



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**WEST POKOT  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002–2008**



**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic  
Growth and Poverty Reduction**



# WEST POKOT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008

*Effective Management for Sustainable  
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*

ACC No.	000633/2003
DATE	21.10.2003



U.S. POST OFFICE  
NEW YORK  
APR 28 1952

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

ACC. NO. 100-100000
DATE 4/28/52

## FOREWORD

The 7<sup>th</sup> West Pokot District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The West Pokot DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6<sup>th</sup> West Pokot District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001, sets the institutional framework for implementing the 7<sup>th</sup> West Pokot District Development Plan and provides insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7<sup>th</sup> West Pokot DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, provides project/programme activities, targets and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the

national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	( iii )
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	( v )
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	( vii )
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS .....	( ix )
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>DISTRICT PROFILE</b>	
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION .....	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries .....	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions .....	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns .....	7
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET .....	8
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES</b>	
2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN .....	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN .....	16
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	18
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES .....	19
2.4.1 Population Growth .....	20
2.4.2 Poverty .....	23
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS .....	25
2.4.4 Gender Inequality .....	25
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	26
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management .....	27
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b>	
<b>DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES</b>	
3.0 INTRODUCTION .....	31
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	31
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	31
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	31
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	31
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	32
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	32
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	33
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	37
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE .....	38
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	38
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	38
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	39
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	39
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	39
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	40
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	44
3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY .....	45
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	45
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	45
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	45
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	45
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	46

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	46
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	50
<b>3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>50</b>
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	50
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	50
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	50
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	51
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	51
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	52
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	53
<b>3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY .....</b>	<b>53</b>
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	53
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	53
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	54
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	54
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	54
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	55
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	55
<b>3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER .....</b>	<b>55</b>
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission .....	55
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	56
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	56
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	56
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	56
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities .....	58
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages .....	61

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

<b>4.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&amp;E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	
<b>MATRIX.....</b>	<b>66</b>
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development .....	66
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure .....	71
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry .....	74
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	77
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology .....	78
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order .....	81
<b>4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE</b>	
<b>INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>82</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

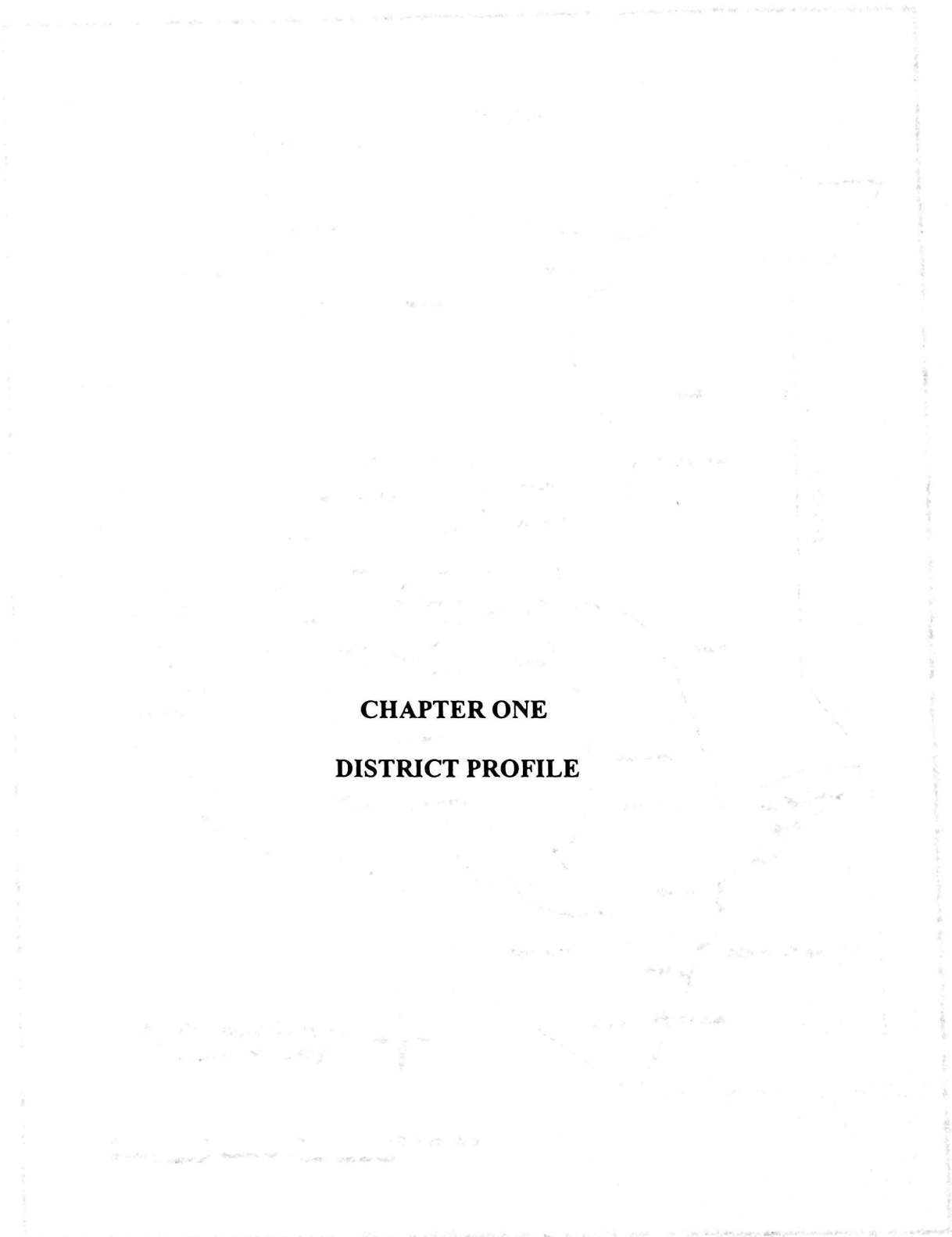
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BI	Bamako Initiative
CAHWS	Community-Based Animal Health Workers
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CRF	Coffee Research Foundation
CSO	Community Service Order
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DATO	District Applied Technology Officer
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEO	District Education Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information System
DO	District Officer
DPO	District Probation Officer
DPT	District Planning Team
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRP	District Registrar of Persons
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
EAT	Environmental Action Team
ELCK	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kenya
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
KAAA	Kenya Amateur Athletics Association
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KPCU	Kenya Planters Cooperative Union
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAD	Land Adjudication Department
LAO	Land Adjudication Officer
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LCC	Land Committee Cases



M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOF & P	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MORPW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
N II	National Information Infrastructure
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OOP	Office of the President
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTAs	Parents Teachers Associations
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infections
URTI	Upper Respiratory Traci Infections

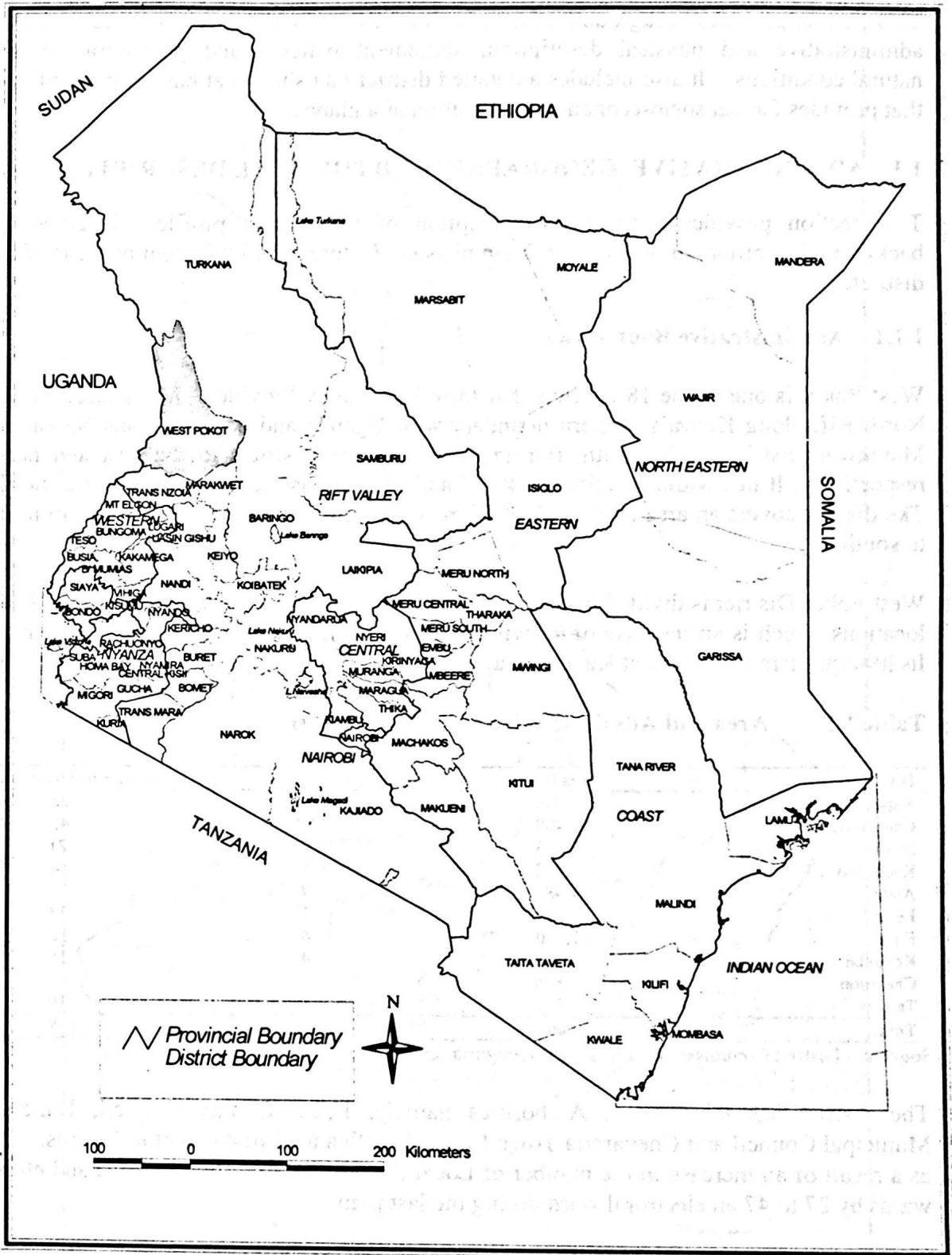
## LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

		<b>Page</b>
Table 1.1	Area and Administrative Units by Division	4
Table 1.2	Population Density Projections by Division for 1999-2008	7
Table 2.1	1997-2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status	16
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age groups	21
Table 2.3	Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	21
Table 2.4	Urban Population Projections	23
Table 2.5	Distribution of the Poor by Division	24
Map 1	Location of the District in the Map of Kenya	3
Map 2	Administrative Boundaries	5



**CHAPTER ONE**  
**DISTRICT PROFILE**

LOCATION OF WEST POKOT IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative and physical description, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions. It also includes a detailed district fact sheet that has a variety of data that provides factual socio-economic information at a glance.

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides a narrative description of the district profile. It gives the background information on location, main physical features and settlement patterns of the district.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

West Pokot is one of the 18 districts that form Rift Valley Province. It is situated in the North Rift along Kenya's western boundary with Uganda and borders Trans Nzoia and Marakwet District to the south, Baringo and Turkana Districts to the east and north respectively. It lies within longitude  $34^{\circ} 47'$  and  $35^{\circ} 49'$  east and latitude  $1^{\circ}$  and  $2^{\circ}$  north. The district covers an area of about  $9,064 \text{ km}^2$  stretching a distance of 132km from north to south.

West Pokot District is divided into ten administrative divisions, 58 locations and 188 sub locations which is an increase of 4 divisions and 8 locations during the last plan period. Its headquarters is situated at Kapenguria.

**Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division**

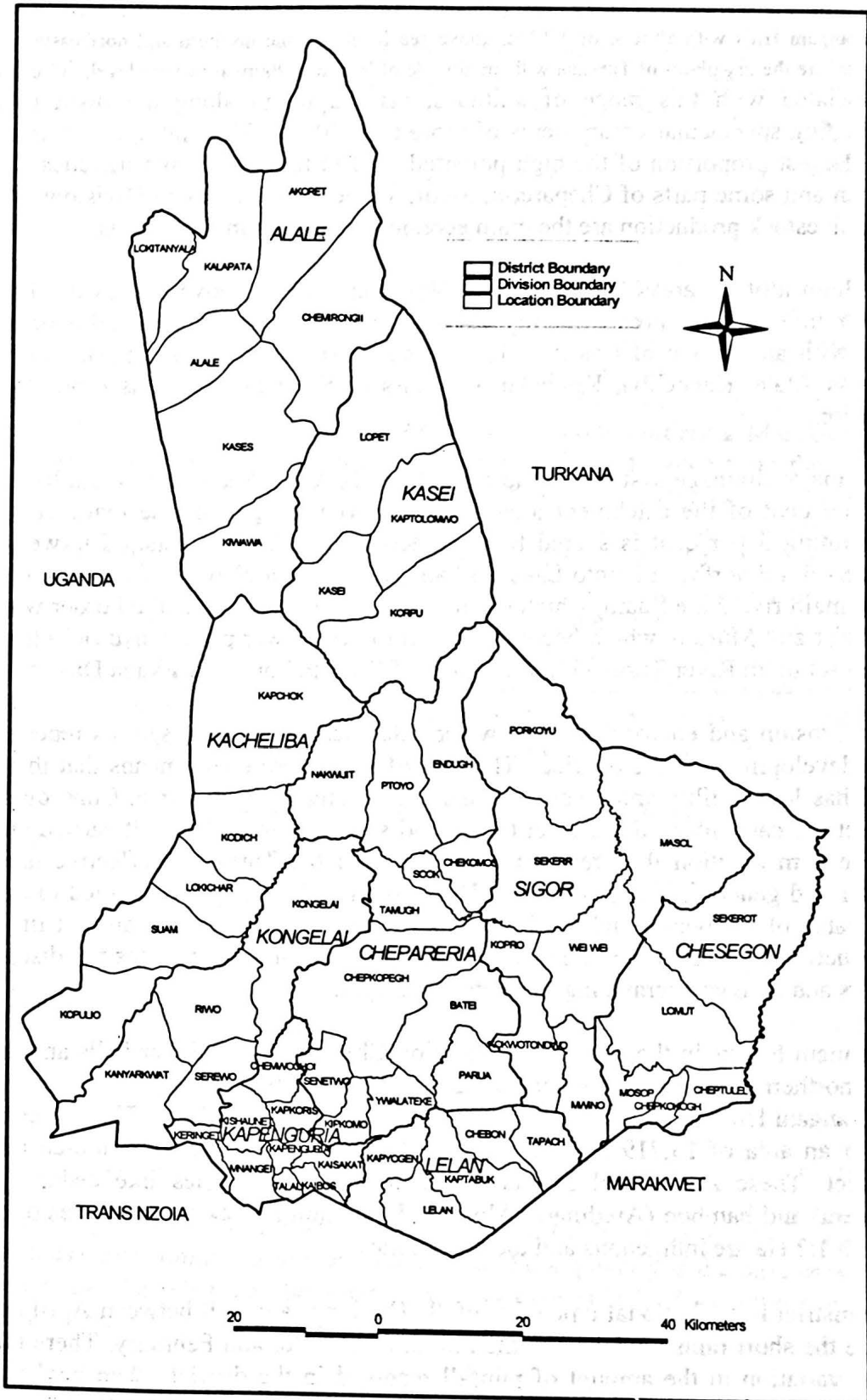
Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Kapenguria	329	9	28
Chepareria	1,499	12	45
Sigor	1,283	6	21
Kacheliba	1,108	5	14
Alale	1,687	7	12
Lelan	317	3	13
Kasei	1,060	4	12
Kongelai	740	4	16
Chesegon	808	5	17
Tapach	233	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,064</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>188</b>

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kapenguria, 2001

The district has three Local Authorities namely; Pokot County Council, Kapenguria Municipal Council and Chepareria Town Council, with a total of 47 electoral wards. This is as a result of an increase in the number of Local Authorities from two to three and electoral wards by 27 to 47 an electoral ward during the last plan.

There are three constituencies namely; Kapenguria, Kacheliba and Sigor. Kapenguria Constituency covers Lelan, Kapenguria, Chepareria and Kongelai Divisions. Sigor Constituency covers Sigor, Chesegon, Tapach Divisions while Kacheliba Constituency covers Kacheliba, Kasei and Alale Divisions.

# WEST POKOT (Administrative Boundaries)



Prepared by Central Bureau of Statistics

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.

The district is characterised by a variety of topographic features. In the southeastern part of the district are Cherangani Hills with altitude of 3,370m above sea level. On the northern and northeastern parts of the district are the dry plains of Turkana with an altitude of less than 900m above sea level. The landscapes, associated with this range of altitudes, can be found along the district boundaries including spectacular escarpments of more than 700m. The high altitude area represent the largest proportion of the high potential land in the district and includes Kapenguria, Lelan and some parts of Chepareria, Sigor, Tapach and Chesegon Divisions. Agriculture and livestock production are the main economic activities in these areas.

Medium altitude areas lie between 1,500m and 2,100m above sea level. They receive low rainfall and are predominantly pastoral land. The low altitude land is predominantly flat with an altitude of less than 1,500m above sea level. These areaa, which stretches across Alale, Kacheliba, Kongelai and parts of Sigor Divisions, is prone to extensive erosion.

The major drainage systems in the district are Turkwel, Kerio and Nzoia Rivers. About 95 per cent of the catchment areas in the district are part of the main Turkwel. The remaining 5 per cent is shared between Kerio and Nzoia Rivers. Turkwel and Kerio Rivers drain northwards into Lake Turkana, while River Nzoia drains into Lake Victoria. The main rivers are Suam, which drain into River Turkwel after the border with Turkana District and Muruny which becomes Weiwei in the lower part. A hydroelectric plant has been set up in River Turkwel in the border of West Pokot and Turkana Districts.

Soil erosion and encroachment in water catchment areas have serious repercussions on the development of the district. The loss of upper fertile soil means that the remaining soil has less fertility and therefore yields fewer crops per unit area. Consequently, these affect the capacity of the district to be food self-sufficient. The silt carried downstream cause dam siltation thus rendering the dams on the Turkwel ineffective in storage of water and generation of electricity. This loss of soil fertility has also led to depletion of desirable plant species and mushrooming of undesirable ones that are not fit for foliage production. Furthermore, the destruction of catchment areas reduces the discharge from rivers and springs aggravating the water shortages.

The main forests in the district are found on Cherangani and Seker Hills and the hills on the northern part of Kacheliba Division. The gazetted forest, which forms part of Cherangani Hills in Lelan Division, covers an area of 208,957 Ha. The ungazeted forests cover an area of 13,719 Ha and consist of rainfall forest blocks scattered all over the district. These are natural forests dominated by tree species like cedar (*Juniperous procera*) and bamboo (*Aredinaria Alpina*). Plantation forests cover an area of 662 Ha of which 1.2 Ha are indigenous and the rest exotic.

The district has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between April and August while the short rains are between the month of October and February. There is however, great variation in the amount of rainfall received in the district. The lowlands receive 600mm and the highlands 1,600mm.

The district similarly experience great variation in temperature. The low areas below 1,750m above sea level have high temperatures ranging between 15°C and 30°C. The high temperature areas also experience high evaporation, which make them less favourable for production of crops. The temperatures and evaporation decreases with the increase in altitude. High altitude areas above 1,750m above the sea level experience moderate temperatures and enjoy high rainfall and low evaporation. Thus making them suitable for extensive agricultural and livestock production

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

According to Table 1.2, a great proportion of the population is settled in the highland parts of the district. Kapenguria and Tapach Divisions have the highest population densities while Kasei Division has the least population density. Kapenguria Division has the highest density of 210 persons per km<sup>2</sup> while Kasei has the lowest density of 10 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Chesegon and Tapach are newly created divisions bordering Marakwet and Turkana Districts. The creation was occasioned by their long distance from the district headquarters and frequent cattle raids along the border in order to enhance administration services. The population density is generally low and is bound to remain so throughout the plan period except in Kapenguria Division where it is expected to reach over 250 persons per km<sup>2</sup> by the end of the plan period. The varying settlement patterns and population density corresponds to the varying natural resource endowment in the district. The highlands with high potential for agricultural and livestock activities have attracted more people thus high population density. On the other hand, in the lowlands there is erratic rainfall, high evaporation rate and poor soils, which are only suitable for pastoralism. There is low population growth and thus low population density.

**Table 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division for 1999-2002**

Division	1999	2002
Chepareria	46	50
Kapenguria	191	210
Sigor	31	34
Alale	18	20
Lelan	73	80
Chesegon	26	28
Kacheliba	18	20
Kongelai	27	30
Tapach	95	104
Kasei	9	10
<b>District</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 2001

Pockets of poverty are found in the low land divisions of Kacheliba, Kongelai, Alale and Tapach. In these areas rainfall is low and unreliable. Food poverty is the most prevalent type of poverty besides other manifestation of poverty such as lack of access to amenities such as health, education, safe drinking water and sanitation.



## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This fact sheet presents a summary of factual data on the district at a glance. The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information vital for planning purposes and will be used in the rest of the Plan, particularly in chapter two and three.

<b>Area</b>	
Total area	9,064 km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area	1,304 km <sup>2</sup>
Non-arable land	7760 km <sup>2</sup>
Water mass	2.82 km <sup>2</sup>
Gazeted forest	2089.6 km <sup>2</sup>
Urban area	143.27 km <sup>2</sup>
Non-gazeted forest	137.19 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Topography and climate</b>	
Altitude:	
Highest	3,370m
Lowest	700m
Rainfall:	
Max (May)	1,600mm
Min (January)	700mm
Rainfall average	1,150 mm
Temperature range:	
Highest	30 °C
Lowest	15 °C
Temperature average	22.5° C
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles (2002)</b>	
Total population	337,870
Population structure	
Male	166,139
Female	171,731
Female/male sex ratio	100:97
Youthful population (15-25)	74,102
Primary going age (6-13)	84,532
Secondary going age (14-17)	31,886
Labour force	160,228
Dependency ratio	100:111
<b>Density (persons/km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
Highest density- Kapenguria Division	210
Lowest density- Kasei Division	10
Average density	37
<b>Rural Population</b>	
Rural population at the start of the plan period	264,363
Rural population at the end of the plan period	318,405
<b>Urban Population</b>	
Number of towns	2
Urban population at the start of the plan period	73,750

<b>Demography</b>			
Crude birth rate	52.7/1000		
Crude death rate	15.9/1000		
Infant mortality rate	108/1000		
Under 5 mortality rate	206/1000		
Life expectancy	49.6		
Pop Growth rate	3.1%		
Fertility rate	6.7		
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>			
Total no. of households	63,993		
Average household size	5		
Female headed households	9,600		
No. of disabled	3,200		
Children needing special protection	500		
Estimated poor	164,639 (53%)		
Absolute poverty (rural and urban)	108,160 (35%)		
Contribution to national poverty	1.52%		
Average Household Incomes: Sectoral contribution to household income:			
Agriculture	78%		
Rural self employment	2%		
Wage employment	4%		
Urban self employment	5%		
Other	11%		
No. of unemployed	50,010		
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Average farm size (small scale)	11 acres		
Average farm size (large scale)	20 acres		
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, sorghum, finger millet		
Main cash crops	Coffee, pyrethrum		
Total acreage under food crops	39,400 ha		
Total acreage under cash crops	1,043 ha		
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	NCPB Stores		
Population working in the agriculture sector	120,000		
Total no. of ranches	16		
Average size of ranches	8,699 ha		
Main livestock bred	Indigenous zebu cattle, goats, sheep		
Land carrying capacity	20 ha/LU		
Population working in the livestock sector	120,000		
Size of gazetted forest	223 km <sup>2</sup>		
Size of non-gazetted forest	13.7 km <sup>2</sup>		
Main forest products	Timber, charcoal, fuel-wood, bamboo		
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)	10%		
<b>Cooperatives</b>			
Number of active cooperatives by type (i.e SACCO, agriculture coops, unions, housing etc):			
Marketing	17		
Sacco	3		
Consumer	1		
Key Co-ops which have collapsed in the last five years:			
Marketing		Membership	Turnover (Kshs.)
Sacco	7	2,136	30,070,000
Housing	2	5,231	9,169,000
Jua Kali	1	-	-
	1	-	-
Total	32	7,367	39,239,000
Total turnover (Kshs.)			
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Number of households with access to piped water	7,250		
Number of households with access to potable water	9,750		

Number of permanent rivers	8
Number of wells	70
Number of protected springs	47
Number of boreholes	116
Number of dams	7
Number of households with roof catchments	60
Average distance to nearest potable water points	5km
Number of VIP latrines	5,400
<b>Education Facilities</b>	
<b>Pre-Primary</b>	
No of pre-primary schools	194
Total enrolment rates	Boys 32%
	Girls 31%
Total drop-out rates	Boys 5%
	Girls 15%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38
Average years of school attendance	4 years
<b>Primary</b>	
No. of primary school	254
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys 64%
	Girls 57%
Total drop-out rates by sex:	Boys 3%
	Girls 2%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Average years of school attendance	6 years
<b>Secondary</b>	
Number of secondary school	18
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys 13%
	Girls 11%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:24
Average of school attendance	3 years
<b>Tertiary</b>	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics)	1
Main type of training institutions	Youth Polytechnic
<b>Adult literacy</b>	
Number of adult literacy classes	131
Enrolment by sex:	
Female	1,895
Male	1,548
Drop out rate by sex:	
Male	23%,
Female	25%
Literacy levels by sex:	
Male	53.5%
Female	35.5%
<b>Health</b>	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, URTI, Diarrhoeal
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:84,528
Number of hospitals	2
Number of health centres/dispensaries	4
Average distance to health centre	15 km
<b>Energy</b>	
Number of households with electricity connections	214
Number of trading centres with electricity	4
% Rural households using solar power	Insignificant
% households using firewood/charcoal	88%
% Household using kerosene, gas or biogas	12%
<b>Transport Facilities</b>	
Total kilometres of roads	

Earth	835.4 km
Murram	88.8 km
Bitumen	107.5 km
Number of airstrips	3
Number of public service vehicles	400
<b>Communication</b>	
Number of households with telephone connections	269
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	46
Mobile service coverage	2%
Number of post offices	5
Sub-post offices	1
Number of telephone booths	17
Number of household without radios	Not available
Number of cyber cafes	Nil
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>	
No. of trading centres	7
No of hotels	2
No of tourist class hotels	Nil
Main tourist attractions	1
No. of registered hotels	5
No. of licensed business	585
Total number of informal sector enterprises	Not available
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>	
Number of banks	1
Volume credit provided	Not available
Number of micro-finance institutions	Not Available

## CHAPTER TWO

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing an overview of the 1997-2001 Plan and the district's performance over the plan period. It tackles the status of implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan and its linkages with the 2002-2008 National Development Plan and other sessional papers. Finally, it tackles the development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed in the district.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The theme of 1997-2001 Plan was "Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development". The DDP identified strategies that were geared towards spurring rapid industrialisation at micro-level, for increased income and sustainable development. It was envisaged at the start of the Plan that a number of small-scale industries could be established to capitalize on the potential of the district. The Plan proposed a number of programmes and projects to harness the resource endowment towards achieving the industrial development goal of the district.

