,913             | 80   | 870,766     | 40  | 20 756   | 1,051,509  | 10  | 2 0            |
| RAVAMEGA       | 23.501             | 3,412,270         | 45  |                      | 30  | 24,357             | 4,180,900           | 65   | 3,831,372   | 15  | 28,750   | 5,178,682  | 40  |                |
| NONBASA        | 52.878             | 5.023,139         | 30  |                      | 85  | 59,304             | 6,154,625           | 30   | 2,527,985   | 25  | 64,701   | 7,623,441  | 10  | 1 0            |
| MONDADA        | 16 786             | 3 810 657         | 40  |                      | 95  | 18,826             | 4,669,026           | 10   | 2,263,992   | 60  | 20,540   | 5,783,300  | 15  | 0              |
| MERU           | 61 971             | 5,369,562         | 70  |                      | 05  | 67,717             | 6,579,082           | 25   | 5,050,445   | 10  | 74,971   | 8,149,195  | 65  |                |
| NAKURU         | 2 510              | 202 213           | 90  |                      | 40  | 2,724              | 615,462             | 50   | 383,137     | 20  | 3,081    | 762,344    | 10  | 0              |
| BARINGO        | 23 501             | 2 424 963         | 80  |                      | 00  | 25,357             | 2,971,198           | 40   | 5,224,598   | 40  | 28,756   | 3,680,281  | 90  | 0              |
| UASIN GISHU    | 1 678              | 2/2 /96           | 200 | _                    | 30  | 1,882              | 297,119             | 08   | 174,153     | 20  | 2,054    | 368,028    | 10  | _              |
| MANDERA        | 1,0/0,1            | 207 700           | 200 | _                    | 90  | 11,237             | 360,788             | 35   | 870,766     | 40  | 13,351   | 446,891    | 35  | S              |
| EMBU           | 16 786             | 1 731 170         | 00  | _                    | 80  | 17,826             | 2,122,284           | 60   | 1,741,532   | 80  | 20,540   | 2,628,772  | 80  | 0              |
| IRANS NZULA    | 1 678              | 346.423           | 40  |                      | 05  | 1,783              | 424,456             | 90   | 313,475     | 90  | 2,054    | 525,754    | 0   | 00             |
| LAMU           | 15.108             | 2,078,540         | 00  |                      | 50  | 16,943             | 2,546,741           | 50   | 2,089,839   | 00  | 18,486   | 3,154,527  |     | 30             |
| MUNANGA        | 4 107              | 173.211           | 70  | _                    | 70  | 4,607              | 212,228             | 40   | 348,306     | 55  | 5,135    | 262,877    |     | 22             |
| ISTOLO         | 4 196              | 246.423           | 40  |                      | 90  | 4,608              | 278,645             | 25   | 535,754     | 50  | 5,136    | 525,754    | Lo  | 50             |
| UAKLOSA        | 40 665             | 6 978,468         | 00  |                      | 60  | 78,130             | 8,489,138           | 40   | 4,876,291   | 80  | 85,241   | 15,515,091 | -   | 20             |
| KIAMBU         | 7.554              | 692,846           | 80  | 426,280              | 80  | 8,372              | 848,913             | 80   | 522,459     | 80  | 9,243    | 1,051,509  |     | 10             |
| SOUTH NYANZA   | 13,429             | 2,078,540         | 40  | 1,705,120            | 50  | 14,061             | 2,546,741           | 50   | 2,089,839   | 35  | 16,432   | 3,154,527  | _   | 30             |
| KAITANDO       | 5,875              |                   | 80  | 426,280              | 10  | 6,489              | 848,913             | 80   | 522,459     | 00  | 7,189    | 1,051,509  |     | 00             |
| MACHAKOS       | 25,180             | 4,                | 80  | 2,841,867            | 60  | 27,240             | 5,093,483           | 10   | 3,483,065   | 60  | 2.054    | 6,309,054  | -   | 5 6            |
| WEST POKOT     | 1,678              | ,                 | 35  | 184,721              | 35  | 1,781              | 297,119             | 80   | 226,399     | 000 | 64.701   | 6 783 300  |     | 10             |
| NYERI          | 52,878             | 3,810,657         | 40  | 2,983,960            | 95  | 58,304             | 4,669,026           | 15   | 3,657,218   | 80  | 11 297   | 1 577 263  | _   | 65             |
| KIRINYAGA      | 9,232              | 1                 | 20  | . 994,653            | 60  | 10,154             | 1,273,370           | 75   |             | 00  | 00 540   | 1 977 263  |     | 5              |
| 11513          | 16,786             |                   | 20  | 2,278,840            | 00  | 18,826             | 2,273,370           | 75   |             | 50  | 0 216    | 1,077,200  |     | 5 6            |
| KISII          | 6.714              |                   | 30  | 852,561              | 20  | 7,530              | 1,273,372           | 15   | 1,044,920   | 50  | 8,216    | 1,577,260  |     | 50             |
| KIIUI          | 0,41               |                   |     | 952.560              | 20  | 7,530              | 2,273,770           | 75   | 1,044,919   | 60  | 8,216    | 2,577,263  | _   | 1              |
| KERICHO        | 6,714              | 1,                | 000 | 426,280              | 00  | 1,881              | 636,685             | 30   |             | 80  | 2,054    | 788,631    | _   | 80             |
| KWALE          | 10 072             |                   | _   |                      | 20  |                    | 1,485,599           | 20   | 1,044,919   | 60  | 12,324   | 1,840,140  | _   | 95             |
| TAITA          | 10,072             | 1,212,401         | 7   |                      | . ! |                    |                     |      |             |     |          |            |     |                |
|                |                    |                   | -   |                      |     |                    |                     | •    |             |     | -        |            | -   |                |
|                |                    |                   | -   |                      |     |                    |                     |      |             | -   |          |            |     |                |

TABLE 38a:

ESTIMATED STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME PER DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1987

|  | TO                    | DISTRI<br>SAMBUH<br>MARSAH<br>NAROK<br>NYANDA<br>LAIKIF                                |
|--|-----------------------|--|
|  | TOTAL                 | DISTRICT SAMBURU MARSABIT NAROK NYANDARUA LAIKIPIA WAJIR                               |
|  |                       | p  |
|  | 823,624               | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS<br>1,678<br>, 1,762<br>3,357<br>10,911<br>839<br>1,678              |
|  | 107,425,518           | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS.<br>173,211<br>346,423<br>277,138<br>692,846<br>519,635<br>173,212    |
|  | 35                    | CTS 70 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  |
|  | 88,564,242            | WITHDRAWALS KSHS.  113,674 -1142,093 156,302 710,466 426,280 99,465                    |
| **   | 50                    | 00 CTS 35 70 90 00   |
| Art Art State Stat | 906,819.              | NO. OF ACCOUNTS  1,882  1,976  3,765  12,237  941  1,882                               |
|  | 906,819. 148,648,542  | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS.<br>212,228<br>424,456<br>339,565<br>848,993<br>636,685<br>212,229    |
|  | 95                    | CTS 45 80 80 50 80 10  |
|  | 115,536,072           | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS.<br>139,322<br>174,153<br>191,568<br>870,766<br>522,459<br>121,907 |
|  | 85                    | CTS 60 60 225 60 80 00 30  |
|  | 1,053,692             | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS<br>2,054<br>2,156<br>4,108<br>13,351<br>1,027<br>2,054              |
|  | 1,053,692 183,584,385 | DEPOSITS KSHS.  262,877 525,754 420,603 1,051,509 788,631 262,876                      |
|  | 70                    | 25<br>00<br>10<br>10<br>90   |
|  | 153,085,893           | "S KSHS."  180,008  225,011  247,512  1,125,555  675,033  157,507                      |
| <u></u>  | 40                    | CTS  |

Table 38a (cont'd)

= 2 -ESTIMATED STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME, PER DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1987

|                 |                    | 1                 | 1981   |                      |      |                    | 1982              | 82  |                   |     |                    | TARS                  | 1  |                      |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|----|----------------------|
| DISTRICT        | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS. | CIS    | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS. | CIS  | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS. | CTS | WITHDRAWALS KSHS. | CTS | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS. CTS |    | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS. |
| NAIROBI         | 353,685            | 112.105.363       | .80    | 92,751,803           | 75   | 375,003            | 120,659,493       | 80  | 109,362,342       | 30  | 394,060            | 132,884,397 40        |    | 147,638,986. 90      |
| KISUMU          | 43,800             | 26,286,774        | 95     | - 1                  | 75   | 46,440             | 28,292,570        | 96  | 23,789,860        | 20  | 48,800             | 31,159,100 08         | -  | 32,488,020 65        |
| ELGEYO MARAKWET | 2,299              | 1,932,851         | 10     | 421,599              | 10   | 2,438              | 2,080,336         | 10  | 497,101           | 55  | 2,562              | 2,291,110 30          | 0  | 671,086 30           |
| TURKANA         | 3,285              | 618,512           | G<br>G | 301,142              | 20   | 3,483              | 665,707           | 55  | 355,072           | 55  | 3,660              | 733,155 30            |    | 479,347              |
| NANDI           | 7,665              | 5,025,412         | 85     | 5,510,902 65         | 65   | 8,127              | 5,408,873 85      | 85  | 6,497,827         | 50  | 8,540              | 5,956,886 80          | _  | 8,772,056 70         |
| SIAYA           | 10,950             | 6,571,693         | 75     | 5,721,702 20         | 20   | 11,610             | 7,073,142 75      | 75  | 6,746,378         | 25  | 12,200             | 7,789,775 00          |    | 9,107,599 85         |
| BUNGOMA         | 15,330             | 3,092,561         | 75     | 3,011,422            | 20   | 16,254             | 3,328,537 75      | 75  | 3,550,725         | 40  | 17,080             | 3,665,776 50          |    | 4,793,473            |
| TANA RIVER      | 2,190              | 1,043,739         | 60     |                      | 00   | 2,322              | 1,123,381 50      | 50  | 639,130           | 60  | 2,440              | 1,237,199 55          |    | 862,825              |
| BUSIA           | 5,475              | 1,546,280         | 80     | 1,505,711            | 10   | 5,805              | 1,664,268         | 90  | 1,775,362         | 70  | 6,100              | 1,832,888 25          |    | 2,396,736            |
| KAKAMEGA        | 30,660             | 15,346,837        | 75     | 11,443,404           | 35   | 32,508             | 16,517,863 65     | 65  | 13,492,756        | 50  | 34,160             | 18,191,415 80         |    | 18,215,199           |
| MOMBASA         | 68,985             | 18,941,940        | 80     | 14,454,826           | 55   | 73,143             | 20,287,293        | 78  | 17,043,481        | 90  | 76,860             | 22,452,880 95         |    | 23,008,673           |
| MERU            | 21,900             | 8,504,544         | 85     | 3,914,848            | 85   | 23,220             | 9,153,478         | 85  | 4,615,943         | 00  | 24,400             | 10,080,885 30         |    | 6,231,515 70         |
| NAKURU          | 79,935             | 28,606,196        | 30     | 20,778,813           |      | 84,753             | 30,788,974        | 30  | 24,500,005        | 00  | 89,060             | 33,908,432 44         | +- | 33,074,967 84        |
| BARINGO         | 3,285              | 1,121,053         | 65     | 662,512              | . 90 | 3,483              | 1,206,594 95      | 95  | 781,159           | 60  | 3,660              | 1,328,843 95          |    | 1,054,564            |
| UASIN GISHU     | 30,660             | 14,303,098        | 15     | 14,755,968           | 80   | 32,508             | 15,394,487        | 15  | 17,408,354        | 45  | 34,160             | 16,954,216 20         |    | 23,488,020 65        |
| MANDERA         | 2,190              | 541,198           | 30     | 301,142              | 20   | 2,322              | 582,494           | 10  | 355,672           | 55  | 2,440              | 641,510 90            |    | 479,347 20           |
| EMBU            | 14,235             | 4,522,871         | 55     | 5                    | 95   | 15,093             | 4,867,986         | 45  | 6,391,305         | 70  | 15,860             | 11,913,773 55         |    | 8,628,252 50         |
| TRANS NZOIA     | 21,900             | 9,664,255         | 50     | 7,227,413            | 30   | 23,220             | 8,737,411         | 60  | 8,521,740         | 95  | 24,400             | 11,455,551 50         | -  | 11,504,336 65        |
| LAMU            | 2,190              | 773,140           | 45     | 542,055              | 95   | 2,322              | 832,134           | 45  | 639,130           | 70  | 2,440              | 916,440 10            |    | 862,825 25           |
| MURANGA         | 19,710             | 10,823,966        | 16     | 8,431,982            |      | 20,898             | 11,649,882        | 15  | 9,942,031         | 10  | 21,960             | 12,830,217 70         | 0  | 13,421,726 10        |
| ISIOLO          | 5,475              | 386,570           | 20     | 602,284              | 45   | 5,805              | 416,067           | 20  | 710,145           | 10  | 6,100              | 458,222 05            | -  | 958,694 70           |
| GARISSA         | - 5,475            | 773,140           | 45     | 418,827              | 55   | 5,805              | 832,134 45        | 45  | 568,116           | 0.5 | 6,101              | 916,448 10            |    | 766,955 75           |
| KIAMBU          | 90,885             | 15,462,808        | 80     | 11,443,404           | 35   | 96,363             | 16,642,688        | 80  | 13,492,756        | 52  | 101,260            | 18,328,882 40         |    | 18,215,199 70        |
| KILIFI          | 9,855              | 1,546,280         | 85     | 903,426              | 65   | 10,449             | 1,664,268         | 85  | 1,065,217         | 60  | 10,980             | 1,832,888 25          | -  | 1,438,042            |
| SOUTH NYANZA    | 17,520             | 10,050,825        | 70     | 7,528,555            | 50   | 18,578             | 10,817,747        | 70  | 8,876,813         | 50  | 19,520             | 11,913,773 55         |    | 11,983,684 00        |
| KAJIADO         | 7,665              | 1,546,280         | 90     | 903,426              | 65   | 8,127              | 1,664,268         | 90  | 1,065,217         | 60  | 8,540              | 1,775,362 70          |    | 1,438,042            |
| MACHAKOS        | 32,850             | 18,168,800        | 35     | 12,647,973           | 25   | 34,830             | 19,555,159        | 35  | 14,913,046        | 70  | 36,600             | 21,536,436 80         |    | 20,132,589           |
| 5               |                    |                   |        |                      |      | •                  | •                 |     |                   |     |                    |                       | _  |                      |

