

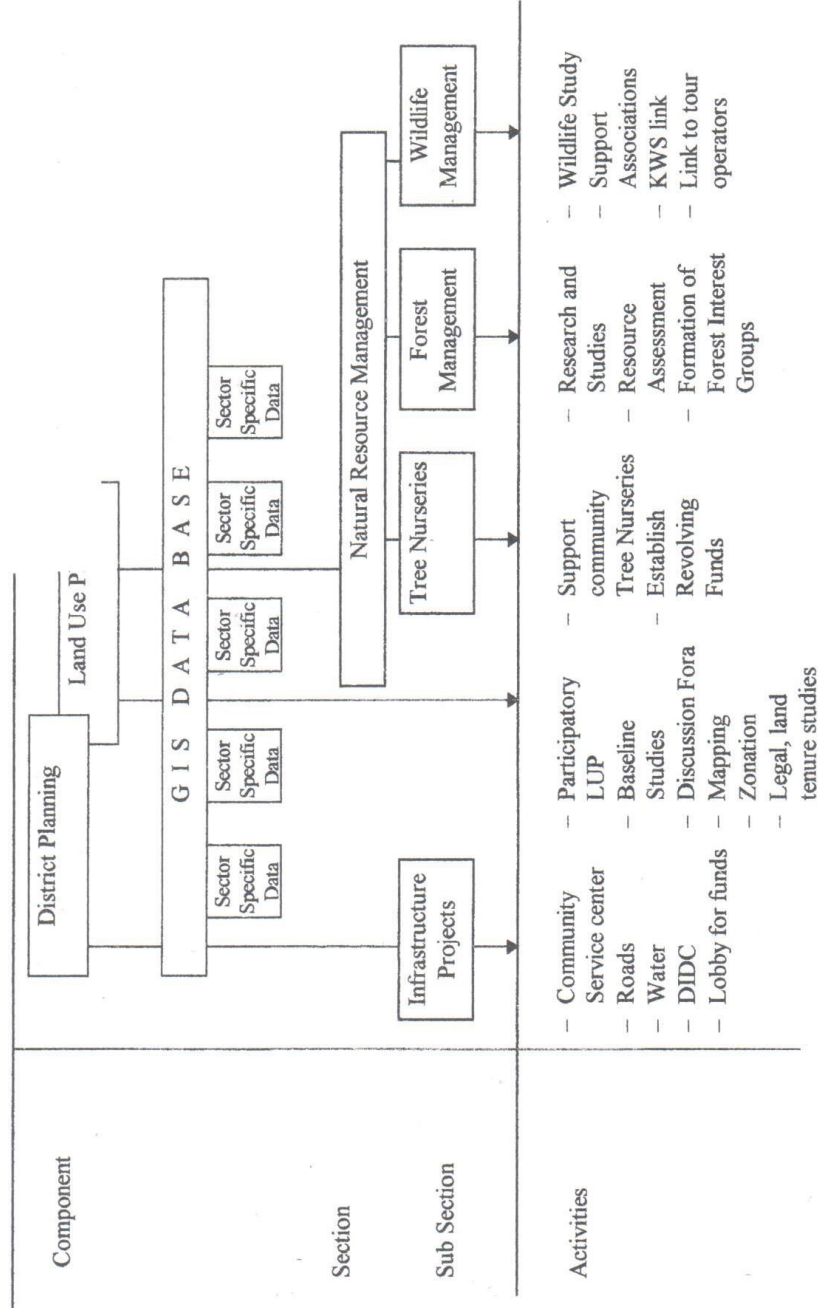
*District
Planning +
LUP*

District and Land Use Planning and Natural Resource Management

Land Use and District Planning (GTZ / TDP support team)

Implementing Agencies:

- Ministry of works
- Ministry of water
- Ministry of Lands
- Ministry of Planning
- Forest department
- Kenya Wildlife Service
- DDO's office
- NGOs



**Land Use Planning and Natural Resources
Presentation to the review mission**

Project	Concept/Strategy	Achievements	Constraints	Proposals for next phase
Community tree nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities establish and run their own nurseries. • Revolving fund for new inputs. • Trees should be planted in their private farms and on a later stage used for afforestation and rehabilitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Community tree nursery groups were supported with seeds and polytubes. 2 groups have failed, the others are doing well. • 4 groups have been trained in a two day training. • About 25000 seedlings produced in 1996 • Wildling collection done and partly practiced by groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities still depend on inputs from outside (TDP). • Trees are so far only planted in private shambas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of fruit trees. • Assistance in establishment of two to three permanent community tree nurseries with a revolving fund, while other groups can still be supported in the same way. • Increase of indigenous species. • Rehabilitation and afforestation programme.
GIS and data base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS is serving as a data base to plan, monitor and visualize. • GIS unit shall be established in the DIDC and run by GoK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS and GPS unit established and functioning. • Data base established. • Maps produced for monitoring and visualizing. • Staff from 4 different departments have been trained on GIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data flow between GIS unit and executing agencies is not functional. • Data base is not used as a tool to make decisions. Plans and decisions are made without consideration of existing planning data. • DIDC still under construction. • M&E system is not functioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS unit to be established in DIDC. • GoK agencies run GIS unit themselves. • A clear flow of information to be established. • Training on planning, M&E.
Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory land use planning with concentration on forest areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A zonation by communities to identify protection and utilization zones has started in 5 communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure land ownership hinders the progress. • County Council does not agree to approach used so far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of land use planning and land adjudication. • Strengthening coordination and integration of sectoral institutions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated land use plan on district level with GIS as a data base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on future land use has started in 11 communities. • Baseline data for a land use plan is complete. • Legal study on land use rights conducted and discussed in fora. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some stakeholders are blocking the process. • Adjudication is controversial • A land use planning body does not exist in the Kenyan structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District wide land use plan. • DIDC. • Integration of locational and district plans. • Develop integrated area specific approaches.
Sustainable Forest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should manage the forests and benefit from the resources in a sustainable way. • Associations for forest management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest study conducted. • 2 workshops on district level, 5 workshops on divisional level and 11 workshops on locational level conducted. • Forest destruction is at least slowed down. Consensus to stop charcoal burning. • Awareness on forest value and intensive discussions. • 5 forest and wildlife committees are actively planning their resources and want to form associations. • Links to KEFRI, EU, DED established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure rights is causing a lot of conflicts. • Uncontrolled charcoal burning is still taking place. • FD policy, mandate and role not clear. • Lack of staff for effective monitoring and supervision of forests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Management plan. • Research on forest management (TOB). • Training of forest and wildlife scouts. • Establishment of a Forest and Wildlife Trust and Associations. • Marketing of timber. • Assist in clarification of Forest ownership • DED might assign a forester to TM
Wildlife Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities manage their wildlife resources and benefit directly. • Forming wildlife associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU is willing to finance wildlife management component. • Close cooperation with KWS. • Study on wildlife management is underway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecure land rights. • Ownership of wildlife in debate. • Currently no benefits from wildlife. • Wildlife is a threat to farmers. • Destruction of forests • Increasing agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support eco tourism. • Support wildlife utilization (cropping, hunting). • Support formation of wildlife associations. • Establish a forest and wildlife trust. • Training of community forest and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to support wildlife associations. • Operators show interest (SFS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intransparent compensation scheme from Maasai Mara revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wildlife scouts. • Establishment of a wildlife zone.
District Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a bottom up district planning. Strengthening planning capacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road C17 completed. • Sitoka road under construction. • Community Service centers, TDP offices, Divisional Agricultural Offices have been built, more are planned. • Construction of DIDC started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link between community development planning and district level planning not established. • Departments have difficulties providing need oriented services to communities. • No or little planning capacity on division or locational level. • Centralized planning and monitoring • Monitoring and reporting not functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening locational and divisional capacities and bottom up planning. • Hiring divisional coordinators. • Participatory M&E system
Coordination of actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated planning on all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various committees are in place for coordination. • Several seminars with KWS, FD, TCC, District Administration were held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees are not always functioning. • Little coordination between actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of agreed master plans for implementation and coordination. • Improved M&E.
Water Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification through PRAs. Implementation through CAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Community Dev. report • DWSDC established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data base not sufficient • Uncoordinated water dev. • Ownership of water resources not clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data base establishment • Prioritizing and coordination of water conservation interventions on all levels. • Comprehensive planning and dev. of water resources.

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Distribution of tree nurseries

KEY

□ Division Boundary

□ Location Boundary

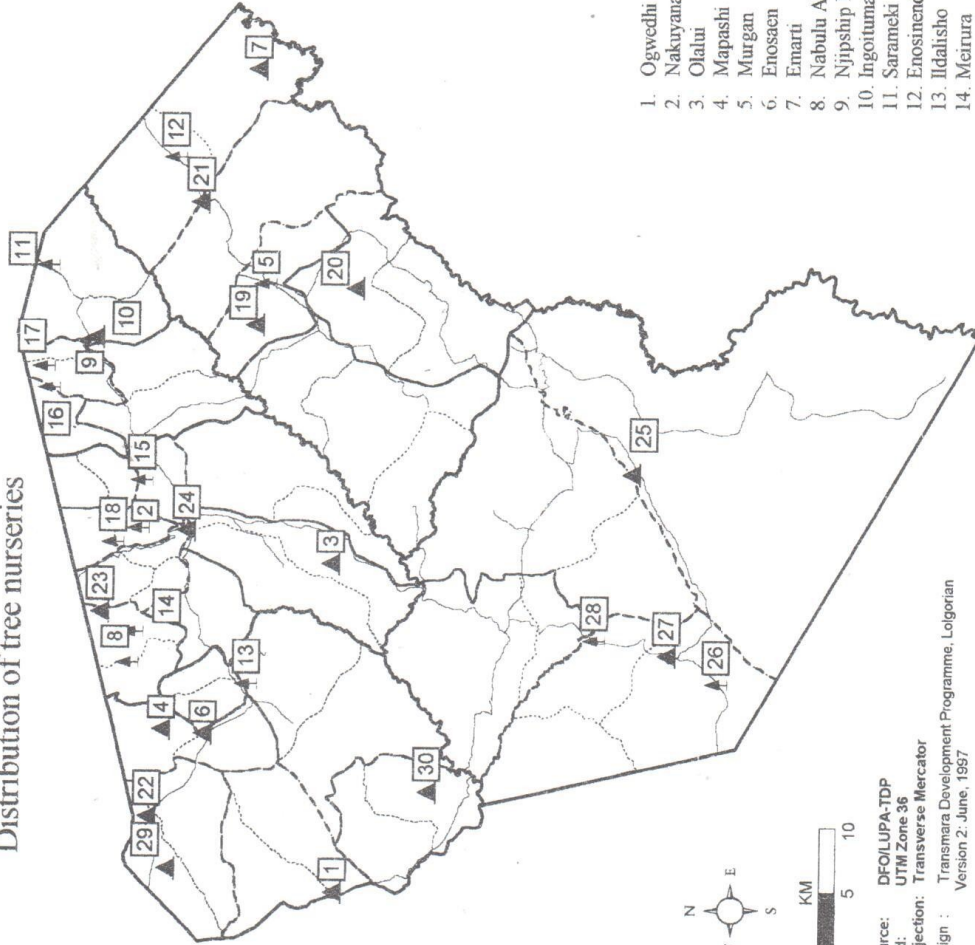
□ Sub-Location Boundary

— Major Roads

Supported by:

▲ TDP

▲ Others



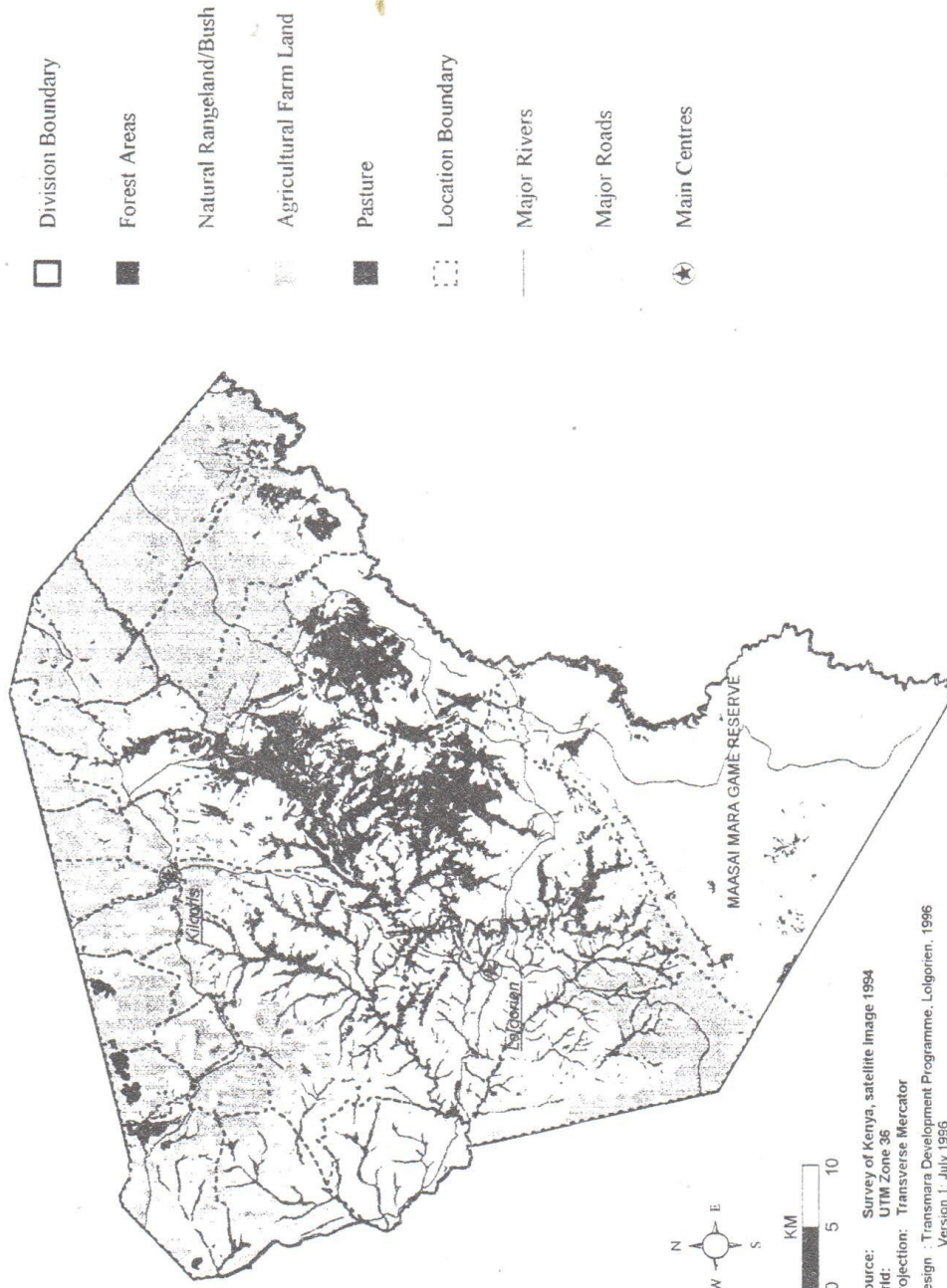
1. Ogwedhi Sikawa
2. Nakuyana
3. Olalui
4. Mapashi
5. Murgan
6. Enosaen
7. Emarti
8. Nabulu Akiti
9. Njipship Kurushet
10. Ingoituma
11. Sarameki
12. Enosinendet
13. Ildalisho
14. Meirura
15. Oldonyo Rasha

16. Romosha
17. Kapune
18. Ololchani Youth Group
19. Mokondo
20. Kamoto Kiminet
21. Emurua Dikir
22. Keyian
23. Olenpongit
24. Maranatha
25. Keringani
26. Angala
27. Oldonyo Orok
28. Sitet
29. Olontare
30. Masurura

Source: DFO/LUPA-TDP
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorian
 Version 2: June, 1997

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Land Use Pattern



TRANSMARA DISTRICT Wildlife movement & influence

Forest Areas

District boundary

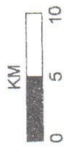
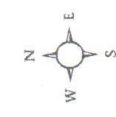
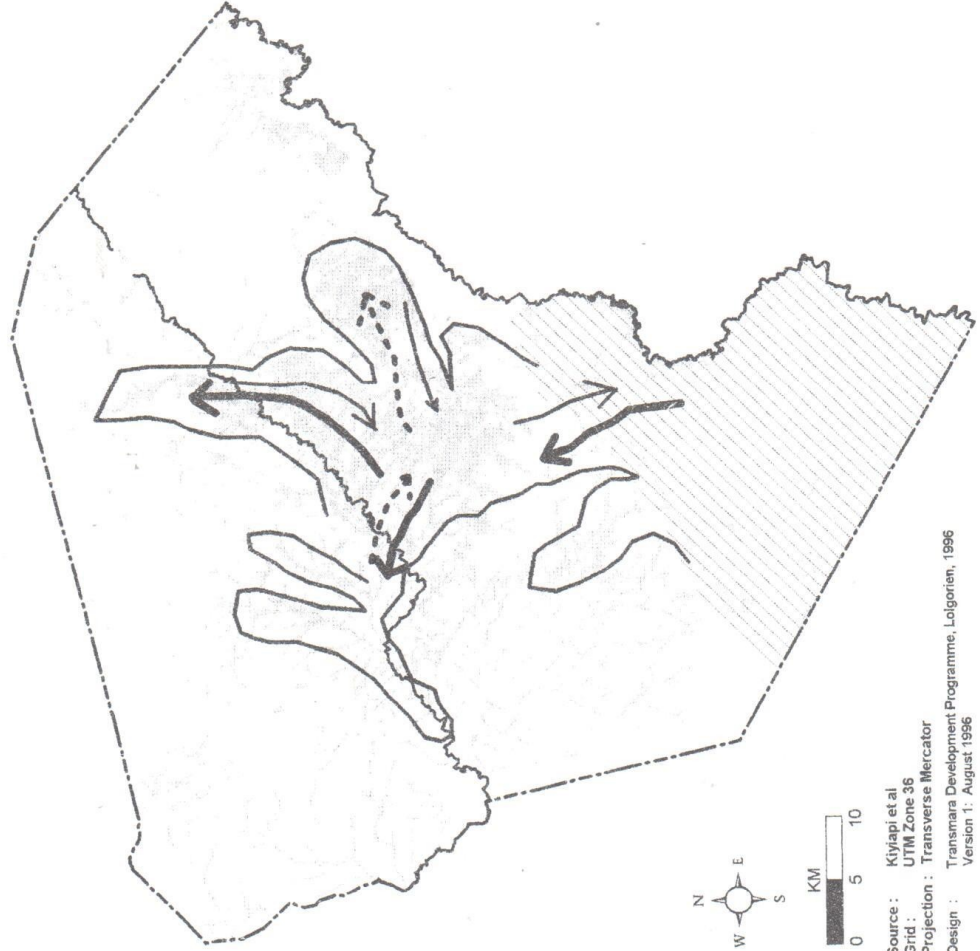
Major Rivers

Major animal tracks

Minor tracks

Return tracks

Regular wildlife circuits



Source : Kiyapi et al
Grid : UTM Zone 36
Projection : Transverse Mercator
Design : Transmara Development Programme, Loigorien, 1996
Version 1: August 1996

Livestock Development

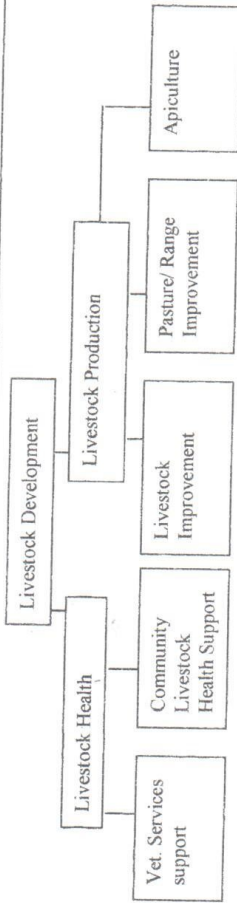
TDP LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT

- Livestock Advisor, GTZ (programme Coordinator)
- District Livestock Production Officer (Project Liaison Officer)
- District Veterinary Officer (Project Liaison Officer)
- Director Vet. Res. Sub-Centre Lolgorian, KARI

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING AGEN

- Dept. of Livestock Production, MoALDM
- Dept. of Vet. Services, MoALDM
- KARI
- NGO's
- Private Sector