The projects and programmes proposed in the 1997-2001 DDP targeted the creation of a favourable environment for industrial transformation of the district. One of the main areas of industrial development proposed in the plan was to establish a plant for fish processing which was however not achieved. Other concerns included support to mining activities as well as establishment of a cement factory. The district being predominantly pastoralist was poised for the production and processing of livestock products. All these had very minimal progress due to inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor marketing systems, inadequate and poor developed local raw materials for industrialization, inaccessibility of credit facilities and underdeveloped human resources.

Other pertinent challenges that derailed the performance of the 1997-2001 Plan included, the problem of inadequate livestock marketing facilities for the livestock products leading to the exploitation of the livestock traders by the middlemen. The situation was occasioned by high transport costs for livestock and livestock products due to the long distance to markets centres, lack of strategy for expanded emergency off-takes of livestock during the drought, lack of regular market information and inability of livestock traders to act collectively.

The other challenge was the problem of inadequate potable water for human and livestock consumption. This led to the emergence of water borne diseases and loss of livestock during the dry spell. The situation was exacerbated by the uneven distribution of water points in the area, concentration of water points in settled areas, inadequate water supply sources due to low yielding capacity of most water sources and poor maintenance of water supplies as community had no capacities to run the water points.

The other problem that derailed implementation of the plan was low output and inadequate food supplies leading to food insecurity and high dependence on food relief. This situation was occasioned by infertile soils, poor management and failure to apply farm yard manure, concentration on single crop by farmers, poor farming practices, shortage of farm inputs, lack of food storage facilities, inadequate and unreliable rainfall

and difficulties in distribution of relief due to poor infrastructure and insecurity.

The poor road network and inadequate transport meant constrained transportation of raw materials and livestock products to the market. This situation was made worse due to lack of basic road maintenance equipment, inadequate funds, absence of feeder roads and lack of public transport vehicles making it hard to travel from one place to the other, hence, poor performance of the plan.

Lastly, the problem of inadequate education facilities and services down played the effort of the government to improve the education standard and reduce the high levels of school drop rates. This situation was compounded by; inadequate facilities and equipment due to insufficient funds and high cost of such facilities, shortage of teachers especially in rural areas, low standards of education caused by inadequate supervision and high rate of school drop outs caused by early marriages and child labour.

## 2.2 IMPEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

The 1997-2001 DDP contained a total number of 167 projects distributed among 24 departments. Projects were drawn on the assumption that most resources for the implementation were to be mobilised locally within the district. Table 2.1 contains information on cumulative implementation (physical) for the Plan period.

**Table 2.1 1997-2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status**

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation of Projects (physical)
Lands and settlement	6	1	17
Probation	12	-	-
National Museums	4	0	0
Commerce and industry	3	0	0
Social services	15	1	6
Culture	2	0	0
Sports	9	0	0
Co-operative Dev.	5	0	0
Education	17	5	40
Health	6	3	50
Veterinary	10	9	90
Agriculture	8	2	25
Livestock	6	1	17
Kenya Wildlife Service	2	0	0
Office of the President	7	2	28
Postal Services	4	0	0
Kapenguria Municipal	4	1	25
Pokot County Council	3	1	33
Forest Department	14	5	36
Water	12	5	42
Technical Training	6	0	0
Roads	7	2	28
Energy	1	0	0
Adult Education	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>

**Source:** District Planning Office, Kapenguria, 2001

From Table 2.1, it is seen that 23 per cent of the projects proposed were actually implemented with Veterinary Department recording the highest implementation rate attributed to privatization of most of the programmes. The withdrawal of ASAL programme from West Pokot District adversely hampered project performance in Agriculture, Livestock and Education sub-sectors. Similarly, water projects stalled following the withdrawal of the programme during the medium term of the development plan.

The percentage implementation applies to the projects planned in the DDP, but a number of unplanned projects were successfully undertaken during the Plan period especially in physical infrastructure sector. Local Authorities had similar projects funded under Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). Most projects proposed in the education sector were implemented by respective PTAs (Parents Teachers Associations) and thus making it difficult to determine the financial utilisation.

**Constraints:** The main constraints that hindered the implementation of projects were inadequate funds for both development and recurrent expenditure. These coupled with piecemeal funding and frequent cutbacks had far reaching negative effects on development projects.

Insecurity resulting from cattle rustling also contributed to poor performance of projects. The situation made some areas inaccessible and caused displacement of beneficiaries besides causing destructions of the existing or on going projects.

The state of roads in the period under review remained pathetic and greatly hampered service delivery. The scenario was further worsened by the 1997 El-Nino phenomenon, which devastated a large part of the lowlands of the district damaging the existing road network, cattle crushes and other physical infrastructure.

Other constraints experienced in the period were high turnover of staff due to frequent transfers and retrenchment that weakened co-ordination and implementation of programmes and projects. Some of the projects not implemented have been recommended to be carried forward into this Plan, as they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation efforts in the district.

The project completion rate in the 1997-2001 Plan period was disappointingly low due to unrealistic project selection and budgeting. Reliance on donor funding also has its drawbacks as illustrated by the abandonment of projects when the Netherlands funded ASAL programme was halted.

**Lessons Learnt:** Projects that were implemented with assistance from NGOs and other development agencies performed better than those that were implemented by the government alone. There is thus need to collaborate with all stakeholders during the preparation of the current plans. There is need to harmonize and come up with a uniform work plans on implementation of activities in the district. This will reduce duplication of project activities thus bringing greater results to the community. Lack of community participation or involvement in the designing, implementation and monitoring and evaluation created apathy towards Plan implementation and the resultant of



implementation as a government or NGO affair rather than a concerted effort between the community and other players. In order to avoid the occurrence of the same scenario during the current plan, efforts will be made to train and involve the community in the stages of project cycle so that they can actively participate and feel that they are part and parcel of the project/programme implemented.

### **2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002-2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS**

The theme of the 2002 - 2008 DDP and NDP, which "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" guides this Plan. This is in line with the shift in emphasis from economic growth per se propounded by the 1997-2001 DDP and NDP with the underlying belief that the solution to economic stagnation and worsening social welfare lay in industrialisation. While Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on "Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020" that influenced the formulation of the 1997 - 2001 DDPs is still relevant, the inherent economic growth strategies it proposed could not be implemented because vital complementary socio-economic factors were not in its favour. The rising incidence of poverty, with its devastating effect on the human resource and potential, has proved a big deterrent to economic development efforts. Any meaningful growth strategies must therefore be broad-based and centred on poverty reduction measures. This Plan is therefore formulated against this background.

In addressing the emerging issues, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1996 on "Economic Management for Renewed Growth" and Sessional Paper No.1 of 1994 on Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development to the Year 2010 shapes the policy environment of this plan. Alongside other key long and short-term policy documents, these Sessional Papers have objectives that capture the theme of the 2002 - 2008 National Development Plan, thus offering a very helpful policy background for the District Development Plan. Other documents, which the Plan is linked to or draws from, are the 3-year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the 15-year National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), Local Authority Development Plans, Bilateral programmes and Non-Governmental Organisations strategy papers.

Incorporation of the MTEF principle in the formulation of this plan will ensure implementation of most of the proposed projects. One cause of poor implementation of previous development plans had been the tendency to propose projects without regard to their implication on the exchequer or resources available within the district. Only a few of these projects therefore were fully implemented, if started at all. MTEF policy requires that only projects that can satisfactorily be implemented at a time be proposed. It is also a guiding framework for short-term development strategies, providing for monitoring and evaluation and promotion of effective utilisation of resources. Projects are to be undertaken in phases of 3-year period, allowing for evaluation and reformulation where required, before continuation to the end of plan period. Moreover, each proposed project is supposed to be a building block on the poverty reduction measures that will facilitate eradication of poverty according to the 15-year National Poverty Eradication Plan.

The weakness of depending on Government funding has been addressed by formulating development programmes on the strength of problems and development strategies identified in the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) where all stakeholders were involved. Most development agencies operating in the district favour participatory planning methodologies, in which communities identify and prioritise development intervention strategies. The District PRSP resulted from broad consultations involving representatives of grassroots community members and interest groups, who identified causes and proposed strategies for reduction of poverty in their areas.

To achieve these objectives as mentioned in these policy documents requires effective participation of all key stakeholders' development effort through an integrated approach. These augurs well with the District Development Plan that emphasizes collaborative approach between the various key development stakeholders towards achieving the goal of poverty reduction.

When compared with other development plans like the Local Authority Development Plan and other NGO development plans, it links closely as most strategies contained in these documents compare favourably with the strategies highlighted in the PRSP in which the Local Authorities and NGOs participated during the plan period.

The views of all development agencies, including key bilateral programmes, prominent non-governmental organisations and local authorities in the district, have been taken into consideration in coming up with the plan. The plan is therefore in harmony with the development agenda of key development agencies in the district, bringing together their divergent development approaches into one main document for effecting common development aspirations of the district.

## **2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

The major development challenges that are envisaged to hinder implementation of the theme of the 2002-2008 Plan in the district include: -

Poor physical infrastructure, which has been and is one of the constraints hindering development of the district. Poor road network inhibits exploitation of available resources. Some areas of the district are completely inaccessible as people and livestock trek for long distances before getting an access road. High potential areas of the district are also inaccessible, which hinders transportation of farm produce to markets. Poor roads also contribute to high transport costs and thus high product prices. Out of a total of 1,031.7 km of roads in the district, only 88.8 km has murrum while the rest is both rural access or earth roads.

The district is also poorly served by electricity, which is very crucial for industrial development and growth of the informal sector. Only 4 centres and 214 out of the total 7,250 households in the district are served with electricity.

Nomadic pastoralism is a development challenge the district will encounter in its efforts to achieve its set priorities over the current Plan period. The movement from one place to

another will make it difficult for the government and other development agents to provide permanent physical facilities like water, health and schools as this are bound to collapse immediately the beneficiaries move to new areas of settlement.

Recurrent bouts of insecurity which is caused by banditry on the roads, unclear land patterns, livestock raids in the grazing areas and inter-tribal conflicts will be an obstacle to development during the Plan period and it is anticipated that the same problem will continue to exist. These conflicts will not augur well especially for the development agents with projects on the ground, as they will disrupt activities hence leading to abandonment of projects. More efforts will need be placed to curb this situation possibly through holding of security meetings between the warring communities and exchange programmes between the Kenyan security agents and in neighbouring countries.

The poor livestock marketing systems is likely to hurt the livestock sub-sector. Livestock production is the engine of growth of the district economy. The sub sector can only continue to play the centre position in the development of the district, if development of marketing operations is satisfactory. Unfortunately, this is not the case as the substantive livestock markets are located very far from production zones of the district. Hence, animals have either to walk or be transported long distances exposing them to diseases and rendering disease control efforts strenuous. Additionally, it means that by the time the animals reach markets, they may be sickly and underweight. On the other hand, transport by trucks is prohibitively expensive to most livestock farmers.

Poor urban management is also another challenge the district is likely to encounter over the current plan period. Lack of appropriate urban planning in Kapenguria and other urban centres is going to contribute to rampant mushrooming of houses, which will lead to problems such as inadequate water and sewerage systems, poor garbage collection, and emergence of slums that might harbour criminals.

#### **2.4.1 Population Growth**

The 1999 Population and Housing Census enumerated a population of 308,086 in West Pokot District of these 156,580 were female, giving a sex ratio of 100:97. The intercensal (1989-1999) growth rate works out at 3.1 per cent per annum, which is above the national average of 2.9 per cent as shown in Table 2.2. The population is projected to reach 406,938 by end of Plan period, which will be an increase of 98,852 people. This represents a change of 32 per cent in the population over the period.

**Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Groups**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	30,053	29,312	32,982	32,169	35,092	34,226	37,336	36,416	39,724	38,745
5-9	24,864	24,583	27,287	26,979	29,033	28,705	30,890	30,541	32,869	32,494
10-14	22,715	22,147	24,929	24,305	26,523	25,860	28,220	27,514	30,025	29,274
15-19	16,655	16,572	18,278	18,187	19,447	19,350	20,691	20,588	22,015	21,905
20-24	12,671	15,387	13,906	16,887	14,795	17,967	15,742	19,116	16,749	20,339
25-29	10,706	11,819	11,749	12,971	12,501	13,801	13,301	14,683	14,151	15,622
30-34	7,525	8,070	8,258	8,857	8,787	9,423	9,349	10,026	9,947	10,667
35-39	6,162	6,882	6,763	7,553	7,195	8,036	7,655	8,550	8,145	9,097
40-44	4,542	4,985	4,985	5,471	5,304	5,821	5,643	6,193	6,004	6,589
45-49	4,316	4,752	4,737	5,215	5,040	5,529	5,362	5,904	5,705	6,281
50-54	3,138	3,331	3,444	3,656	3,664	3,889	3,898	4,138	4,148	4,403
55-59	2,493	2,487	2,736	2,729	2,911	2,904	3,097	3,090	3,295	3,287
60-64	1,615	1,891	1,772	2,075	1,886	2,208	2,006	2,349	2,135	2,500
65-69	1,240	1,389	1,361	1,524	1,448	1,622	1,541	1,726	1,639	1,836
70-74	1,124	1,211	1,234	1,329	1,312	1,414	1,396	1,504	1,486	1,601
75-79	593	599	651	657	692	699	737	744	784	792
80+	973	1,063	1,068	1,167	1,136	1,241	1,209	1,321	1,286	1,405
NS	121	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,506</b>	<b>156,580</b>	<b>166,139</b>	<b>171,731</b>	<b>176,766</b>	<b>182,715</b>	<b>188,072</b>	<b>194,402</b>	<b>200,102</b>	<b>206,836</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapenguria, 2001

The age bracket (0-4) constitutes 23.4 per cent of the population at the start of the plan period. This is a high percentage, indicating that the birth rate is also high. This does not augur well for the district for several reasons. The low productivity in agriculture and other sectors of the economy, high unemployment rates, the high levels of poverty especially food poverty, means that the district's resources will be stretched almost beyond limit with every addition to the population.