Table 38a (cont'd) ESTIMATED STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME-PER DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1987

| JIR , 2,190 |                           | 1,095   | NYANDARUA 14,235   | NAROK 4,380   | MARSABIT 2,299 | SAMBURU 2,190  | TAITA 13,140   | KWALE 2,190   | KERICHO : 8,760 1   | 8,760  | 21,900        | KIRINYAGA 12,045 | NYERI 68,985 1   | WEST POKOT 2,190   | DISTRICT NO. OF ACCOUNTS KS  |  |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|---|--|---------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| _           | 386,570 20                | 1,159,710 65  | 1,546,280 90   | 618,512 35  | 773,140 45     | 386,570  | 2,705,991 55   | 1,159,710 65  | 4,689,668 35  | 6,958,263 95   | 4,689,668 35  | 7,344,834 20     | 5,849,379 00   | 541,198 31   | POSITS CTS   | 1981   |
|             | 511,941 75                | 903,426 65  | 1,505,711 10   | 331,256 45  | 301,142 20     | 542,056 00   | 1,806,853 30   | 903,426 65  | 7,829,697 70  | 5,420,559 95   | 11,744,546 60 | 5,721,702 20     | 10,841,119 90  | 391,484 90   | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS. CI  |  |
|             | -                         | 1,161   | 15,093   | 4,644   | 2,438          | 2,321  | 13,932   | 2,322   | 9,289   | 9,288  | 23,220        | 12,771           | 73,143   | 2,322  | NO. OF ACCOUNTS  |  |
| 416,067     |                           | 1,248,201   | 1,664,268  | 665,707   | 832,134        | 416,067  | 2,912,470  | 1,248,201   | 15,810,554  | 7,489,209  | 15,810,554    | 7,905,277        | 17,058,756   | 5,824,941  | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS.  |  |
|             | 7 20                      | 65  | 90   | 55  | 45             | -  | 55   | 65  | 35  | .95  | 35            | 20               | La<br>Ca   | 10   | CIS  | 1982   |
| 355,072,540 | 603,623                   | 1,065,217   | 1,775,362  | 390,579   | 350,072        | 639,130  | 2,130,435  | 1,065,217   | 9,231,886   | 6,391,305  | 13,847,829    | 6,746,378        | 12,782,611   | 461,594  | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS.   |  |
| ii          | 30                        | 60  | 70   | 80  | 55             | 55   | 25   | 60  | 05  | 70   | 06            | 25               | 45   | 30   | CIS  |  |
| 1,197,070   | 2,441                     | 1,220   | 15,862   | 4,880   | 2,562          | 2,442  | 14,640   | 2,440   | 9,759   | 9,760  | 24,400        | 13,420           | 76,860   | 2,441  | ACCOUNTS   |  |
| 458,222,060 | 458,220                   | 1,374,666   | 1,832,888  | 733,155   | 916,444        | 458,222  | 3,207,540  | 1,374,666   | 17,412,438  | 8,247,997  | 17,412,438    | 8,706,219        | 18,787,104   | 641,510  | KSHS   |  |
| н           | 05                        | 20  | 25   | 30  | 10             | 05   | 40   | 20  | 30  | 10   | 30,           | 15               | 46   | 90   | CTS  | 1983   |
| 479,347,360 | 814,890                   | 1,438,042   | 2,396,736 80   | 527,282 10  | 479,347 35     | 862,825  | 2,876,084 15   | 1,438,042 10  | 12,463,031 35   | 8,628,252 50   | 18,694,547 05 | 9,107,599 85     | 17,256,504 95  | 623,181 55   | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS.   |  |
|             | = 1,197,070 458,222,060 = | 75AL 1,074,413 386,570,220 = 301,142,220 = 1,139,193 416,067,220 = 355,072,540 = 1,197,070 458,222,060 = 479, | 1,095 1,159,710 65 903,426 65 1,161 1,248,201 65 1,065,217 60 1,220 1,374,666 20 2,190 386,570 20 511,941 7.5 2,322 416,067 20 603,623 30 2,441 458,220 05 1,074,413 386,570,220 = 301,142,220 = 1,139,193 416,067,220 = 355,072,540 = 1,197,070 458,222,060 = 476 | RRUA 14,235 1,546,280 90 1,505,711 10 15,093 1,664,268 90 1,775,362 70 15,862 1,832,888 25  PIA 1,095 1,159,710 65 903,426 65 1,161 1,248,201 65 1,065,217 60 1,220 1,374,666 20  2,190 386,570 20 511,941 75 2,322 416,067 20 603,623 30 2,441 458,222 05  DTAL 1,074,413 386,570,220 = 301,142,220 = 1,139,193 416,067,220 = 355,072,540 = 1,197,070 458,222,060 = 47 | 14,235         | STAL 1,074,413 386,570,220 = 301,142,220 = 1,139,193 416,067,220 = 355,072,540 = 1,197,070 458,222,060 = 47. | 81T 2,190 386,570 542,056 00 2,321 416,067 639,130 55 2,442 458,222 05  81T 2,299 773,140 45 301,142 20 2,438 832,134 45 350,072 55 2,562 916,444 10  1,380 618,512 35 331,256 45 4,644 665,707 55 390,579 80 4,880 733,155 30  1,4,380 14,380 90 1,505,711 10 15,093 1,664,268 90 1,775,362 70 15.862 1,832,888 25  1,4,235 1,546,280 90 1,505,711 10 15,093 1,664,268 90 1,775,362 70 15.862 1,832,888 25  2,100 386,570 20 511,941 75 2,322 416,067 20 603,623 30 2,441 458,222,060 = 47. | 13,140   2,705,991   55   1,806,853   30   13,932   2,912,470   55   2,130,435   25   14,640   3,207,540   40     2,190   386,570   542,056   00   2,321   416,067   639,130   55   2,442   458,222   05     31T   2,299   773,140   45   301,142   20   2,438   832,134   45   350,072   55   2,562   916,444   10     4,380   618,512   35   331,256   45   4.644   665,707   55   390,579   80   4,880   733,155   30     2,190   4,380   618,512   35   331,256   45   4.644   665,707   55   390,579   80   4,880   733,155   30     2,190   4,285   90   1,505,711   10   15,093   1,664,268   90   1,775,362   70   15,862   1,832,888   25     2,190   386,570,220   20   511,941   75   2,322   416,067   20   603,623   30   2,441   458,222   05     37AL   1,074,413   386,570,220   = 301,142,220   = 1,139,193   416,067,220   = 355,072,540   = 1,197,070   458,222,060   = 47 | 2,190 1,159,710 65 903,426 65 2,322 1,248,201 65 1,065,217 60 2,440 1,374,666 20 133,140 2,705,991 55 1,806,833 30 13,932 2,912,470 55 2,130,435 25 14,640 3,207,540 40 20 2,190 386,570 5 542,055 00 2,321 416,067 5 639,130 55 2,442 458,222 05 1,120,435 2,190 386,570 55 2,190 386,570 55 2,190 386,570 55 2,562 916,444 10 2,299 773,140 45 301,142 20 2,438 832,134 45 350,072 55 2,562 916,444 10 2,299 773,140 45 301,142 20 2,438 832,134 45 350,072 55 2,562 916,444 10 2,209 14,380 14,235 1,546,280 90 1,505,711 10 15,093 1,664,288 90 1,775,362 70 15,862 1,832,888 25 1,841 1,095 1,159,710 65 903,426 65 1,161 1,248,201 65 1,065,217 60 1,272 1,374,666 20 1,374,666 20 1,074,413 386,570,220 = 301,142,220 = 1,139,193 416,067,220 = 355,072,540 = 1,197,070 458,222,060 = 47 | 8,760   14,689,668   35   7,829,697   70   9,289   15,810,554   35   9,231,886   05   9,759   17,412,438   30   1   2,190   1,159,710   65   903,426   65   2,322   1,248,201   65   1,065,217   60   2,440   1,334,666   20   1,344   40   1,344,666   20   1,344   40   1,344,666   20   1,344   40   1,344,666   20   1,344   40   1,344,666   20   1,344   40   1,344,666   20   1,344   4 | 8,760         | 21,900           | AGAA 12,045 7,344,834 20 5,721,702 20 12,771 7,905,277 20 6,746,378 25 13,420 8,706,219 15 21,200 14,689,668 35 11,744,546 60 23.220 15,810,554 35 13,847,829 06 24,400 17,412,438 30 15,810 15 | 68,985 15,849,379 00 10,841,119 00 73,143 17,058,756 35 12,782,611 45 76,860 18,787,104 46 12,045 7,344,834 20 5,721,702 20 12,771 7,905,277 20 6,746,378 25 13,420 8,706,219 15 8,706,219 15 8,706 21,900 14,689,668 35 11,744,546 60 23,220 15,810,554 35 13,847,829 06 24,400 17,412,438 30 8,766 14,689,668 35 14,689,699 9,788 7,489,299 9,5 6,391,305 70 9,760 8,247,997 10 8,766 20 14,689,668 35 7,829,697 70 9,289 15,810,554 35 9,231,886 05 9,759 17,412,438 30 10 11,110 11 | PORKOT 2,190 541,198 31 391,484 90 2,322 5,824,941 10 461,594 30 2,441 641,510 90 10,841,111 90 73,143 17,038,756 33 12,782,611 45 76,860 18,787,104 46 17,104 17,044,741 10 12,045 17,344,834 20 5,721,702 20 12,771 7,905,277 20 6,746,378 25 13,420 8,705,219 15 12,045 12,040 14,689,668 35 11,744,546 60 23,220 15,810,554 35 13,847,829 60 24,400 17,412,438 30 18,787,104 18,760 14,689,668 35 11,744,546 60 23,220 15,810,554 35 13,847,829 60 24,400 17,412,438 30 17,412,438 30 11,460 14,689,668 35 12,782,609 70 9,288 15,810,554 35 9,231,886 05 9,760 8,247,997 10 10,412,438 30 11,597,10 10 1,597,10 10 1,597,10 10 1,597,10 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347,997 10 1,347,666 20 1,347,997 10 1,347 | RECT   NO. OF   DEPOSITS   CTS   NITHEBRAVAIS   CTS   NO. OF   DEPOSITS   CTS   NO. OF   DEPOSITS   CTS   NITHEBRAVAIS   CTS   NO. OF   DEPOSITS   CTS   NITHEBRAVAIS   CTS   N |