Component Section

Sub-section

- | Component Section | Sub-section | Activities |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Livestock Health | Vet. Services support | - Vacc. Crushes |
| | Community Livestock Health Support | - Estab. of comm. Service Centre
- Basic Animal Health Care (CH)
- Boma level LHC
- Training and extension |
| Livestock Production | Livestock Improvement | - Livestock breeding
- Purchase of Improved Livestock
- Estab. of 2 Sahiwal Std Book Herds
- Estab. of RedMaasai Breeding Herd (KARI-station)
- Livestock Marketing
- Training and Extension |
| | Pasture/Range Improvement | - Pasture improvement
- Fodder Production
- On-farm & On-station Range/Pasture/Fodder improvement
- Trials
- Training and Extension |
| Livestock Production | Livestock Improvement | - Estab. of Demonstrations on apiaries
- Honey Processing and Marketing
- Local Production of Beekeeping Equipment (KTB-hives)
- Training and extension |
| | Apiculture | - |

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

Project	Concept/Objectives/Strategy	Achievement	Constraints/Potentials	Proposals for next phase
5.1 Support for Contact Herder Programme 5.1.1 Recruitment and training of CH 5.1.2 Follow up and refresher courses 5.1.3 Support Back up services of CH	<p>Community to take up full responsibility of (health) and management of their livestock for sustainable production</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train and facilitate livestock owners to take care of the basic problems with their livestock <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of integrated core training team. Identification of problem areas and extent Training and equipping of contact herders Back stopping Support a CH groups networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 CH trained and equipped 1994-16, 1995-35, 1996-11 Integration of women, into programme Boma-level training - 40 women trained 2 refresher courses for 22 CH conducted 2 exchange visits to Kajjado and Marsabit 2 follow ups made by trainers 1 Intensive TOT conducted by IITDG CH training module prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No explicit policy on CH position Concept initially not appreciated by some implementing agencies CHs not organized to articulate their interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for organization of CH into area and interest specific groups Strengthening integration of CH into Livestock Health Services Reporting noticeable diseases Organization of farmers trainings and field days Sampling of specimen for laboratory diagnosis Boma level training approach be improved and expanded Project to be continued to address the above issues
5.2.1 Promotion of Apiculture 5.2.1.1 Assist establishment of group demonstration apiaries 5.2.1.2 Assist TAB operations 5.2.1.3 Support TAB workshop 5.2.1.4 Support beekeeping training 5.1.2.5 Honey processing and marketing 5.2.1.6 Beekeeping equipment	<p>Communities to sustainably exploit bee keeping potential as an economic activity</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist communities to produce and market quality honey. <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish linkages of interest groups/institutions Identification of existing and potential beekeepers Training of beekeeping groups Support honey production and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 formal groups forming TAB assisted with package of beekeeping inputs TAB assisted Wood processing machines installation – to date produced and sold over 150 KTBH Training of operating and maintenance of the machines Establishment of honey marketing links A fully functional training apiary established at KARI station and 8 beekeeping groups trained in hive management and honey processing External training of 10 farmers and 2 technical officers on advanced beekeeping. 2 field days held Groups are producing & marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and some implementing agencies still input supply oriented. Hence difficulties in integrating and handing over projects to the communities Lack of local capacity and willingness to plan community based project Some problems with long term magt. of group demos. apiaries Management of workshop not transparent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop strategies for promotion of honey production at individual level with a group - linked marketing Support of trainings for new beekeeping groups Strengthen TAB capacity to be self sustaining Strengthen district beekeeping promotion team

Project	Concept/Activities/Strategy	Assumptions	Constraints/risks/limitations	Proposals for next phase
5.2.2 Promotion of small stock 5.2.2.1 Red Maasai Sheep (RMS) 5.2.2.2 Dairy goats 5.2.2.1.1 Preparation of sustainable breeding and management programme with support of NAHRC Naivasha 5.2.2.1.2 Awareness creation for availability of RMR	Improve small stock productivity Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avail quality breeding stock to local farmers through improvement on management of the KARI flock Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of breeding ewes from existing flocks Identification of sources and procurement of breeding rams Breeding and sales of rams to farmers 	Small stock facilities at KARI station rehabilitated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustainable flock of 60 ewes established 2 rams for breeding purchased About 18 quality rams born and will be available to the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sources for dairy goats and community biases against goat milk Demand for RMS not known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of redmaasai/dopper crosses Promotion of local goat/Galla crosses Continue the RM sheep breeding programmes Establish better links in distribution of RM rams
5.3 Promotion of Improved Livestock Nutrition	Target farmers adopt production and utilization of quality pastures. Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase livestock feed base and nutrient intake for improved productivity. 			
5.3.1 Improved pastures 5.3.1.1 On farm demonstration plots 5.3.1.2 On farm plots 5.3.1.3 Training farmers and FES 5.3.1.4 Pasture seeds production, procurement and distribution 5.3.1.5 Follow up and monitoring	Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-farm tame pasture demonstrations Procurement of pasture seed and distribution for undersowing in maize 	13 plots established in all divisions 442 kg Boma Rhodes seed procured and distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor seed quality discouraged adoption Prolonged draught lead to overgrazing and disappearance of same of established plots No proper delegation of responsibilities to implementing frontline staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved follow ups by frontline staff Facilitate farmers with information on quality seeds
5.3.2 Promotion of Range management 5.3.2.1 Research and trials on range improvement 5.3.2.2 Dissemination of range improvement	Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of on-station and on-farm trials On station demonstration on pasture/fodder utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 on-station plots established 2 On-farm plots established One functional nutritional trial unit with 3 Sahiwal cows established at KARI station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non viable seeds Wild life interference KARI policy on programme support not explicitly clear Lack of local capacity to formulate projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with evaluation of pastures/fodder Dissemination of improved livestock management through demonstrations Conduct on-farm demonstration on use of chemicals to remove Acacia gerardii

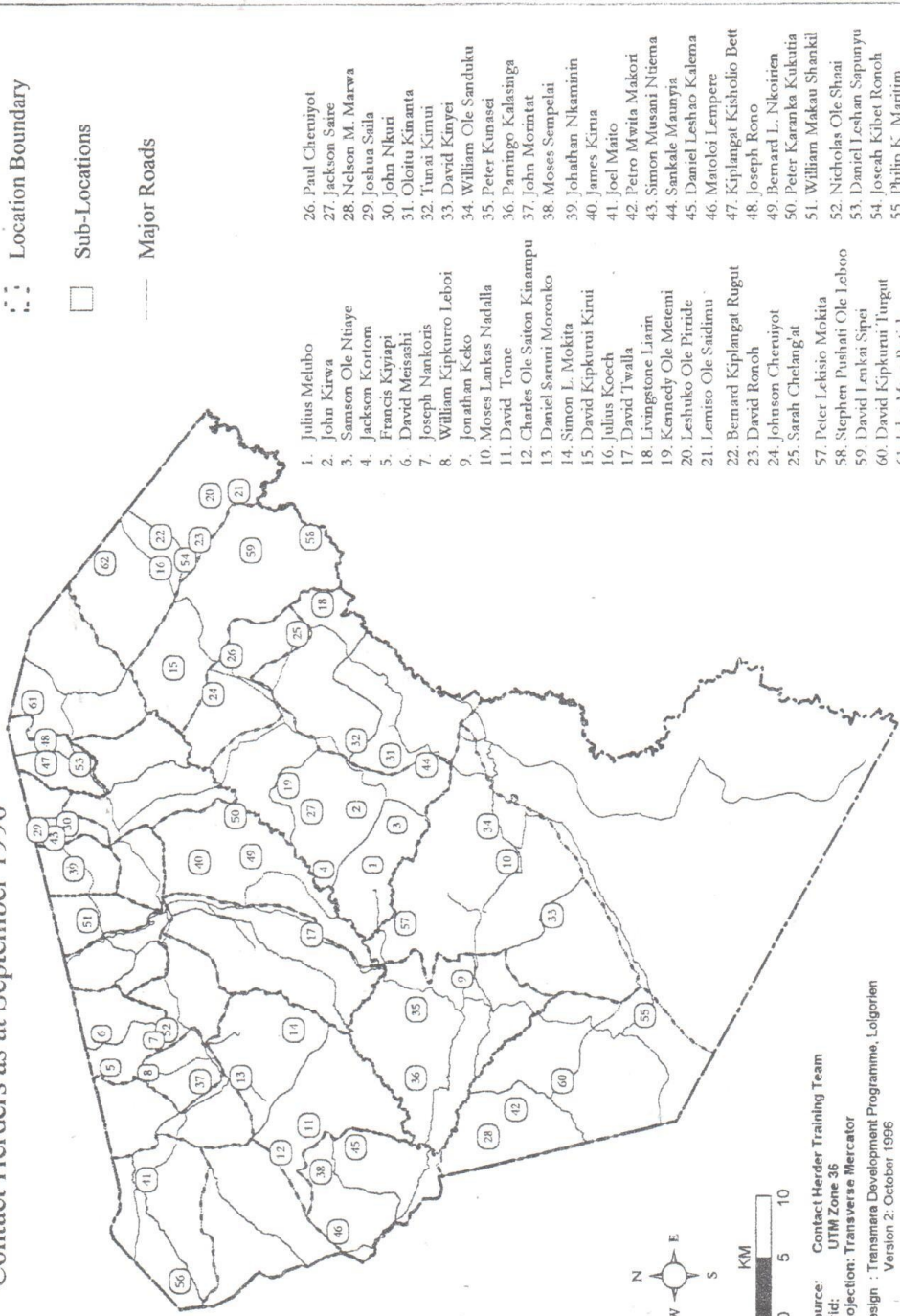
Project	Concept/Objectives/Strategy	Achievement	Constraints/Potentials	Proposals for next phase
5.3.3 Fodder 5.3.3.1 Bulking plots 5.3.3.2 (On station) fodder production and monitoring 5.3.3.3 Demonstration of fodder production and utilization 5.3.3.4 Assist farmers in fodder production	Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial on-station fodder bulking On farm fodder bulking Farmer to farmer supply Desmodium seed distribution for integration Demonstrations/trainings Back stopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 on-farm bulking plots established 99 farmers assisted with planting materials from bulking plots 100 kg Desmodium integrated in napier plots 2 trainings for technical officers on farm demonstrations/farmers trainings at farm level 4 follow ups to divisions Production of technical manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged draught Poor follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue fodder promotion in areas not covered Continue with farmers trainings
5.4 Promotion of Community Based Tsetse control 5.4.1 Development of concept and strategy 5.4.2 Community sensitization and initial mobilization 5.4.3 Training of catalytic groups and evaluation of control tools 5.4.4 Community mobilization and assessment of organization & management for community action 5.4.5 Implementation of trial project 5.4.6 Monitoring and evaluation of the initial project area performance	Sustainable tsetse control where communities are fully responsible Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce trypanosomiasis to manageable level through involvement of community to control tsetse Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of tsetse working group Conduction of a PRA Conduction of multidisciplinary survey Community mobilization and selection of community trainees – CGs (initial mobilization by service providers (SP) Training of CG members Community mobilization by CGs with support of SP Determination of trap distribution in the project area Back stopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tsetse problem identified and CAP generated through PRA Tsetse, cattle sampling, environmental, and socio-economics surveys conducted 1st community mobilization done 28 CGs trained both in Transmara and Nguruman 2nd community mobilization by CGs and SP on-going with committees formed in 5 out of 7 elaiias. Minimum number of traps required established and collection of data on integrated approach on-going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity for planning and implementation Community and support agencies not well versed with community based implementation hence exercise time consuming. Conflict on institutional policy on tsetse control (community based or total supply oriented) Migration of communities due to severe draught Financial commitment by communities limited by local constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of village committees and CGs through intense facilitation by SP Tsetse working group to meet on the ground, review the project and advise on the next stage Project to continue (activities 5.4.4, 5.4.5, 5.4.6) Roles of actors clearly specified

Project	Concept/Objectives/Strategy	Achievement	Constraints/Potentials	Proposals for next phase
<p>5.5 Support Establishment of Diagnostic laboratory services</p> <p>5.5.1 Concept development and strategy</p> <p>5.5.2 Rehabilitation of Kilgoris Lab</p> <p>5.5.3 Equip Kilgoris Lab</p> <p>5.5.4 Train Lab users</p> <p>5.5.5 Refresher training</p>	<p>Laboratory facility made available to the community for improved livestock management</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To access farmers to laboratory services and advice on livestock health management. <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of requirements for the laboratory Training of laboratory personnel Rehabilitation of the building Equipping of the laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of building and procurement of equipment completed 2 laboratory personnel trained at VIL Kericho A functional laboratory in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially lack of local implementation capacity causing undue delays in laboratory rehabilitation and training of personnel 	<p>Concept be redefined and address the following issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges for services offered for sustainability Integration of laboratory herder and extension services to meet community needs
<p>5.6 Support Crush Rehabilitation & construction</p> <p>5.6.1 Procurement and delivery of material and construction</p> <p>5.6.2 Follow up</p>	<p>Management of livestock requires adequate and appropriate handling facilities</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve vaccination coverage and other management of livestock through provision of handling facilities <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of communities for their participation in the construction of crushes Formation of crush committee Mobilize communities to construct crushes Procurement of materials for construction Follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 Crush committees formed Following crushes completed and in use (1993-94 – 21) 1995 – 29 1996 – 4 1997 – 9 Total 63 out of 66 initially proposed Follow up for 40 crushes made 	<p>Slow implementation due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult accessibility of crush sites Severe draught no water and migration of communities Unavailability of transport (commitment of implementing agency) Communities not fully involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and modify concept and strategy. 14 proposed crushes to be supported under this new concept
<p>5.7 Support establishment of community service centres</p> <p>5.7.1 Procurement and delivery of material and construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See under community development 2.2.1 			

Project	Context/Projective Strategy	Intervention	Constraints/Strategies	Proposals for next phase
<p>5.8/5.9 Support improved Livestock Breeding</p> <p>5.8.1 Bull and heifer scheme</p> <p>5.8.1.1 Support procurement of improved cattle breeds</p> <p>5.8.1.2 Train farmers on management</p> <p>5.8.1.3 Follow up and monitoring</p> <p>5.8.2 Support to manage stud book herds</p>	<p>Improve genetic composition of local breeds to exploit existing potential.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve gene pool for milk and meat by crossing zebu with exotic bulls. <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourcing of the bulls Preparation of bull beneficiaries Procurement and transportation of bulls Assist establishment of studbook herds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 bulls introduced of which 28 through TDP 9 and 16 through CPK and farmers respectively. Training conducted according to number and farmers requirement Farmers and officers attend 1995 & 1996 field days at Ilkerin for selection of bulls Over 2000 F, progenies produced which benefit other farmers Keyian and Olesentu stud farms sold 10 and 40 progeny to local farmers respectively Tour to diary farms in Western Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulls were scarce from known sources High cost of bulls Initially high mortality Severe draught No farmer paid for ayshire bulls though source identified. Some farmers now able to acquire bulls on their own Lack of adequate ground staff to ease central (district) level implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess demand for breeds Continue support for training of farmers Continue support for transportation of bulls Continue assistance to studbook herds Assist formation of breeders groups Assist in progeny marketing
<p>5.10 Support Livestock and Livestock product Marketing</p> <p>5.10.1 Livestock marketing</p> <p>5.10.1.1 Assist in establishing livestock marketing information.</p> <p>5.10.1.2 Assist establishment of livestock auctioning facilities</p> <p>5.10.1.3 Progeny Distribution</p> <p>5.10.2 Milk marketing</p> <p>5.10.2.1 Study on milk marketing</p> <p>5.10.2.2 On farm milk preservation</p> <p>5.10.3 Hides & Skins</p> <p>5.10.3.1 Assess processing and marketing constraints</p> <p>5.10.3.2 Training on improved processing techniques</p>	<p>Livestock farmers play a leading role</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the farmer (producer) to maximize for his livestock enterprise 	<p>Multidisciplinary committee set up to come up with options for the project implementation.</p> <p>Raw data on marketing/existing markets collected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of opinions on implementation strategies due to complexity of the issue. Lack of local planning capacity Advisory services not accepted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further attempts be made to harmonize different views on implementation strategies by involvement of all stakeholders through consultancy services

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Contact Herders as at September 1996






- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Julius Melubo | 26. Paul Cheruyot |
| 2. John Kirwa | 27. Jackson Saire |
| 3. Samson Ole Ntiaye | 28. Nelson M. Marwa |
| 4. Jackson Kortom | 29. Joshua Soila |
| 5. Francis Kipiapi | 30. John Nkuri |
| 6. David Meisashi | 31. Oloitu Kinania |
| 7. Joseph Nankoris | 32. Tunai Kirui |
| 8. William Kipkurui Lehoi | 33. David Kinyei |
| 9. Jonathan Keke | 34. William Ole Sanduku |
| 10. Moses Lankas Nadalla | 35. Peter Kunasei |
| 11. David Tome | 36. Pamingo Kalasinga |
| 12. Charles Ole Saton Kinamupu | 37. John Morintat |
| 13. Daniel Saruni Moronko | 38. Moses Sempelai |
| 14. Simon L. Mokita | 39. Johathan Nkaminin |
| 15. David Kipkurui Kirui | 40. James Kirua |
| 16. Julius Koech | 41. Joel Maito |
| 17. David Twalla | 42. Petro Mwira Makori |
| 18. Livingstone Liain | 43. Simon Musani Ngiema |
| 19. Kennedy Ole Metemi | 44. Sankale Maunyia |
| 20. Leshuko Ole Piride | 45. Daniel Leshao Kalema |
| 21. Lemiso Ole Saidimu | 46. Matoloi Lempere |
| 22. Bernard Kiplangat Rugut | 47. Kiplangat Kisholio Bett |
| 23. David Ronoh | 48. Joseph Rono |
| 24. Johnson Cheruyot | 49. Bernard L. Nkoiren |
| 25. Sarah Chelang'at | 50. Peter Karanka Kukutia |
| 57. Peter Lekisio Mokita | 51. William Makau Shankil |
| 58. Stephen Pushati Ole Lehoi | 52. Nicholas Ole Shaa |
| 59. David Lenka Sipei | 53. Daniel Leshan Sapunyu |
| 60. David Kipkurui Turgut | 54. Joseph Kibet Ronoh |
| 61. John Mzee Rotich | 55. Philip K. Maritim |
| 62. Nelson Kipyegon Kirui | 56. Dalmas Sulai Ole Mpasoo |



Source: Contact Herder Training Team
 Grid: UTM Zone 38
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Loggorien
 Version 2: October 1996

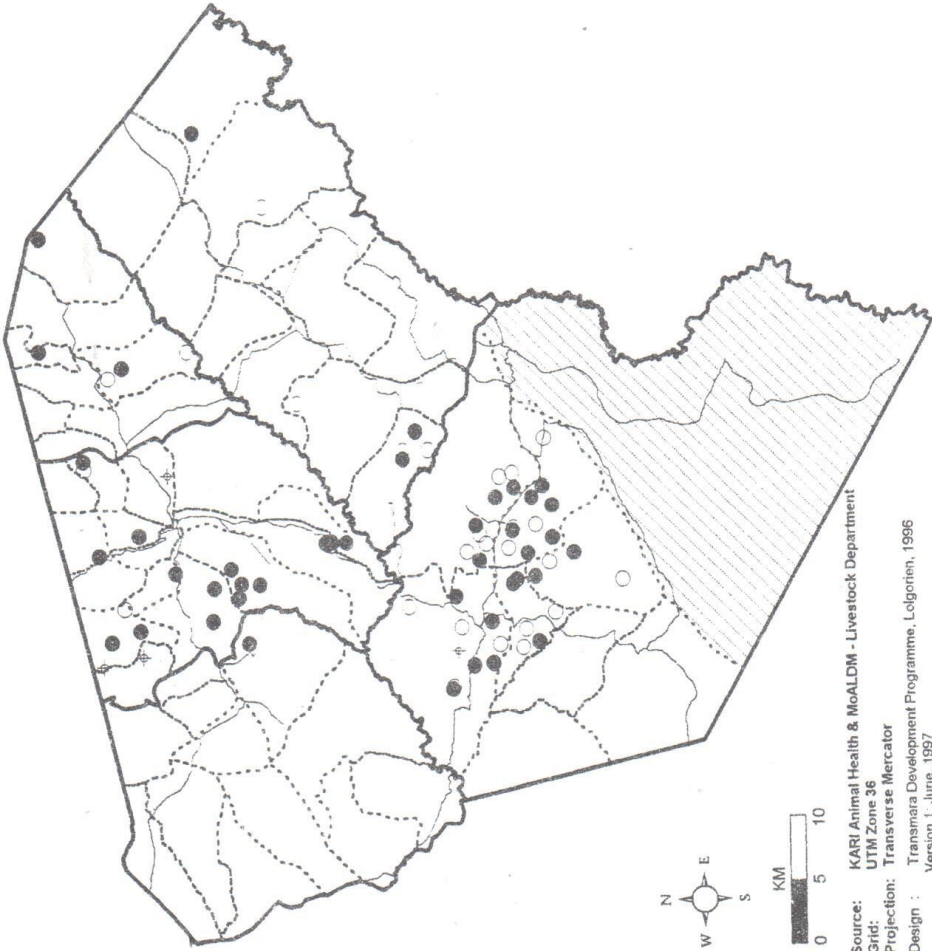
TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Distribution & Status of Sahiwal Bulls