Efforts will therefore need to be put in place immediately to control the rising population growth. The increase in population of this age group calls for expansion of early childhood development centres and increase in child health care services such as immunization programmes. Given the declining levels of production and increasing poverty, the district will have to ensure that production levels are increased to provide adequate food for all. Strategies will have to be devised to uplift the food poor and those in absolute poverty (35 per cent) so that their situation does not worsen. Table 2.3 shows the trends of the population for selected age groups namely; primary school age, (6-13), secondary school age (14-17), childbearing age (15-49), and the labour force (15-64).

**Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	38,716	38,309	42,489	42,043	45,207	44,732	48,099	47,593	51,175	50,637
14-17	14,885	14,169	16,336	15,550	17,381	16,545	18,492	17,603	19,675	17,729
15-49	-	68,467	-	75,240	-	79,946	-	85,060	-	90,500
15-64	69,823	76,176	76,628	83,600	81,529	88,948	86,744	94,637	92,293	100,690

Source: District Statistics Office, Kapenguria, 2001

**Primary school age group (6-13):** According to Table 2.3, the district has projected primary school population of 77,025 (25 per cent of the total population) at the start of

the Plan period in 2002 and will grow to 101,812 in 2008 at the end of the Plan period. This does not augur well for the future development of the district, especially as some of this age group are expected to enter the job market. The level of skills and education with which they enter will determine the kind of income they earn. If they drop out at primary school, their future will be very bleak. Efforts will be made to provide incentives to encourage parents to take their children to school and to retain them there. AIDS, which is a contributor to high dropout rate, will also be addressed so that the orphans are able to continue with their education.

**Secondary school age group (14-17):** The secondary school age group had 29,054 persons in 1999. This is expected to increase to 31,886 in 2002 and 37,404 in 2008. This increase although appearing marginal will have an implication on the district educational resources as population have to be absorbed in schools and other training institutions in order to improve the literacy levels. Therefore, more efforts will be put to enhance enrolment and discourage drop out rate in secondary school, as these are potential labour force. Provision of training institutions to impart relevant and practical training skills will be encouraged with the assistance of the private sector and NGOs. In particular, access to credit for small-scale business will be facilitated with the assistance of the private sectors, NGOS and other development partners.

**Labour force (15-64):** In 1999, there was a total labour force of 145,999 people composed of mostly unskilled persons. The dependency ration was 100:116, an increase on the 1989 ratio of 100:113. By 2002, the district is expected to have a labour force of 160,228. This will increase to 192,983 by the end of the plan period out of which 92,293 and 100,690 are males and females respectively. This scenario will worsen the unemployment situation if strategies for natural resource development are not put in place.

**Reproductive age group (15 – 49):** This age group referring specifically to women shows a rising trend with a total population of 75,140 in 2002 and is projected to increase to 90,500 by the end of the plan period. This group determines the population growth in the district, and the larger the number, the faster the population is likely to grow unless measures are put in place to control it. Currently 23.4 per cent of the population consists of children (0 – 4) years indicating a very high birth rate. During the current Plan period family planning and family life programmes will be put in place targeting this group in order to cut down the pace on population growth. Efforts will also be made to divert the attention of women from family upbringing to towards engaging in economic activities to raise family incomes.

**Urban population:** There are two urban centres in the district; Kapenguria Municipality and Chepareria Town. In 1999 they had respective populations of 48,730 and 18,470 and the figures are projected to grow to 53,479 and 64,412 by 2002 and 2008 respectively as indicated in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Urban Population Projections**

Division Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kapenguria	24,113	24,617	26,463	27,016	28,156	28,744	29,956	30,583	31,873	32,539
Chapareria	8,963	9,507	9,837	10,434	10,466	11,101	11,135	11,811	11,847	12,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,076</b>	<b>34,124</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>37,450</b>	<b>38,621</b>	<b>39,845</b>	<b>41,092</b>	<b>42,394</b>	<b>43,720</b>	<b>45,105</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, West Pokot, 2001

Kapenguria, being the biggest town in the district also serves as the district headquarters has a high potential for industrial development. The town's rapid population increase is expected to exert pressure to the existing infrastructure. The Kapenguria Municipal Council, Pokot County Council and Chepareria Town Council are expected to play an important role in provision for basic facilities as well as setting aside land for industrial development, housing and commercial activities. However, current economic performance does not allow expansion of such facilities with population growth in the relevant age groups, unless special efforts are made to reverse the trend as proposed in this plan. Similarly, particular emphasis will need to be placed on job creation to absorb the growing labour force and arrest the growing dependency ratio in the district.

#### 2.4.2 Poverty

The nature and extent of poverty follows a topographical pattern in the district. It further varies according to the economic activities of the area. While in the lowlands poverty may be defined in terms of the number of herds owned by a household, in the highlands which is mainly dominated by agriculture it may be defined in terms of food production. The district being predominantly arid and semi-arid automatically registers food-poverty as the major form of poverty. This situation is occasioned by variance of weather resulting in prolonged spells of drought.

**Situation of Poverty in the District:** According to the first report on poverty in Kenya on incidences and depth of poverty, 164,639 people or 49 per cent of the total population in the district are poor. This figure has however, gone up due to the conditions already discussed 2.4 above. More than 50 per cent of the population have been deprived of opportunities to earn a decent living. The distribution of the poor according to the divisions is as shown in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5**      **Distribution of the Poor by Division**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Estimated Poor %</b>	<b>Number</b>
Kacheliba	20,318	56.10	11,400
Kongelai	20,344	56.00	11,393
Alale	29,901	55.00	5,542
Kasei	10,145	54.66	5,542
Tapach	18,621	46.40	8,635
Chesogon	20,373	40.90	8,335
Sigo	36,188	39.70	14,352
Chepareria	65,409	40.00	26,163
Kapenguria	63,603	35.10	22,353
Lalan	24,184	34.10	8,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>309,086</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>121,970</b>

Source: District Planning Unit, Kapenguria, 2001

Apart from food poverty, the district is affected by other forms of poverty such as low levels of education, inaccessibility to social amenities and facilities.

The district has a gross enrolment of 47,060 pupils in 257 primary schools. This is estimated to be 30 per cent of the school going age. The schools in the arid parts are sparsely distributed and poorly staffed. As most people cannot meet the escalating cost of education, the district is characterized by high dropout rates. Most schools are also poorly equipped with learning and teaching materials and therefore education standards are low. Early marriages especially in the arid and semi-arid divisions have contributed significantly to drop out rates due to high poverty levels.

Health facilities have a bearing on poverty in the district: These facilities are inaccessible to a large percentage of the population, most of who are forced to walk long distances in search of health services. This problem, coupled with unorthodox form of medical treatment has left majority of the people in desperate need of health services. The district is experiencing the negative effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic especially in the economically active age-cohort.

As mentioned earlier, the district is predominantly arid and semi-arid with inadequate water resources. The rains are often unreliable and tend to be concentrated within a short period in the year. The existing water supplies are inadequate for both human and animal consumption especially during dry season when cases of water related problems are on the increase. Sanitary concerns are prevalent in most urban centres in the district, a situation that exposes the residents to high risks of diseases.

Road network is an important indicator of poverty in the district. Besides opening up the remote parts to the rest of the district, it enhances the provision of extension services to the community and access to outside market for agricultural produce. The district has a total of 107.5 km of bitumen roads whose conditions are generally poor making it difficult for most parts of the district to be accessed. The difficult terrain of the district has further affected the road network due to exorbitant costs of construction thereby hampering the success of any anti-poverty campaigns.

**Causes of Poverty:** Poverty in the district is mainly caused by insecurity (cattle rustling) which deprives people of their livelihood, causes abandonment of homesteads, closure of markets and suspension of all forms of economic activities, a situation that subjects the community to high levels of vulnerability. Besides inflicting damage to institutions it is a contributory factor to high dropout rates in schools. This form of insecurity makes it difficult for provision of essential services to the communities and is a disincentive both for investors and development partner agencies. The most affected divisions by cattle rustling in order of severity are, Chesogon, Sigor, Alale, Kacheliba, Chepareria and Tapach. Other causes are lack of employment opportunities, low marketing opportunities, lack of strong institutions at community level-to sustain programmes aimed at alleviating poverty and use of outdated methods that hinder agricultural productivity.

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The district has recorded a total of 11,200 patients since 1988 when the first case was diagnosed. The trend of HIV/AIDS picked up in 1990 to ever increasing cases to date, where more than 183 lives have been claimed.

Most affected age groups are between 16-45 years who have the potential capability to be in the work force. Some of these patients are hospitalised in the two main hospitals namely Kapenguria and Ortum with an average length of stay of 12 days thus taking most of the time of the hospital workers. The situation of HIV/AIDS is more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas. Though it is not alarming at the moment, strategic measures should be taken in terms of awareness. The reports from MOH show that 15 per cent of blood screened are HIV positive. Going by this assumption, then it means that about 46,218 people should be infected. The prolonged HIV related illness, high cost of drugs and patient care has made families poor and hence losing potential learned persons and labour in the agricultural sector.

**Constraints:** Constraints faced in the fight against AIDS include transport, medical, legal implication, inadequacy of trained counsellors on HIV/AIDS and home based care, lack of knowledge, high poverty levels and cultural beliefs.

**Interventions:** Interventions to be applied in order to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS include making three Constituency AIDS Control Committees operational, provision of condoms, treatment of STI and pre-test and post-test counselling, prevention of transmission, reduction of mother to child transmission and advocacy and prevention through behavioural change.

### 2.4.4 Gender Inequality

In the district, women make-up the majority of land managers. They play a major role in subsistence farming, hence food production. Their activities determine the amount of food available in the household. Women are the ones faced with the greatest challenge in times of famine, drought and other calamities.



Agriculture policies normally stress the need for increased food production with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency. In the district the most important contributors towards achieving this are women and youth because of the crucial role they play in food production.

Land ownership in this district is exclusively for men hence women and youth do not have access to credit facilities, which requires security like land title deeds. Men also exclusively own livestock, which is an important source of livelihood. Policy makers should focus on issues of property ownership during marriage, separation and divorce. Contributions made by women during separation or divorce in most cases is never considered. The law should address issues like inheritance, which is biased against the female members of the community, and ironically girls in the community are seen as a source of wealth. After the family has received bride price, the girls (women) are discarded and have no say or access to the family property.

Decision making by women and youth in the community is only entertained at the household level. At community level women and youth play a minimal role to play. They are traditionally treated as children and are not allowed to attend meetings where major issues are being discussed.

One of the contributing factors, which have made women not to participate during decision-making, is lack of exposure, knowledge about their rights and low levels of education. Few women groups have been formed in the district especially income generating activities. If they were formed, women would be economically empowered and avoids being dependent on men, so that they make decisions on their own.

There is need to have a policy to address gender issues and equity. All development structures or organs from the Village Development Committees to the District Development Committees should be gender sensitive and should have adequate representation of women and youth.

Women organizations, e.g. self-help groups and other lobby groups should be encouraged in the district as this is the only effective mechanism which can articulate women rights and priorities at the community and district level. There is also need for legal recognition of the priorities and rights of women, e.g. right to education and employment opportunities. The Poverty Eradication Programme should provide training for women to improve food security and nutrition to enhance family welfare.

Were women to be brought into the mainstream of decision-making and development organs like the DDCs, Poverty Eradication Programme would bear fruits.

#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

The district is prone to various forms of disasters. These include drought and floods. The district has a history of flooding particularly in the rangelands destroying crops, grass, and polluting dams and rivers. Periods of drought also destroy crops and cause shortages of water as dams and rivers dry up.

The most effective solution to disasters is a management plan that puts in place preparedness to deal with the disaster. This plan proposes the formation of the District Disaster Co-coordinating Committee. The team comprising all government departments, NGOs and other private organizations will plan and co-ordinate all activities geared towards management or dealing with disaster. Training for the team is recommended. Early warning systems or timely information and action could avert a disaster. Part of the solutions in this plan includes disaster-handling equipment e.g. fire fighting equipments, ambulances, technical personnel and necessary funds for emergencies.

Several constraints are however anticipated like poor road network, terrain of the district, illiteracy, lack of effective communication system and inadequate disaster preparedness, equipment, and funding. Others include; slaughter houses, marketing facilities for livestock and sale yards. These will facilitate faster disposal of livestock during droughts. Agro-processing plants would take care of food loss during floods.

#### **2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management**

This sub-section examines the district's concern regarding the state of the environment. Of major concern is to develop sustainable solutions to the threats facing the environment. The district is affected by five environmental problems namely; soil erosion, encroachment in catchment areas and water sources, drought, and overgrazing. Soil erosion is particularly a condition in ASAL areas where huge gullies have been dug by rainwater. In some places this is threatening the infrastructure, for instance the Catholic Church building in Mtembur area, and the divisional dispensary in Sigor Division. Encroachment in catchment areas and water sources is particularly an issue in Lelan Division whose forest is part of the expansive Cherangani Forest. This is one of the major catchment areas in Western Kenya serving both the Victoria and Turkana Lake Basins. This has reduced the volume and quantity of water in the rivers and lakes.