Table 38a (cont'd) ESTIMATED STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME FER DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1987

|                 |                    |                   | 2     |               | -    |           | 1885/86        | 86  |             |      | 19         | 1986/87      | 4   |              |      |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|------|-----------|----------------|-----|-------------|------|------------|--------------|-----|--------------|------|
|                 |                    |                   | 1904  |               | +    | NO OF     |                | -   | WITHDRAWALS |      | NO. OF     | DEPOSITS C   | CTS | KSHS.        | CIS. |
| DISTRICT        | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNTS | DEPOSITS<br>KSHS. | CTS   | KSHS.         | CIS  | ACCOUNTS  | KSHS. C'       | CTS | KSHS.       | CIS  |            |              |     |              | 50,  |
|                 |                    | 1.69 318 934      | 00    | 147,638,986   | 90   | 438,634   | 264,632,627 00 |     | 236,610,608 | 10   | 466,089    |              |     |              | 55   |
| NAIROBL         | 40 880             |                   |       |               | 65   | 54,320    | 62,051,788 40  |     | 37,642,596  | 75   | 57,720     |              | 6   |              | 00   |
| KISUMU          | 2 671              |                   | 00    |               | 30   | 2,850     | 4,562,631      | 50  | 1,075,502   | 75   | 3,031      |              | , 0 |              | 2.5  |
| ELGEYO MARAKWET | 2,6/1              | -                 | 1 0   |               | 2 2  | 4.071     | 1,460,042      | 10  | 768,216     | 25   | 4,321      |              | 15  | 641,120      | 2 5  |
| TURKANA         | 3,810              |                   | G.    |               | 70   | 0 501     |                | 90  | 14,058,357  | 55   | 10,100     |              | 35  | 11,732,613   | 0    |
| NANDI           | 8,900              | 6,648,779         | 80    |               | 2    | 12 500    |                | 10  | 14,596,108  | 95   | 14,430     | 13,292,142   | 25  | 12,181,402   | 33   |
| SIAYA           | 12,720             | 8,694,558         | 20    |               | 8    | 13,580    |                | 40  | 768,216     | 25   | 20,202     | 6,255,125    | 75  | 641,126      | 45   |
| BUNGOMA         | 17,800             | 4,091,556         | 80    | 479,347       | 35   | 19,010    |                | 3 6 | 1 382 789   | 25   | 2,881      | 2,111,104    | 95  | 1,154,027    | 60   |
| TANA RIVER      | 25,540             | 1,380,900         | 40    | 862,825       | 25   | 2,710     |                | 3 6 | 3 841 081   | 30   | 7,213      | 3,127,562    | 90  | 3,205,632    | 20 . |
| BUSIA           | 6,360              | 2,045,778         | 40    | 2,396,736     | 80   | 6,791     |                | 0 0 | 29.192.217  | 85   | 40,401     | 31,041,061   | 60  | 24,362,804   | 70   |
| KAKAMEGA        | 35,610             | 20,304,350        | 60    | 18,215,199    | 70   | 38,021    |                | 70  | 36.874.380  | 50   | 90,902     | 38,312,645   | 30  | 30,774,069   | 10   |
| MOMBASA         | . 80,130           | 25,060,785        | 40    | 23,008,673    | 30   | 85,551    | 44,113,100     | 3   | 0 086 811   | 00   | 28,862     | 17,201,595   | 85  | 8,334,643    | 70   |
| MERU            | 25,440             | 11,251,781        | 20    |               | 70   | 27,161    | 20,0/0,0/0     | 20  | 53,000,921  | 95   | 105,331    | 57,859,913   | 30  | 44,237,724   | 35   |
| NAKURU          | 92,850             | 37,846,900        |       | 140           | 0    |           | 2 646 326      | 25  | 1,690,075   | 75   | 4,323      | 2,267,483    | 10  | 1,410,478    | 15   |
| BARINGO         | 3,810              | 1,483,189         | 33    |               | 7    |           | ,              | 10  | 37,642,596  | 75   | 40,399     | 28,929,956   | 65  | 31,415,195   | 2    |
| UASIN GISHU     | 35,610             | 18,923,450        | 20    | 23,           | '0   |           |                | 80  | 768,216     | 25   | 2,881      | 1,094,647    | 00  | 641,126      | 45   |
| MANDERA         | 2,540              | 716,022           | 45    |               |      |           |                | 70  | 13          | 70   | 18,753     | 9,148,121    | 40  | 11,540,275   | 90   |
| EMBU            | 16,532             | 5,983,901         | 80    |               |      | 27 163    |                | 50  |             | 25   | 28,865     | 19,547,268   | .00 | 15,387,034   | 55   |
| TRANS NZOIA     | 25,440             | 12,786,115        |       | 11            |      |           |                | 60  |             | 25   | 2,879      | 15,563,781   | 60  |              | 60   |
| LAMU            | 2,541              | 1,022,889         | 9 .20 |               | 25   |           |                | 40  |             | 5 30 | 0 25,976   | 21,892,940   | 15  | 17,951,540   | 30   |
| MURANGA         | 22,890             | 14,320,448        | 80    | 13,           |      |           |                | 30  |             | 2 50 | 0 7,210    | 781,890      | 70  | 1,282,252    | 90   |
| ISIOLO )        | 6,360              | 511,44            | 470   | 60 958,694    |      |           |                | 60  |             | 6 05 | 5 7,212    | 2 1,563,781  | 45  |              | 30   |
| GARISSA         | 6,361              | 1,022,889         |       | 20 766,955    | 75   | 5 6,790   |                | 2 5 |             |      | 90 119,767 | 7 31,275,628 | 80  | 0 24,362,804 | 4 70 |
| KIAMBU          | 105,570            | 0 20,457,784      |       | 00 18,215,199 | 9 65 | -         |                | 3 6 |             |      |            | 6 3,127,562  | 90  | 1,923,379    | 30   |
| KILIFI          | 11,440             | 0 2,045,778       |       | 40 1,438,042  | 2    | 12,222    |                | 0 0 |             |      |            |              | 70  | 0 16,028,161 | 1 00 |
| SOUTH NYANZA    | 20,351             | 1 * 13,297,559    |       | 60 11,983,684 |      | 00 21,723 |                | 00  |             |      |            |              | 8   | 0 1,923,379  | 9 30 |
| KAJIADO         | 8,901              | 2,045,778         |       | 40 1,438,042  |      | .10 9,501 | 3,650,105      | 220 | 0 2,504,070 | -    |            |              |     |              | /2   |
|                 |                    |                   |       |               |      |           |                |     |             |      |            |              |     |              |      |
|                 |                    |                   |       |               | _    |           |                |     |             | _    | -          |              |     |              | -    |
|                 |                    |                   |       |               |      |           |                |     |             |      |            |              |     |              |      |

Table 38a (cont'd) ESTINATED STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME PER DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1987

| WAJIR                  | WAJII     | WAJI        | WAJI | ACC. 00.00 | NYANDARU  | NAROK     | MARSABIT  | SAMBURU   | TAIT         | KWALE     | KERICHO    | KITUI      | KISII      | KIRI       | NYERI      | WEST       | MACHAKOS   | DISTRICT             |             | 1 |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|---|
|                        | 2         | 2           | R    |            | NYANDARUA | ~         | ABIT      | JRU       | TAITA TAVETA | (9)       | CHO        |            | 1          | KIRINYAGA  |            | WEST POKOT | KOS        | RICT                 |             |   |
| 1,247,947              | 1,247,947 |             |      | 2,538      | 1.272     | 5,081     | 2,671     | 2,539     | 15,261       | 2,540     | 10,168     | 10,170     | 25,440     | 13,992     | 80,131     | 2,541      | 38,160     | ACCOUNTS             |             |   |
|                        |           | 516,559,045 |      | 511,444    | 2,045,778 | 818,311   | 1,022,889 | × 511,444 | 3,580,112    | 1,534,333 | 19,434,894 | 9,206,002  | 19,434,894 | 9,717,447  | 24,037,896 | 716,022    | 24,037,896 | MSHS.                |             |   |
| and the same           |           | 95          |      |            | 80        |           | 20        | 60        | 20           | 80        | 80         | 80         | 80         | 40         | 20         | 45         | 20         | CTS                  | 1984        |   |
| 7<br>( 0<br>( A<br>( ) |           | 461,659,892 |      | 814,890    | 1,438,042 | 527,282   | 527,282   | 862,825   | 2,876,084    | 1,438,042 | 12,463,031 | 8,628,252  | 18,694,547 | 9,107,599  | 17,256,504 | 623,151    | 20,132,589 | WITHDRAWALS<br>KSHS. |             |   |
|                        |           | 35          |      | 50         | 10        | 10        | 10        | 25        | 15           | 10        | 35         | 50         | 0.5        | 85         | 95         | 55         | 10         | CIS                  |             |   |
|                        | 32*       | 1,332,376   | JA.  | 2,713      | 1,351     | 5,430     | 2,850     | 2,710     | 16,293       | 2,709     | 10,863.    | 10,861     | 27,162     | 14,930     | 85,550     | 2,710      | 40,742     | ACCOUNTS             |             |   |
|                        |           | 657,282,568 |      | 912,526    | 2,737,578 | 1,460,042 | 1,825,052 | 912,526   | 6,387,684    | 2,737,578 | 34,675,999 | 16,425,473 | 34,675,999 | 17,337,999 | 42,888,736 | 1,277,536  | 42,888,736 | MSHS.                | i           |   |
|                        |           | 05          |      | 30         | 90        | 10        | 60        | 30        | 10           | 90        | 40         | 40         | 40         | 70         | 10         | 80         | 10         | CIS                  | 985/        |   |
|                        |           | 747,651,242 |      | 1,305,967  | 2,304,648 | 845,037   | 845,037   | 1,382,789 | 4,609,297    | 2,304,648 | 19,973,622 | 13,827,892 | 29,960,434 | 14,596,108 | 27,655,785 | 998,681    | 32,265;082 | WITHDRAWALS          | 985/86 ths) |   |
|                        |           | 75          |      | 65         | 80        | 90        | 90        | 25        | 55           | 80        | 75         | 70         | 15         | 95         | 35         | 15         | 90         | CTS                  |             |   |
|                        |           | 1,400,090   |      | 2,882      | 1,443     | 5,773     | 3,031     | 2,883     | 1,730        | 2,882     | 11,543     | 11,542     | 28,861     | 15,871     | 90,902     | 2,880      | 43,294     | ACCOUNTS             |             |   |
|                        | ,         | 789,709,627 |      | 781,890    | 2,345,672 | 1,251,025 | 1,563,781 | 781,890   | 5,473,235    | 2,345,672 | 29,711,847 | 14,074,032 | 29,711,847 | 14,855,923 | 36,748,863 | 1,094,647  | 36,748,863 | KSHS.                |             |   |
|                        |           | 25          |      | -          |           | 90 15     |           | 70        | 05           | 15        | 35         | 95         | 35         | 70         | 85         | 00         | 85         | CTS                  | 1986/87     |   |
|                        |           | 623,880,138 |      | 1,089,914  | 1,923,379 | 705,239   | 705,239   | 1,154,027 | 3,846,758    | 1,923,379 | 16,669,287 | 11,540,275 | 25,003,931 | 12,181,402 | 23,080,551 | 833,464    | 26,927,310 | KSHS.                | 1 -         |   |
| 10 S. D.               | 2,        | 0.80        | 1 4  | 95         | 30        | 10        | 10        | 60        | 65           | 30        | 45         | 90         | 15         | 35         | 85         | 40         | 50         | CTS                  |             |   |
|                        |           | - 1         |      |            |           |           |           |           |              |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                      | 1           | 1 |

Table 38a (cont'd) ESTIMATED STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME PER DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 1978 TO 1987

TABLE 38.b: STATISTICS FOR ORDINARY SAVINGS SCHEME PER DISTRICT 1987

ASALS:

|     | DISTRICT        | NO. OF ACCOUNTS | 00    | DEPOSITS<br>K.SHS. | 00    | WITHDRAWALS K.SHS. | 00    |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1.  | Elgeyo Marakwet | 3,031           | 0.21  | 3,909,453          | 0.48  | 897,577            | 0.14  |
| 2.  | Turkana         | 4,321           | 0.30  | 1,251,025          | 0.15  | 641,126            | 0.10  |
| 3.  | Tana River      | 2,881           | 0.20  | 2,111,104          | 0.26  | 1,154,027          | 0.18  |
| 4.  | Nakuru          | 105,331         | 7.52  | 57,859,913         | 7.19  | 44,237,724         | 7.09  |
| 5.  | Baringo         | 4,323           | 0.30  | 2,267,483          | 0.28  | 1,410,478          | 0.22  |
| 6.  | Mandera         | 2,881           | 0.20  | 1,094,647          | 0.13  | 641,126            | 0.10  |
| 7.  | Embu            | 18,753          | 1.33  | 9,148,121          | 1.13  | 11,540,275         | 1.84  |
| 8.  | Lamu            | 2,879           | 0.20  | 15,563,781         | 1.93  | 1,154,027          | 0.18  |
| 9.  | Isiolo          | 7,210           | 0.51  | 781,890            | 0.09  | 1,282,252          | 0.20  |
| 10. | Garissa         | 7,212           | 0.51  | 1,563,781          | 0.19  | 1,025,802          | 0.16  |
| 11. | Kilifi          | 12,986          | 0.92  | 3,127,562          | 0.38  | 1,923,379          | 0.30  |
| 12. | Kajiado         | 10,103          | 0.72  | 3,127,562          | 0.38  | 1,923,379          | 0.30  |
| 13. | Machakos        | 43,294          | 3.09  | 36,748,863         | 4.57  | 26,927,310         | 4.31  |
| 14. | West Pokot      | 2,880           | 0.20  | 1,094,647          | 0.13  | 833,464            | 0.13  |
| 15. | Kitui           | 11,542          | 0.82  | 14,074,032         | 1.75  | 11,540,275         | 1.84  |
| 16. | Kwale           | 2,882           | 0.20  | 2,345,672          | 0.29  | 1,923,379          | 0.30  |
| 17. | Taita Taveta    | 1,730           | 0.12  | 5,473,235          | 0.68  | 3,846,758          | 0.61  |
| 18. | Samburu         | 2,883           | 0.20  | 781,890            | 0.09  | 1,154,027          | 0.18  |
| 19. | Marsabit        | 3,031           | 0.21  | 1,563,781          | 0.19  | 705,239            | 0.11  |
| 20. | Narok           | 5,773           | 0.41  | 1,251,025          | 0.15  | 705,239            | 0.11  |
| 21. | Laikipia        | 1,443           | 0.10  | 2,345,672          | 0.29  | 1,923,379          | 0.30  |
| 22. | Wajir           | 2,882           | 0.20  | 781,890            | 0.09  | 1,089,914          | 0.17  |
|     | % ASAL          |                 | 18.46 |                    | 20.82 |                    | 18.87 |
|     | NON-ASALS       |                 |       |                    |       |                    |       |
|     |                 |                 |       |                    |       | ~                  |       |
| 1.  | Nairobi         | 466,089         | 33.28 | 226,748,308        | 28.21 | 197,466,943        | 31.65 |
| 2.  | Kisumu          | 57,720          | 4.12  | 53,168,568         | 6.61  | 31,415,195         | 5.03  |
| 3.  | Nandi           | 10,100          | 0.72  | 10,164,579         | 1.26  | 11,732,613         | 1.88  |
| 4.  | Siaya           | 14,430          | 1.03  | 13,292,142         | 1:65  | 12,181,402         | 1.95  |
| 5.  | Bungoma         | 20,202          | 1.44  | 6,255,125          | 0.77  | 641,126            | 0.10  |
| 6.  | Busia           | 7,213           | 0.51  | 3,127,562          | 0.38  | 3,205,632          | 0.51  |