-  Division Boundary
-  Sub-Location Boundary
-  Major Roads

Initial mortality (sample)

-  Dead 49% (27)
-  Alive 51% (28)

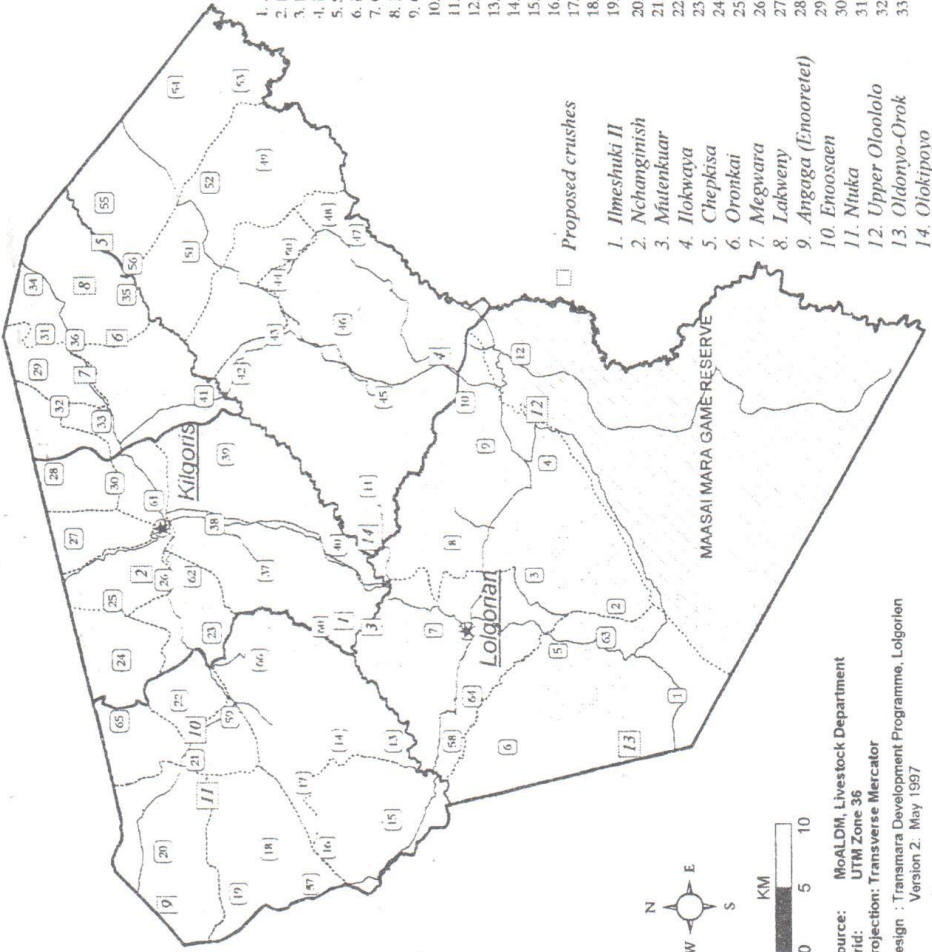


No. of bulls introduced	121
1992 - 1994 - 68	
1995 - 1996 - 53	
Total No. of calves born	= 1,479
No. of dead calves	= 178 (12%)
No. of live calves	= 1,318
Total No. of females	= 671 (51%)
Total No. of males	= 531 (40%)

Source: KARI Animal Health & MoALDM - Livestock Department
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design : Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien, 1986
 Version 1 - June, 1997

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Proposed & Rehabilitated Cattle Vaccination Crushes

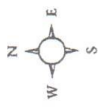


- Forest Areas
- District boundary
- Division Boundary
- Location Boundary
- Major Roads
- Major Rivers
- Main Centres

1. Angata Barikot
2. Kinnani
3. Isokoni
4. Raifan
5. Sireti
6. Masangwa
7. Olmotonyi
8. Kilac
9. Olosireti
10. Enurutoto
11. Sitoka
12. Olololo
13. Kisina
14. Moita
15. Masurua
16. Narrolong
17. Enemasi
18. Oldanyati
19. Sikawa
20. Ipashire
21. Enosaen
22. Isampin
23. Osinoni
24. Silankoe
25. Ololchani
26. Endonyokopit
27. Poroko
28. Usupako
29. Kapune
30. Ololoboroito
31. Lelechet
32. Romosha
33. Shartuka

Proposed crushes

1. Imeshuki II
2. Nchanginsh
3. Mutenkuar
4. Ilolkwaya
5. Chepkisa
6. Oronkai
7. Megwara
8. Labweny
9. Angaga (Enooretet)
10. Enoosaen
11. Ntuka
12. Upper Olololo
13. Oldonyo-Orok
14. Ololkipoyo

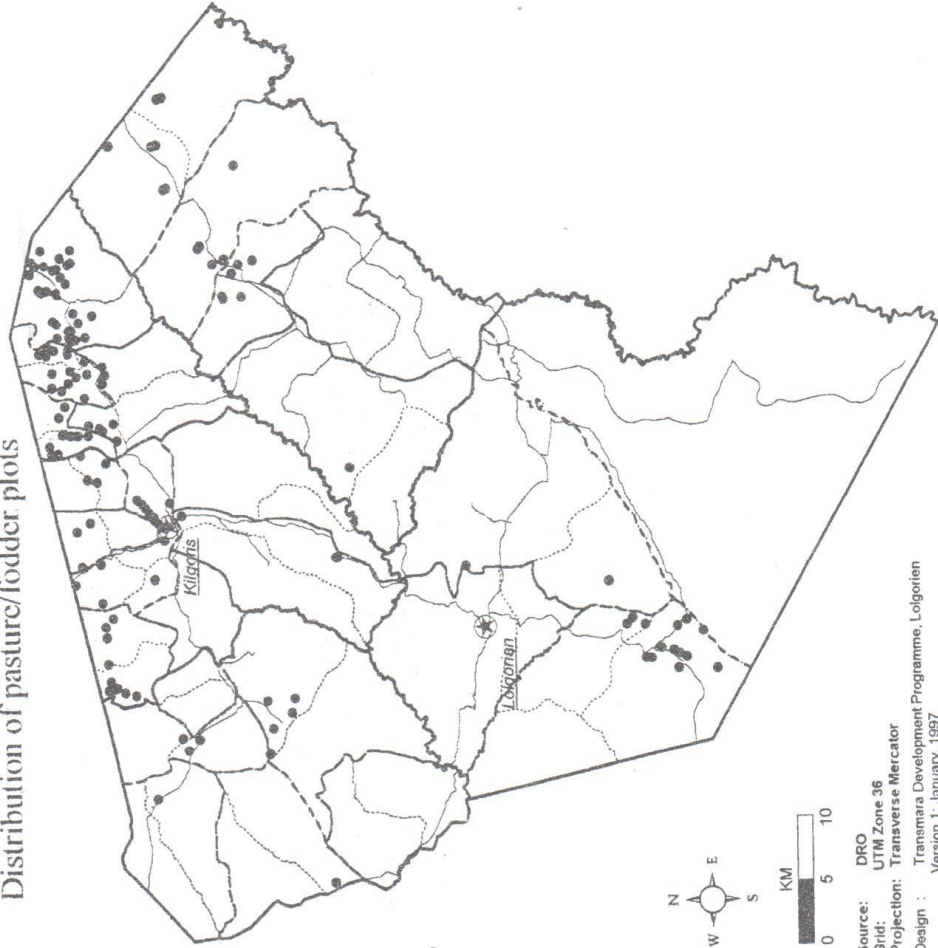


Source: MoALDH, Livestock Department
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Loigorian
 Version 2, May 1997

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Distribution of pasture/fodder plots

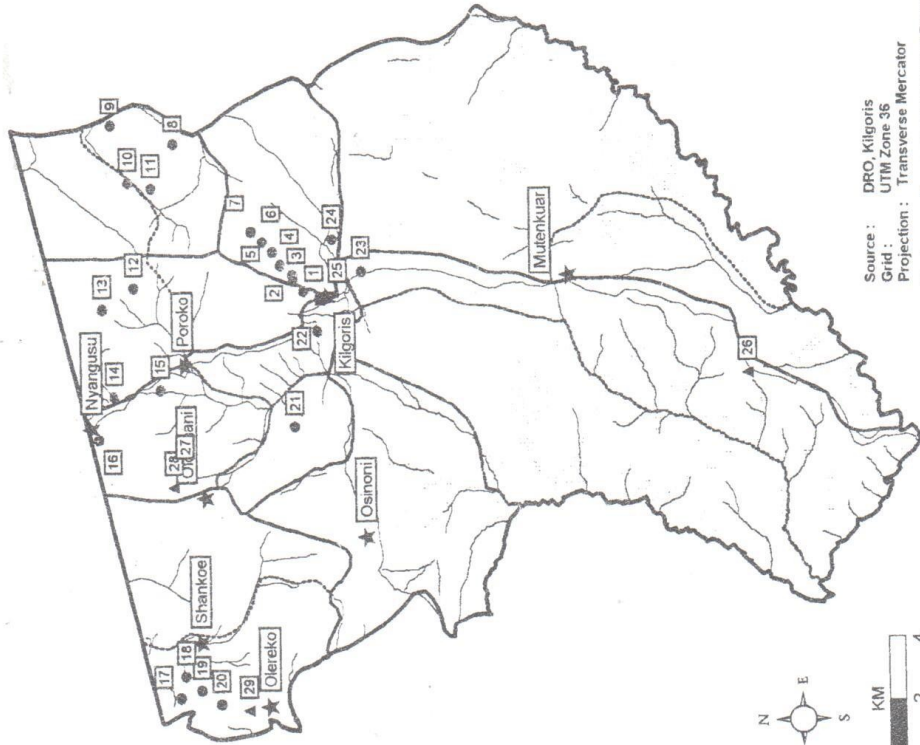
- KEY**
- Forest Areas
 - Division Boundary
 - Location Boundary
 - Sub-Location Boundary
 - Major Roads
 - Pasture/Fodder plot
 - Main Centres



Source: DRO
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Loigotien
 Version 1: January, 1997

Kilgoris Division

Established fodder farms



Key

- Forests
- Division
- Locational boundaries
- Sub locational boundaries
- Roads
- Rivers & streams
- Trading centres

Status of farm/plot

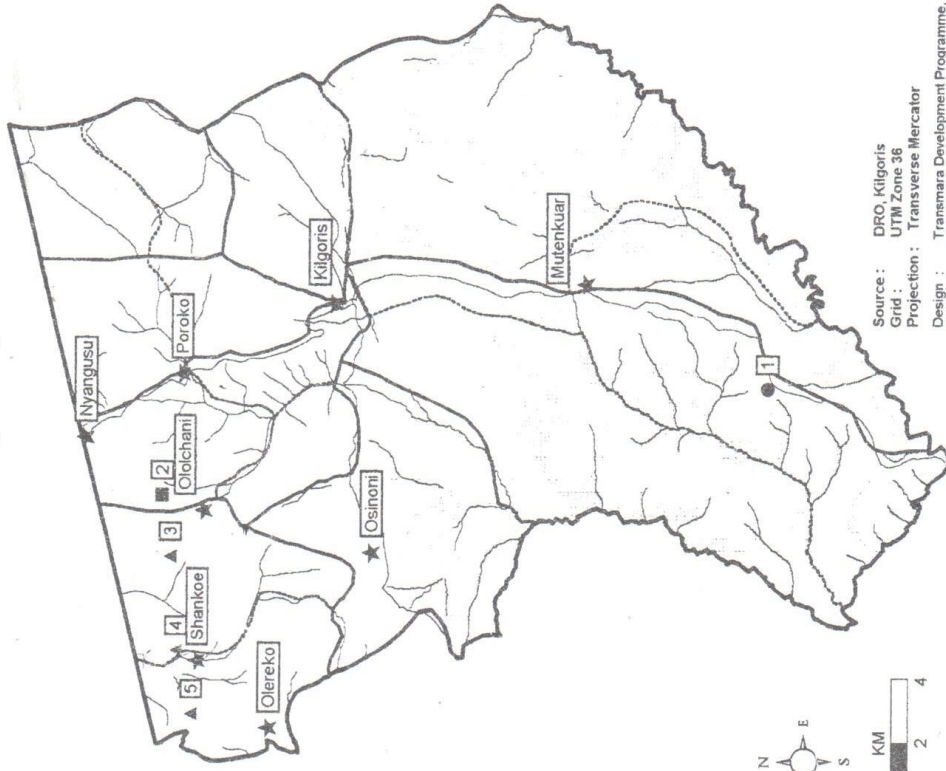
- Individual farm
- On-station plot
- On-farm plot

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Steven Serian | 15. James Chirchir |
| 2. Samuel Marakwen | 16. Ole Konchellah |
| 3. Japherson Koriko | 17. Johnathan Rikana |
| 4. Charles Nanyukie | 18. Richard Rikana |
| 5. Francis Naisie | 19. Samuel Rikana |
| 6. Samuel Ole Naisie | 20. Richard Kineta |
| 7. Charles Ole Tolu | 21. David Masira |
| 8. Johnathan Papal | 22. Mama Ndlema |
| 9. David Murampfi | 23. Joseph Ole Tilo |
| 10. John Ole Rumppe | 24. George Keter |
| 11. Joel Leur Naiguran | 25. On-station (Kilgoris) |
| 12. Ole Sururu | 26. Stephen Ole Twala |
| 13. Pastor Kamanda | 27. Narropi Youth Group |
| 14. Maki Ole Tupunya | 28. Samsan Ole Kenteyia |
| | 29. Michael Malto |

Source : DRC, Kilgoris
 Grid : UTM Zone 36
 Projection : Transverse Mercator
 Design : Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien
 Version 24. Inter. 1996

KILGORIS DIVISION

Farm with improved pasture



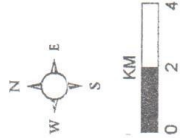
Key

- Forests
- Division
- Locational boundaries
- Sub locational boundaries
- Roads
- Rivers & streams
- Trading centres

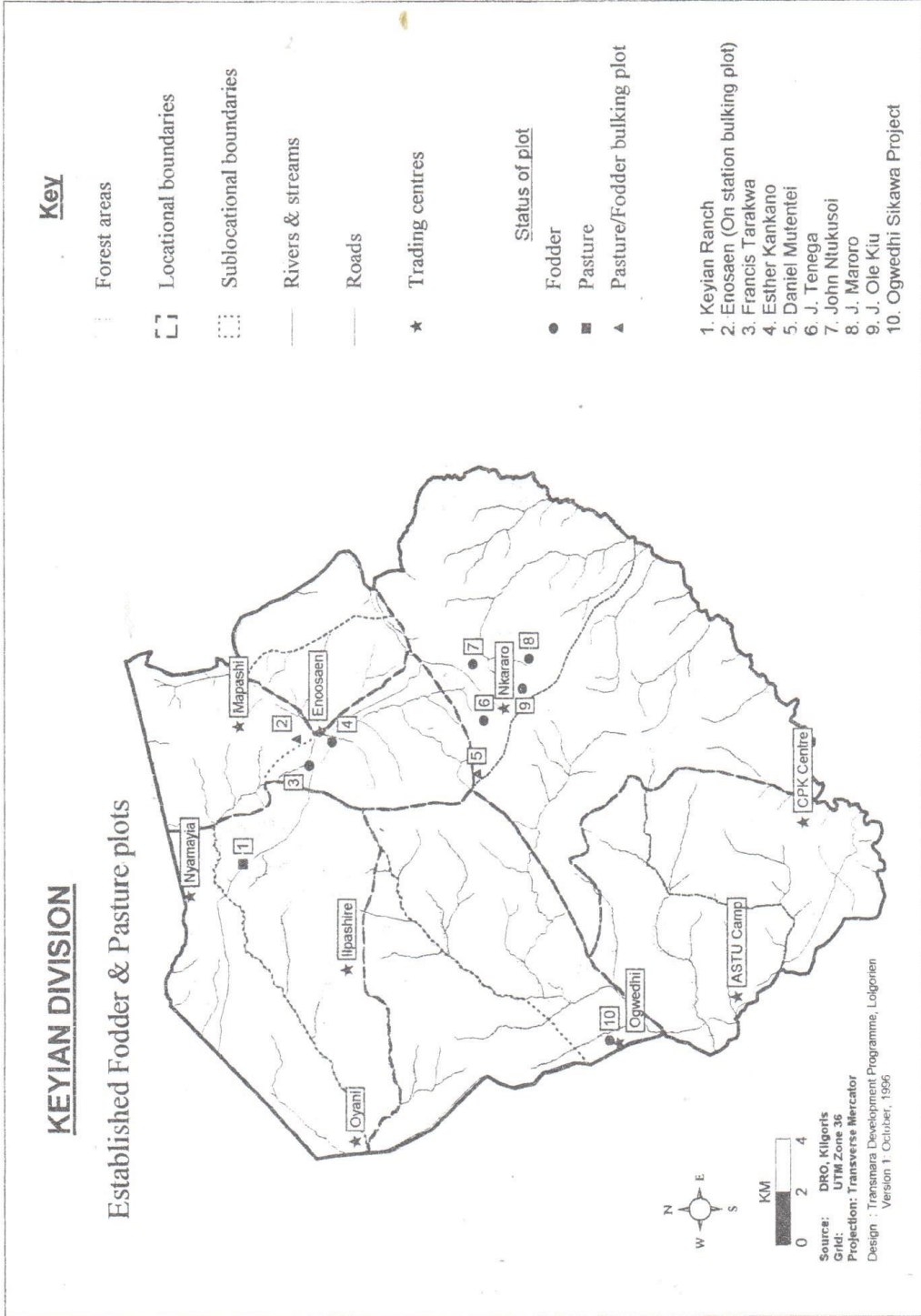
Variety of fodder

- Boma Rhodes & Desmodium
- Boma Rhodes & Seteria Spp.
- Boma Rhodes

1. Stephen Ole Twala (On-farm demo plot)
2. Bernard Konchellah (individual plot)
3. Samson Kenteyia (individual plot)
4. Moses Nitukai (individual plot)
5. Marcela Kinangare (individual plot)

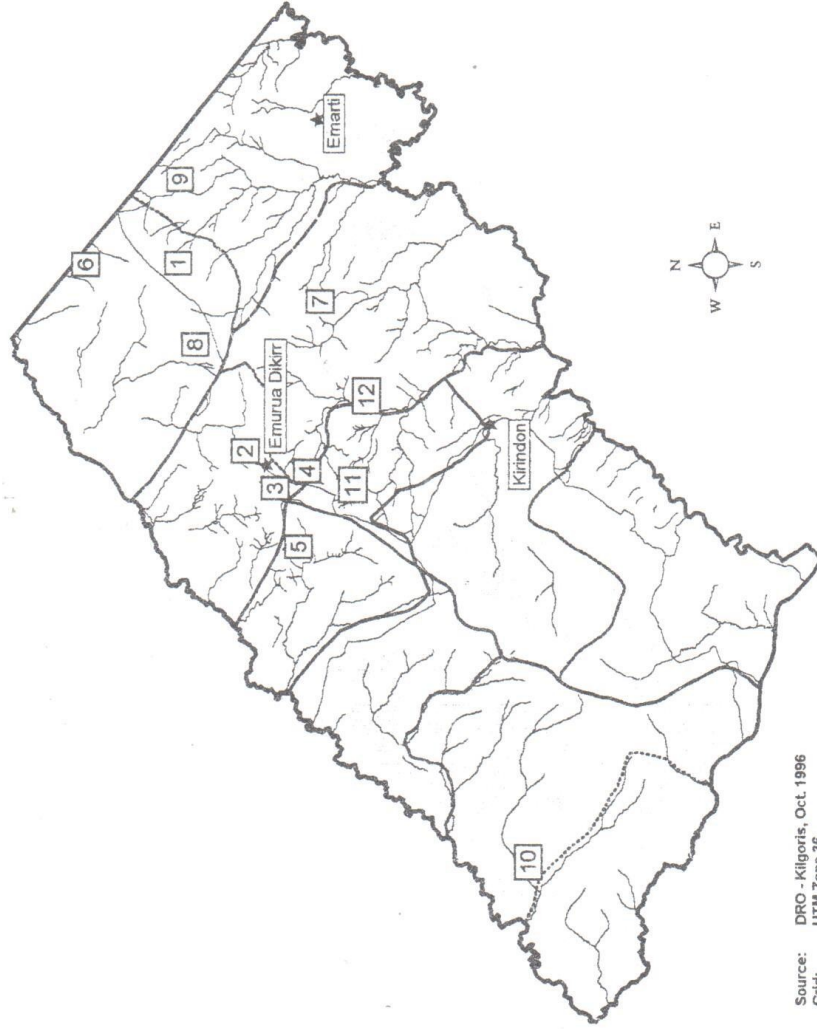


Source : DRO, Kilgoris
 Grid : UTM Zone 36
 Projection : Transverse Mercator
 Design : Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien
 Version: October 1996