Like any other ASAL district, West Pokot experiences drought. This is even more pronounced as encroachment moves further into the catchment areas. The displacements in population, caused by insecurity problems have necessitated the concentration of people and their livestock in some areas causing degradation.

Drought and overgrazing have brought about a plethora of repercussions. Apart from causing water, pasture and food deficit they trigger other economic problems in the district. For instance lack of water forces farmers to move from place to place disrupting their ecosystem and degenerating them into poverty. Livestock deaths also deny the farmer a source of income.

There is need for sensitisation and awareness campaigns for the local community on all aspects of agricultural production and environmental conservation e.g. rotational grazing to keep the current land carrying capacity levels.

Lastly, attempt should be made to come up with community-based management of forests programmes, which will enable farmers to reap the benefits of the forest without depleting them. These programmes can be extended to other areas like health.

### CHAPTER THREE

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. It outlines in detail the priorities, constraints and strategies to be adopted for all the six sectors, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communications Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In order to attain the goal of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, the district’s main focus during the Plan period will be to concentrate on rejuvenating the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. The areas of concentration will be towards involving the farmers, especially contact farmers in extension services, carry out intensive farmers training and awareness creation on the appropriate irrigation technologies, environmental intervention measures through water and soil moisture conservation techniques and promotion of agro forestry, invest in promotion of drought resistant crops and livestock and maximize exploitation of the available productive natural resources, sensitise the community on sources of flexible credit facilities, accelerate land adjudication and registration, organize marketing programmes with the aim of identifying potential markets within and out of the district for agricultural and livestock produce.

#### **3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Agriculture is an important sector in the district as 60 per cent of the total population derive their livelihood from agriculture. With average farm size measuring between 11-20 acres, proper exploitation would increase the productivity and the farmers’ income and consequently reduce poverty in the district. Livestock keeping is a major economic activity in the district, whereby there are a total of 16 ranches with an average size of 8,699 ha. The main livestock breeds are zebu cattle, goats and sheep with land carrying capacity of 20 livestock units per hectare. The only constraint to livestock development is the prevalence of cattle rustling. Beekeeping is also an important activity earning an estimated Kshs. 3 million for the district. Cooperatives sub sector is one of the channels through which marketing of agricultural and livestock produce is done. The district has about 7 active marketing societies, though there is need for training the committees and sensitising the farmers on their importance. The main food crops grown are maize; beans, sorghum and finger millet while the cash crops are coffee and pyrethrum.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Agriculture Department	Provision of inputs and extension services.
Livestock Department	Provision of extension services
Water Department	Provision and maintenance of existing water facilities.
NGOs	Training and provision of inputs and assist with extension services.
Private Sector	Promotion of farm inputs and provision of credit.  Provide funds and technical support.
Donors	Contributes labour and materials in community projects
Community	and undertake activities jointly with donors.

### 3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Production	Increase production of food and cash crops such cereals, industrial crops, horticulture crops and pulses.	High cost of farm inputs; High incidence of pests and diseases; Poor market prices; Poor infrastructure; Lack of agro-processing facilities; Lack of credit; Poor husbandry practices.	Promote draught animal power; Identify alternative sources of credit markets; Tap irrigation potential and promote drought resistant crops; Promote simple agro processing techniques; Promote good post harvest storage practices.
Livestock Development	Increase production of meat, milk eggs and honey and wool; Disease control.	Affordability of services to farmers; High cost of running livestock multiplication and farmers training centres; Lack of credit facilities; Livestock diseases; Cattle rustling.	Introduce genetically superior breeding stock; Introduce/expand AI services; Expand vaccination campaign against CBPP and rinderpest; Intensify tick control programme.
Rural Water Supply	Increase number of households with access to water for domestic, irrigation and livestock.	High cost of installing the necessary infrastructure.	Reactivate old boreholes; Drill new boreholes; Build dams; Install water pipes.
Agricultural Research and Development	Improve methods of production; Increase yields by adopting drought resistant crops.	Lack of research and training facilities and extension staff; Affordability of necessary inputs.	Promote draught animal power; Seek credit facilities; Tap irrigation potential and promote drought tolerant crops; Improve storage.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Adjudicating land rights to ascertain ownership; Eliminate wrangles in operation of group ranches; Land reforms.	Lack of facilities/funding for photo-enlargements; Existence of photo-gaps especially in steep terrain; Difficult terrain; Illiteracy among committee members of group ranches.	Plan town centres; Carry out mutation and cadastral surveys; Accelerate programmes of land adjudication and registration.
Agricultural Marketing	Improve marketing process and disposal channels.	Poor marketing system; Lack of contract farming; Inadequate marketing information; Absence of agro processing.	Organise marketing programmes; Arrange for contract farming; Install functioning marketing in agro processing.

Environment	Expand soil and water conservation measures; Protect water catchment areas; Promote agro-forestry; Demarcation and gazettement of forests.	Lack of motivation on the part of farmers; Shortage of staff for conservation and forest extension services.	Terracing, cut off, drains and gully control; Artificial waterways; Riverbank protection and water harvesting technique e.g. infiltration ditches; Establish seed banks and tree nurseries.
Irrigation Development	Increase acreage under irrigation.	Financial resources; Landslides; Riverbank and riverbed erosion and gullies.	Rehabilitation of abandoned irrigation canals; Introduce modern methods of irrigation, e.g. sprinkler.
Food Security	Promotion of drought resistant crops; Improve on-farm storage facilities; Promotion of water harvesting structures.	Poor post harvest practices; Inadequate market information; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate extension services.	Training on water and soil conservation; Train farmers on modern storage facilities; Develop suitable drought resistant crops; Promotion of marketing organizations.
Cooperative Development	Establishment of self sustaining viable projects; Promote the spread of cooperative organization into all sectors of the economy.	Low capital base for agricultural co-operatives, consumers and housing; Delays in remittance of employees share deductions by employers to SACCOs; Poor recovery of credit facilities from farmers; Lack of organized markets; Lack of management skills for management committee members; Low member morale and commitment to fulfil roles.	Increased membership and capital mobilization; Education to management committees and staff; Increase the volume of produce handled by co-operatives; Take action on defaulters of loans; Promote the contribution of co-operatives to production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Production

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maize Production District wide	Enhance maize production to boost household's income and food security.	Increase present hectares of 22,630 ha to 30,000 ha by 2003.	Plant and expand land under maize production.
Beans Production District wide	Increase intake of protected food per household and boost income.	Increase the current ha. From 12,300 ha to 15,000 ha and yields from three bags/ha to 8 bags/ha.	Plant and expand land under beans; Improve husbandry practice.
Sorghum Production ASAL Area	To boost food security.	Increase current ha from 2,150 ha to 2,500 ha and yields from 9 bags to 12 bags/ha.	Plant and expand land under sorghum; Introduce high yielding varieties
Finger Millet Production Kasei, Alale, Kongelai Chepareria, Kapenguria, Sigor, Chesogon Divions	To boost food security.	Increase present ha from 1,800 to 4,000 ha.	Plant and expand land under millet production.

Cassava ASAL Divisions	To boost food security and households incomes.	Increase current ha. from 280 to 500 ha and introduce mosaic tree planting materials.	Plant and expand land under cassava production; Introduce mosaic tree cassava variety.
Pyrethrum Production Tapach, Lealan, Kapenguria, Sigor and Chesogon Divisions	To provide income and employment in rural areas.	Increase current ha from 500 ha to 1,200 ha; Increase the yields and the pyrethrum content average from in 1.8% to 2.1%.	Plant and expand land under pyrethrum production.
Farmers Research and Extension District wide	Improve on adoptions of newly introduced crops and livestock breeds; Train farmers on improved crop and animal husbandry.	Increase acreage of crops by 20 per cent and livestock by 40 per cent by the end of the Plan period	Train farmers; Provide improved seeds and breeding livestock, Acquire land for carrying out demonstrations; conduct farm visits
Coffee Production Kapenguria, Chesongo, Chepareria and Sigor Divisions.	To provide income to farmers and rural employment.	Increase hectares from 75 ha to 138 ha.	Plant and expand areas under coffee.
Sunflower Production District-wide	To boost households income.	Increase ha. from 120 to 500 ha.; Encourage private companies to guarantee market for the products.	Plan and expand area under sun flower production; Introduce it to new divisions
Tea Production Kapenguria and Lelan Divisions	To provide income to farmers.	Increase hectares from 4.64 ha. to 200 ha.	Undertake promotional campaign for companies to plant more tea.
Fruits Production District Wide	To provide income; To improve nutritional status.	To increase hectares from 30 to 100 ha.; Introduce varieties for export market.	Plant and expand area under fruits.
Agricultural Extension Services District wide	To advise and reach farmers on relevant agricultural technology; To improve quality of extension work.	Increase farm visits to 3,000 annually; Increase adoption rate from an average of 30% to 80%; Train all front-line staff.	Visit farmers in the villages regularly; Organise activities such as field days and farmers tours; Retain staff.
Agricultural Marketing Programme District wide	To provide farmers with market information and tools.	Train 5 staff on market data collection; Dissemination of information; Contract 1 farmer's group in every division annually	Establish an agricultural marketing system; Assist farmers' access market information.
Cotton Production ASAL Area	To generate alternative income to pastoralists; To reduce over reliance on pastoralism.	To ensure areas under this crop rises to over 10,000 ha.	Introduce and plant cotton; Conduct promotional campaigns; To introduce alternative income source.

#### A: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Vaccination Campaign Against CBPP and Rinderpest District wide	Improve on animal health and production.	To vaccinate 75% of all cattle.	Vaccination of livestock.
Extension and Clinical Services District wide	To promote self-reliance and privatisation of clinical services.	To train 200 CAHWs	Training farmers, CAHWs and treatment of sick animals.
Rabies Control District wide	To reduce incidences of rabies in both human beings and animals.	Vaccinate 1,500 dogs	Vaccination and baiting of stray dogs and cats.

Hides and Skins Promotion Project District wide	To improve value and prices of hides and skins.	Construct 6 stores and 6 bandas	Promote production of high quality hides and skins; Set up more stores and bandas and promote marketing.
Tick Control District wide	To control tick-borne diseases and improve animal health.	Train 90 dip committee members	Training and supervision of dip committees.
Tsetse Fly Control 3 Divisions	To reduce incidence of trypanosomiasis.	Set 30 traps	Tsetse fly survey and control using Bi-conical bait traps.
Pastoral Areas Veterinary Services Programme 6 Divisions	To reduce incidences of epizootic diseases, e.g. CBPP, Trypsomiasis.	Cover 6 divisions	Treatment of animals.

### B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Disease Surveillance District wide	1	To ascertain status of CBPP, FMD and rinderpest.	Set up 6 testing centres.	Testing for CBPP, FMD and rinderpest. <b>Justification:</b> The diseases often prevent marketing of livestock in other districts.
Tick Control Project District wide	2	Reduce incidences of tick-borne diseases.	40 functional dips	Construction and rehabilitation of dips. <b>Justification:</b> Livestock are a mainstay in the district.
Community Based Animal Health Programme District wide	3	Lay ground for privatisation of veterinary services	Train 300 CAHWs	Training and supervision. <b>Justification:</b> Provide alternative to government veterinary services.
Meat Inspection District wide	4	Reduce incidences of zoonotic diseases.	Recruit and train 10 meat inspectors.	Train and recruit meat inspectors. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce incidences of diseases

### B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Production

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nasukuta Livestock Multiplication Centre Chepareria Division	1	Upgrading of local breeds; Generate income for the farmers; Equip farmers.	Release 350 galla goats to farmers; 140 doper sheep to farmers; 36 camels to farmers; 5,600 pullets; 700 cockerels.	Multiplication and selling of doper sheep, galla goats and camels; Rearing and selling of exotic chicken layers and cockerels; Provision of training facilities to farmers. <b>Justification:</b> To upgrade local breeds.
Napier Grass Building Unit Kapenguria, Lelan and Chepareria Divisions.	3	Promotion of livestock feed to ease dry season livestock feed shortages.	3 Division (1 acre each)	Establishment of napier grass planting materials to farmers. <b>Justification:</b> Income of livestock products is currently low.



Promotion of Camel Keeping District wide	4	Promotion of milk production through diversification of farming enterprises.	Introduce 100 camels and to produce 100,000kgs of milk annually.	Introduction of camels in ASAL areas; Promote proper utilisation of natural resources. <b>Justification:</b> Farm diversifying increases income and food security.
Livestock Sale Yards Kongelai Lelan and Kacheliba Divisions	5	Facilitate easy access and easy collection of livestock; Facilitate easy handling for both farmers and livestock buyers; Disease control.	3 livestock sale yards.	Construction of livestock sale yard to open up new livestock markets. <b>Justification:</b> To provide marketing channel to livestock.
Kodich Honey Refineries Kacheliba Division	6	To promote honey production in the area; To raise the economic level of the beekeepers.	Increase honey production from 34,720 kg to 48,608kgs.	Introduce modern Kenya Top Bar Hives (KTBH) in the District. <b>Justification:</b> Currently income to farmers is low.
Promotion of Pig Farming Kapenguria Division.	7	To diversify sources of food and income.	1000 pigs.	Promotion of pig rearing. <b>Justification:</b> Current income and food is low.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapsait Adjudication Section Lelan Division	1	To get a letter of finality not withstanding the 22 appeals to Minister; Promote titled tenure system; Promote effective land administration.	To increase the number of parcel of land with title by about 761 by 2002 in the district.	Send adjudication register to Director of Land Adjudication together with particulars of all determinations of objections and plots affected by appeals to the Minister for caution.
Korellach/Sangat Sigor Division	2	To get a letter of finality not withstanding appeals; Promote individual ownership of land; Promote effective land administration e. g by District Land Control Board.	To increase the number of land with titles over 2,000 in the year 2002/2003 and 2003/2004.	Hear 259 objections pending; Implement 893 total objections by chain survey; Random checks of adjudication surveys by the District Survey; Send adjudication and put caution to all plots affected by appeals.
Kaspangar Adjudication Lelan Division	3	To get the letter of finality not withstanding appeals; Promote title tenure system; Promote effective land administration e.g. by District Land control Board; Boost accessibility to credit facilities.	To increase the number of parcels of land with titles by over 1,300 in the year 2002-2003.	Hear 463 objections pending; Implement 495 objections filed; Checking of completed Adjudication surveys; Computation of fair prints and area listing; Send the adjudication register to the Director of Land Adjudication for on-ward transmission to the Land Registrar; Make sure that caution is put on plots with appeal to Minister's cases.