TABLE 38.b (cont'd)

|     | DISTRICT     | NO. OF<br>ACCOUNT | 00    | DEPOSITS K.SHS. | 00    | WITHDRAWALS K.SHS. | 000   |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 7.  | Kakamega     | 40,401            | 2.88  | 31,041,061      | 3.86  | 24,362,804         | 3.90  |
| 8.  | Mombasa      | 90,902            | 6.49  | 38,312,645      | 4.76  | 30,774,069         | 4.93  |
| 9.  | Meru         | 28,862            | 2.06  | 17,201,595      | 2.14  | 8,334,643          | 1.33  |
| 10. | Úasin Gishu  | 40,399            | 2.88  | 28,929,956      | 3.59  | 31,415,195         | 5.03  |
| 11. | Trans Nzoia  | 28,865            | 2.06  | 19,547,268      | 2.43  | 15,387,034         | 2.46  |
| 12. | Murang'a     | 25,976            | 1.85  | 21,892,940      | 2.72  | 17,951,540         | 2.87  |
| 13. | Kiambu       | 119,767           | 8.55  | 31,275,628      | 3.89  | 24,362,804         | 3.90  |
| 14. | South Nyanza | 23,081            | 1.64  | 20,329,158      | 2.52  | 16,028,161         | 2.56  |
| 15. | Nyeri        | 90,902            | 6.49  | 36,748,863      | 4.57  | 23,080,551         | 3.69  |
| 16. | Kirinyaga    | 15,871            | 1.13  | 14,855,923      | 1.84  | 12,181,402         | 1.95  |
| 17. | Kisii        | 28,861            | 2.06  | 29,711,847      | 3.69  | 25,003,931         | 4.00  |
| 18. | Kericho      | 11,543            | 0.82  | 29,711,847      | 3.69  | 4 16,669,287       | 2.67  |
| 19. | Nyandarua    | 18,755            | 1.33  | 3,127,562       | 0.38  | 3,205,632          | 0.51  |
|     | % NON-ASAL   |                   | 81.34 |                 | 78.96 |                    | 80.92 |
|     | % TOTAL      |                   | 100   |                 | 100   |                    | 100   |

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TABLE 39

# KENYA POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK OUTLETS (JANUARY 1988)

|    |                  | 1978 | 1988      | INCREASE |
|----|------------------|------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | Head Office      | 1    | 1         | -        |
| 2. | Main Branches    | 153  | 249       | 96       |
| 3. | Sub-branches     | 49   | 99        | 50       |
| 4. | District Offices | 203  | 10<br>359 | 10       |
|    |                  |      |           |          |

TABLE 40

#### POSTBANK: OUTLETS AND ACCOUNTS (30/6/86)

| DIS | TRICT           | NO. OF<br>OUTLETS | 0     | ACCOUNTS | 0     |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Α.  | ASALS           |                   |       |          |       |
| 1.  | Samburu         | 5                 | 4.09  | 2,068    | 1.11  |
| 2.  | Machakos        | 18                | 14.75 | 27,490   | 14.85 |
| 3.  | Lamu            | 4                 | 3.27  | 5,852    | 3.16  |
| 4.  | Narok           | 2                 | 1.63  | 4,175    | 2.25  |
| 5.  | Nakuru          | 13                | 10.65 | 67,096   | 36.24 |
| 6.  | Garissa         | 2                 | 1.63  | 4,730    | 2.55  |
| 7.  | Elgeyo Marakwet | 6                 | 4.91  | 1,981    | 1.07  |
| 8.  | Turkana         | • 4               | 3.27  | 2,676    | 1.44  |
| 9.  | Wajir           | . 1               | 0.81  | 2,094    | 1.13  |
| 10. | Laikipia        | 4                 | 3.27  | 1,208    | 0.65  |
| 11. | Isiolo          | 3                 | 2.45  | 3,508    | 1.89  |
| 12. | Embu            | • 3               | 2.45  | 12,778   | 6.90  |
| 13. | Taita Taveta    | 13                | 10.65 | 11,380   | 6.14  |
| 14. | West Pokot      | 2                 | 1.63  | 2,538    | 1.37  |
| 15. | Kajiado         | 7                 | 5.73  | 6,655    | 3.59  |
| 16. | Tana River      | 5                 | 4.09  | 2,379    | 1.28  |
| 17. | Kwale           | 8                 | 6.55  | 3,100    | 1.67  |
| 18. | Kitui           | 6                 | 4.91  | 7,621    | 4.11  |
| 19. | Marsabit        | 2                 | 1.63  | 2,405    | 1.29  |
| 20. | Mandera         | 2                 | 1.63  | 2,093    | 1.13  |
| 21. | Kilifi          | 9                 | 7.37  | 8,517    | 4.60  |
| 22. | Baringo         | 3                 | 2.45  | 2,766    | 1.49  |
|     |                 | 122               | 100   | 185,110  | 100   |
| В.  | NON-ASALS       |                   |       |          |       |
| 1.  | Nairobi         | 38                | 20.43 | 281,321  | 39.26 |
| 2.  | Mombasa         | 15                | 8.06  | 62,336   | 8.69  |
| 3.  | Murang'a        | 11                | 5.91  | 17,399   | 2.42  |
| 4.  | Uasin Gishu     | . 3               | 1.61  | 23,154   | 3.23  |
| 5.  | Siaya           | 8                 | 4.30  | 9,218    | 1.28  |

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Table 40 (cont'd)

| DISTRICT         |   | NO. OF OUTLETS | %     | ACCOUNTS | 00    |
|------------------|---|----------------|-------|----------|-------|
| 6. Kakamega      | 4 | 15             | 8.06  | 25,905   | 3.61  |
| 7. Kisumu        |   | 13             | 6.98  | 34,543   | 4.82  |
| 8. Busia         |   | 4              | 2.15  | 5,322    | 0.74  |
| 9. Nandi         |   | 5              | 2.68  | 7,160    | 0.99  |
| 10. Trans Nzoia  |   | 6              | 3.22  | 19,874   | 2.77  |
| 11. Kiambu       |   | 12             | 6.45  | 79,374   | 11.07 |
| 12. Bungoma      |   | 4              | 2.15  | 11,943   | 1.66  |
| 13. Nyandarua    |   | 6              | 3.22  | 12,765   | 1.78  |
| 14. Kericho      |   | 7              | 3.76  | 14,744   | 2.05  |
| 15. South Nyanza |   | 11             | 5.91  | 9,731    | 1.35  |
| 16. Nyeri        |   | 12             | 6.45  | 56,638   | 7.90  |
| 17. Kirinyaga    |   | 2              | 1.07  | 9,048    | 1.26  |
| 18. Kisii        |   | 6              | 3.22  | 16,286   | 2.27  |
| 19. Meru         |   | 8              | 4.30  | 19,759   | 2.75  |
| TOTAL            |   | 186            | 100   | 716,520  | 100   |
| A. ASAL          |   | 122            | 39.61 | 185,110  | 20.53 |
| B. NON-ASAL      |   | 186            | 60.38 | 716,520  | 79.46 |
| TOTAL A + B      |   | 308            | 100   | 901,630  | 100   |

TABLE 41: COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASAL DISTRICTS (DEC. 1987)

| DIS | TRICT    | - |     | BANK                              | DATE OPENED |
|-----|----------|---|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Α.  | BRANCHES |   |     |                                   |             |
|     |          |   |     |                                   |             |
| 1.  | Machakos |   | 1.  | Cooperative Bank - Machakos       | 9.2.1987    |
|     |          |   | 2.  | Standard Bank - Machakos          | 27.6.1955   |
|     |          |   | 3.  | Standard Bank - Athi River        | 12.1984     |
|     |          |   | 4.  | Barclays Bank - Machakos          | 2.1980      |
|     |          |   | 5.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Machakos  | 7.1967      |
|     |          |   | 6.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Tala      | 8.1979      |
|     |          |   | 7.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Matuu     | ?           |
|     |          |   | 8.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Wote      | ?           |
|     |          |   | 9.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Kangundo  | ?           |
| 2.  | Nakuru   |   | 1.  | Cooperative Bank                  | 11.7.1983   |
|     |          |   | 2.  | Standard Bank                     | 1917        |
|     |          |   | 3.  | Standard Bank - Molo              | 1.8.1953    |
|     |          |   | 4.  | Barclays Bank - Molo              | 5.1951      |
|     |          |   | 5.  | Barclays Bank - Nakuru East       | 5.12.1927   |
|     | A.       |   | 6.  | Barclays Bank - Naivasha          | 11.1952     |
|     |          |   | 7.  | Barclays Bank - Nakuru West       | 11.1959     |
|     | ł ,      |   | 8.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Naivasha  | 11.1950     |
|     |          |   | 9.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Nakuru    | 3.1921      |
|     |          |   | 10. | National Bank of Kenya - Nakuru   | 10.1971     |
|     | š        |   | 11. | Kenya Commercial Bank - Elburgon  | ?           |
|     |          |   | 12. | Kenya Commercial Bank - Njoro     | ?           |
|     |          |   | 13. | Kenya Commercial Bank - Njabini   | ?           |
| 3.  | Kilifi   |   | 1.  | Habib Bank - Malindi              | 22.3.1975   |
|     |          |   | 2.  | Standard Bank - Malindi           | 6.6.1967    |
|     |          |   | 3.  | Barclays Bank - Malindi           | 6.1955      |
|     |          |   | 4.  | Barclays Bank - Kilifi            | 5.1967      |
|     |          |   | 5.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Malindi   | 5.1967      |
|     |          |   | 6.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Mariakani | ?           |
|     |          |   | 7.  | Kenya Commercial Bank - Kilifi    | ?           |
|     |          |   |     |                                   |             |

Table 41 (cont'd)

| DIS | TRICT        |        | BANK                             | DATE OPENED |
|-----|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Α.  | Branches (co | ont'd) |                                  |             |
| 4.  | Laikipia     | 1.     | Standard Bank - Nanyuki          | 19.7.1948   |
|     | 1            |        | Barclays Bank - Nanyuki          | 7.1956      |
|     |              |        | Kenya Commercial Bank - Nanyuki  | 8.1978      |
| 5.  | Kitui        | 1.     | Standard Bank - Kitui            | 1964        |
|     |              | 2.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Mwingi   | 11.1985     |
| 6.  | Lamu         | 1.     | Standard Bank - Lamu             | 2.4.1973    |
| 7.  | Garissa      | 1.     | Barclays Bank - Garissa          | 3.1965      |
| 8.  | Narok        | 1.     | Barclays Bank - Narok            | 1.1978      |
|     |              | 2.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Kilgoris | ?           |
| 9.  | Kajiado      | 1.     | Barclays Bank - Ngong            | 11.1968     |
|     |              | 2.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Kajiado  | 11.1980     |
|     |              | 3.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Loitokit | ok ?        |
|     |              | 4.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Namanga  | ?           |
| 10. | Isiolo       | 1.     | Barclays Bank - Isiolo           | 11.1956     |
| 11. | Embu         | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Embu     | 1957        |
|     | ŧ.           | 2.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Runyenje | s ?         |
|     |              | 3.     | Union Bank of Kenya - Embu       | 1.11.1987   |
|     |              | 4.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Ishiara  | ?           |
| 12. | West Pokot   | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Kapengur | ia 11.1985  |
| 13. | Tana River   | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Hola     | 3.1985      |
|     |              | 2.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Bura     | ?           |
| 14. | Baringo      | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Kabarnet | 6.1986      |
| 15. | Mandera      | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Mandera  | 10.1985     |
| 16. | Marsabit     | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Marsabit | 4.1984      |
| 17. | Taita Taveta | 1.     | Kenya Commercial Bank - Taveta   | ?           |
|     |              |        | Kenya Commercial Bank - Voi      | 9.1974      |
|     |              |        | Kenya Commercial Bank - Wundanyi | 7.1972      |

Table 41 (cont'd)

| DIS | TRICT              | 4      |    |       | BANK       |           | DATE   | OPENED |
|-----|--------------------|--------|----|-------|------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Α.  | Branches           | (cont' | d) |       |            |           |        |        |
| 18. | Wajir              | -      | 1. | Kenya | Commercial | Bank - Wa | ijir   | 6.1987 |
| 19. | Kwale              |        | 1. | Kenya | Commercial | Bank - Uk | tunda  | 1987   |
| 20. | Samburu            |        | 1. | Kenya | Commercial | Bank - Ma | ıralal | 1987   |
| 21. | Turkana            |        | 1. | Kenya | Commercial | Bank - Lo | dwar   | ?      |
| 22. | Elgeyo<br>Marakwet |        | 1. | Kenya | Commercial | Bank - It | en     | ?      |
|     | TOTAL              |        |    |       | 61         |           |        |        |

#### COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASAL DISTRICTS (DEC. 1987)

| DIO | TRICT        | <br> |       | BANK       |      |   |                  |
|-----|--------------|------|-------|------------|------|---|------------------|
| В.  | MOBILES      |      |       |            |      |   |                  |
| 1.  | Machakos     | 1.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | _ | Kibwezi          |
|     |              | 2.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Nunguni          |
|     |              | 3.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | _ | Masii            |
|     |              | 4.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Mukuyuni         |
|     |              | 5.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Tawa             |
|     |              | 6.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | _ | Kilala           |
|     |              | 7.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Matiliku         |
|     |              | 8.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Kikima           |
|     |              | 9.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Makindu          |
|     |              | 10.  | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Emali            |
|     |              | 11.  | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Athi River       |
| 2.  | Nakuru       | 1.   | Kenya | Commercia1 | Bank | - | Sabatia          |
|     |              | 2.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Bamboo           |
|     |              | 3.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Engineer         |
|     |              | 4.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Murungaru        |
|     |              | 5.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Ndungu Njeru     |
|     | 1 1          | 6.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Karangathe       |
| 3.  | Kilifi       | 1.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Kaloleni         |
|     | -            | 2.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Rabai            |
| 4.  | Embu         | 1.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Mwea             |
| 5.  | Baringo      | 1.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | _ | Eldama<br>Ravine |
|     |              | 2.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Kimwarer         |
| 5.  | Taita Taveta | 1.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | _ | Mwakitau         |
|     |              | 2.   | Kenya | Commercia1 | Bank | - | Bura Hills       |
|     |              | 3.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | - | Mwatate          |
|     |              | 4.   | Kenya | Commercial | Bank | _ | Bura<br>Station  |

| DISTRICT            | BANK                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| B. Mobiles (cont'd) |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Kwale            | 1. Kenya Commercial Bank - Waa          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 2. Kenya Commercial Bank - Kinango      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 3. Kenya Commercial Bank - Shimba Hills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 4. Kenya Commercial Bank - Ramisi       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 5. Kenya Commercial Bank - Msambweni    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 6. Kenya Commercial Bank - Kwale        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 7. Kenya Commercial Bank - Matuga       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 8. Kenya Commercial Bank - Kenya Navy   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 9. Kenya Commercial Bank - Likoni       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Elgeyo Marakwet  | 1. Kenya Commercial Bank - Moiben       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| o. Higeyo Marakwee  | 2. Kenya Commercial Bank - Tambach      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 3. Kenya Commercial Bank - Chepkorio    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 4. Kenya Commercial Bank - Kamwosor     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                     | 5. Kenya Commercial Bank - Nyaru        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL               | 40                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\* Includes only Kenya Commercial Bank Mobile Banks and not Standard Chartered or Barclays.

TABLE 42

SUMMARY: COOPERATIVES IN SELECTED ASAL DISTRICTS: 1987

| DISTRICT           | NO. OF    | MEMBERS | SHARE CAPITAL | ANNUAL              |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------------------|
|                    | SOCIETIES | (TOTAL) | (TOTAL)       | TURNOVER<br>(TOTAL) |
| 1. Nakuru          | 120       | 40,986  | 123,742,971   | 18,031,839          |
| 2. Machakos        | 56        | 140,296 | 18,774,479    | 470,779,776         |
| 3. Kilifi          | 51        | 17,244  | 21,847,233    | 37,023,671          |
| 4. Kitui           | 48        | 16,495  | 28,001,125    | 15,630,254          |
| 5. Kajiado         | 46        | 8,586   | 14,452,469    | 7,333,878           |
| 6. Elgeyo Marakwet | 28        | 5,396   | 8,910,640     | 5,959,931           |
| 7. West Pokot ·    | 16        | 3,843   | 8,883,619     | 8,767,680           |
| 8. Tana River      | 13        | 2,606   | 5,697,842     | 5,981,385           |
| 9. Samburu         | 11        | 1,432   | 5,823,105     | 411,638             |
| O. Isiolo          | 11        | . 2,641 | 5,400,060     | 618,000             |
| 1. Garissa         | 10        | 530     | N/A           | N/A                 |
| 2. Lamu            | 10        | 6,330   | 150,623,716   | 11,944,502          |
| 3. Turkana         | 9         | 6,337   | 3,106,740     | 2,648,400           |
| 4. Mandera         | 9         | 994     | 669,685       | 129,159             |
| 5. Marsabit        | 8         | 1,836   | 2,393,102     | 1,164,298           |
| 6. Wajir           | 8         | 799     | 329,864,375   | 139,064             |
| 7. Narok           | 6         | 1,051   | 83,983        | 180,779             |
| 8. Embu            | N/A       | N/A     | N/A           | N/A                 |
| 9. Laikipia        | N/A       | N/A     | N/A           | N/A                 |
| O. Kwale           | N/A       | N/A     | N/A           | N/A                 |
| 1. Taita Taveta    | N/A       | N/A     | N/A           | N/A                 |
| 22. Baringo        | N/A       | N/A     | N/A           | N/A                 |
| Total              | 460       | 257,402 | 728,275,144   | 586,744,254         |

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#### TABLE 43

# COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SELECTED ASAL DISTRICTS: 1987\* GARISSA DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                             | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY              | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Bura Consumer                               | No facili-                       | _                 | _  | _                            |
| Bura Livestock                              | No facili-<br>ties               | _                 | _  | _                            |
| Dangarat Sacco                              | No physical facilities           | 60                | -  | _                            |
| Garissa Building                            | No physical facilities           | 20                | _  | _                            |
| Garissa Industrial<br>Handicraft Coop. Ltd. | No physical facilities           | 20                | -  |                              |
| Garissa Teachers                            | Rented office & office equipment | 130               | _  |                              |
| Horset F.C.S.                               | Storage,<br>weighing<br>scales   | 200               | - 4                                      | _                            |
| Masalani Livestock<br>C.S. Ltd.             | No physical facilities           | 100               | _  |                              |
| N.E.P. Farmers                              | No<br>facilities                 | _                 |  | _                            |
| Wathajir                                    | No<br>facilities                 | _                 | / - v                                    | _                            |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SELECTED ASAL DISTRICTS: 1987\*

#### ISIOLO DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                       | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Anno Sacco                            | Savings & Credit    | 30                | 120,000                                  | 86,000                       |
| Gafarsa F.C.S. Ltd.                   | Stores for sale     | 220               | 4,400                                    | 50,000                       |
| Isiolo Central F.C.S.<br>Ltd.         | Stores for resale   | 900               | 90,000                                   | 70,000                       |
| Isiolo Mitaa Sacco                    | Savings & Credit    | 125               | 1,840,000                                | 120,000                      |
| Isiolo Teachers Sacco                 | Savings & Credit    | 338               | 2,740,000                                | 192,000                      |
| Malakadaka F.C.S. Ltd.                |                     | 200               | 4,000                                    | -                            |
| Manyatta Handicrafts C.S. Ltd.        |                     | 50                | 1,000                                    | _                            |
| Merti F.C.S. Ltd.                     |                     | 153               | 3,060                                    | -                            |
| Rapsu F.C.S. Ltd.                     |                     | 130               | 2,600                                    | -                            |
| Uaso Nyiro Sacco                      | Savings & Credit    | 40                | 140,000                                  | 100,000                      |
| Waso Livestock<br>Marketing C.S. Ltd. |                     | 455               | 455,000                                  | -                            |

### COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SELECTED ASAL DISTRICTS: 1987\*

| SAMBURU DISTRICT                                       |                                 |                   |  |                              |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| SOCIETY<br>NAME  | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY             | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
| Catechst Sav. & Credit Society Ltd.                    | Savings & Credit                | 12                | 14,000                                   | _                            |
| Loiyangalani Fishermen<br>Coop. Society Ltd.           | Marketing                       | _                 | _  | -                            |
| Losuk Farmers Society<br>Ltd.                          | Marketing o<br>Maize &<br>Beans | f<br>50           | 5,000                                    | 42,500                       |
| Mabawa Savings & Credit Society Ltd.                   | Savings &<br>Credit             | 20                | 65,000                                   | _                            |
| Maralal Farmers Coop.                                  | Farm<br>Purchase                | 288               | 100,675                                  | _                            |
| Poro Beekeepers<br>C.S. Ltd.                           | Marketing of Honey              | 53                | _  | _                            |
| Samburu Lodge Savings<br>& Credit Soc. Ltd.            | Savings &<br>Credit             | _                 | _  | <u>-</u> 17                  |
| Samburu Teachers<br>Housing Coop. Soc. Ltd.            | Housing                         | 400               | 2,000,000                                | 204,000                      |
| Samburu Teachers<br>Savings & Credit Soc.<br>Ltd.      | Savings & Credit                | 439               | 3,500,000                                | 144,000                      |
| Samburu Urban Savings<br>and Credit Coop. Soc.<br>Ltd. | Savings & Credit                | 120               | 88,430                                   | 6,138.25                     |
| Wamba Beekeepers Coop.<br>Soc. Ltd.                    | Marketing of honey              | 50                | 50,000                                   | 15,000                       |

## ELGEYO MARAKWET

| SOCIETY                       | 3                | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Arror F.C.S.                  |                  |                     | 100               | -  | -                            |
| Chepkorio                     |                  |                     | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Cheptongei                    |                  |                     | 313               | -  | 462,817                      |
| Elgeyo Marak                  | wet D.C.U. Ltd.  |                     | 13                | 1,000                                    | 2,301,660                    |
| Endo F.C.S.                   |                  |                     | 265               | 4,580                                    | -                            |
| Fluorspar CS                  | & C.S.           |                     | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Irong F.C.S.                  |                  |                     | 605               | 28,588                                   | 8,947                        |
| Kapkitony<br>Kapsowar Hos     | p. Staff         |                     | - 80              | -<br>181,120                             | 2,750                        |
| Kaptarakwa                    |                  | Milk<br>Cooler      | _                 | _  | -                            |
| Kapteren                      |                  |                     | 100               | _  | 185,551                      |
| Kaptich                       |                  |                     | 200               | 4,000                                    | 149,856                      |
| Keiyo-Housin                  | g                |                     | -                 | - *                                      | -                            |
| Keiyo/Marakw<br>Coop. Society | et Teachers<br>y |                     | 1,045             | 8,323,372                                | 590,161                      |
| Kerio-Mtaa C                  | S & CS           |                     | 81                | 322,369.80                               | 10,919                       |
| Kerio/Centra                  | 1                |                     | 562               | 11,580                                   | -                            |
| Kimwai 1                      |                  |                     | 340               | 2,390                                    | 571,583                      |
| Kimwarer                      |                  | -                   | -                 |  | -                            |
| Kipsaos F.C.                  | S.               |                     | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Kocholmo.                     |                  |                     | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Leiboinei                     |                  |                     | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Lelan F.C.S.                  |                  |                     | 720               | 17,180                                   | 1,671,743                    |
| Marakwet Tim                  | ber & Post       |                     | 100               |  | -                            |
| Meikei                        |                  |                     | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Moiben                        |                  |                     | 200               | 4,280                                    | -                            |
| Nyaru F.C.S.                  |                  |                     | -                 |  | -                            |
| Sambirir                      |                  |                     | 400               | 5,500                                    | 3,944                        |
|                               |                  |                     |                   | ,  |                              |

Table 43 (cont'd)

| KITUI DISTRICT                            |                                   |                   |  |                              |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| SOCIETY<br>NAME                           | TYPE(S) OF<br>FACILITY            | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
| Athi Horticul-                            |                                   |                   |  |                              |
| tural C.S. Ltd.                           |                                   | 91                | 5,460                                    | -                            |
| B2 Yatta                                  | Developed Land<br>Bld. & Vehicles | 1,840             | 6,305,732                                | 10,500,578                   |
| Banana<br>Consumers                       | Undeveloped Plot                  | 55                | 25,273                                   | 120,820                      |
| Berlin                                    |                                   | 29                | 56,170                                   | 2,570                        |
| Changwithya<br>Poultry                    | Dormant                           |                   | _  |                              |
| Ikutha F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                     | Dorman                            | _                 |  |                              |
| Ilika Farmers                             | Dormant                           | _                 | -  | _                            |
| Ithimani/Ithiani                          | Dormant                           | -                 | _  | _                            |
| Jaribu Sacco                              | Undeveloped Plot                  | 121               | 755,400                                  | 18,580                       |
| Kamutei Ranching<br>Coop. Society<br>Ltd. | Dormant                           |                   | _  |                              |
| Kanziku F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                    | Office Furn. & Weighing Scale     | 677               | 34,260                                   | 31,648                       |
| Katutu Farmers                            |                                   | 347               | 20,000                                   | 17,747                       |
| Kaveta Bricks<br>& Block Makers           | Brick Making<br>and Plot          | 161               | 25,627                                   | 298,514.60                   |
| Kawikwatyo ka<br>Kitui                    | Dormant                           | _                 | -  | _                            |
| (imosta -                                 | Undeveloped Plot                  | 59                | 120,692                                  | 9,500                        |
| (iscuso                                   |                                   | 160               | 94,620                                   | 3,600                        |
| Kitavo Farmers                            | Undeveloped Plot                  | 341               | 8,300                                    | _                            |
| Citcaso                                   | Dormant                           | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Kitokost                                  |                                   | 59                | 91,400                                   | 5,250                        |
| (itui Central                             | Undeveloped piece of land         | 301               | 11,880                                   | 27,000                       |
| Kitui Coop.<br>Bociety Ltd.               | Equiped Stores                    | 26                | 20,625                                   | 2,618,826                    |
| Citui cotton<br>Ginnery                   |                                   | 365               | -  | _                            |
| Kitui Honey                               | Dormant                           | -                 | -'                                       | -                            |
| Kitui Sisal<br>Growers                    | Dormant                           | -                 | -  |                              |
| Citui Teachers                            |                                   | 3,324             | 18,595,501                               | 1,427,105                    |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### KITUI DISTRICT (conti'd)