KIRINDON DIVISION

Pasture Demonstration Plots (Rhodes)



Key

Forest areas



Division boundary



Locational boundaries



Sub locational boundaries



Rivers & streams



Main Roads



Trading centres

1. Joseph Sang - 0.5 acre
2. Andrew Koech - 0.5 acre
3. * Samuel Rono - 1 acre
4. * Vincent Tembur - 1 acre
5. David Bett - 0.5 acre
6. Joseph Seron - 0.5 acre
7. Ole Kipas - 1.5 acre
8. Philip K. Munal - 0.5 acre
9. David Mutai - 0.5 acre
10. Julius Melubo - 1 acre
11. Johana Langat - 0.75 (Murkan)
12. Kipkones Too

* - poorly managed

Source: DRO - Kilgoris, Oct. 1996
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design : Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien
 Version 1: October 1996

NB: further distribution of seeds to 15 farmers

KIRINDON DIVISION

Fodder demonstration & bulking plots

Key

Forest areas

□ Division boundary

▭ Locational boundaries

▤ Sub locational boundaries

— Rivers & streams

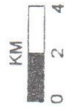
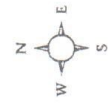
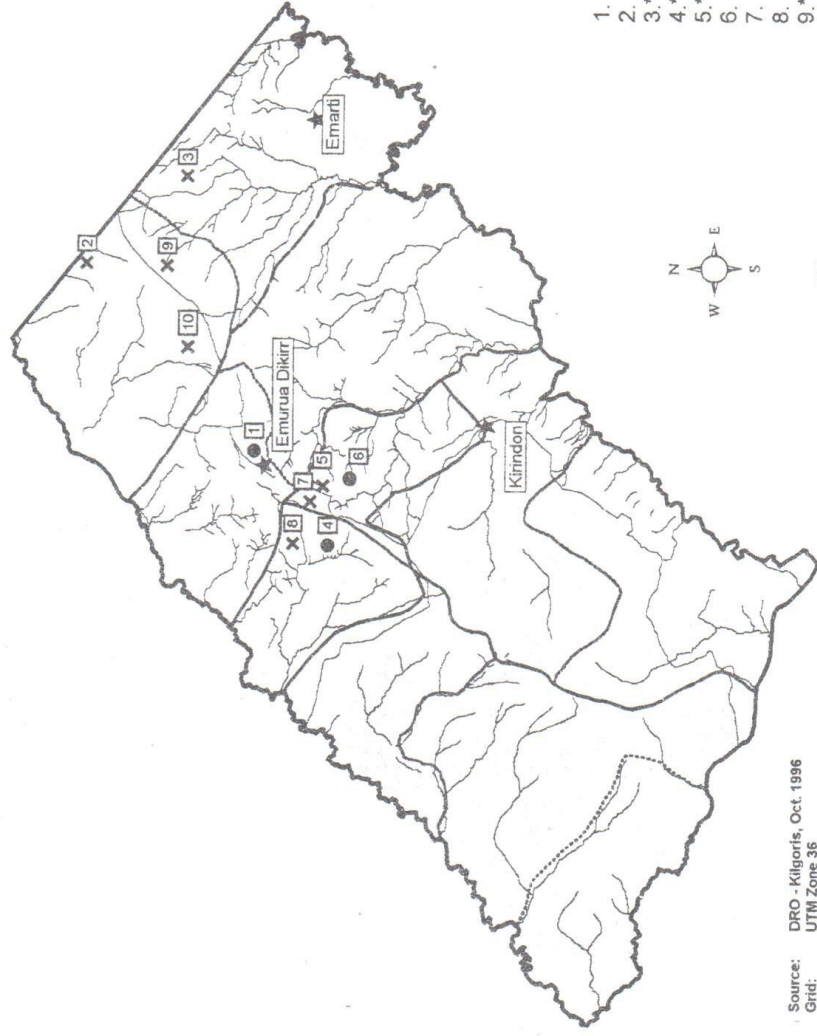
— Main Roads

★ Trading centres

Type of plot

● Bulking plot

× Demonstration plot



1. Andrew Koech - 1 acre
2. Joseph Seron - 1 acre
- 3.* Richard Mutai - 0.25 acre
- 4.* Alexander Cheptony - 0.75 acre
- 5.* Benjamin Kilel - 0.25 acre
6. Johana Langat - 1 acre
7. David Cheruiyot - 0.25 acre
8. David Bett (Major) - 1 acre
- 9.* Joseph Sang - 0.5 acre
10. Philip K. Munai - 1 acre

* - Poorly managed

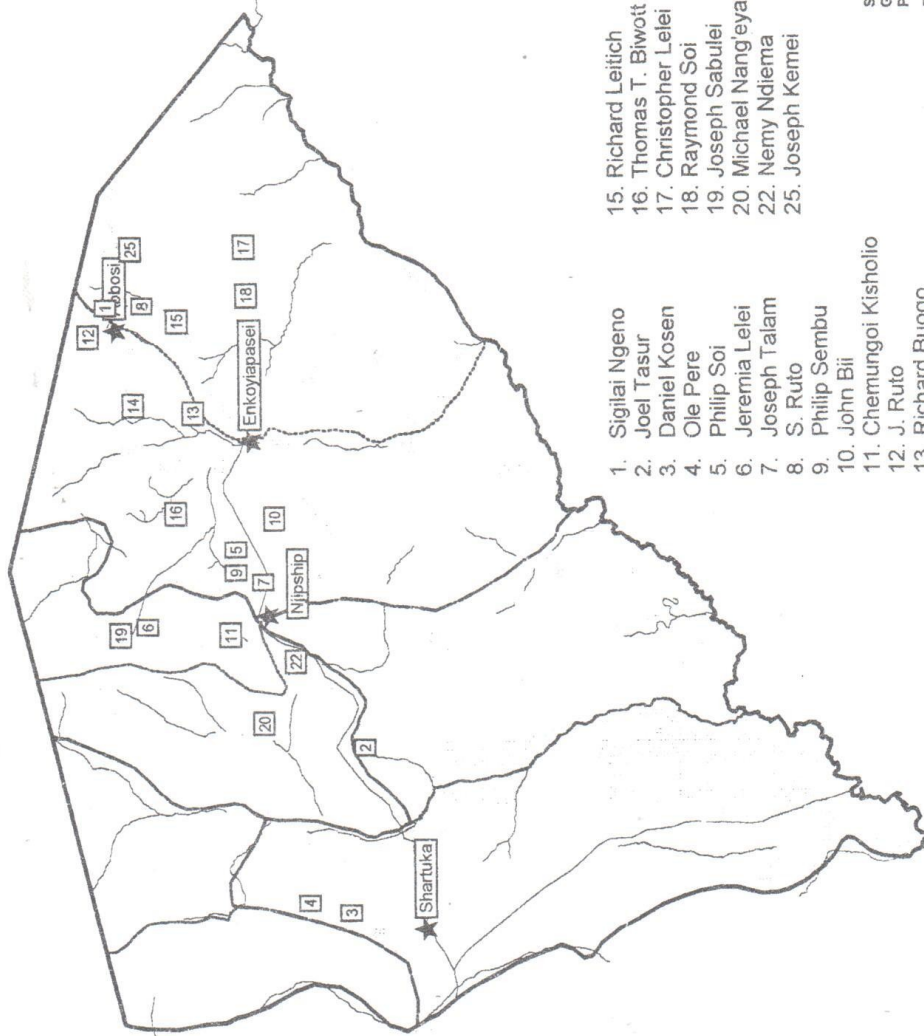
Source: DRO - Kilgoris, Oct. 1996
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien
 Version 1: October, 1996

PIRRAR DIVISION

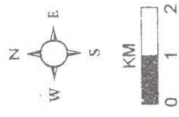
Farms with tame pasture

Key

- Forest areas
- Locational boundaries
- Sub locational boundaries
- Rivers & streams
- Roads
- Trading centres



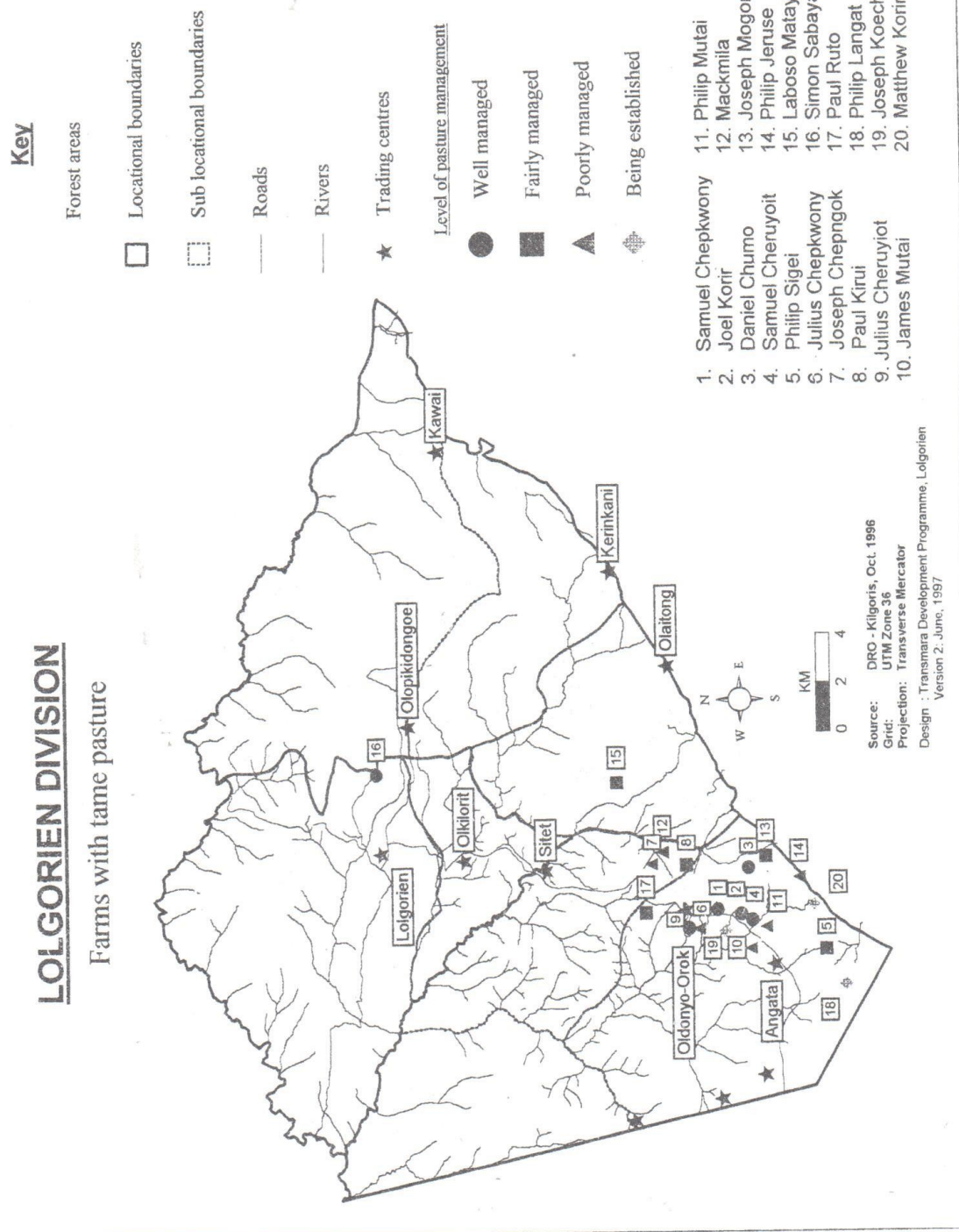
- 1. Sigilai Ngeno
- 2. Joel Tasur
- 3. Daniel Kosen
- 4. Ole Pere
- 5. Philip Soi
- 6. Jeremia Lelei
- 7. Joseph Talam
- 8. S. Ruto
- 9. Philip Sembu
- 10. John Bii
- 11. Chemungoi Kisholio
- 12. J. Ruto
- 13. Richard Buogo
- 14. Joel Langat
- 15. Richard Leitich
- 16. Thomas T. Biwott
- 17. Christopher Lelei
- 18. Raymond Soi
- 19. Joseph Sabulei
- 20. Michael Nang'eya
- 22. Nemy Ndiema
- 25. Joseph Kermei



Source: DRO - Kilgoris, Oct. 1996
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: TDP, Lelgorien
 Version 1: October 1996

LOLGORIEN DIVISION

Farms with tame pasture



Key

- Forest areas
- Locational boundaries
- Sub locational boundaries
- Roads
- Rivers
- ★ Trading centres
- Level of pasture management
 - Well managed
 - Fairly managed
 - ▲ Poorly managed
 - ⊠ Being established

1. Samuel Chepkwony
2. Joel Korir
3. Daniel Chumo
4. Samuel Cheruyoit
5. Philip Sigei
6. Julius Chepkwony
7. Joseph Chepngok
8. Paul Kirui
9. Julius Cheruyiot
10. James Mutai
11. Philip Mutai
12. Mackmila
13. Joseph Mogori
14. Philip Jeruse
15. Laboso Matayia
16. Simon Sabaya
17. Paul Ruto
18. Philip Langat
19. Joseph Koech
20. Matthew Korir

Source: DRO - Kilgoris, Oct. 1986
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien
 Version 2, June, 1997

*Community Development
+
SH - Promotion*

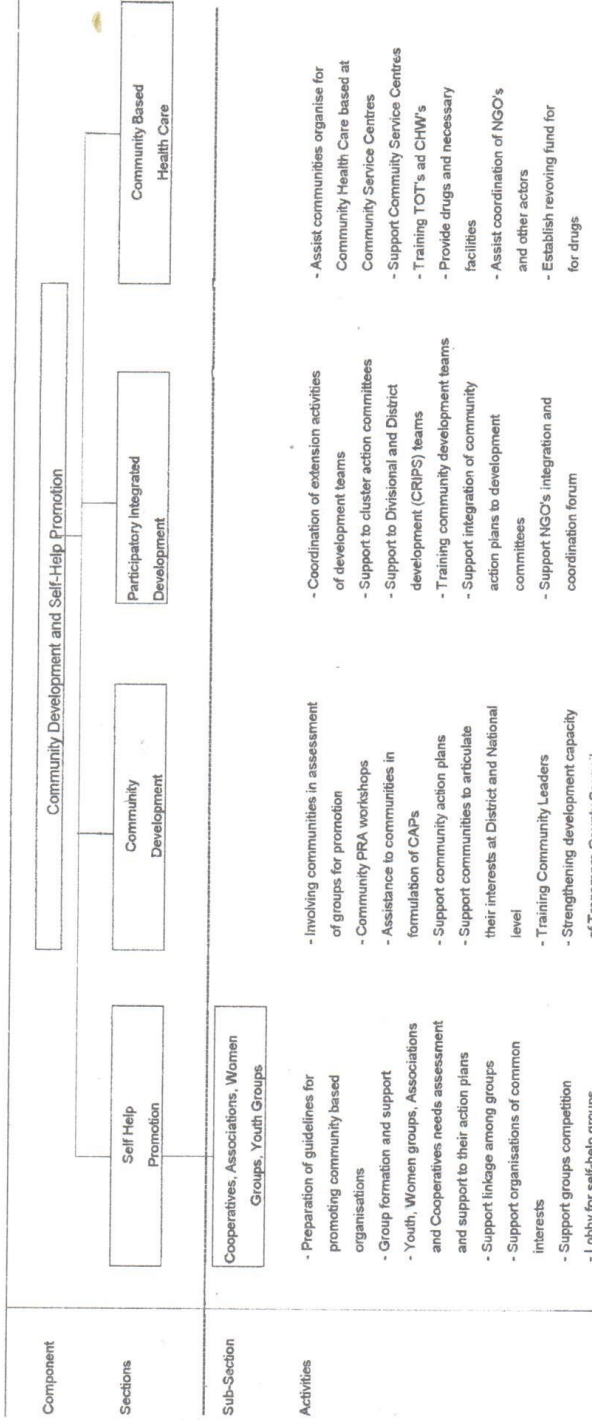
III. TDP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-HELP PROMOTION PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT

- Community Development and Self-Help Promotion Advisor, GTZ (Programme Advisor)
- Dist. Soc. Dev. Officer, MCSS - DSDO (Team Coordinator)
- Dist. Coop. Off. - DCO
- Dist. Soc. Dev. Asst. - DSDA
- Dist. Public Health Officer (Liaison Officer Health)

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

- Dept. of Social Services
- Ministry of Cooperative Development
- Community Development, TCC
- NGO's
- Private Sector
- Ministry of Health



COMPONENT PROGRESS REPORT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-HELP 1995 - 1997

Project	Concept / objectives/strategies	Achievements	Constraints	Proposals for the next phase
<p>2.1 Review guidelines for promotion of community based organisations.</p> <p>2.1.1 Review existing groups/organisations</p> <p>2.1.2 Prepare promotion guidelines for community based organisations.</p> <p>2.1.2.1 Youth groups</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Women groups</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Co-operatives</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Associations</p> <p>2.1.2.5 Farmer groups</p>	<p>Concept:</p> <p>The community is responsible for their own development.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based organizations are promoted and strengthened. <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote self-help initiatives and adopt participatory integrated development. • Involve community in identification, planning and implementation of own projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review team from various departments formed. • Promotion guidelines in draft. • Participatory integrated development strategy review done. <p>Reports</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of PID 2. Concept for PID 3. Going step by step 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little support by development agencies to participatory development • The implementing dept. lacks the capacity to support community based projects at the cluster level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to participatory development approaches • Stronger commitment to participatory approach by implementing agencies

<p>2.2 Involve communities in assessment of groups for promotion.</p> <p>2.2.1 Community development.</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Conduct community PID/PRA workshops</p> <p>2.2.1.1.1 Olopidongoe Logorion Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.2 Sitoka Kirindon Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.3 Shankoe Kilgoris Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.4 Enocsaen/Nkararo Keyian Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.5 Shartuka/Njipship Pirrar Division</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Support preparation of community action plans and support implementation of Joint Projects by Development Agencies.</p> <p>2.2.1.2.1 Assist communities to formulate Action Plans.</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Support Community action plans</p> <p>2.2.1.4 Support formation and promotion of cluster action committees.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate community groups to come up with clear objectives and develop action plans <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate community to be responsible of own development and articulate own interests through workshops fora and meetings Development agencies participate in joint planning and implementation of community projects Community set criteria for identifying groups for promotion Facilitate community project action committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmara Training Team formed (District CRIPS team) Participatory rural appraisal community workshops implemented in 4 clusters 1. Olopidongoe 2. Sitoka 3. Shankoe 4. Meguarra (focused PRA) Work is yet to be completed in Nkararo/Enocsaen cluster Community action plans implemented in clusters (Ref: to MAPS) Community project action committees formed and supported. <p>Reports</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Olopidongoe PRA Sitoka PRA Meguarra PRA Shankoe PRA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking community to development agencies for support of their projects (Ref: PROJECT AGREEMENTS) Close links with development agencies in implementation of community workshops and support to community action plans. (Ref: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING). Feasibility surveys done on some community projects (CAP's) by implementing agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy not clear to back participatory (bottom-up) development approach. Resistance towards a participatory method from GOK agencies and Administration. Community still depends on external inputs. Inaccessible areas in the district. Political interference Institutionalization of participatory development approaches Supporting agencies have insufficient committed personnel at the division and location level to facilitate PRA process. Facilities are lacking. External dependency still dominating self-help initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To extend support services beyond the clusters Policy on bottom-up (participatory development) is made clear to all Stakeholders. Facilitate PID/PRA process to meet specific community needs. Strengthen coordination and support of community action plans at the division by initially appointing divisional mediators Extend PID/PRA activities to other areas and secure support to Community Development Plans. Facilitate establishment of local technical capacities.
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<p>2.2.2 Group formation and support</p> <p>2.2.2.1 Group need assessment and preparation of group action plans.</p> <p>2.2.2.1.1 Youth groups</p> <p>2.2.2.1.2 Women groups</p> <p>2.2.2.1.3 Co-operatives</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Support to groups action plans</p> <p>2.2.2.3 Support linkage among groups</p> <p>2.2.2.4 Support groups competition</p> <p>2.2.3 Integrated Participatory Community Development Approach</p>	<p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups participate in meetings for analysis and prioritization of own projects Facilitate implementation of group action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Beekeeping groups being supported through Transmara Association of Beekeepers. 2 group competitions carried out. District and divisional group promotion team formed. Trophy award committee formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many groups in the district form without development objectives. Many groups are political inclined. Promotion teams are not active. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue support to group action plans (projects) and capacity building on management and leadership. Change competition strategy to focus on cluster (which is aimed to cover the whole division) development groups.
<p>2.3 Advise Council on deployment of LSDAs and other actors.</p> <p>2.3.1.0 Strengthen development capacity of Transmara County Council</p> <p>2.3.1.1 Recruitment and deployment of LSDAs</p> <p>2.3.1.2 Training need assessment</p> <p>2.3.1.3 Support LSDAs and other actors training</p> <p>2.3.2 Council resources distribution</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority resources mobilized for community development <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tap development potential of TCC to promote community development <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formation of advisory committee to address community needs Facilitate the council to deliver effective and efficient services through LSDA's and to reach areas not receiving services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development assistants and locational participating in programme activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no officer to implement this activity. An officer was appointed recently Lack of staff and commitment by TCC Locational development assistants are politically appointed with support of their councillors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmara County council to attach CDA's to the programme with commitment. If commitment is secured work out strategies with Transmara County Council to strengthen its community development department to effectively address community needs.
<p>2.4 Training community development teams</p> <p>2.4.1 Train divisional/District development teams (CRIPS) on PID/PRA skills.</p> <p>2.4.2 Train divisional/District development teams (CRIPS) on TOT skills</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development is a process which requires participatory skills to support self-help initiatives <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train development agents on participatory integrated development skills. <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train district teams to train divisional teams Divisional teams implement community workshops Divisional teams facilitate implementation of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training conducted PID/PRA orientation 45 officers Training of Trainers 33 officers PRA training 14 district officers Divisional facilitators PRA training Sitoka 11 officers PRA training Shankoe 8 officers PRA Nkararo/Enoosaen 11 officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of support for PID/PRA process by the district steering committee. Lack of commitment by some district and divisional facilitators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue support training participatory development team. Stakeholders to commit staff to facilitate PID/PRA process