Town Planing Murkwijit & Porkoye Development Plans and Sebit, Chepkobeh and Tapach (in Kapenguria, Chepareria, Lelan, Sigor and Tapach)	4	To establish planned markets centres; Help create employment Boost rural income and revenue for Local Authority.	To have five planned centres at the end of the plan period.	Issue notice of intent to stakeholders; Preparation of base maps; Collection of secondary data covering of stakeholder meeting field surveys and primary data analysis; Preparations of draft land use circulation of plan and publication; Plan review and finalization of plan submission for approval.
Wakor Sigor Division	5	To establish planned markets centres; Create employment to boost rural income and revenue for Local Authority.	To increase the number of parcels of land with title by over 1,000 in the year 2003/2004.	Complete adjudication surveys; Publish the completed register; Send the adjudication registrar to the Director of land adjudication together with all particulars for onward transmission to the Land Registrar; Make sure the caution is put on plots under appeal.
Parua B District wide	6	To establish planned markets centres; Help create employment to boost rural incomes; Boost revenue for Local Authority.	To increase the number of parcels of land with titles by over 1,200 in the year 2004/2005 in the district.	Complete adjudication surveys; Publish the completed register; Send the adjudication register to the Director of Land Adjudication together with all particulars for onward transmission to the Land Registrar; Make sure the caution is put on plots under appeal.
Dissolution of group Ranches. Kanyarkwat Kongelai Morpus Parua A Chepkobeh Kapenguria and Chepareria Divisions	7	Promote individual ownership of land; Promote effective land administration; Boost accessibility to; credit facilities; Check overgrazing.	To increase the number of land with title by over 300 by the end of the plan period.; 4 group ranches to be dissolved.	Hold barazas to sensitise members on the need to update their registers; Contribute money for acquisition of title deeds and sub-division into individual ownership.
Tapach, Sondany and Chebon Adj. Sections Tapach Division	8	Carry out adjudication surveys; To manage land conflicts and other land queries.	Open up 3 new adjudication areas; Demarcate and survey about 2,000 parcels during the plan period.	Open the mentioned adjudication areas; Set up land committees; Commence adjudication and demarcation/surveys; Hear the LCC/AB cases.
Tamkal and Mwino Adjudication Sections Sigor Division	9	Carry out adjudication surveys; To manage land conflicts and other land queries.	Open up 2 new adjudication sections in Sigor Division; Complete adjudication survey of about 1,500 new parcels.	Open adjudication areas; Set up land committees; Commence adjudication and demarcation/surveys. Hear the LCC/AB cases.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development is a wide sector whose functions extend into or rely heavily on other sectors. It is linked in one-way or another to the Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Trade, Industry and Tourism; Information Communication Technology and the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sectors. The Physical

Infrastructure Sector, consisting of roads, energy, water works and sanitation and transport and communications is closely linked to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Accessible roads are necessary for transportation of farm inputs and produce. Electricity is a prerequisite to establishment of a functional market of perishable goods like vegetables and set up agro-based industries. Most of the district population is currently concentrated in small land units with access to domestic water leaving large tracts of arable land unoccupied. The strategy will be to open up these areas for agricultural development. The Human Resource Development Sector is responsible for development of a skilled and healthy manpower for productive employment in Agriculture and Rural Development. Agro-based industries and marketing of agricultural produce and services can benefit as inputs to the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector.

## **3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision and mission is “for enhanced and sustained economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development”.

### **3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

Establishment of sound water infrastructure in both urban and rural areas will have a positive impact on the community with respect to sound sustainable economic growth. This can be achieved through appropriate technological development, rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the water resources and facilities available. Drilling of new boreholes and repair of existing boreholes for both domestic and livestock use will improve the rural and urban water supplies.

The introduction of the District Roads Committee will have the effect of improving the management of the road maintenance and rehabilitation programmes in the district and will enforce measures such as strict and transparent construction procedures, proper management of road maintenance funds, adherence to construction standards, capacity building of the implementing agents and disciplining of defaulters and non-performing road constructors with the aim of improving professionalism, transparency and accountability in the sub-sector. Emphasis will be on labour intensive techniques especially in rural and minor feeder roads, with sub-contracts given to communities, which will use these methods. Attention will be placed on improving the unclassified road networks, improving local infrastructure to promote investment, market accessibility and local services.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important to the district because better and improved physical infrastructure such as roads, and telephone facilities provide the network for communication within the district and the outside world, while electricity provides the power for both industrial and domestic use. Development of water infrastructure within the unoccupied areas will open up these areas for agricultural development. Better housing and buildings will attract investors to invest in the district in order to create employment and generate income.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Construction and maintenance of classified roads.
Water Department	Provision and maintenance of existing water facilities.
Donors	Provision of funding and technical expertise.
KPLCO	Provision and supply of electricity and implementation of rural electrification programme.
Community	Identification and implementation of community based projects; Contributing of labour and local materials.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication facilities
NGOs	Capacity building and funding.
Private Sector	Assist in developing infrastructure.

### 3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Increase number of households with access to potable clean water; Increase no. of households with access to piped water; Control pollution of water sources.	Limited financial resources; Lack of extension staff; Lack of personnel to run projects.	Rehabilitate water supply systems and install new ones; Sensitise communities on participatory protection and conservation of catchment areas; Improved sanitation and hygiene; Train committees to manage water projects.
Roads	Improve access to markets for agricultural produce; Open access to remote areas to improve security; Create local employment by using labour intensive methods.	Difficult terrain and diverse topography; Lack of funds; Lack of technical personnel; Lack of equipments.	Routine maintenance of existing roads; Improve unclassified road network; Rehabilitation of dilapidated roads, culverts, drifts, bumps; Lobby/seek more funding; Complete on-going projects; Strengthen operations of District Roads Committee; Use labour intensive approach.

Buildings	Provide adequate housing for shelter, office; Maintenance of housing stock; Facilitate construction of high standard, safe buildings; Promote use of local materials for construction.	Inadequate funds and technical know-how.	Lobby/seek for more funding; Offer technical consultation services and plans for new houses; Inspection of government structures for prevention disasters; Sensitise stakeholders on need for supplementing building.
Energy	Distribution of power to market centres and rural areas; Encourage use of fuel conservation jikos.	High cost of power transmission; Inadequate personnel.	Encourage cost sharing in power distribution; Pursuing rural electrification programme; Sensitisation on energy saving jikos.
Urbanization	To control growth of major urban centres and curb rural urban migration	Weak local authorities governing urban centres; Political interference in management of urban centres	To strengthen urban planning and improve service provision; To distribute evenly basic services in both rural and urban areas.
Communication	Provide additional landline and public booths in rural areas; Increase communication network by use of mobile phones; Increase coverage of postal service.	Vastness of the district; Vandalism of communication facilities; Lack of network for mobile use.	Enhance maintenance of existing facilities; Sensitise community on care of communication facilities; To upgrade existing facilities to post offices.

### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Makutano Water Supply Kapenguria Division	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase potable water coverage by 80 per cent in Makutano area; Increase revenue collection by 70 per cent	Installation of standby pumping unit; Construction of a new rising main from intake to booster station; Construction of a new distribution line from storage tank to Kilimanjaro area.
Kapenguria Water Supply Kapenguria Division	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase present potable water coverage by 90% in Kapenguria area; Increase water revenue collection by more than 70%.	Installation of a bigger capacity pumping set and standby unit; Replacement of mainline and distribution lines with larger diameter pipes; Purchase and installation of water meters.
Karas Water Supply Kapenguria Division	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase present potable water coverage by 90% in Karas area.	Construction of treatment works; Installation of standby unit; Purchase and installation of water meters; Replacement of the distribution line with a bigger diameter pipe; Extension of distribution to Kapenguria Township.

Kacheliba Water Supply Kacheliba Division	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase present potable water coverage to 70% in Kacheliba area; Increase water revenue collection by over 60%	Disilting of the well; Replacement of damaged PVC pipes; Repair of infiltration galleries and pump house; Purchase and installation of a new pumping set and standby unit; Purchase and installation of water meters.
--	---	--	---

## B: New Project Proposal: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tartar/Keringet Water Supply Kapenguria Division	1	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase present potable water coverage to 70% in Kapenguria area; Increase water revenue collection.	Repair of the existing pumping site; Purchase and installation of a standby unit; Electrification of water supply; Repair of the existing main and distribution lines; Purchase of water meters. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne disease incidences.
Sigor Water Supply Sigor Division	2	To provide accommodation for staff and their families as motivation to work.	No. of offices constructed; No of staff accommodated.	Complete the construction of treatment works; Laying of the gravity main from treatment work to the storage tank; Repair of the existing distribution lines; Repair of the water at the intake; Construction of staff houses and divisional offices at Sigor trading centre. <b>Justification:</b> Reduce water borne disease incidences.
Ortum Water Supply Sigor Division	3	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase present potable water coverage to 70% in Kapenguria area; Increase water revenue collection.	Construction of a new intake; Repair of treatment works; Purchase and installation of a new hydram pump for back washing; Construction of 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank at Ortum Centre; Repair of the existing gravity and distribution mains. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce water borne diseases.
Chepareria Water Supply Chepareria Division	4	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	Increase present potable water coverage to 70% in Kapenguria area; Increase water revenue collection.	Construction of modern treatment works; Construction of staff houses and divisional water offices; Laying a new gravity main from Kosulol intake storage to replace the present one; Construction of additional 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank at Ririmpoi line. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce water borne disease and improve water facility.

Drilling of Boreholes	5	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	To drill 20 boreholes for the whole district; Increase present portable water coverage to 70% in Kapenguria area; Increase water revenue collection.	Drilling boreholes in ASAL areas of the district; Purchase and installation of pumping sets for the drilled boreholes; Formation of management committees; Training of beneficiaries on how to manage their schemes. <b>Justification:</b> To improve the water network in the district.
Construction of Pans/Dams District wide	6	Increase potable water coverage in order to reduce incidence of water borne diseases.	To construct a total of 14 pans in Alale, Kasei, Sigor, Chepareria, Kacheliba, Kongelai and Chesegon.	Construction of pans/dams in dry parts of the district; Formation of management committees; Training of beneficiaries on how to manage their schemes. <b>Justification:</b> To improve water network in the district.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance Programmes District wide	To ease communication problem.	Gravelling, spotpatching, drainage opening and bush clearing 500 km	To maintain all roads to motorable standards.
Rehabilitation of Kapenguria Constituency Roads Kapenguria Division	To improve road surface and clearing the water from the road surface; Opening access to farmers and markets; To improve the worn out surface of the road and drainage.	Rehabilitation of road nos R11 – 15km, D27 – 10km, D346 – 10km, D345 – 8km, D344 – 20km, D341 – 12km, E347 – 14km.	Repairs of potholes, drifts, culvert, grading.
Rehabilitation of Roads Kacheliba Constituency Kacheliba Division	To improve road surface and clearing the water from the road surface; Opening access to farmers and markets; To improve the worn out surface of the road and drainage.	Rehabilitation of roads nos URPI – 30km, D348 – 12km, D344 – 20km, E366 – 10km, D345 – 30km, E346 – 8km.	Repairs of potholes, drifts, culvert and grading
Rehabilitation of Roads Sigor Constituency Sigor Division	To improve road surface and clearing the water from the road surface; Opening access to farmers and markets; To improve the worn out surface of the road and drainage.	Rehabilitation of road nos E 355 – 20km, E352 – 30km, E353 – 20km, D327 – 15km, URPI – 12km	Repairs of potholes, drifts, culvert and grading.

**B: New Projects Proposals: Roads**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Regravelling of Road D344 Makutano-Nayapong	1	Improvement of road network to ease communication.	Phase I -Makutano- Mutembur – 15km Ph II -Mtembur- Nanyapong – 150km	Re-gravelling and widening of roads; Installation of culverts. <b>Justification:</b> To improve Road network in the district.
Rehabilitation of Road AI Trans-Nzoia -DT Turkana	2	Rehabilitation of trunk road to ease communication between adjacent districts.	Total Rehabilitation of AI – 150km	Researching; Road bumps; Road signs; <b>Justification:</b> To improve access to markets.
Reagravelling of Road B4 Marich Pass -Chesogon	3	Routine rehabilitation and maintenance	Improvement of road B4 – 32km	Grading; Re-gravelling; Culverts improvements; Road structure. <b>Justification:</b> Improve road network.