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                                  | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY                | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Kitui Teachers<br>Housing                        | Two Buildings                      | 2,989             | 1,041,990                                | 300,036.10                   |
| Kitui Tobacco                                    | Developed Estate<br>and Vehicle    | 774               | 209,344                                  | -                            |
| Matinyani<br>Farmers                             | Dormant                            | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Mbeu Ranching<br>Farmers & Coop.<br>Society Ltd. |                                    | 91                | 63,700                                   |                              |
|  | Undeveloped Ranch                  | 480               | 03,700                                   | -                            |
| Mivukoni Farmers                                 | Building/Vehicle                   | 531               | F 7 100                                  | 104 671                      |
| Coop. Soc. Ltd.                                  | bulluling/venicle                  | 331               | 53,100                                   | 104,631                      |
| Mutha Farmers                                    |                                    |                   |  |                              |
| Coop. Soc. Ltd.                                  | Dormant                            | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Mutomo/Ikanga                                    |                                    | 7.00              | 5 -                                      |                              |
| F.C.S.   |                                    | 322               | 7,180                                    | -                            |
| Mutonguni/<br>Migwani                            | Undeveloped Plot<br>Value 20,000/- | 394               | 7,900                                    | 83,358                       |
| Mwala Poultry & Posho Mills F.C.S. Ltd.          |                                    | 125               | 500                                      | -                            |
| Mwingi Horticu-<br>ltural Coop.<br>Soc. Ltd.     |                                    | 98                | 2,800                                    | 176                          |
| Mwingi/Endau F.C.S.                              | Undeveloped Plot<br>Value 20,000/- | 404               | 38,020                                   | 2,700                        |
| Ng'atiwa   | Dormant                            | _                 | _  |                              |
| Ng'ativa<br>Ranching                             | Dormant                            | _                 | _  |                              |
| Ngomeni F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                           | Land                               | 85                | 85,000                                   | 1,600                        |
| Nzui Ranching                                    | Undeveloped Plot<br>Ranch          | 600               | 160,000                                  | 1,000                        |
| Sosoma R.C.S.<br>Ltd.                            | Land                               | 890               | 106,800                                  |                              |
| Thunguthu/Ukilyo                                 | One building                       | 050               | 100,800                                  | -                            |
| Multi-purpose C.S.                               | Value 6,000/-                      | 300               | 30,000                                   | 8,703                        |
| Tseikuru Farmers Coop. Soc.                      |                                    |                   |  |                              |
| Ltd.   |                                    | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Usuandu Kaviti<br>Ranching                       | Ranch                              | 42                | 10,500                                   | _                            |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### KITUI DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                  | and the same of th | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Wikwatyo F<br>Ltd.               | .C.S.  | Undeveloped Plot    | 254               | 10,551                                   |                              |
| Yatta Farm<br>Coop. Soci<br>Ltd. |  |                     | -                 | -  | 48,861.20                    |
| Yumbisye W                       | .H.C.S   |                     | 160               | 2,800                                    | 450                          |

| KILIFI DISTRICT SOCIETY NAME | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY                | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Bamba Diary                  | Marketing                          | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Blue Fords                   | Sacco                              | 218               | -  | -                            |
| Bungale Farmers              | Marketing                          | 450               | 34,490                                   |                              |
| Chonyi Farmers               | Marketing                          | 757               | 17,720.                                  | 914,315                      |
| Churches                     | Housing                            | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Coconut Village              | Sacco                              | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Codoma                       | Marketing                          | 385               | 8,219                                    | 634,063                      |
| Edeni Roc                    | Sacco                              | 123               | 800,000                                  | 124,051                      |
| Galana Farmers               | Marketing and<br>Transport         | 2,000             | 50,000                                   | 7,700,000                    |
| Gede Pitsawyers              | Timber & Charcoal                  | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Godoma Artisan               | Craft Industry & Marketing         | 15                | 1,500                                    | 117                          |
| Jibana Farmers               | Marketing, T/Port and W/Sale shops | 500               | 6,680                                    | 1,936,542                    |
| Kakuyuni Artisan             | Craft Industry &<br>Marketing      | 17                |  | -                            |
| Kaloleni Artisans            | Artisans                           | 20                | 420                                      | 27,045                       |
| Kaloleni Farmers             | Marketing                          | 903               | 1,919                                    | 2,347,527                    |
| Kidicu                       | Sacco                              | 91                | 203,695                                  | 84,002,60                    |
| Kilifi Fishermen             | Marketing                          | 205               | 4,830                                    | 70,750.50                    |
| Kilifi Housing               | Housing                            | 50                | 2,250                                    | -                            |
| Kilifi South                 | Marketing and<br>Transport         | 1,071             | 30,000                                   | 1,000,000                    |
| Kilifi Teachers              | Sacco                              | 2,500             | 17,000,000                               | 7,000,000                    |
| Kimbe/Ribi                   | Marketing                          | 409               | 9,680                                    | 121,916.90                   |
| Kokoto                       | Sacco                              | -                 |  | -                            |
| Korosho                      | Sacco                              | 1,800             | _  | _                            |
| Kwamaya                      | Marketing                          | -                 | ·  | -                            |
| Lenga Juu                    | Sacco                              | 125               | 617,512                                  | 127,552.40                   |
| Lengo                        | Sacco                              | 182               | 800,000                                  | 200,758.50                   |
| Madzumbani Diary             | Marketing                          | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Magarini Farmers             | Marketing and<br>Transport         | 919               | 17,970                                   | 5,116,407                    |
| Malindi Farmers              | Marketing                          | 75                | 1,500                                    | 30,000                       |

Table 43 (cont'd)

## KILIFI DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY                     | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY                     | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Malindi Fishermen           | Marketing and<br>Storage                | 350               | 1,252                                    | 250,000                      |
| Malindi Handicraft          | Marketing and<br>Storage                | 100               | 3,000                                    | 1,000,000                    |
| Manarani                    | Sacco                                   | 120               | 150,000                                  | 15,000                       |
| Marafa Farmers              | Marketing, Trans-<br>port and ploughing | 850               | 15,000                                   | 150,000                      |
| Maasai Moran<br>Handicraft  | Marketing and<br>Craft Industries       | 95                | 30,000                                   | 800,000                      |
| Msumarini Ranch             | Marketing                               | -                 | -  | -                            |
| North Coast<br>Sec. School  | Sacco                                   | -                 |  | -                            |
| Poshland                    | Sacco                                   | -                 | -  | _                            |
| Rabai Farmers               | Marketing                               | 241               | 5,740                                    | 1,114,282                    |
| Ruruma Farmers              | Marketing                               | 425               | 8,680                                    | 789,852                      |
| Sindbad Workers             | Sacco                                   | 58                | 300,000                                  | 26,540.85                    |
| South Coast<br>Sec. Schools | Sacco                                   | 60                | -  | 10,000                       |
| St. Lukes                   | Sacco                                   | 90                | 150,000                                  | 15,000                       |
| Sulio                       | Sacco                                   | 60                | -  | -                            |
| Teso/Roka Farmers           | Marketing and<br>Transport              | 1,500             | 30,076                                   | 5,165,593,70                 |
| Teso/Roka<br>Quarries       | Stone Cutting                           | 15                | -  | -                            |
| TsangaTsini Diary           | Marketing                               | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Tuttle Bay                  | Sacco                                   | 66                | 140,000                                  | 22,149.90                    |
| Vipingo Workers             | Sacco                                   | 150               | 300,000                                  | 30,000                       |
| Viriko                      | Timber & Charcoal                       | 15                | 5,100                                    | -                            |
| Watamu                      | Sacco                                   | 131               | 900,000                                  | 174,32185                    |
| Whispering Palms            | Sacco                                   | 103               | 200,000                                  | 26,000                       |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### MARSABIT DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME             | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Bori MCS                    | Fiss Store          | 98                | 8,080                                    | 51,000                       |
| County Council CS & CS Ltd. |                     | 33                | -  | _                            |
| Galole MCS                  | Fiss Store          | 324               | 8,840                                    | 109,324                      |
| Loiyangalani                | Fiss Store .        | 355               | 9,100                                    | 142,000                      |
| Marsabit F.C.S.             | Fiss Store          | 707               | 14,280                                   | 35,055                       |
| Marsabit TSC & CS           | Fiss Store          | 180               | 2,343,247                                | 783,919                      |
| Moyale MCS                  | Fiss Store          | 126               | 9,555                                    | 43,000                       |
| Sokorte Diko                |                     | 13                | _ %                                      | _                            |
|                             |                     |                   |  |                              |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### WAJIR DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                | TYPE(S) OF<br>FACILITY  | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Adadi Jole F.C.S.              | Marketing               | 300               | 20,000                                   | _                            |
| Barre Sacco Ltd.               | Savings &<br>Credit     | 151               | 1,002,375                                | 24,064                       |
| Bismillahi<br>Farmers          | Marketing               | 100               | 4,000                                    | _                            |
| Horsed Sacco Ltd.              | Savings and .<br>Credit | 43                | 320,000,000                              | _                            |
| Wajir Building<br>Construction | Construction            | 30                | 6,000                                    | 50,000                       |
| Wajir Hides and<br>Skins       | Marketing               | 65                | 15,000                                   |                              |
| Wajir Livestock                | Marketing               | 17                | 17,000                                   | 50,000                       |
| Wajir White-Wash<br>Dealers    | Savings and<br>Credit   | 93                | 8,800,000                                | 15,000                       |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### NAROK DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY              | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Arbossi         | Honey Refinery                   | 94                | 1,880                                    | 18,895                       |
| .Emurua Dikirr  | 1 Goods Store                    | 114               | 2,280                                    | 57,152                       |
| Keiyan Ranching | Store Building<br>& Pick vehicle | 44                | _  | _                            |
| N/Enkara        | Building for resale              | 258               | 6,880                                    | 17,952                       |
| Natulu          | 1 wooden building                | 201               | 4,943                                    | 68,660                       |
| Nkarara         | 2 goods store                    | 340               | 68,000                                   | 18,120                       |
|                 |                                  |                   |  |                              |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### TURKANA DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                               | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY                  | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | COLCOTTEDED | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Kaptir Farmers<br>Co-op. Soc. Ltd.            | Marketing<br>Agric.<br>Produce       | 472               | 9,440       | 53,600                       |
| Katilu Farmers<br>Co-op. Soc. Ltd.            | Marketing<br>Agricultural<br>Produce | 599               | 11,980      | 113,400                      |
| Tucoco C.S. & Credit Soc. Ltd.                | Savings &.<br>Credit                 | _                 | -           |                              |
| Tufisco Co-op.<br>Savings & Credit Ltd.       | Savings and<br>Credit                | 26                | 325,800     |                              |
| Turkana Building & Construction               | Building                             |                   | -           | _                            |
| Turkana Fishermen's<br>Coop. Society          | Marketing<br>Fish                    | 4,500             | 90,000      | 2,439,900                    |
| Turkana handicraft<br>Coop. Soc. Ltd.         | Marketing<br>Handicrafts             | 300               | 7,350       | 41,500                       |
| Turkana Livestock<br>Coop. Soc. Ltd.          | Marketing<br>Livestock               | _                 | _           | _                            |
| Turkana Teachers<br>Coop. Savings &<br>Credit | Savings &<br>Credit                  | 440               | 2,662,170   | -                            |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### MANDERA DISTRICT

| SOCIETY NAME                                   | TYPE(S) OF<br>FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Aridiand Livestock                             | Livestock              | 70                | 21,980                                   | 18,500                       |
| Banisa multi-<br>purpose Coop. Society<br>Ltd. | Farm                   | 119               | 6,000                                    | _                            |
| Dana C.S. & C.S.<br>Ltd.                       | Sacco                  | 80                | 503,769.30                               | 36,023                       |
| Harmano Construction C.S.                      | None .                 | 13                | 390                                      | -                            |
| Mandera Farmers C.S. Ltd.                      | Farming                | 17                | 340                                      | 4,800                        |
| Mandera Handicraft C.S. Ltd.                   | Workshop               | 240               | 460                                      | _                            |
| Mandera Teachers<br>Savings & Credit           | Sacco                  | 136               | 130,746                                  | 69,836                       |
| P.B. One C.S. Ltd.                             | Shamba                 | 200               | 6,000                                    | -                            |
| Rhamu F.C.S. Ltd.                              | Shamba                 | 119               | -  | -                            |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### LAMU DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                         | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY                    | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | O O O O O I CE D D D | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Amu Ranching F.C.S. Ltd.                | Ranching and<br>marketing<br>livestock | 370               | 83,590               | 1,072,650                    |
| Kipini Fishermen<br>Co-op. Society      | Marketing of marine products           | 80                | 1,650                | 14,680                       |
| Lake Kenyatta<br>F.C.S. Ltd.            | Agricultural Marketing .               | 3,200             | 63,380               | 2,726,549                    |
| Lamu F.C.S.                             | Agricultural<br>Marketing              | 900               | 54,700               | 1,170,954                    |
| Lamu Quarrier F.C.S. Ltd.               | Marketing of<br>Quarry<br>products     | 60                | 2,560                | 253,828                      |
| Lamu teachers<br>Sacco Ltd.             | Savings and credit services            | 230               | 150,330,776          | 115,980                      |
| Magrove Cutters F.C.S. Ltd.             | Marketing of magrove poles             | 320               | 6,300                | 51,200                       |
| North Coast<br>Fishermen<br>F.C.S. Ltd. | Marketing of marine products           | 660               | 16,795               | 5,418,903                    |
| Pato Sacco<br>F.C.S. Ltd.               | Savings and<br>Credit                  | 40                | 49,020               | 1,990                        |
| Witu F.C.S. Ltd.                        | Agricultural marketing                 | 470               | 14,945               | 1,117,768                    |