<p>2.5 Co-ordinate extension activities of community development teams.</p> <p>2.5.1 Support integration of services for communities in cluster areas.</p> <p>2.5.1.1 Support cluster action committees</p> <p>2.5.1.2 Assist integration of community actions plans in district development committees and district focus strategy for rural development (DPSRD)</p> <p>2.5.1.2.1 Support PID/PRA process in clusters</p> <p>2.5.1.3 Support NGOs co-ordination committee</p> <p>2.5.1.3.1 Support NGOs activities in the district</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of community projects requires involvement of all stake holders to ensure success and sustainability <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an integrated planning and implementation of community projects <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation participatory integrated development teams at the division to support the PID process Facilitation of cluster support teams to support community action plans Facilitate NGOs coordination forum in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District and Divisional participatory development teams (CRIPS) formed to support participatory integrated development process in the district Divisional teams support community action plans (CAPS) Cluster community project committees formed to coordinate project activities at community level. NGOs forum formed and some NGO have been integrated in community activities Information on NGOs compiled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some development team members are not committed to PID/PRA process. Modalities to integrate community action plans to district development committees have not been worked out NGOs forum is still very young lacks concrete objectives and the necessary support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the delegation of plan and implementation at the division level Facilitate the support of community action plans Continue facilitating a district NGO forum Integrate community action plans into development planning (DDC plan).
<p>2.6 Assist associations/groups to articulate their interests.</p> <p>2.6.1 Support organisations of common interests in Transmara</p> <p>2.6.1.1 Support presentation of community interest/plans at district and National level.</p> <p>2.6.1.2 Transmara Association of Beekeepers</p> <p>2.6.1.3 Steer Fattening groups</p> <p>2.6.2 Support linkage between communities in different cluster areas.</p> <p>2.6.3 Lobbying.</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community organizations create fora to address their needs <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and strengthen community based organizations <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support association/groups projects (action plans) To support farmers groups and associations linkages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmara Association of Beekeepers formed (TAB). District Cooperatives development committee formed. Training TAB officials in Management and group leadership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association and groups committees are weak and some are non functional Procedure and legal process of reg. Self-help organizations is cumbersome and time consuming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue support for farmer groups and associations Lobby for their support to groups and associations Link district institutions to groups and associations Facilitate training of groups/associations members.

<p>7.0 Community based primary health care promoted</p> <p>7.1 Assist communities to organise for community health care based at community service centres</p>	<p><u>Concept</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities to take responsibility in managing their health 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear concept developed. No clear strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop integrated viable concept for community primary health care
<p>7.2 Training of Trainers and community health workers</p>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote community based health care Facilitate development of community services centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 14 TBAs achieved Training of 15 TBAs in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing agency not willing to implement community based programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link Community Based Health Programme to National Health Programme
<p>7.3 Provide drugs and necessary facilities</p> <p>7.3.1 Assist co-ordination of NGOs and actors</p> <p>7.3.2 Establish revolving funds for drugs</p>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health education and services sustainably provided to the community through community health workers Harmonize implementation of community based health projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District health forum formed in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No support given to the District health forum by the implementing agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop viable concept on strategic approach
<p>7.4 Promotion of hygiene, Nutrition, water and sanitation education.</p> <p>7.4.1 Promotion of Nutrition awareness</p> <p>7.4.2 Safe water supply</p> <p>7.4.3 Sanitation</p>	<p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of community based health care according to "Bamako initiatives" Facilitate the construction of community service centres Train community health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of kitchen gardening in- Sitoka cluster Olopidongoe cluster Spring protection in progress in Sitoka cluster Construction of VIP latrine in Sitoka is in progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment by implementing agency Land tenure in some parts of the district is a major problem. Communities are not ready to invest in infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue support for the promotion of hygiene, nutrition water and sanitation

DISTRIBUTION OF ACHIEVED ACTIVITIES 1995 - 1997

Project	Concept /objectives/strategies	Achievements		Remarks
		1995	1996	
<p>2.1 Review guidelines for promotion of community based organisations.</p> <p>2.1.1 Review existing groups/organisations</p> <p>2.1.2 Prepare promotion guidelines for community based organisations.</p> <p>2.1.2.1 Youth groups</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Women groups</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Co-operatives</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Associations</p> <p>2.1.2.5 Farmer groups</p>	<p>Concept: The community is responsible for their own development.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based organizations are promoted and strengthened. <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote self-help initiatives and adopt participatory integrated development. Involve community in identification, planning and implementation of own projects. 	<p>1995</p>	<p>1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> December - Going Step by Step May - Concept for PID May - Review of PID July - Group promotion 	<p>All reports are available</p>
<p>2.2 Involve communities in assessment of groups for promotion.</p> <p>2.2.1 Community development.</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Conduct community PID/PRA workshops</p> <p>2.2.1.1.1 Olopkidongoc Lolgoran Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.2 Sitoka Kirindon Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.3 Shankoe Kilgona Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.4 Enoosae/Nkararo Keyian Division</p> <p>2.2.1.1.5 Sharuka/Njipsish Pirrar Division</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Support preparation of community action plans and support implementation of Joint Projects by Development Agencies.</p> <p>2.2.1.2.1 Assist communities to formulate Action Plans.</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Support Community action plans</p> <p>2.2.1.4 Support formation and promotion of cluster action committees.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate community groups to come up with clear objectives and develop action plans <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate community to be responsible of own development and articulate own interests through workshops fora and meetings Development agencies participate in joint planning and implementation of community projects Community set criteria for identifying groups for promotion Facilitate community project action committees 	<p>1995</p> <p>December - Sharuka/Kapune focused PRA</p> <p>June - Olopkidongoc PRA</p>	<p>1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March - Sitoka cluster PRA reports available June - Shankoe PRA reports available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April - Planning rehabilitation of Raitany water dam. Fesibility surveys were done by the DEW January - Kitchen garden projects in sitoka cluster May - Proposed teachers houses project Sitoka cluster May - Oleroko water project planning May - Erorogi - water project March - Shankoe cluster community service centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning is not completed for rehabilitation of Raitany water dam. Fesibility surveys were done by the DEW Project implemented Documents were prepared for the community of Sitoka on teachers houses for their school. The community is still discussing about the project Oleroko water project under planning Erorogi water project under planning Project under implementation

Project	Concept / objectives/ strategies	Achievements			Remarks
		1995	1996	1997	
<p>2.2.2 Group formation and support</p> <p>2.2.2.1 Group need assessment and preparation of group action plans.</p> <p>2.2.2.1.1 Youth groups</p> <p>2.2.2.1.2 Women groups</p> <p>2.2.2.1.3 Co-operatives</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Support to groups action plans</p> <p>2.2.2.3 Support linkage among groups</p> <p>2.2.2.4 Support groups competition</p> <p>2.2.2 Integrated Participatory Community Development Approach</p>	<p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups participate in meetings for analysis and prioritization of own projects Facilitate implementation of group action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> November – Group competition district wide activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – Group competition district wide activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996 group competition was not well organised to achieve intended objectives hence there is no report on the exercise though it was carried out. 	
<p>2.3 Advise Council on deployment of LSDAs and other actors.</p> <p>2.3.1.0 Strengthen development capacity of Transmara County Council</p> <p>2.3.1.1 Recruitment and deployment of LSDAs</p> <p>2.3.1.2 Training need assessment</p> <p>2.3.1.3 Support LSDAs and other actors training</p> <p>2.3.2 Council resources distribution</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority resources mobilized for community development <p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tap development potential of ICC to promote community development <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formation of advisory committee to address community needs Facilitate the council to deliver effective and efficient services through LSDA's and to reach areas not receiving services. 			<p>Survey carried out on potential institution to train LSDA 4 institution have been contacted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premese Cobades World neighbours CISS Kisumu VADA AMREF 	
<p>2.4 Training community development teams</p> <p>2.4.1 Train divisional/District development teams (CRIPS) on PID/PRA skills.</p> <p>2.4.2 Train divisional/District development teams (CRIPS) on TOT skills</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community development is a process which requires participatory skills to support self-help initiatives <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train development agents on participatory integrated development skills. <p>Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train district teams to train divisional teams Divisional teams implement community workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May – Orientation workshop June – TOT workshop June – Training Transmara Training Team at the same time Olopidongoe cluster community workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March – Community PRA workshop Sitoka May – Community PRA workshop in Shankoe August – Community PRA workshop Nkararo/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nkararo/Enoosaen cluster PRA is not complete Divisional development teams trained in PRA skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lolgorian Division Kirindon Division Keyian Division Kilgoris Division 	








Project	Concept / objectives / strategies	Achievements		Remarks
		1995	1996	
<p>2.5 Co-ordinate extension activities of community development teams.</p> <p>2.5.1 Support integration of services for communities in cluster areas.</p> <p>2.5.1.1 Support cluster action committees</p> <p>2.5.1.2 Assist integration of community actions plans in district development committees and district focus strategy for rural development (DFSRD)</p> <p>2.5.1.2.1 Support PID/PRA process in clusters</p> <p>2.5.1.3 Support NGOs co-ordination committee</p> <p>2.5.1.3.1 Support NGOs activities in the district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divisional teams facilitate implementation of community action plans. (projects) <p><u>Concept</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of community projects requires involvement of all stake holders to ensure success and sustainability <p><u>Objective</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an integrated planning and implementation of community projects <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation participatory integrated development teams at the division to support the PID process Facilitation of cluster support teams to support community action plans Facilitate NGOs coordination forum in the district. 	<p>1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> December – Pirat focused PRA workshop July – Divisional CRIPS team formed Logorlan June – district training team trained October – NGOs coordinating forum formed <p>1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July – district training team formed (CRIPS) February – Divisional CRIPS team formed Kirindon July – Divisional CRIPS team formed Kilgoris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most NGOs decision makers are not based in Transmara district The DDC & DEC not functional at division and locations to integrate CAPS to development committees Programme implementation strategy is in line with the district focus and social dimension of development 	
<p>2.6 Assist associations / groups to articulate their interests.</p> <p>2.6.1 Support organisations of common interests in Transmara</p> <p>2.6.1.1 Support presentation of community interest/plans at district and National level.</p> <p>2.6.1.2 Transmara Association of Beekeepers</p> <p>2.6.1.3 Steer Faringing groups</p> <p>2.6.2 Support linkage between communities in different cluster areas.</p> <p>2.6.3 Lobbying</p>	<p><u>Concept</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community organizations create fora to address their needs <p><u>Objective</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and strengthen community based organizations <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support association/groups projects (action plans) To support farmers groups and associations linkages. 	<p>1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April – Analysis for Transmara beekeeping development consultancy <p>1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> November – Transmara District cooperatives development committee formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAB lacks support form both technical support team and community development team. Objectives for DCDC Coordinate support to cooperatives Coordinate activities of the cooperatives Lobby for cooperatives 	

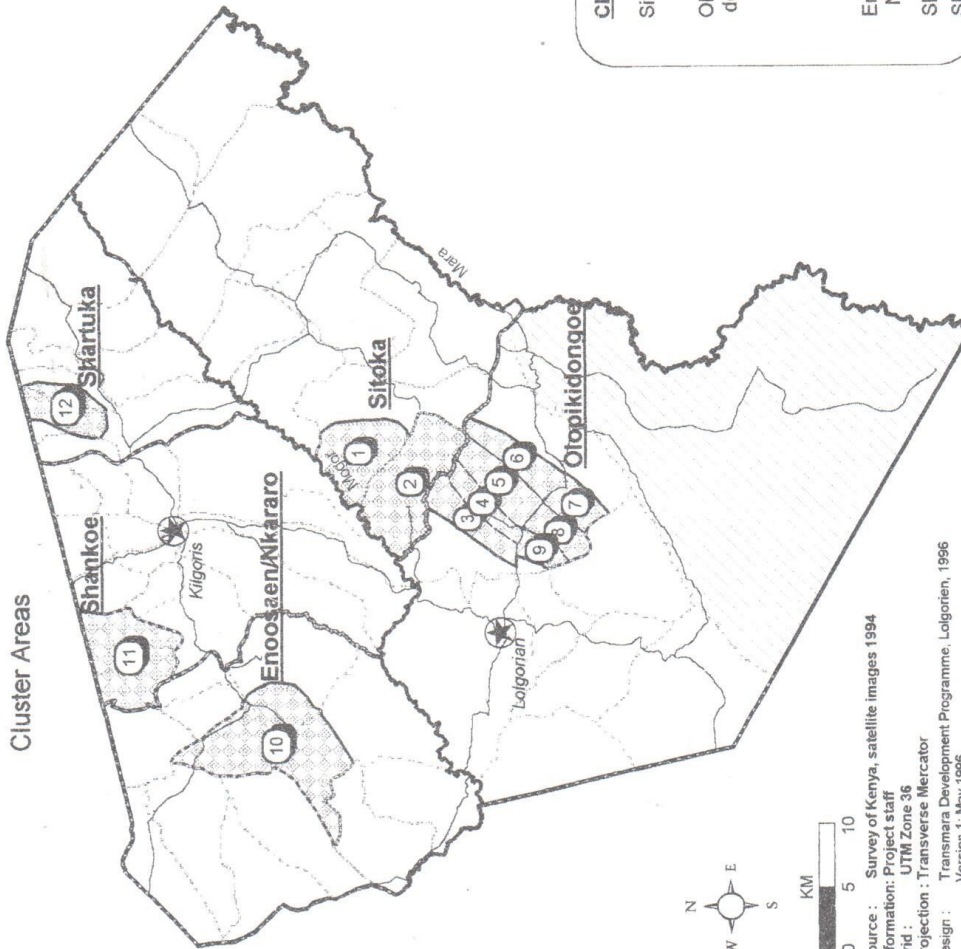
Project	Concept /objectives/strategies		Achievements		Remarks
	1995	1996	1997		
<p>7.0 Community based primary health care promoted</p> <p>7.1/5.7 Assist communities to organise for community health care based at community service centres</p> <p>7.1.1 Support community service centres</p>	<p>Concept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities to take responsibility in managing their health 	<p>February –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State community service centre project Olopidongoe cluster 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service centres project stalled because of land tenure problem. There is clash of interest among two clans in the area. The chief of the area however constructed a chief centre next to the proposed CSC
<p>7.2 Training of Trainers and community health workers</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote community based health care • Facilitate development of community services centres 		<p>March – Meguarra community service centre Sharuka/meguarra cluster</p>		CSC under construction
<p>7.3 Provide drugs and necessary facilities</p> <p>7.3.1 Assist co-ordination of NGOs and actors</p> <p>7.3.2 Establish revolving funds for drugs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education and services sustainably provided to the community through community health workers • Harmonize implementation of community based health projects 			<p>May – Shankoe drugs store cum clinic Shankoe cluster</p>	Shankoe community drugs store cum clinic project resulted from focused PRA carried out by the Methodist church. The BQ document was prepared with request by the community to assist them lobby for support and funds to complete the project.
<p>7.4 Promotion of hygiene, Nutrition, water and sanitation education.</p> <p>7.4.1 Promotion of Nutrition awareness</p> <p>7.4.2 Safe water supply</p> <p>7.4.3 Sanitation</p>	<p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of community based health care according to "Bamako initiatives" • Facilitate the construction of community service centres • Train community health workers 	<p>April – Transmara Health Forum formed</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April – TBA training Ololmongi in Olopidongoe cluster • May – TBA Spring protection VIP latrine projects implemented Sitoka cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training already done at Ololmongi • Projects under implementation at Sitoka • Objectives of the health forum worked out during the harmonization workshop Forum coordinator elected by all health actors. • Forum is dormant at the moment

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

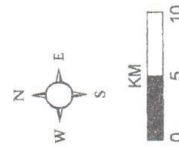
Areas of PID Activities of TDP

Cluster Areas

-  Cluster Areas
-  Division Boundary
-  Elatias
-  Sub-Location Boundary
-  Major Rivers
-  Major Roads
-  Main Centres
- 1 Name of elatia



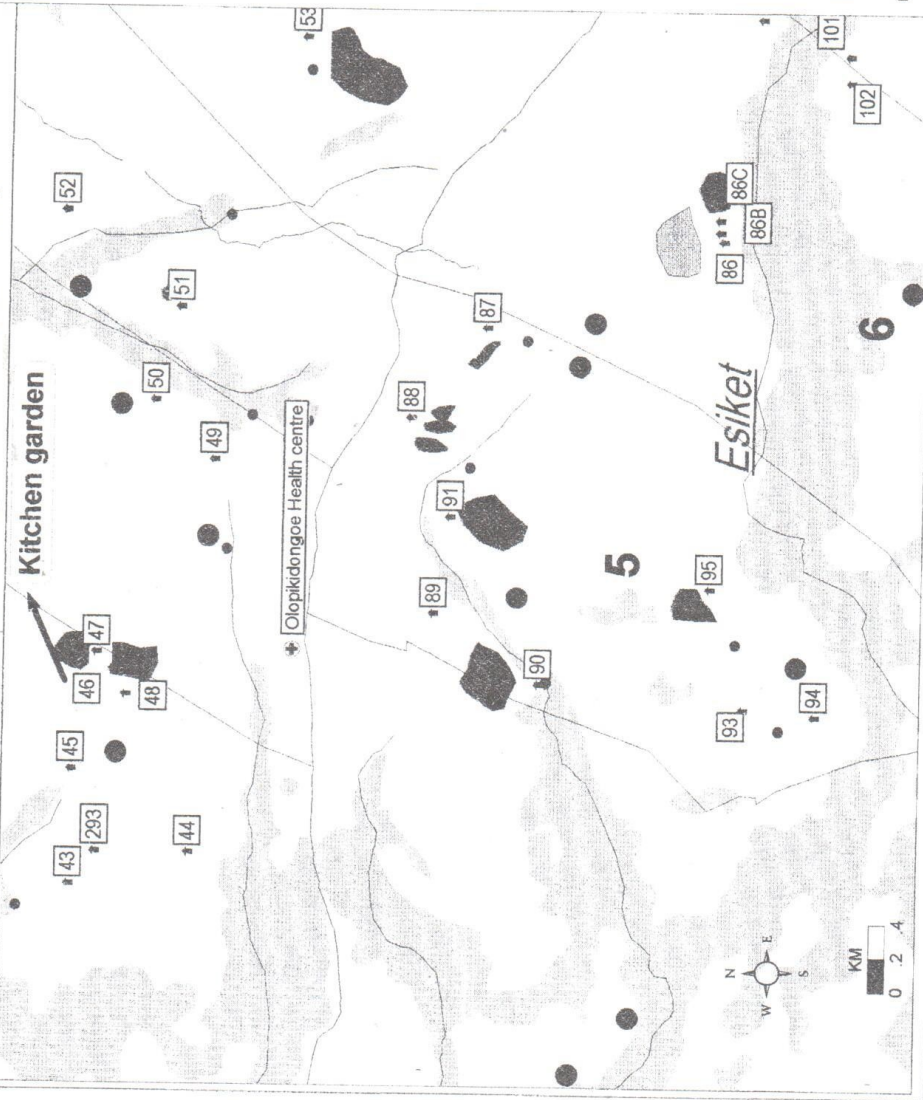
Cluster	Elatia
Sitoka	1 Sekerge
	2 Sitoka
Olepike-dongoe	3 Kilae
	4 Olorok Soito
	5 Olkireruki
	6 Olesheti
	7 Raitiany
	8 Oloimongi
	9 Enkitirata
Enoosaen/Nkararo	10 Elatias not yet defined
Shankoe	11 Elatias not yet defined
Shartuka	12 (Catchment)