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Buildings**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Maintenance of Pool Houses District wide	Rehabilitation of housing stocks.	Improve condition of houses to commensurate with market rates.	Routine maintenance; Painting; General repairs.

**B: New Project Proposals: Buildings**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Proposed Residential Houses Alale Division	1	Provision of houses for officers working in the new sub – district	Construction of 5 no. middle level houses (middle grade)	Construction of institutional houses in Alale Sub District. <b>Justification:</b> To provide housing for staff in the district.

**B: New Project Proposals: Energy**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	To increase access of electricity for domestic and industrial use	To connect 4 no. urban centres and 500 HH	To identify centres and HH to benefit, survey and install distribution line. <b>Justification:</b> To enable district residents start small- scale industries.



Energy Saving Jiko District wide	2	To save the forests from excessive exploitation	To distribute energy saving jiko to 40 % of HH	To undertake demonstrations and supply energy saving jikos <b>Justification:</b> To reduce defforestation.
-------------------------------------	---	---	--	--

**B: New Project Proposals: Communication**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mobile Phones	1	To improve communication network in the district.	To expand network to the whole district.	To encourage private firms to install communication boosters in the district. <b>Justification:</b> The district is currently out of communication network.

**B: New Project Proposal: Urbanization**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Urban Centres Improvement Programme District wide	1	To improve urban settlement and reduce incidences of diseases.	To plan for 6 urban centres	To identify the centres and undertake physical planning of these centres. <b>Justification:</b> There is disorder in most centres in the district.

**3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

With provision of electricity in rural areas, small-scale industries are expected to come up with small/light industries (welding, posho mills, etc), which will improve incomes and raise the standard of living of the rural poor. A raised standard of living means strong healthier people, who are more productive in all areas of human endeavour, be it educational performance, farm labour or business ventures. This sector is therefore linked to the Human Resource Development Sector, concerned with the health, social and mental development of the person, the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector and the Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector, which maintains a conducive environment for all round performance of all sectors.

### 3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilisation of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans” while the mission of the sector is “achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social-cultural enhancement”.

#### 3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district in responding to sector mission will envisage to undertake the strengthening of community’s and other stakeholders participation in the provision of early childhood education, creating equity in the provision of education, and educational facilities, promoting gender equity at all levels of education and ensuring adequate clearing facilities to enhance quality education, promote education for both handicapped and disadvantage groups either through formal or vocational education and training. On health, the community, NGOs, government departments will participate rigorously in HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention and management, expanded programmes on immunization and control of communicable diseases, construction, rehabilitation and equipping health facilities. On social welfare, efforts will be to sensitise communities to mobilize funds to address their felt needs.

#### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a significant contribution in production, employment, income creation and generation. This is because a healthy, skilled, educated or trained society will effectively participate in poverty reduction initiatives. This sector also brings forth a society, which can make informed decisions and shape their own destination through initiation of development programme/activities, which are sustainable. The sector also minimizes costs of health care and those saved resources can be utilized in investment in other development-related activities.

#### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers and facilities; Formulation and implementation of policies.
Health Department	Provision of curative and preventive health services; Staff and equipment
Sports Department	Coordination of sporting activities.
Social Services Department	Mobilization of communities, registration of groups and provision of training.
Community	Provision and maintenance of physical facilities through cost sharing.
NGOs	Provision of textbooks, bursaries and physical facilities.
Department of Culture	Promotion of culture.

### 3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Reduce level of illiteracy; Increase enrolment levels; Reduce dropout rates; Increase learning facilities.	High cost of education; Financial shortfalls.	Establish bursary fund; Seek more supplies for school equipment; Build more classrooms and libraries; Employ more teachers.
Health and Nutrition	De-congest district hospital; Combat malnutrition; Sink borehole in district hospital grounds; Buy a generator; Expand immunization services; Improve availability of drugs.	Financial resources; High illiteracy level; Unreliable water supply; Unreliable electric power supply; Liquid waste disposal system poor.	Expand existing health facilities; Upgrade existing health facilities; Introduce growth monitoring programmes for under 5; Sensitise community and train hospital staff on better nutrition methods; Install new sewerage works at district hospital; Start mobile immunisation units; Start five community pharmacies (Bamako Initiative Centres).
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Increase capability of women, youths and people with disabilities; Provide people with disabilities with means to earn a living.	Inadequate financial resources.	Train women, youth and people with disabilities in management and simple accounting skills; Lobby for tools and equipment from National Fund for the Disabled.
HIV/AIDS	To increase awareness on risks of HIV/AIDS in rural population; Focus on home based care for affected and infected.	Inadequate funds and personnel; Poor attitudes on HIV/AIDS poses a big hindrance; Retrogressive culture.	Use of local personnel in the fight against the scourge; Sensitise rural population on the effects on the pandemic.
Shelter and Housing	Improve housing for rural households and those living in informal housing in urban centres.	Poverty is a major cause and effect of poor shelter and will hinder any positive efforts; Pastoralist life of Pokots discourages good housing.	Improve planning of urban centres; Sensitise the community on importance of good shelter and housing and explore alternative quality housing of lower costs.
Population	Manage population growth in the district to a growth rate of 2% p.a	Illiteracy among the majority of the population; Cultural practices like polygamy and early marriages.	Intensify use of FP methods; Sensitise the community on importance of small family size.

### 3.3.6 Programmes and Projects Priorities

#### A. On-going Projects: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion and Up Grading of Serewo Dispensary to Health Centre Kapenguria Division	To cater for the population in the area and reduce the distance travelled by the people to health services.	No. of beds purchased; No. of staff posted; No. of patients served; No. of equipment purchased.	Construction of wards, laboratory and administrative offices; Addition of personnel and equipping the health facility.

HIV/AIDS Control District wide	To curb spread of HIV/AIDS	To increase awareness on HIV/AIDS to 100%; Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 10%	Undertake campaigns seminar and workshops on dangers of HIV/AIDS
Kapenguria District Hospital Water Supply Kapenguria Division	To have a reliable water supply to the hospital.	Construct 1 no borehole facility.	Sinking of a bore hole in the hospital
District Hospital Sewerage Works Kapenguria Division	Improve the sewage treatment works	Construct a waste treatment plant.	Operationalize the sewage treatment works at the district hospital.
Kapenguria District Hospital Generator Kapenguria Division	To assist in cases of electricity black out.	Install back-up generator.	Acquisition of a generator for the hospital
Child Health All Health Facilities District wide	Monitor the growth of children.	Number of trained health workers; No. of children served.	Training health workers in all health facilities; Purchase of weighing scales and monitoring charts and other related equipment.
Immunisation of Under Five District wide	Increase immunisation coverage of under 5.	Achieve 100% immunization coverage in the district.	Increase the number of static immunisation centres and start other mobile units.
Community Pharmacy District wide	To empower the community on value of health.	Establish 5 B1 centres in the district.	Start 5 Bamako Initiative Centres and train the community; Give out drugs; Open bank account.
Upgrading and expanding of Chepareria Health Centre Chepareria Division	Construction of wards and hostels; Decongest district hospitals	No. of wards constructed; No. of rooms constructed; No. of equipment purchased.	Increase ward capacity to cater for more patients.
Lomut Anti-Malaria Hospital Sigor Division	Construction of hospital; Reduce distance to seek medical attention.	No. of wards constructed; No. of rooms constructed; No. of equipment purchased; No. of mosquito nets given; No. of people sensitised.	Reduce average distance to health facility.

## B: New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Learning and Teaching Material to Primary Schools District wide	1	Improve learning environment; Improve academic performance; Reduce cost of learning.	To supply textbooks and furniture; No. of text books supplied.	Distribution of essential text books and furniture to most needy schools in the district. <b>Justification:</b> Encourage enrolment in primary schools and improve standard of education.
Construction of Science Facilities in Secondary Schools District wide	2	Improve performance in science subjects.	One laboratory per year.	Identify needy schools for the projects and the necessary equipments. <b>Justification:</b> Improve scientific skills in students

Construction of Primary Boarding Schools District wide	3	Improve retention of pupils in schools; Increase enrolment in primary schools.	To construct two primary boarding schools by 2008.	To negotiate the construction and equipping of two boarding schools in lowland parts of the district. <b>Justification:</b> To cater for pupils during pastoralist movement in search of pasture.
Establish Schools for Pupils with Disabilities District wide	4	To enable people with disability receive education	To construct and equip one school by 2008.	To identify an NGO and donor willing to fund construction of school for people with disability. <b>Justification:</b> To avoid discrimination of people with disability.
Supervisory Services to Schools District wide	5	To improve supervision of schools by the DEO office.	To improve supervisory services on regular basis.	To enable DEO staff moves to school to advise on management and teaching in schools. <b>Justification:</b> To improve standard of education in the district.
Girl Child Education District wide	6	To enhance participation of girls in education	Increase enrolment and completion rate for girls.	To encourage those cultural practices that prohibits girls from fully participating in education. <b>Justification:</b> To give girls equal opportunities as boys in education.
Revitalize Youth Training Institutions District wide	7	Provision of skills for self-reliance; Improve quality of training and increase production of youths	Provide training to youths for self-employment by 2008.	Rehabilitate existing youth polytechnics and equip them. <b>Justification:</b> Improve and expand skills.
Dormitory Construction	8	To provide more accommodation to students.	No. of dormitories constructed	Organize resources from the community and NGOs for construction purposes. <b>Justification:</b> There's congestion in existing dormitories.

### B: New Project Proposal: Shelter and Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Assessment of Urban Housing District wide	1	To assess the quality of urban housing.	No. of houses assessed.	An assessment of urban settlement to determine quality of housing. <b>Justification:</b> There is lack of information for planning purpose
Sensitisation on Shelter and Housing. District wide	2	To sensitise community on importance of good shelter and housing	No. of people sensitised.	The sensitisation of leaders on importance of good shelter. <b>Justification:</b> The leaders to act as change agents in rural communities.

**B: New Project Proposal: Population**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Family Planning Programme District wide	1	To curb the high population growth rate in the district	To reduce population growth rate from 3.1% to 2.9%.	To provide family planning methods to all especially in rural areas and also to sensitise them on bad cultural practices. <b>Justification:</b> To curb high population growth rate.

**B: New Project Proposal: HIV /AIDS**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention District wide	1	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district.	To achieve 10% annual reduction in HIV/AIDS	Public education/advocacy on HIV/AIDS control and prevention measures at all levels; Increased care and support of affected and infected. <b>Justification:</b> The pandemic is killing people at high rate.

**B: New Projects Proposals: Culture Recreation and Sports**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Training of Leaders of Women Groups District wide	1	Enable the women gain skills and knowledge and run their own affairs	36 women groups per division	Training on managerial and simple accounting skills. <b>Justification:</b> Women leaders not trained.
Training of Leaders of Youth Groups District wide	2	Enable the Youth leaders gain skills and knowledge on simple accounting skills.	36 youth groups in all the 9 divisions	Training on managerial and simple accounting skills <b>Justification:</b> Youth leaders lack skills.
Rehabilitation of the Disabled Persons District wide	3	To enable them gain skills to be self reliant.	At least 10 persons: Five per each rehabilitation centre	Training them on various skills in the two rehabilitation centres. <b>Justification:</b> To provide training programmes for disabled persons.
Facilitate the Movement and the Work of the Disabled Persons District wide	4	To enable them be independent	At least 15 persons per year.	Providing them with the tools and any aid from National Fund for the Disabled. <b>Justification:</b> To enable them generate income.
Construction of a New Office Kapenguria Division	5	Create more space for conducive working environment.	One office constructed; No. of staff accommodated; No. of furniture purchased.	Construct office; Equip offices. <b>Justification:</b> Lack of office accommodation.

Establishing of Sports Clubs District wide	6	To tap the sporting potential of district.	To establish 5 clubs per division	Identify young athletic talents and sponsor. <b>Justification:</b> The potential of the district is unexploited.
--	---	--	-----------------------------------	--

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There are several linkages with other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development, production and consumption of high nutritious crops will be required for human resource development. Food sufficiency in the district will enhance school/college enrolment, retention and completion rates, settlement of squatters and landless will address the problem of shelter and housing. For physical infrastructure, there is need to have training institution with adequate and accessible infrastructure like road network, electricity and communication system. To absorb the trained, skilled labour force, the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector must be flourishing and financial services are required for the development of the training institutions. Adequate security, law and order is a prerequisite for human resource development, linking the economic planning and budgeting is necessary for the growth of the sector and review of legal and regulatory framework in view of shelving away outdated, oppressive and inappropriate laws is mandatory for the growth of the Human Resources Development Sector.

## 3.4 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans”.

### 3.4.2 The District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to have an enabling environment for the promotion of Trade, Industry and Tourism. This will be achieved through improvement of physical infrastructure like road network, water facilities, and airstrips. Among others of paramount importance will be the observation of security for both the locals and tourists. Local Authorities will strive to harmonize single trade permits and provision of adequate and reliable services. Reliable power and enabling environment will attract investors especially in semi processing industries.

### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector constitutes a significant part in the development of the district. Tourism and mining are of major importance considering the fact that the district is endowed by vast limestone deposit and is home to Natorot Game Reserve and Kapenguria Museum. The two sub-sectors are important in employment creation and sources of revenue to the district.

The tourists visiting various attraction centres have resulted in enculturation of Pokot culture, an important contribution in development of the district.

The plan further seeks to promote small-scale business and industries viable in the district. These have important contribution in increasing income level among the poor.