#### WEST POKOT DISTRICT

|   | · •                                 |                   |  |                              |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| SOCIETY<br>NAME                                   | TYPE(S) OF<br>FACILITY              | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
| Chepareria F.C.S. Ltd.                            | Mankatina                           | 194               | 15 675                                   | 14 052                       |
|   | Marketing                           | 194               | 15,675                                   | 14,852                       |
| District Co-op. Union                             | Marketing                           | 4                 | 3,500                                    | -1,163,839.30                |
| Kapenguria T.S.<br>& Credit Coop.<br>Society Ltd. | Savings and<br>Credit<br>Facilities | 967               | 8,039,544.75                             | 5 215,969.20                 |
| Keringet F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                           | Dormant                             |                   |  |                              |
| Kiletat Consumer                                  | Consumer goods                      |                   |  |                              |
| Kodich F.C.S.                                     | Marketing                           | 300               | 31,000                                   | 12,920                       |
| Korpu Mines                                       | Mining and marketing                | 149               | 29,300                                   | 694,761.80                   |
| Lalua Marich<br>Mines                             | Mining and marketing                | 379               | 93,900                                   | 3,180,010.50                 |
| Murkwijit F.C.S. Ltd.                             | Marketing                           | 167.              | 14,449                                   | 137,304.10                   |
| Murung F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                             | Marketing                           | 550               | 137,850.15                               | 1,696,154,35                 |
| Mwino F.C.S.                                      | Marketing                           | 30                | -  | -                            |
| Ortum Sacco                                       | Savings & Credit                    | _                 | -  | -                            |
| Pokot County<br>W. Sacco                          | Savings & Credit                    | 73                | 363,080                                  | 3,198                        |
| Pokot F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                              | Marketing                           | 423               | 50,080                                   | 1,626,400                    |
| Tapach F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                             | Marketing                           | 450               | 97,045                                   | 1 -                          |
| Telen F.C.S.<br>Ltd.                              | Marketing                           | 157               | 8,195                                    | 22,270.75                    |
|   |                                     |                   |  |                              |

#### TANA RIVER

| SOCIETY<br>NAME                  | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY               | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Bura Irrigation F.C.S. Ltd.      |                                   | 257               | 4,000                                    | · _                          |
| Chana Maro Sacco<br>Ltd.         |                                   | 43                | 265,512                                  | -                            |
| Chara F.C.S. Ltd.                |                                   | 260               | 5,200                                    | -                            |
| Hola Irrigation F.C.S. Ltd.      | 2 Lorries Stores for resale       | 734               | 410,310                                  | 4,638,800                    |
| Ida-Sa-Godana<br>C.S. Ltd.       | Ranching .                        | 100               | 486,328                                  | 1,041,200                    |
| Kipini Fishermen C.S. Ltd.       |                                   | -                 | -  | -                            |
| Madogo Cattle<br>Traders C.S.    |                                   | 40                | -  |                              |
| Mabula bee-<br>keepers C.S. Ltd. | Hives                             | 30                | 1,055                                    | -                            |
| Salama Consumers C.S. Ltd.       |                                   | -30               | 600                                      | 5 -                          |
| South Tana<br>F.C.S. Ltd.        | 1 Prod. Store<br>1 P/Up, 1 M/Bike | 360               | 7,200                                    | -                            |
| Tana Teachers<br>Sacco Ltd.      | Rental House                      | 650               | 4,341,178.9                              | 0 291,384.90                 |
| Tarasaa Fishermen C.S. Ltd.      |                                   | 50                | 1,400                                    | -                            |
| Umodza Sacco                     |                                   | 52                | 175,058                                  | 10,000                       |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### KAJIADO DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME      | TYPE(S) OF<br>FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Buffalo              | Savings & Credit       | 56                | 25,000                                   | -                            |
| Empatipati           | Handicraft             | 25                | 300                                      | -                            |
| Empokani             | Savings & Credit       | 103               | 850,000                                  | 81,346                       |
| Entaraka             | Marketing              | 218               | 505,360                                  | 244,900                      |
| Ilaretok             | Ranching               | 206               | 9,050                                    | -                            |
| Ilkeseyian           | Livestock              | 15                | 15,000                                   | 100,000                      |
| Ilkisongo            | Butchers               | 26                | _  | -                            |
| Ilperakuo            | Ranching               | 206               | -  | -                            |
| Iltiral              | Wholesellers           | 13                | 3,600                                    | 20,500                       |
| Iltoroka             | Animals                | 25                | 6,000                                    | 6,000                        |
| Kases                | Savings & Credit       | 90                | 69,500                                   | 6,741                        |
| Kawaboiya            | Marketing              | 1,043             | 550,170                                  | -                            |
| Keekonyie            | Farm Purchase          | 40                | 40,000                                   | -                            |
| Kenya<br>Evangelical | Savings & Credit       | 475               | 97,706                                   | -                            |
| Kilimanjaro          | Savings & Credit       | 123               | 1,200,000                                | -                            |
| Kilimanjaro Seed     | Wholesellers           |                   |  |                              |
| Kimana               | Horticultural          | 258               | 7,550                                    | 5,020                        |
| Loitokitok           | Transport              | 23                | 84,000                                   | 84,070                       |
| Loitokitok           | Multi-produce          | 48                | 8,640                                    | -                            |
| Loitokitok F.C.      | Coffee                 | 148               | 2,880                                    | 452,280                      |
| Lolopon              | Multi-produce          | 132               | -  | -                            |
| Magadi               | Savings & Credit       | 412               | 3,247,200                                | 360,198                      |
| Masai Stock          | Livestock              | 395               | 11,850                                   | 26,372                       |
| Metoi                | Savings & Credit       | . 39              | 90,437                                   | 3,380                        |
| Moran Builders       | Building               | 12                | 21,600                                   | 418,200                      |
| Munyura              | Fruit & Vegetable      | s 147             | 26,000                                   | -                            |
| Musangairo           | Multi-produce          | 1,101             | 33,280                                   | 257,798                      |
| Naiserian            | Handicraft             | 35                | 8,000                                    | 6,000                        |
| Namunyat             | Handicraft             | 43                | 2,560                                    | 5,000                        |
| Nan Housing          | Housing                | 111               | 2,200                                    | -                            |
| Ngong                | Savings                | 120               | 10,000                                   |                              |
| Ngong                | Coffee                 | 131               | 3,175                                    | 98,393                       |

Table 43 (cont'd)

# KAJIADO DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY<br>NAME   | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Ngong             | Farm Purchase       | -                 | -  | _                            |
| Ngong Butchers    | Butchers            | 60                | 112,500                                  | 1,815,107                    |
| Noonkijio         | Horticultural       | 30                | 5,000                                    | -                            |
| Noontana          | Handicraft          | 80                | 4,000                                    | 20,000                       |
| Olalitai          | Livestock           | 40                | 400,000                                  | -                            |
| Oldonyokie        | Cereals             | 200               | 12,000                                   | -                            |
| Oljoronyokie      | Livestock           | 25                | 25,000                                   | -                            |
| Olkaunsel         | Savings & Credit    | 231               | 1,574,000                                | 365,000                      |
| Olkejuado         | Diary               | 25                |  | -                            |
| Olkejuado CS & CS | Savings & Credit    | 638               | 5,134,621                                | 407,907                      |
| Oloolaiser        | Multi-produce       | 650               | 243,750                                  | 1,638,822                    |
| Rhombo            | Horticultural       | 547               | 10,540                                   | 910,844                      |
| Rongai            | Multi-produce       | 216               | -  |                              |
| Sidai             | Handicraft          | 25                | -  |                              |

#### MACHAKOS DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME    | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Drumvale           | Ranching Society    | 1,472             | 1,249,300                                | 2,310,000                    |
| Kakuyuni           | Cooperative Store   | 3,830             | 193,780                                  | 19,645,000                   |
| Kalama             | Cooperative Store   | 1,463             | 55,000                                   | 17,000                       |
| Kamuthanga         | Cooperative Store   | 25                | -  | -                            |
| Katelembo          | Ranching Society    | 3,443             | -  | -                            |
| Katheka Kai        |                     | 188               | 1,509,969                                | 1,537,000                    |
| Kibauni            | Cooperative Store.  | 3,758             | 5,279                                    | 511,000                      |
| Kiima Kimwe        | Mark                | 50                | 95,849                                   | 67,800                       |
| Kikima             | Cooperative Store   | 8,456             | 178,893                                  | 20,185,000                   |
| Kikumbulyu -       | Cooperative Store   | 1,410             | 33,382                                   | 172,400                      |
| Kilalani           | Cooperative Store   | 1,873             | 269,510                                  | 15,864,000                   |
| Kilungu            | Cooperative Store   | 926               | 18,040                                   | 102,000                      |
| Kimiti             | Ranching Society    | 202               | 194,470                                  | 177,000                      |
| Kinyaata           | Cooperative Store   | 1,200             | 28,450                                   | 145,000                      |
| Kisau              | Cooperative Store   | 1,729             | 42,358                                   | 108,000                      |
| Kiteta             | Cooperative Store   | 1,470             | 134,680                                  | 921                          |
| Kithangathini      | Cooperative Store   | 10,230            | 534,887                                  | 143,999,000                  |
| Kithumani          | Cooperative Store   | 891               | 87,876                                   | 824,000                      |
| (itwii             | Cooperative store   | 3,675             | 84,940                                   | 15,329,000                   |
| Kiu '              | Ranching Society    | 1,009             | 14,680                                   | 162,500                      |
| Conza              | Ranching Society    | 1,597             | 350,375                                  | 6,757,200                    |
| . Mukaa            | Cooperative Store   | 1,193             | 38,670                                   | 213,000                      |
| . Mbitini          | Cooperative Store   | 2,291             | 102,350                                  | 118,100                      |
| Lukenya            | Ranching Society    | 743               | 5,333,479                                | 2,646,000                    |
| Machakos<br>Wattle | Mark                | 3,306             | 1,408,714                                | _                            |
| Makindu            | Handicraft          | 71                | _  | _                            |
| Makueni            | Cooperative Store   | 10,200            | 236,190                                  | 5,756,000                    |
| Masii              | Cooperative Store   | 1,824             |  | 684,000                      |
| Masinga            | Cooperative Store   | 2,700             | 72,060                                   | 332,000                      |
| Matungulu          | Cooperative Store   | 18,000            | 3,350,492                                | 61,706,000                   |

Table 43 (cont'd)

#### MACHAKOS DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY<br>NAME | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Mbilini         | Cooperative Store   | 3,329             | 241,120                                  | 23,796,000                   |
| Mbiuni          | Cooperative Store   | 2,013             | 25,960                                   | 68,400                       |
| Mbooni          | Ranching Society    | 850               | 347,711                                  | 381,300                      |
| Mitaboni        | Cooperative Store   | 9,026             | 175,210                                  | 22,363,000                   |
| Mtakuja         |                     | 416               | 2,285                                    | 5,000                        |
| Mua             | Cooperative Store   | 342               | 8,550                                    | 1,223,000                    |
| Muisuni         | Cooperative Store   | 1,932             | 38,915                                   | 13,775,000                   |
| Muka Mukuu      | Ranching Society    | 2,501             | -  | 28,476,000                   |
| Mukaa Dairy     |                     | 116               | 9,260                                    | 79,500                       |
| Munyithya       | ·                   | 296               | 11,960                                   | 18,000                       |
| Muputi          | Cooperative Store   | 341               | 49,450                                   | 5,084,000                    |
| Muputi          | Cooperative Centre  | 341               | -  | 500                          |
| Muthetheni      | Cooperative Store   | 1,770             | 72,800                                   | 150,200                      |
| Mwala           | Cooperative Store   | 2,333             | 55,730                                   | 501,900                      |
| Ndithini        | Cooperative Store   | 467               |  | 290,700                      |
| New Iveti       | Cooperative Store   | 8,000             | 529,594                                  | 69,075,000                   |
| Nguu            | Ranching Society    | 1,600             | 815,145                                  | 2,093,900                    |
| Ngwata          | Cooperative Store   | 2,389             | 98,224                                   | 750,000                      |
| Nzaui           | Cooperative Store   | 4,737             | 441,055                                  | 1,790,000                    |
| Okia            | Cooperative Store   | 1,503             | 63,267                                   | 43,000                       |
| Teachers Cons.  |                     | 1,943             | _  | 157,000                      |
| Tulimani        | Cooperative Store   | 1,439             | 36,465                                   | 24,000                       |
| Uvouni          | Cooperative Store   | 1,305             | 9,680                                    | 291,000                      |
| Vyulya          | Cooperative Store   |                   | 17,820                                   | 370,000                      |
| Wamunyu         | Cooperative Store   | 1,462             | 70,910                                   | 604,000                      |
| Wamunyu         | Handicraft          | 620               | 29,695                                   | . 455                        |