Source : Survey of Kenya, satellite images 1994
 Information: Project staff
 Grid : UTM Zone 36
 Projection : Transverse Mercator
 Design : Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien, 1996
 Version 1: May 1996

OLORIEN LOCATION - TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Cluster Projects - Olopikidong'oe cluster - Kilae Elatia



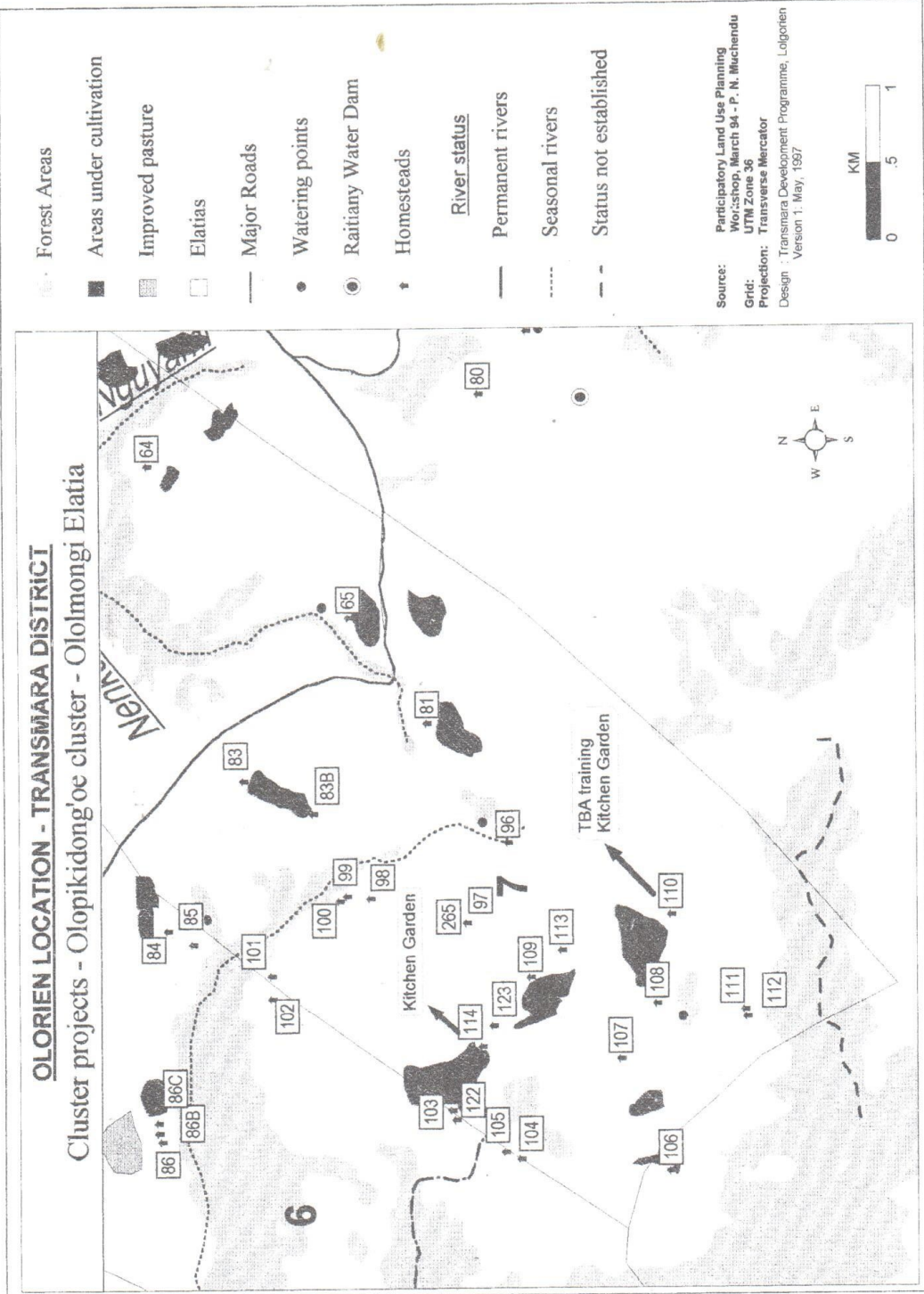
- Forest Areas
- Areas under cultivation
- Improved pasture
- Elatias
- Major Roads
- Rivers & streams
- Watering points
- Homesteads
- Proposed health centre
- Sahiwal Bull distribution

Source: Community Development/
Participatory Land Use Planning
Workshop, March 94 - P. N. Muchenau
UTM Zone 36
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Design: Transmara Development Programme, Logjorian
Version 1. May, 1987

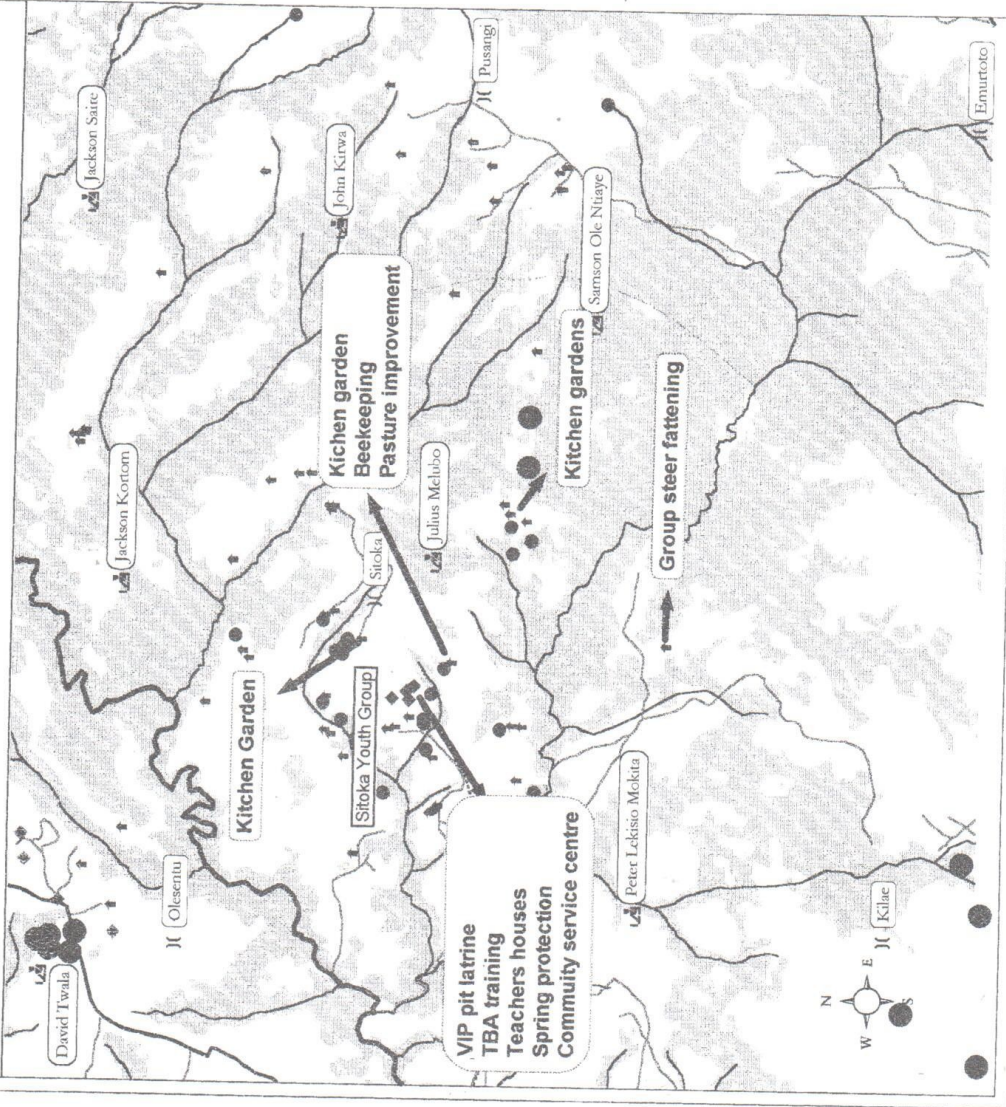
OLORIEN LOCATION - TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Cluster projects - Olopidikong'oe cluster - Oloimongi Elatia



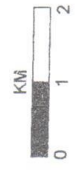
ESO:IT NAIBORR LOCATION - TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Cluster projects - Sitoka Cluster - Sitoka Elatia



- Forest
- Sitoka Elatia
- Track
- Road in Construction
- Road C17
- Water Point, Spring
- Community Institution
- Boma
- Other Institution
- Sahival Bull distribution
- Contact Herder
- Vaccination Crush

Source: Survey of Kenya, satellite image 1994
 Population of Sitoka
 Community Development
 Grid: TM Zone 38
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lojocam
 Version: 1 Map, 1997



SHARTUKA LOCATION - TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Cluster projects - Shartuka Cluster - Meguarra Elatia



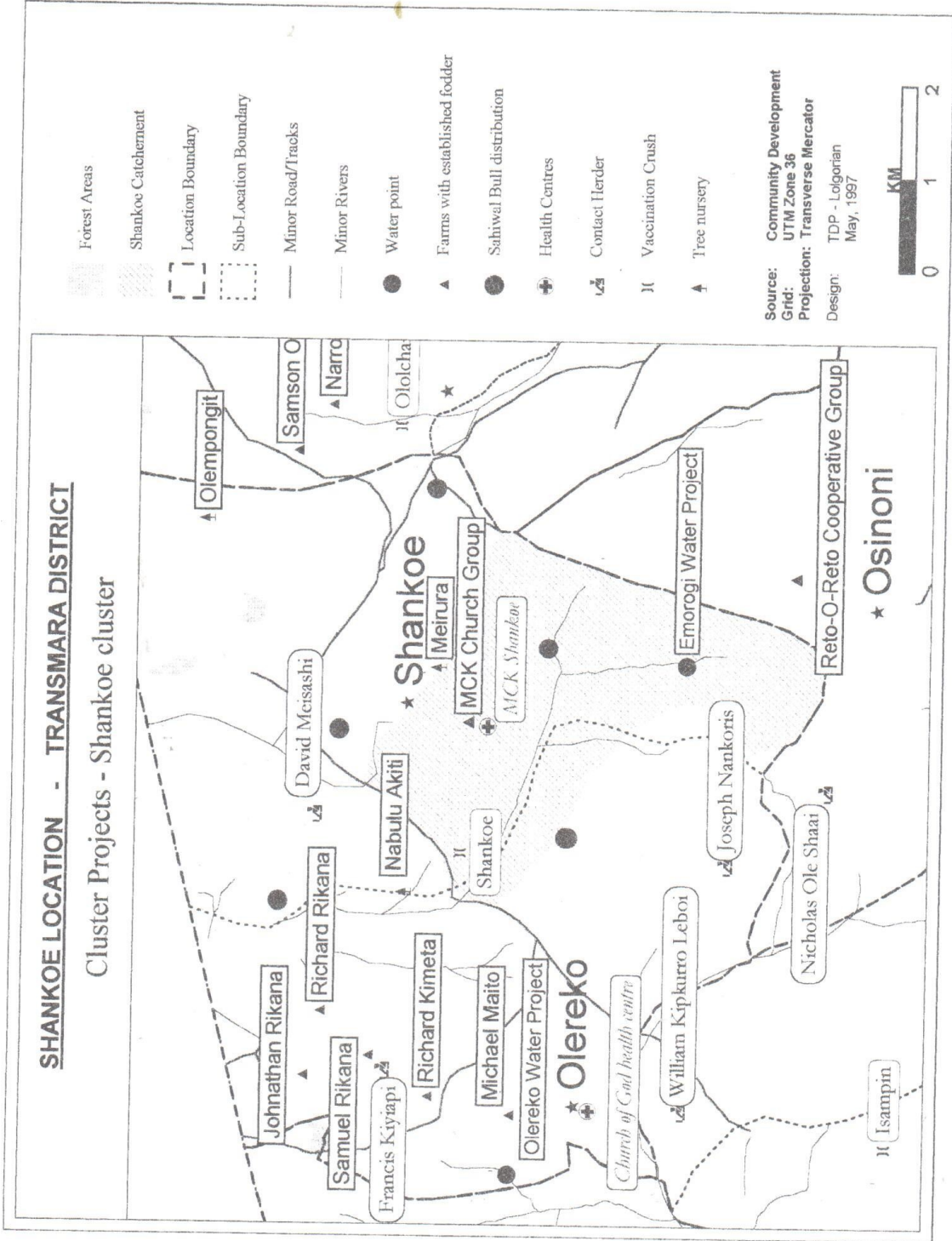
- Forest Areas
- Location Boundary
- Sub-Location Boundary
- Minor Road/Tracks
- Major Roads
- Minor Rivers
- Community Service Centre
- Sahiwal Bull distribution
- Contact Herder
- Vaccination Crush
- Primary Schools
- Secondary Schools
- Pasture/Fodder plot
- Tree nursery

Source: Community Development
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection Transverse Mercator
 Design: TDP - Lolgorian
 May, 1997



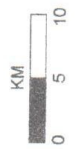
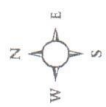
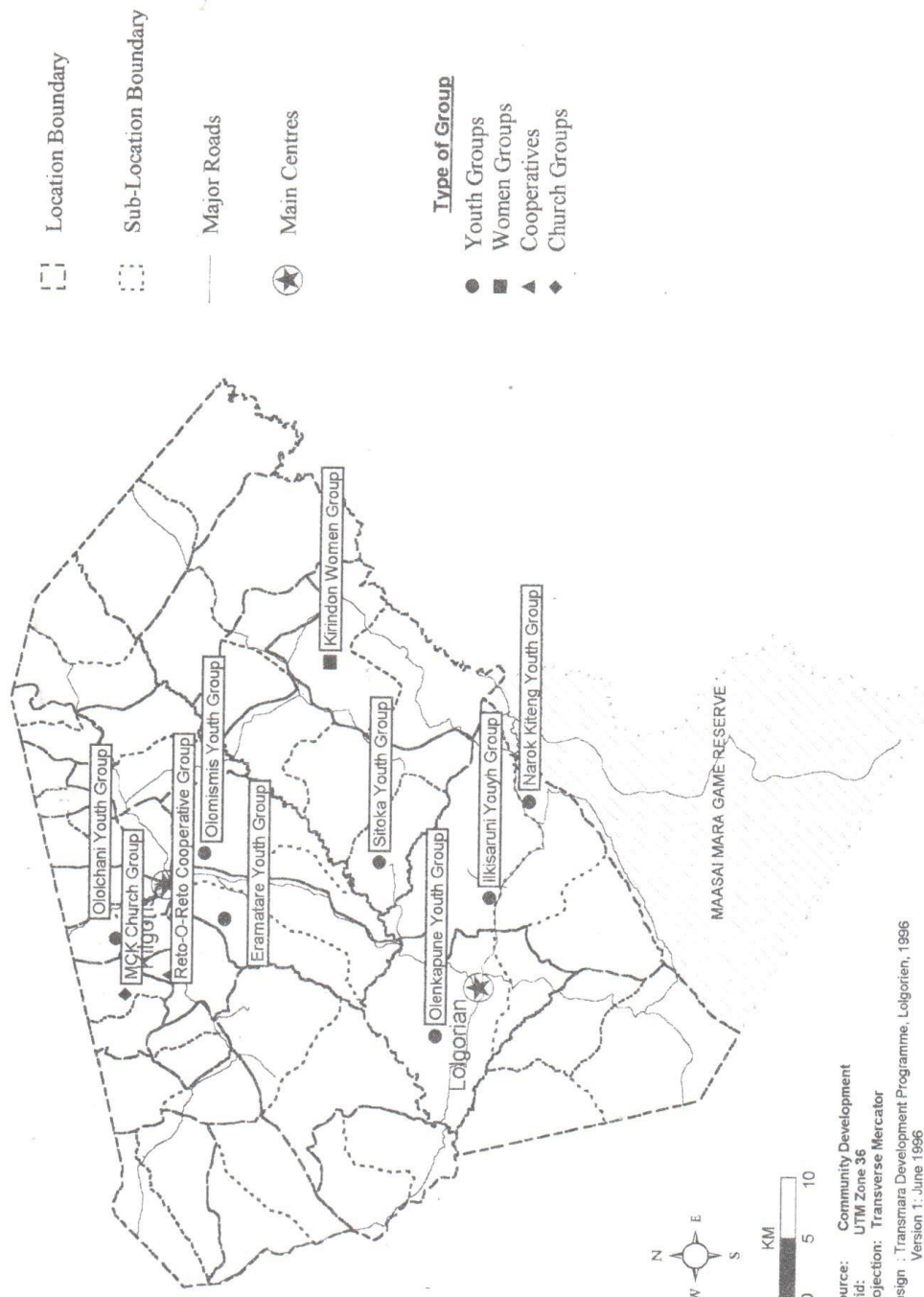
SHANKOE LOCATION - TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Cluster Projects - Shankoe cluster



TRANSMARA DISTRICT

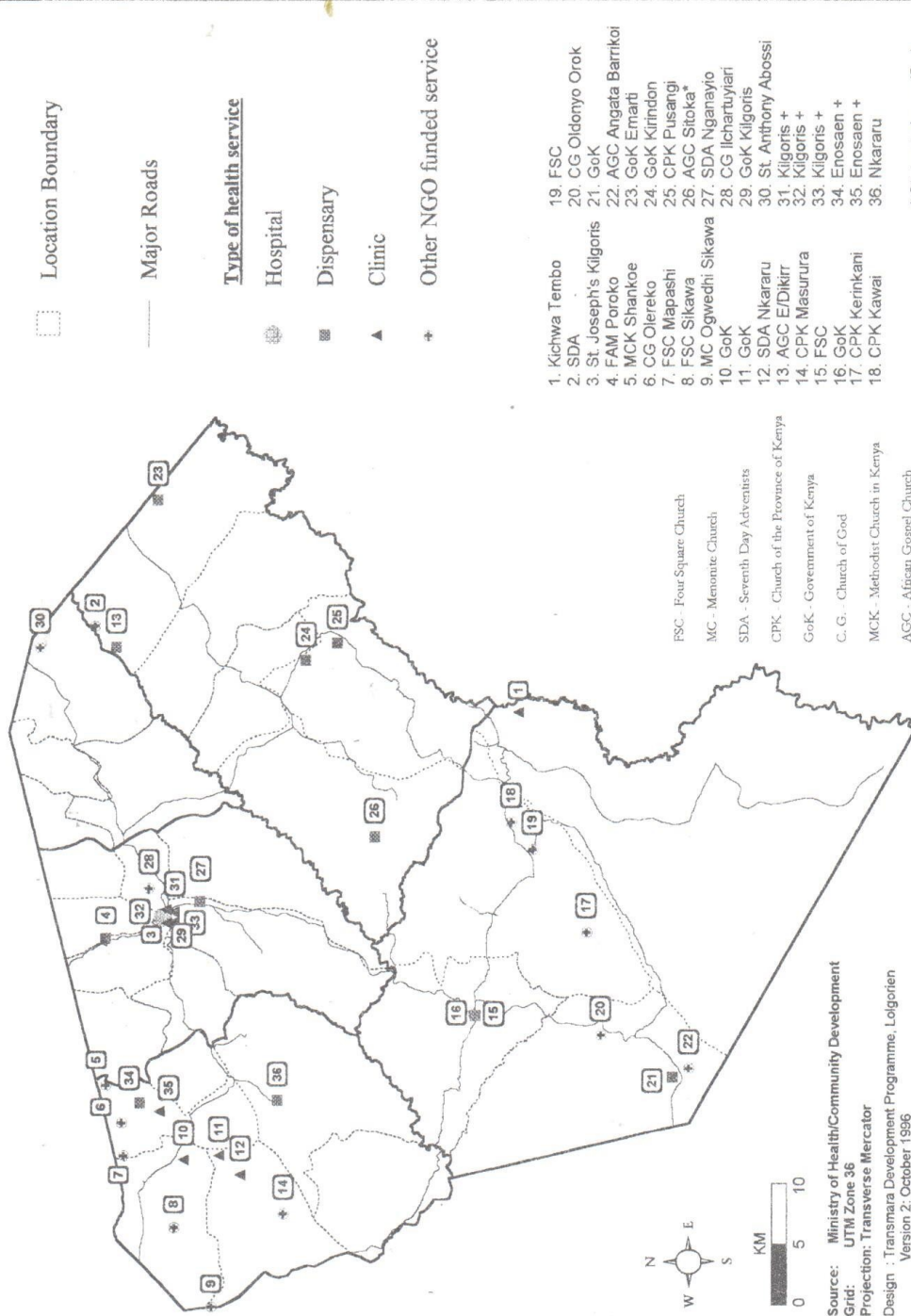
Distribution of Groups



Source: Community Development
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Loigorian, 1996
 Version 1: June 1996

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Distribution of health facilities



□ Division Boundary

□ Location Boundary

— Major Roads

Type of health service

⊕ Hospital

⊞ Dispensary

▲ Clinic

+ Other NGO funded service

1. Kichwa Tembo
2. SDA
3. St. Joseph's Kilgoris
4. FAM Poroko
5. MCK Shankoe
6. CG Oleroko
7. FSC Mapashi
8. FSC Sikawa
9. MC Ogwedhi Sikawa
10. GoK
11. GoK
12. SDA Nkararu
13. AGC E/Dikirr
14. CPK Masurura
15. FSC
16. GoK
17. CPK Kerinkani
18. CPK Kawai
19. FSC
20. CG Oldonyo Orok
21. GoK
22. AGC Angata Barrikoi
23. GoK Emarti
24. GoK Kirindon
25. CPK Pusangi
26. AGC Sitoka*
27. SDA Nganayio
28. CG Icharuyari
29. GoK Kilgoris
30. St. Anthony Abossi
31. Kilgoris +
32. Kilgoris +
33. Kilgoris +
34. Enosaen +
35. Enosaen +
36. Nkararu

* Status to be verified
+ Name unknown

FSC - Four Square Church

MC - Mennonite Church

SDA - Seventh Day Adventists

CPK - Church of the Province of Kenya

GoK - Government of Kenya

C. G. - Church of God

MCK - Methodist Church in Kenya

AGC - African Gospel Church

FAM - Friends A. Mission

Source: Ministry of Health/Community Development
Grid: UTM Zone 36
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Design: Transmara Development Programme, Loigortien
Version 2: October 1996

TDP FARMING SYSTEMS AND CROP PROMOTION PROGRAMME

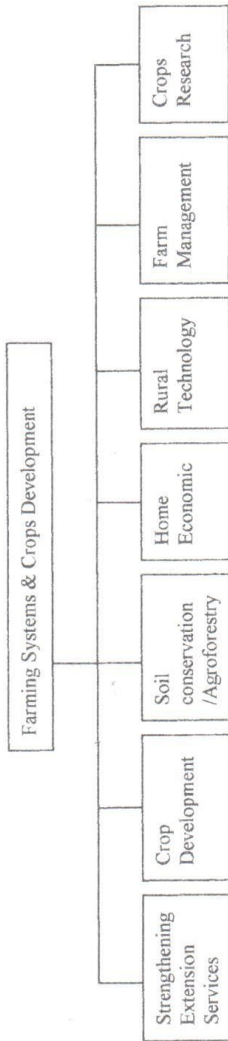
Farming Systems + Crops

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT

- Farming Systems Advisor, GTZ (programme Coordinator)
- DAO, MoALDM
- Liaison Officer, Dept. of Agriculture
- Transmara CRIPS
- Liaison Officer, KARI Kisii

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

- Dept. of Agriculture MoALDM
- KARI
- NGO's
- Private Sector
- ITFSP
- Transmara CRIPS
- 4K clubs
- Community



Component	Sub-section	Activities
	Strengthening Extension Services	Operational support Dev. of extension materials Provision of office and training facilities Staff training
	Crop Development	Target groups recruitment Supply of inputs Establish demo plots On-farm farmer training Training & extension
	Soil conservation /Agroforestry	Dev. of catchment soil conserv. plan Laying, constr. & doc. catchment tree nurseries Training & extension
	Home Economic	Recruitment of TG Promotion of improved health practices Promotion of jiko & woodlots Training & ext.
	Rural Technology	Promotion of DAT Promotion of on-farm storage Promotion of appropriate rural structures Training & ext.
	Farm Management	Farm typology Resource assess. Dev. of area specific messages Training & extension
	Crops Research	On-farm & on-station adaptive research R-E-Farmer linkage

FARMING SYSTEMS AND CROPS COMPONENT 1995- 1997

<p>6.3.1 FRUIT PROMOTION</p> <p>6.3.1.1 BANANA PROMOTION</p> <p>6.3.1.1.1 Recruitment of farmers</p> <p>6.3.1.1.2 Identification of source of suckers and other materials</p> <p>6.3.1.1.3 Acquisition of source of suckers and other materials</p> <p>6.3.1.1.4 On-farm demonstrations</p> <p>6.3.1.1.5 Follow up</p> <p>6.3.1.2. CITRUS PROMOTION</p> <p>6.3.1.2.1 Awareness creation</p> <p>6.3.1.2.2 Recruitment of farmers</p> <p>6.3.1.2.3 Seedlings source identification</p> <p>6.3.1.2.4 Seedlings acquisition</p> <p>6.3.1.2.5 Develop demonstration strategy</p> <p>6.3.1.2.7 On-farm demonstration</p> <p>6.3.1.2.8 Follow-up</p>	<p>Concept: Communities adopt different fruit types for improved nutrition.</p> <p>Objectives: Facilitate fruit growing at farm level.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avail certified germplasm (citrus seedlings and banana suckers). 2. Establishment of banana bulking plots. 3. Provide technical support for fruit production. 4. Farmer to farmer contact (extension). 	<p>120 suckers from RRC Kishi, 100 suckers from bulking sites already established</p> <p>10 bulking plots established</p> <p>-Pirrar 3 (Songoyo, ole Muya, Saifa)</p> <p>-Lolgorian 3 (Angata 4K, O/orok 4K)</p> <p>-Kirindon 1 (Murkan)</p> <p>-Kilgoris 3 (Osupuiko, Obichan, Naiguyana)</p> <p>4150 seedlings acquired</p>	<p>Bulking sites established earlier supplying suckers to farmers.</p> <p>The nearest source is KVDA in Tot.</p> <p>Shortage of grafted seedlings and banana suckers.</p> <p>Demand is higher than the supply for banana suckers and citrus seedlings</p>	<p>Continue to establish bulking plots one per working unit using suckers from established plots.</p> <p>Continue supplying seedlings (500/division/season)</p> <p>Integrate fruit tree nurseries with tree nurseries under NRM</p> <p>Management be stressed.</p> <p>Train farmer trainers</p> <p>Area-specific need assessment</p>
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<p>6.3.2. VEGETABLE PROMOTION</p> <p>6.3.2.1. Recruitment 6.3.2.1. Inputs acquisition 6.3.2.2.1. Inputs distribution 6.3.2.3. Preparation for on farm demonstration & field days 6.3.2.5. Follow-up & monitoring</p>	<p>Concept: Communities adopt different vegetables for improved nutrition</p> <p>Objectives: Farmers adopt production and utilization of various vegetables</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of demonstration farmers and 4K clubs 2. Establishment of demonstration plots 3. Farmers are taught proper agronomic practices and utilization of vegetables <p>Concept: Farmers adopt improved husbandary practices for cereals</p> <p>Objectives: Facilitate farmers to increase yields</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify production constraints 2. select demonstration farmer 3. Set up demonstration plot 4. Train farmers <p>Concept: Farmers are introduced to legumes and adopt improved agronomic practices</p> <p>Objectives: Farmers integrate legumes into the farming system and improve nutrition.</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of demonstration farmers. 2. Provision of demonstration agro-inputs. 3. Establishment of demonstration plots. 4. Training of farmers. 	<p>30 Farmers supplied with inputs for vegetables, cereals and legume and trained on production aspects</p> <p>15 4K-clubs and 5 women groups supplied with inputs and trained on vegetable production</p>	<p>Programme concentrated on for mal women groups which are generally without clear objectives and with no common interests</p> <p>Centralized (planning) services not flexibly adopting to community needs</p>	<p>Continue but planning and implementation be based at the division.</p> <p>Focus on interest groups/ groups with clear objectives</p> <p>Need assessment and orientation</p> <p>Integrate the need into community action plans</p>
<p>6.3.3 CEREALS AND LEGUMES PROMOTION</p> <p>6.3.3.1 CEREAL PROMOTION MAIZE, FINGERMILLET</p> <p>6.3.3.1.1. Farmer recruitment 6.3.3.1.2. Inputs Acquisition 6.3.3.1.3. Distribution of farm inputs 6.3.3.1.4. Preparation for field days demonstrations 6.3.3.1.5. Demonstrations & field days 6.3.3.1.6. Monitoring & follow-up</p>				
<p>6.3.3.2. LEGUME PROMOTION</p> <p>6.3.3.2.1. Bean recruitment of farmers 6.3.3.2.2. Inputs acquisition 6.3.3.2.3. Distribution of input 6.3.3.2.4. Field days 6.3.3.2.5. Follow-up & monitoring</p>				

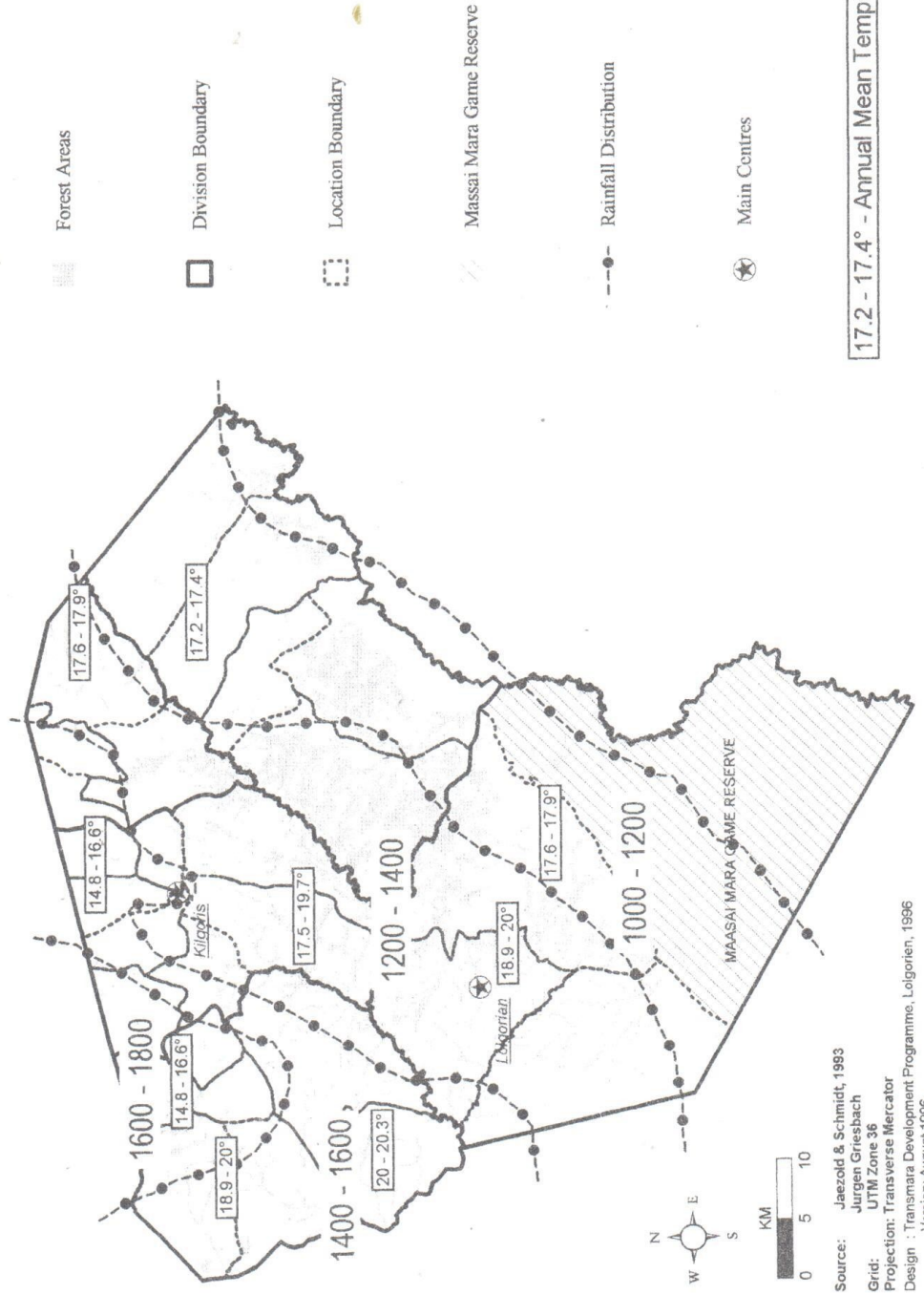
<p>4.1.1. <u>SOIL CONSERVATION-CATCHMENT APPROACH</u></p> <p>4.1.1.1 Training</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Development of catchment soil conservation plan</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Laying, construction and documentation</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Establishment of catchment tree nurseries</p> <p>4.1.1.5 Monitoring and follow-up</p>	<p>Concept: Farmers utilize natural resources sustainably.</p> <p>Objectives: Communities adopt appropriate utilization and management of natural resource.</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participatory catchment delineation 2. Election and training of catchment committee 3. Laying, construction and documentation by TA and the committee 4. Establishment of tree nurseries and bulking plots 5. Backstopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation and agroforestry carried out catchment at Shartuka/Meguara/ Kapune • 108 farms had soil conservation structures laid and constructed by farmers. • 12 committee members trained on conservation issues • 18 catchment members taken for tour • 2 4k-clubs with 113 members trained • 2 women groups with 71 members trained • Documentation and catchment map complete • One catchment nursery, 2 on-farm and 1 4k-club nurseries established and functional <p>Shange Catchment-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 farms laid and partially constructed • Catchment committee trained • 17 catchment members toured Vihiga, Mandi Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme supported catchments are only addressed when SIDA funds are not available. • Support for TDP and SIDA catchments different • Follow up is hardly done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue but planning and implementation be divisionally done. • Support for SIDA and TDP funded catchments be harmonized • Integration and harmonization of SIDA and other activities • Strengthen catchment committees
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PROJECT	CONCEPT OBJECTIVES STRATEGY	ACHIEVEMENTS	CONSTRAINTS/POTENTIALS	PROPOSAL (QUANTITY)
<p>6.1 ASSIST FARMERS IN FARM PLANNING</p> <p>6.1.1 Farm selection in cluster areas (typology and inventory)</p> <p>6.1.1.1 Building a team to outline selection criteria</p> <p>6.1.1.2 Farm selection (3 farms/ cluster)</p> <p>6.1.2 Resource assessment of selected farms in cluster areas</p> <p>6.1.2.1 Developing assessment guidelines</p> <p>6.1.2.2 Farm resource assessment</p> <p>6.1.2.3 Presentation of assessment findings in workshop</p> <p>6.1.3 Farm layouts and budgets</p> <p>6.1.3.1 Preparation and content development</p> <p>6.1.3.2 On-farm layout training</p> <p>6.1.3.3 Actual layout by FEW</p> <p>6.1.4 Monitoring</p> <p>6.1.4.1 Developing monitoring indicators and reporting system</p> <p>6.1.4.2 Field visit</p>	<p>Concept: Farmers adopt appropriate farm planning for higher production levels.</p> <p>Objectives: Farmers are able to assess and reorganize factors of production of farm level to increase incomes.</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of farm typology. 2. Selection of demonstration farms 3. Outline farm plans and rotational programmes. 4. Back stopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typology and inventory of 9 farms in 3 clusters done Resource assessment of the 9 selected farms done Farm data collected from 7 of the 9 farms analysed 1 staff training carried out for frontline staff on farm management Tour for 17 farmers (9 selected) and adopters to Vihiga, Nandi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some frontline staff are not able to collect and analyse farm management data and the DFMO is forced to do it for them. Lack of transport for DFMO supervision and follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Participatory Farm Management Approach. Facilitate training in participatory farm management Facilitate the establishment of a District Farm Management Data Base
<p>6.6. PROMOTE ON-FARM STORAGE OF PRODUCE</p> <p>6.6.1. Review status of on farm storage Transmara</p> <p>6.6.2. Identification of major causes to produce losses</p> <p>6.6.3. Identification of training needs</p> <p>6.6.3.1. Identify STE 1-2 day survey</p> <p>6.6.4. Development and design of on farm training</p> <p>6.6.5. Conduct training for:</p> <p>6.6.5.1. Field extension staff</p> <p>6.6.5.2. Farmers</p> <p>6.6.5.3. Local leaders and stockists</p> <p>6.6.6 Make follow up</p>	<p>Concept: Farmers reduce on-farm losses of produce</p> <p>Objectives: Farmers attain household food security.</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of on-farm storage in Transmara. 2. Training of field extension staff. 3. Training of farmer trainers. 4. Training of farmers by farmer trainers. 5. Backstopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of status of on-farm storage in Transmara district carried out Identification of training needs, development and design of training done Training for field extension staff and 16 trainings for over 300 farmers conducted in the 5 divisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up has not been done to assess the impact of the training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review impact of training Identify area-specific needs Planning and implementation at divisional level Continue on-farm training for storage of produce. Train farmer trainers

<p>8.1.1 PROMOTE DRAFT ANIMAL TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>8.1.1.1 Demonstrate on Donkey cart transportation at farm level</p> <p>8.1.1.2 Train farmers and staff on-harnessing, Ploughing, Weeding using draft at farm level</p> <p>8.1.1.2.1 Select and train artisans to be trained</p> <p>8.1.1.2.2 Demonstration on on-farm transportation using DAT carts repair and serving of harnesses and equipments</p> <p>8.1.1.2.3 Demonstration on better seeded preparation through organised DAT contests</p> <p>8.1.1.3. Follow up</p>	<p>Concept: Farmers are introduced to appropriate Draft Animal Technology (DAT).</p> <p>Objectives: Reduce drudgery to the farmer.</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of tillage and transportation DAT. 2. Demonstration on the introduced DAT 3. Backstopping 	<p>4 demonstrations done on tillage on-farm transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAT implements are inappropriate in terms of technology and cost Staff commitment doubtful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify appropriate DAT implements Project planning and implementation to be done at divisional level Train farmer trainers
<p>6.5 SUPPORT ON-FARM AND ON-STATION TRIALS (CROP RESEARCH)</p> <p>6.5.1 Introduction of indigenous vegetables</p> <p>6.5.2 Banana varieties</p> <p>6.5.3 Introduction and on-farm bulking of sweet potato varieties</p> <p>6.5.4 On-station wheat variety trial</p> <p>6.5.5 On-station and on-farm adaptive maize variety trial</p>	<p>Concept: Farmers are given backup for adaptive research.</p> <p>Objectives: Farmers are assisted in technology development at farm level.</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction and Bulking 2. Trials 3. Performance evaluation 	<p>Operational Plan developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No implementation at all due to disagreements on KARI/Farming Systems MoU allowance rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly define roles of farming systems approach in extension Secure research support for identified farmer production needs
<p>EXTENSION APPROACH</p>	<p>Concept: Agricultural Participatory Extension Approach and Farming Systems Development Approach Demand oriented "Bottom-Up"</p>	<p>Application of "Top-Down" supply driven Extension Approach by the MoALDM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure commitment by MoALDM on Participatory demand oriented approach 	

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

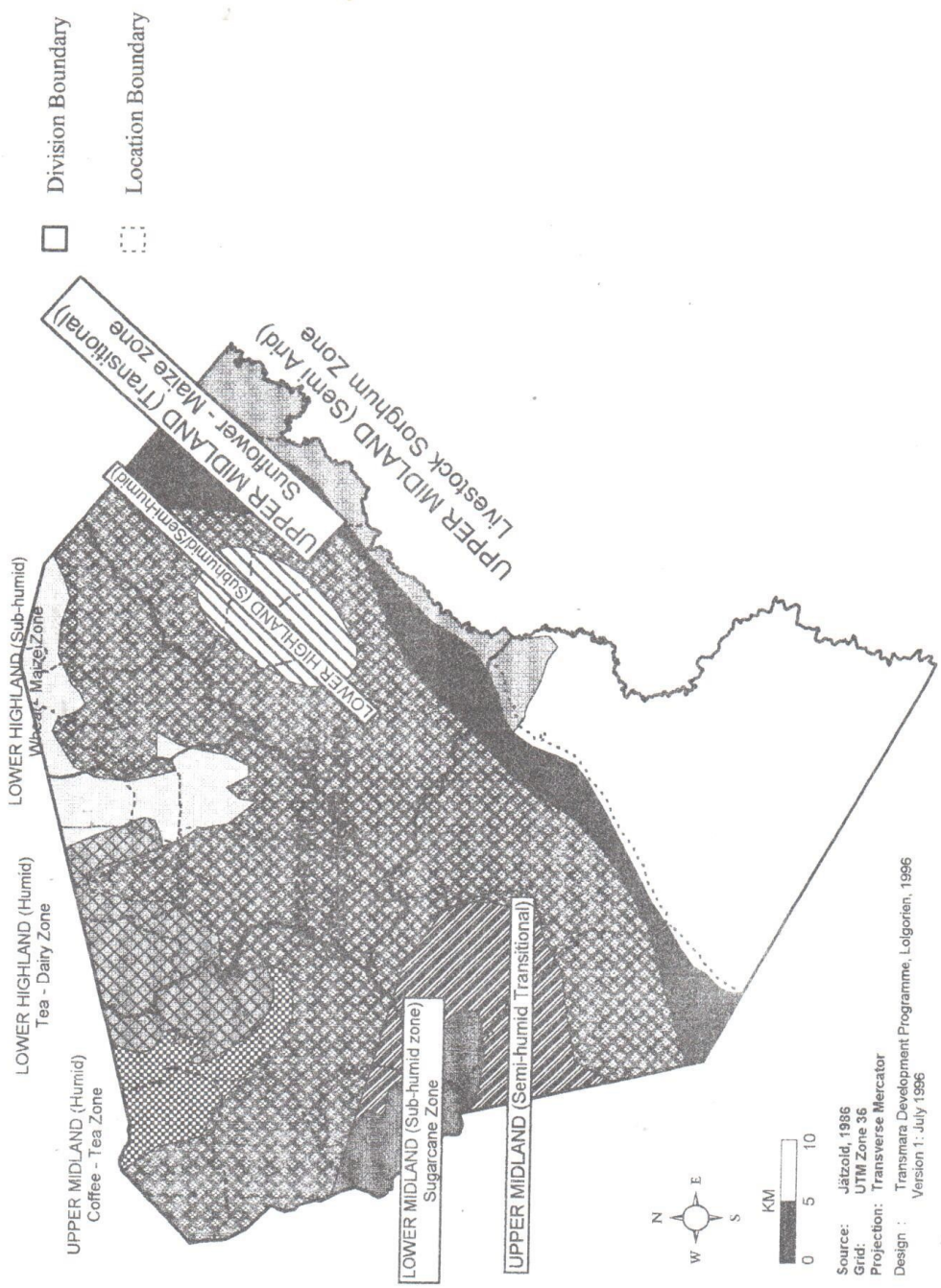
Annual Rainfall & Temperature



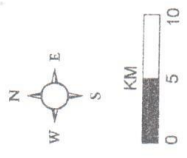
17.2 - 17.4° - Annual Mean Temp.