Table 43 (cont'd)

# COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SELECTED ASAL DISTRICTS: 1987\* NAKURU DISTRICT

| SOCIETY<br>NAME | 4 | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Abc             |   | Sacco               | 15                | 37,100                                   | 3,866                        |
| Arash           |   | F/Purch             | 370               | 2,238,388                                | _                            |
| Arimi           |   | F/Purch             | 404               | 604,850                                  | -                            |
| Athiani         |   | Sacco               | 350               | 352,212                                  | 3,060                        |
| Bahati          |   | Prod. Mark          | 118               | 14,130                                   | 755,271                      |
| Sacco           |   | Sacco               | 31                | 67,140                                   | 453                          |
| Bitti           |   | Sacco               | 19                | 28,920                                   | 341                          |
| Blanket         |   | Sacco               | 303               | 456,141                                  | 2,389                        |
| Blocks          |   | Sacco               | 50                | -  | -                            |
| Boghana         |   | Sacco               | 60                | 94,875                                   | _                            |
| Canners         |   | Sacco               | 76                | 69,240                                   | 1,221                        |
| Canvers         |   | Sacco               | 5 5               | 86,333                                   | 4,700                        |
| Chepakundi      |   | Prod. Mark          | 597               | 21,780                                   | 191,315                      |
| Chokereria      |   | Diary               | 140               | 343,713                                  | -                            |
| Comona          |   | Sacco               | 65                | 792,689                                  | 45,050                       |
| Datmar          |   | Sacco               | 37                | 232,680                                  | 15,815                       |
| Diatomite       |   | Sacco               | 55                | 142,294                                  | -                            |
| Eburu           |   | Prod. Mark          | 148               | 157,770                                  | 321,087                      |
| Economics       |   | Sacco               | 66                | 146,140                                  | 6,313                        |
| Ecosac 7        |   | Sacco               | 1,097             | 5,897,327                                | 542,034                      |
| ElbTuri         |   | Diary               | 1,000             | 48,000                                   | 2,700,500                    |
| Elianto         |   | Sacco               | 154               | 1,244,340                                | 140,196                      |
| Elianto         |   | Sacco               | 143               | 1,673,690                                | 107,940                      |
| Gathiriga       |   | F/Purch             | 95                | 141,210                                  | -                            |
| Githima         |   | Prod. Mark          | 186               | 261,940                                  | 399,455                      |
| Githiriga       |   | Prod. Mark          | 125               | 7,715.                                   | 587,480                      |
| Gloryland       |   | F/Purch             | 133               | 133,313                                  | -                            |
| H. Modern       |   | F/Purch             | 110               | 292,960                                  | -                            |
| Hybred          |   | Sacco               | 67                | 374,844                                  | 42,771                       |
| Hyrax           |   | Sacco               | 118               | 484,180                                  | 40,376                       |
| Jumatatu        |   | F/Purch             | 1,165             | 690,249                                  | 2 -                          |

NAKURU DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY                  | TYPE(S) OF FACTLITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Kagondo                  | F/Purch             | 34                | 62,800                                  | -                            |
| Kamwaura                 | F/Purch             | 187               | 189,184                                 | -                            |
| Kandutura                | F/Purch             | 577               | 783,363                                 | -                            |
| Kangei                   | Multi-purpose       | 358               | 595,897                                 | -                            |
| Karunga                  | F/Purch             | 291               | 358,348                                 | -                            |
| Kavau                    | Sacco               | 44                | 64,340                                  | 3,336                        |
| Kefu                     | Sacco               | 42                | 102,080                                 | 6,780                        |
| Kefu                     | Sacco               | 27                | 187,330                                 | 4,280                        |
| Kemco                    | Sacco               | 84                | 587,735                                 | 62,312                       |
| Kent- Kijabe             | F/Purch             | 1,447             | 871,192                                 | -                            |
| KGGCU                    | Sacco               | 960               | 10,551,992                              | 422,271                      |
| Kiambiriria              | F/Purch             | 260               | 455,972                                 | _                            |
| Kiambogho                | Mark                | 890               | 14,135                                  |                              |
| Kiambu High              | F/Purch             | 40                | 99,660                                  | · -                          |
| Kianjui                  | Pyrethrum           | 74                | 8,000                                   | 155,196                      |
| Kiamakia                 | F/Purch             | 39                | 93,066                                  | _                            |
| Kiungi                   | F/Purch             | 61                | 100,068                                 | -                            |
| Kiratina                 | F/Purch             | 109               | 91,060                                  | -                            |
| Kosyiu                   | Diary               | 524               | 48,300                                  | 524,083                      |
| Kpawa                    | Sacco               | 37                | 246,614                                 | 12,519                       |
| L. Naivasha<br>Fishermen | Fishery             | 90                | 17,931                                  | 315,893                      |
| Langwenda                | Pyrethrum,<br>Diary | 150               | 36,870                                  | 308,397                      |
| Lenguet                  | Diary               | 467               | 104,720                                 | 640,748                      |
| Lomolo                   | Sacco               | 527               | 402,000                                 | -                            |
| Londra                   | Sacco               | 120               | 340,410                                 | -                            |
| Majani                   | Sacco               | 123               | 19,540                                  | -                            |
| Manga Range              | Diary               | 65                | 6,575                                   | 113,770                      |
| Mariashoni               | Mark                | 294               | 70,080                                  | 223,040                      |
| Mbao                     | Sacco               | 102               | 275,445                                 | 15,440                       |
| Mbolea                   | Sacco               | 75                | 495,080                                 | 27,467                       |
| Midlands                 | Sacco               | 42                | 204,440                                 | 21,000                       |
| Mihang Nyakinyua         | F/Purch             | 586               | 273,482                                 | -                            |

#### NAKURU DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY NAME          | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPITAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Mingi                 | Sacco               | 292               | 208,020                                  | 2,124                        |  |
| Mkungugu              | F/Purch             | 160               | 211,502                                  | -                            |  |
| Mkunye                | F/Purch             | 860               | 146,364                                  | -                            |  |
| Mlima Tatu            | F/Purch             | 160               | 235,622                                  | -                            |  |
| Modern Agr.           | F/Purch             | 113               | 203,139                                  | -                            |  |
| Molo Diary            | Prod. Mark          | 200               | 56,274                                   | 2,624,568                    |  |
| Morro                 | F/Purch             | 200               | 459,039                                  | -                            |  |
| Mosop Kolo            | Mark                | 126               | 6,250                                    | 430,210                      |  |
| Moto                  | Mark Prod           | 176               | 581,566                                  | 191,054                      |  |
| Munanda               | Diary               | 120               | 14,959                                   | 452,990                      |  |
| Muriundu              | Prod. Mark          | 108               | 26,777                                   | 48,104                       |  |
| Mugungati F.C.S. Ltd. | -                   | -                 | -  | _                            |  |
| Mwaragania            | Diary               | 270               | 732,518                                  | 215,634                      |  |
| Mwendani              | F/Purch             | 1,209             | 1,277,723                                | -                            |  |
| N. Teachers           | Sacco               | 6,000             | 29,390,608                               | 1,975,351                    |  |
| N. Workers Housing    | Housing             | 2,200             | 7,600,000                                | -                            |  |
| Naivasha/Kikuyu       | F/Purch             | 470               | 1,072,835                                | 41,876                       |  |
| Nastal                | Sacco               | 35                | 135,220                                  | 16,418                       |  |
| Natco Ltd.            |                     |                   |  |                              |  |
| Ndimo                 | F/Purch             | 509               | 1,121,365                                | _                            |  |
| Ndume                 | Sacco               | 68                | 90,240                                   | _                            |  |
| Nessuit '             | F/Purch             | 195               | 139,485                                  | _                            |  |
| New Ngecha            | F/Purch             | 48                | 582,203                                  | -                            |  |
| Ngao                  | Consumer            | 69                | 117,575                                  | -                            |  |
| Ngati                 | F/Purch             | 548               | 138,638                                  | -                            |  |
| North Karati          | F/Purch             | 518               | 283,102                                  | -                            |  |
| Nuthu                 | F/Purch             | 185               | 290,903                                  | -                            |  |
| Nyakinyua             | F/Purch             | 1,269             | 217,358                                  | -                            |  |
| Nyamamithi            | F/Purch             | 332               | 51,238                                   | -                            |  |
| Ole Nguruone          | Diary               | 75                | 67,593                                   | 317,765                      |  |
| Oserian               | Sacco               | 242               | 294,244                                  | 7,885                        |  |
| Pareto                | Sacco               | 510               | 3,371,522                                | 400,316                      |  |
| Pindi Bora            | Sacco               | 73                | 416,064                                  | 34,139                       |  |
| Pindi Bora            | Sacco               | 82                | 547,899                                  | 17,611                       |  |
| Printers              | Sacco               | 37                | 67,420                                   | 3,800                        |  |
|                       |                     |                   |  |                              |  |

NAKURU DISTRICT (cont'd)

| SOCIETY<br>NAME  | TYPE(S) OF FACILITY | NO. OF<br>MEMBERS | SUBSCRIBED<br>SHARE<br>CAPTIAL<br>(K.SH) | ANNUAL<br>TURNOVER<br>(K.SH) |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Rongai           | F/Purch             | 62                | 61,100                                   | -                            |
| Rumwe            | Mark                | 65                | 18,900                                   | 636,094                      |
| Samco            | Sacco               | 37                | 87,082                                   | 4,242                        |
| Shoka            | F/Purch             | 160               | 304,988                                  | -                            |
| Sokoro           | Sacco               | 249               | 811,882                                  | 43,323                       |
| Sotoito          | Mark                | 150               | 7,176                                    |                              |
| Superscon        | Sacco               | 221               | 1,358,815                                | 110,612                      |
| Teachers Housing | Housing             | 1,000             | 10,000,000                               | -                            |
| Tegat            | F/Purch ·           | 311               | 511,676                                  |                              |
| Teta             | F/Purch             | 1,000             | 7,000,000                                |                              |
| Thigiu           | Mark                | 245               | 13,780                                   | 2                            |
| Thuthua          | F/Purch             | 400               | 371,659                                  | , <b>-</b> 1 1               |
| Tinet            | F/Purch             | 639               | 5,500,000                                | -                            |
| Tisatatu         | Sacco               | 72                | 173,550                                  | 13,100                       |
| Tomoyeta         | Mark                | 595               | 17,439                                   | 620,825                      |
| Tupendane        | Sacco               | 1,400             | 8,083,619                                | 731,384                      |
| Turi             | F/Purch             | 145               | 179,242                                  | -                            |
| Ugali            | Sacco               | 177               | 454,830                                  | 28,612                       |
| Unicab           | Sacco               | 351               | 3,390,780                                | 288,674                      |
| Union Staff      | Sacco               | 26                | 72,496                                   | 3,400                        |
| War Mem.         | Sacco               | 36                | 82,860                                   | 3,563                        |
| Witima           | F/Purch             | 108               | 191,960                                  | -                            |
|                  |                     |                   |  |                              |

REVIEW OF EXISTING ASAL PROJECTS AND EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE ASAL ADMINISTRATIVE/FINANCIAL APPROACHES

#### Objective

To prepare a paper titled "Review of Existing ASAL Projects and Evaluation of Alternative Approaches to Administering and Financing ASAL Development". The paper should compile information on problems and successes of existing ASAL projects. It should analyze the potential of an ASAL Development Fund to improve the financing and implementation of ASAL projects.

#### Terms of Reference

The person selected will:

- (a) Review the existing ASAL policy documents and analyze the effects of the policy on the on-going ASAL programmes in the country.
- (b) Compile and systematize the information from all ASAL programmes, and analyze how the current programmes fit the policy objectives. How far have the projects achieved their targets numbers and types of beneficiaries, cost benefit ratios and cost per beneficiary of components in water development, soil conservation, agronomy, forestry, community development, livestock and income-generating activities. Analyze the cost benefit ratios and the cost per beneficiary of the various components.
- (c) Examine major constraints of the existing ASAL programme in terms of institutional framework, financial and technological breakthrough.
- (d) In view of the first two points above suggest new policy strategy and programme changes for future development of ASAL, both on technological financing and administrative aspects.
- (e) Indicate optimal resource allocation needed to advance the suggested policy strategy and programme directions.

In addition, the consultant should:

- (f) Analyze the impact of new Government policies on the existing ASAL strategy, giving particular attention to District Focus. Budget Rationalization and Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986.
- (g) Outline an ASAL strategy which complies with and is supportive of these new Government initiatives.
- (h) Recommend the kinds of institutional arrangements needed to relate this strategy to Government administrative and financial systems.

#### Product Delivery Date

The final consulting report is due to the Director of Planning, Ministry of Planning and National Development on 15th February 1988.

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