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Agro-Ecological Zones



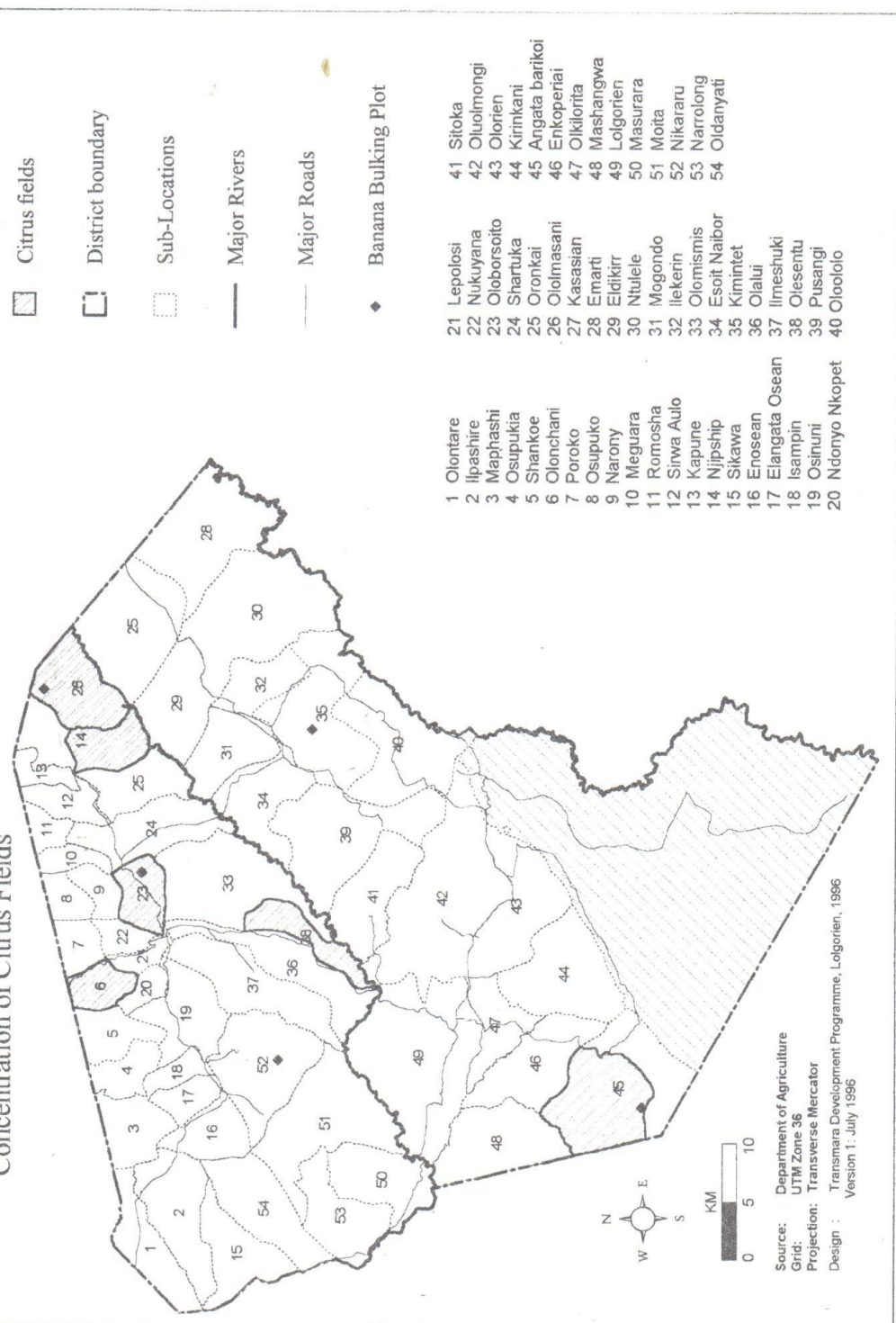
- Division Boundary
- ⊞ Location Boundary



Source: Jätzold, 1986
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien, 1996
 Version 1: July 1996

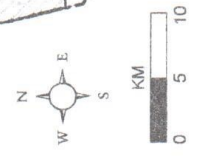
TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Banana Bulking Plots and Concentration of Citrus Fields



- Citrus fields
- District boundary
- Sub-Locations
- Major Rivers
- Major Roads
- Banana Bulking Plot

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Oloptare | 21 Lepolosi | 41 Sitoka |
| 2 Iipashire | 22 Nukuyana | 42 Oluomongi |
| 3 Maphashi | 23 Oloborsoito | 43 Olorien |
| 4 Osupukia | 24 Shantuka | 44 Kirinkani |
| 5 Shankoe | 25 Oronkai | 45 Angata barikoi |
| 6 Olonchani | 26 Ololmasani | 46 Enkopertai |
| 7 Poroko | 27 Kasasian | 47 Oiklorita |
| 8 Osupuko | 28 Emari | 48 Mashangwa |
| 9 Narony | 29 Eidikirr | 49 Lolgorien |
| 10 Meguara | 30 Ntulele | 50 Masurara |
| 11 Romosha | 31 Mogondo | 51 Moita |
| 12 Siwa Aulo | 32 Ilekerin | 52 Nikararu |
| 13 Kapune | 33 Olomismis | 53 Narrolong |
| 14 Nijpship | 34 Esoit Naibor | 54 Oldanyati |
| 15 Sikawa | 35 Kimintet | |
| 16 Enosean | 36 Olalui | |
| 17 Eliangata Osean | 37 Iimeshuki | |
| 18 Isampin | 38 Olesentu | |
| 19 Osinuni | 39 Pusangi | |
| 20 Ndonyo Nkopet | 40 Oloololo | |








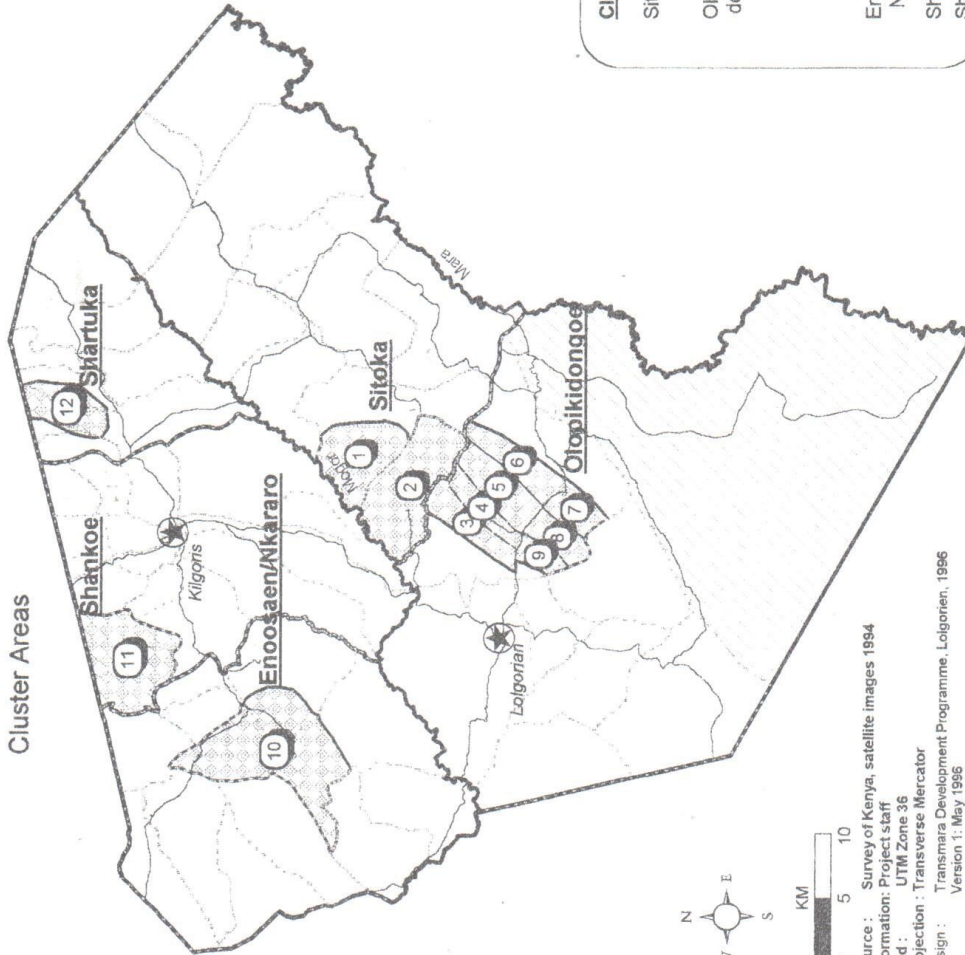
Source: Department of Agriculture
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien, 1986
 Version 1: July 1996

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Areas of PID Activities of TDP

Cluster Areas

-  Cluster Areas
-  Division Boundary
-  Elatias
-  Sub-Location Boundary
-  Major Rivers
-  Major Roads
-  Main Centres
- 1 Name of elatia








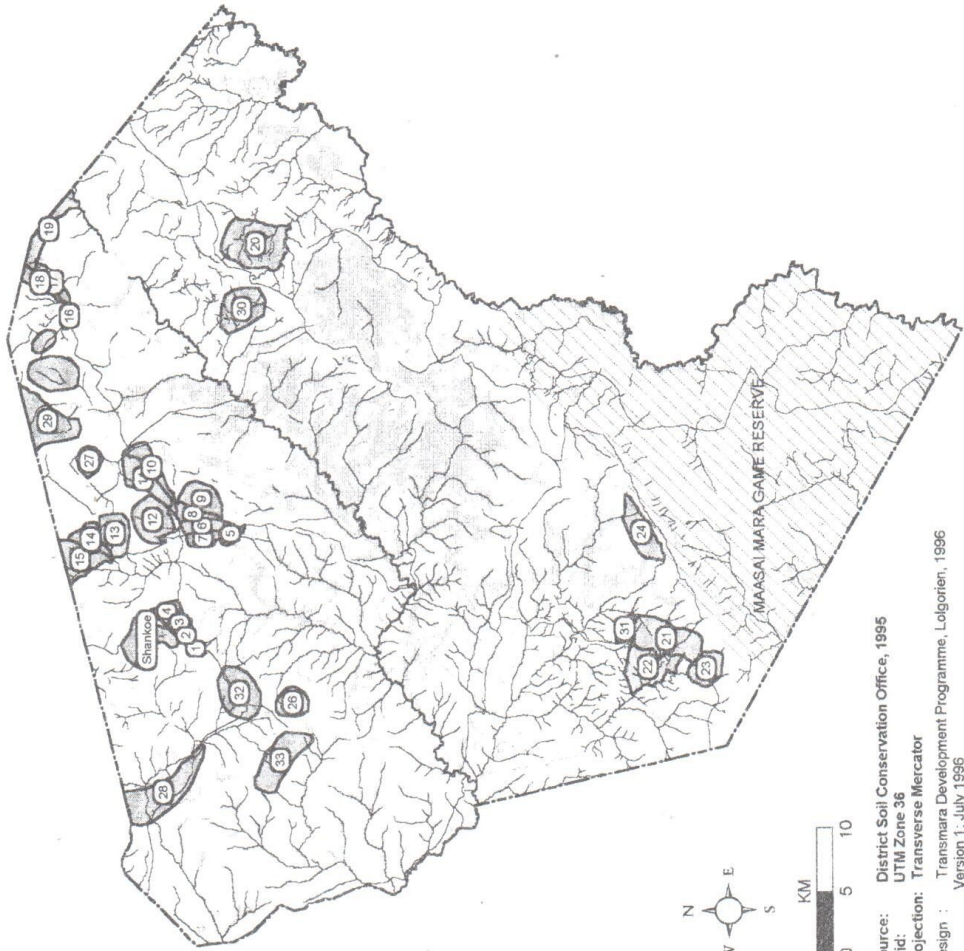
Cluster	Elatia
Sitoka	1 Sekenge
	2 Sitoka
Olepike-dongoe	3 Kilae
	4 Olorok Soito
	5 Olkirenuki
	6 Olesheti
	7 Raitiany
	8 Oloimongi
Enoosaen/Nkararo	9 Enkitirata
	10 Elatias not yet defined
Shankoe	11 Elatias not yet defined
Shartuka	12 (Catchment)

Source : Survey of Kenya, satellite images 1994
 Information: Project staff
 Grid : UTM Zone 36
 Projection : Transverse Mercator
 Design : Transmara Development Programme - Loigorien, 1996
 Version 1: May 1996

TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Catchment Areas

-  Forest Areas
-  Catchments Area
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  Minor Rivers
-  Major Roads



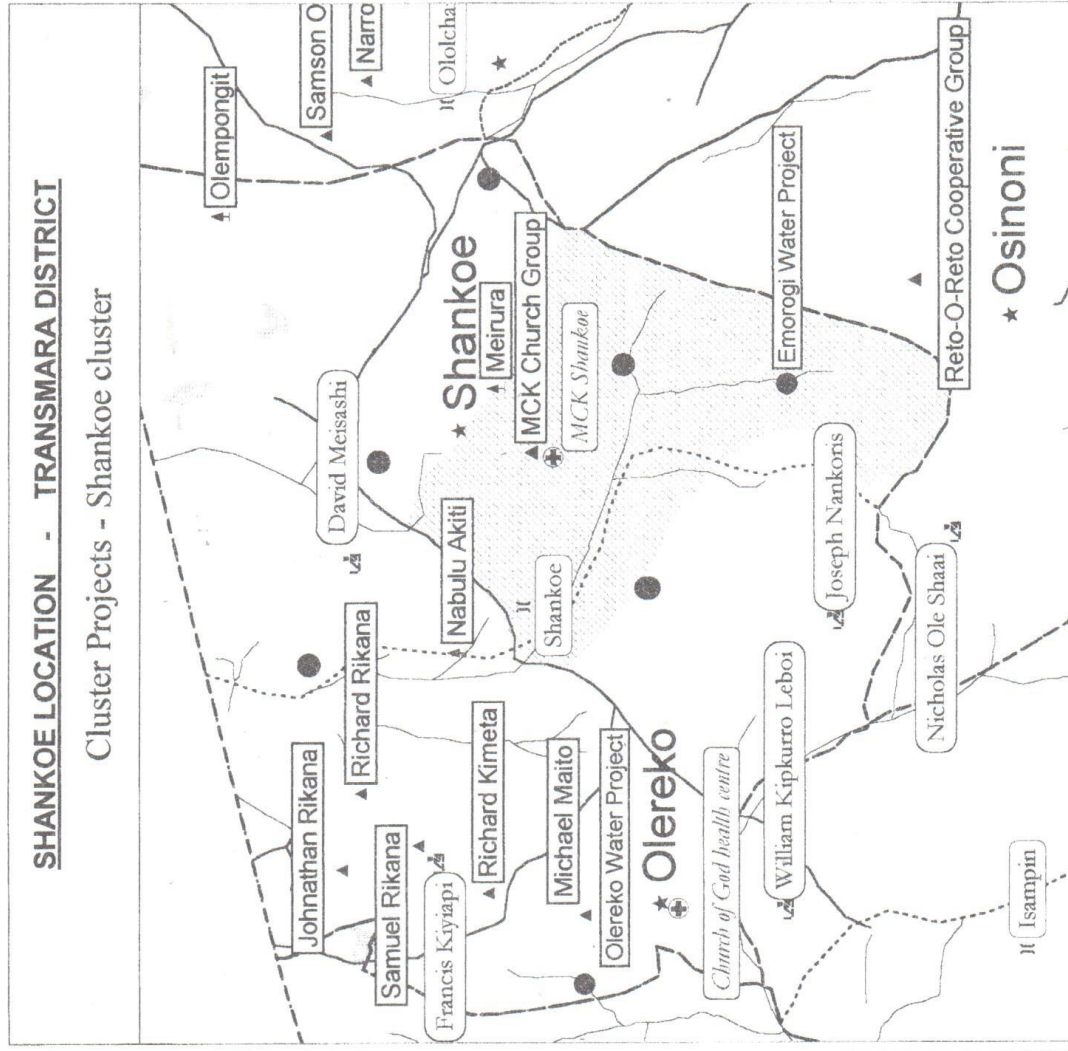
Name & Year of Implementation

1. Osimoni "A" - 1988/89
2. Osimoni "B" - 1989/90
3. Osimoni "C" - 1989/90
4. Osimoni "D" - 1988/90
5. Mukulela "A" - 1990/91
6. Mukulela "B" - 1990/91
7. Mukulela "C" - 1990/91
8. Olomismis "A" - 1991/92
9. Olomismis "B" - 1991/92
10. Ololborsoto "B" - 1992/93
11. Ololborsoto "A" - 1992/93
12. Naguyana - 1994/95
13. Poroko "A" - 1992/93
14. Poroko "B" - 1993/94
15. Shololo - 1994/95
16. Meretto - 1994/95
17. Oljapasei - 1993/94
18. Abossi "B" - 1992/93
19. Abossi "A" - 1991/92
20. Kamoto Kimet - 1994/95
21. Angata Barikoi - 1993/94
22. Oldonyo-Orok I - 1994/95
23. Oldonyo-Orok II - 1993/94
24. Kerinkani
27. Ngajak Olasho - 1995/96
28. Kilolik - 1995/96
29. Kapune I - 1995/96
30. Sosiana - 1995/96
31. Kaplambwa - 1995/96
32. Junction - 1995/96
33. Nkararu I - 1995/96

Source: District Soil Conservation Office, 1995
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Design: Transmara Development Programme, Lolgorien, 1996
 Version 1: July 1996

SHANKOE LOCATION - TRANSMARA DISTRICT

Cluster Projects - Shankoe cluster



- Forest Areas
- Shankoe Catchment
- Location Boundary
- Sub-Location Boundary
- Minor Road/Tracks
- Minor Rivers
- Water point
- Farms with established fodder
- Sahiwal Bull distribution
- Health Centres
- Contact Herder
- Vaccination Crush
- Tree nursery

Source: Community Development
 Grid: UTM Zone 36
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Design: TDP - Loigorian
 May, 1997