### 3.4.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of an enabling environment through policy formulation and maintaining essential infrastructure.
Banks	Provision of banking services and credit to communities.
Private Sector	Investing in industries; Obtain appropriate technologies and developing efficient production.
Local Authorities	Collection of revenue and provision of necessary infrastructure.
KWS	Management, control and conservation of Nasolot National Reserve.
National Museum of Kenya	Management of Kapenguria Museum

### 3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increased access to credit facilities for women; Provide a favourable environment for trading activities to take place.	Inadequate business skills; Poor road network; Lack of credit facilities.	Promotion and registration of micro small enterprises association; Training on basic business skills to interested groups; Revival of guaranteed minimum returns.
Tourism	To exploit the full potential of tourism in the district by encouraging tourist to visit the district.	Insecurity in parts of the district; Poor road network; Bad public image.	Intensify marketing of Natorot Game Reserve and Kapenguria Museum to the public; Improve security in the district and general communication; Use of media to correct image of district.
Industry	To promote small scale industries in the district and exploit its potential especially on handcraft and dairy.	Inadequate market; Inadequate skills to produce quality products.	Facilitation of information dissemination and support to industrial enterprises; Explore and penetrate national and international market through production of quality goods.





### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Pokot Trade Development Joint Loan Board Kapenguria, Chepareria Divisions	To enable upcoming traders access loans for business and other commercial activities.	To increase the number of people benefiting from the loans by 30% annually; Increase minimum loans to Kshs 100,000/=	Disbursing loans to small- scale traders in the district on revolving basis.
Training for Small Scale Entrepreneurs	To improve skills for jua- kali artisans and small- scale industrialists.	To develop jua-kali sector in the district; To train about 200 traders per year.	To conduct courses for Jua-kali artisans and upcoming industrialists so as to develop these sectors and create employment.

#### B: New Projects/Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Handcraft Development Chepareria	1	To improve quality of handcraft; Improve markets.	To be able to produce goods to meet international standards by 2008.	Training of artisans and supply of equipments. <b>Justification:</b> The products currently are fetching low income to artisans.
Construction of Limestone Factory Sigor Division	2	To utilize the resources in Ortum	To put up a lime factory by 2003..	DDC to make necessary approval and invite private company to invest. <b>Justification:</b> This will create employment
Construction of a Cement Factory Sigor Division	3	To utilize idle resources in the district.	To set up one cement factory by 2008	DDC to make necessary approval and invite private company to invest. <b>Justification:</b> This will create employment.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Wildlife Service

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Market of Tourism District wide	1	To increase number of tourists visiting the district	Attain annual tourist increase by 20%	Undertake intensive marketing through advertising both within and outside the district. <b>Justification:</b> To realize full potential of tourism in the district.

Construction of Tourist Class Hotel Kapenguria	2	To cater for increasing number of tourists.	To construct one tourist class hotel by 2005.	Identify site and invite private sector to invest in this project. <b>Justification:</b> Currently tourists visiting the district are accommodated in neighbouring districts.
--	---	---	---	---

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector is directly linked to all other sectors. In Physical Infrastructure, provision of quality and adequate infrastructure facilities like roads, electricity, telephone and water is a prerequisite for the development of this sector. Entrepreneurship skills, which are nurtured and developed under the Human Resource Sector, affect the growth of the sector and thus there will be need to develop it during the plan period. This will in return boost the development of Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order guarantees an orderly society and security, and hence creating an enabling environment for investments. Agriculture and Rural Development sector is closely linked with the Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector as the latter receives raw materials from the former. Information, Communication Technology will spur the growth or development of the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector by developing information on market availability for both raw materials and processed goods.

## 3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies and its mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status".

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the district, the national vision translates to taking advantage of Information Communication Technology in improving the capacity of the district to devise effective economic growth and poverty alleviation strategies and programmes. This will be achieved through the mission of connecting the district information network to the national and international information infrastructure, improving information management techniques and promoting information skill development at all levels.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A basic element of planning at all levels of human endeavour is the acquisition and maintenance of an adequate information base for decisions on the development of satisfactory plans. At the district level even in agencies where considerable statistical data exists, they rarely provide the essential information for decision making at the various levels of planning. Lack of resources for collecting data, its inadequacy and slow processing and improper documentation intensify the problems. Also, in a rapidly changing physical and socio-economic environment that characterize the age of the liberalized global market, timeliness and quality of data collection and analysis is part and parcel of strategic planning but this is hardly the case in the district. Information Communication Technology, with its high index of accuracy and processing speed, may help overcome some of these problems.

Around the world, new information and communication technologies are creating or supporting innovative systems and networks that are increasingly affecting societies and individuals. It is vital that these technologies, and opportunities that they create, are used to help in poverty alleviation measures, by ensuring that everyone has equitable access to sustainable development and growth. The district will take advantage of these opportunities during the plan period.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of policy on ICT.
Private Sector	Training public on ICT and provision of commercial Internet Access.
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establishment of District Information and Documentation Centres; Operationalization of District Management Information System.

### 3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Improve collection, processing and dissemination of information in the district	Lack of financial resources; Inadequate capacity to run information systems.	Lobby for increased financial allocations from GOK; Lobby for funds from local, national and international NGOs; Train library, computer staff.

### 3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Information Communications Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of DIMS at DIDC Kapenguria	1	To enable the DIDC serve the district population with relevant, adequate timely information	No. of furniture purchased; No. of computers purchased; No. of visitors /readers; No. of staff accommodated; No. of books stocked.	Buy computer; Buy laser jet printer; Buy UPS; Buy document preparation equipment; Train computer staff; Train library staff.
Construction of DIDC	2	To accommodate DPU officers	No. of furniture purchased; No. of computers purchased; No. of visitors/readers; No. of staff accommodated; No. of books stocked.	Buy computer; Buy laser jet printer; Buy UPS; Buy document preparation equipment; Train computer staff; Train library staff.
Training on Computer Applications	3	To update DPU staff on current computer packages.	All DPU staff; All Departmental heads.	GOK to provide funds.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communications Technology Sector is significantly linked to other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development sector, availability of information will be crucial especially in marketing of products. Availability of raw materials from agriculture can only be communicated with an efficient and effective mode of communication. IT providers will play an important role in improving the delivery of information and communication. For technological development, Human Resource Development Sector will play a pivotal role in terms of skilled manpower. Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector will benefit immensely from Information Communication Sector in terms of availability of markets, raw materials, goods and services. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will provide an enabling environment and security for Information Communication Technology to flourish.

This sector traverses all other sectors. Information Communication Technology has become a necessity in successful operations of all sectors. All sectors use information communication technology in marketing and market research in one way or another to increase their competitive edge but mainly because ICT has become a common feature of today's information world.

## 3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

"The sector vision and mission is prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while the mission is "to promote socio economic

and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district in its endeavour to spur economic growth and reduce poverty will create a conducive and enabling environment to woo investors and wananchi will be fully involved in detection of crime and thuggery through public barazas. The administration of justice will be smoothed and hastened through smooth and speedy dispensation of justice and strengthening the arbitration system. In order to realize coordinated development, all stakeholders will be involved in project planning, monitoring and evaluation.

### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a central role in the management and co-ordination of public affairs in the district. Its role revolves around policy formulation, interpretation and implementation of government programmes. The sector, deals with matters related to security, financial management, social mobilization, administration of justice and development related issues. The overall contribution of the sector to the district includes; provision of security, maintenance of law and order, public finance management and revenue collection, administration of social justice, planning, designing and implementation of development programmes and projects, mobilization of resources, issuance of national identity card and registration of birth and death.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement.
Judiciary Department	Administration of justice.
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and remand prisoners.
Local Authorities	Local governance.
Police Department	Maintaining law and order.
Community	Formation vigilante groups to participate in community policing.

### 3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Bring administration services closer to the people.	Lack of funding for office facilities and equipment; Lack of adequate office accommodation.	Construct sub-district/divisional headquarters Alale, Letein, Chesegon, Tapach, Kasei and Kongelai; Mobilise Wananchi to raise funds to cost-share in the construction.

Penal institutions	Establish penal institutions in to the district hence law and order.	Lack of funds to construct penal institutions.	Establish penal institution in the district.
Prosecution	Speed up hearing of court cases.	Lack of funds to build court building and purchase of equipment.	Build bigger court house at Kapenguria and equip it with modern facilities; Construct courthouse at Alale.
Administration Issues	Coordination of government activities in the district; Reduce crime rate; Facilitate expedient conflict resolution	Shortage of vehicles; Lack of regular training for staff; Lack of adequate funds.	Enhance mobility of staff; Conduct regular field tours and public barazas.
Financial Management	Instil financial discipline in district expenditure; Streamline mechanism on revenue collection with a view to maximizing revenue	Inadequate training to manage financial resources; Poor staffing levels at revenue collection points.	Regular and surprise checks of all revenue collection centres; To computerize financial system in the district.
Development Planning	Build capacity of staff for development planning; Encourage community to take charge of development and management in their respective areas; Harmonise NGOs and private sector planning with DDP.	Lack of regular training and logistical support; Inadequate funds.	Provide adequate funds to finance DPU activities; Sensitise community on development management; Revitalise role of DDC in management of development in the district.
Legal Service	Improve accessibility and affordability of legal services; Promote awareness of legal rights.	High cost of legal services; High ignorance of the public on legal rights.	Encourage legal practitioners to venture into rural areas; To encourage mobile courts; To sensitise community on basic rights and importance of legal services.
Local Governance	To strengthen community governance structures to make them more transparent and accountable in management of local resources.	Lack of resources; High rate of illiteracy and rigidity of local structures to reform.	Empowering communities to democratically elect their leaders; Encourage NGOs with an interest in local governance to provide resources.
Probation Services	Implementation of community service orders programme; Rehabilitation of criminals; Reduction of drug dependence and abuse.	Inadequate funds to fund CSO programme; Inadequate personnel; Lack of transport and appropriate working tools.	Training and advocacy for key stakeholders; Counselling in schools on effects of drugs and substance abuse.
Administration of Justice	To promote the culture of respect and adherence to the laws of the land; Expedient delivery of justice; Accessibility of courts and strengthening linkages with other stakeholders for effective administration of justice.	Lack of court facilities in all divisions except Kapenguria; Vastness of the district.	Encourage mobile courts; Establishing a court in Alale Sub-district.

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Alale Sub-District Headquarters Alale Division	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the community in a conducive environment	Complete construction works; No. of furniture purchased; No. of staff accommodated.	Construction of the offices; Procure furniture.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Legal Services

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of National Identification Cards District wide	Issue all eligible persons with ID cards to enable them exercise their rights.	To issue all eligible Kenyans in the district with ID Cards by 2008	Processing of IDs for new applicants and replacement of cards and those seeking change of name.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Children's Advisory Committee District wide	Put in place mechanism for dealing with issues pertaining to children.	To fully operationalize the role of children's advisory committees by 2008.	To build capacity of advisory committee at all levels.
Awareness Creation and Advocacy of Children's Rights District wide	Gather the support of public in addressing CNSP issues	To cover the whole district by 2008	Conduct seminars and focus group discussions; Advocacy campaigns by use of leaders, media and public barazas.

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Information to Courts District wide	To enable courts make fair ruling	No. of inquiries done	Make inquiries on the offenders, write and present report to the court.
Supervision of Offenders District wide	To ensure that offenders abide by the terms of probation.	To visit and make follow-ups of all offenders placed in community.	Home visits, counselling and empowerment of offenders.
After-care Supervision District wide	Resettle ex-inmates into the community and make them self reliant and acceptable by the community	No. of home visits of ex inmates	Resettlement of ex-inmates and home visits.

**B: New Project Proposals: Probation**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Implementation of Community Service Order District wide	1	Improve the awareness of the public about CSO	Reach the public in all the divisions by the end of the plan period.	Hold awareness seminars for local leaders and sensitise community in public barazas. <b>Justification:</b> To create understanding of the CSO programme and seek for cooperation in eradicating crime.
Staff Training District wide	2	Improve the effectiveness of probation personnel in handling clients	Train all officers by 2008	Mount training for Probation Officers in counselling, criminology and management <b>Justification:</b> To improve efficiency and effectiveness of probation staff.

**B: New Project Proposals: Judiciary**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Modern Court House Kapenguria District Headquarters	1	Improve working conditions	Put up a modern court house by 2006	Construction of courthouse and offices at district headquarters. <b>Justification:</b> Currently court proceedings are conducted in a small house and offices are in a condemned building.
Panel Court House Alale Sub-District	2	To enable court proceeding to take place in Alale.	To put up a modern court by 2005	Construct a panel courthouse in Alale Sub- district <b>Justification:</b> There is no facility at the moment.

**A: New Project Proposals: Development Planning**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Equipping DPU District Headquarters	1	To enhance capacity of DPU to collect data and coordinate development in district.	The DPU to be able to function fully and coordinate all development in the district.	To identify essential requirements of DPU and supply them to the district. <b>Justification:</b> Currently the DPU cannot provide required advice to development.



**B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lelan Divisional Headquarters Lelan Division	1	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the community in a favourable environment.	% Complete construction; No. of staff accommodated.	Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> The division does not have offices.
Chesegon Divisional Headquarters Chesegon Division	2	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the community in a conducive environment.	% complete construction; No. of staff accommodated.	Construction of offices <b>Justification:</b> The division does not have offices.
Tapach Divisional Headquarters Tapach Division	3	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the community in a conducive environment.	%complete construction; No. of staff accommodated.	Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> The division does not have offices.
Kasei Divisional Headquarters Kasei Division	4	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the community in a conducive environment.	% complete construction; No. of staff accommodated.	Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> The division does not have offices.
Kongelai Divisional Headquarters Kongelai Division.	5	Enable the Provincial Administration serve the community in a conducive environment	% complete construction; No. of staff accommodated.	Construction of offices <b>Justification:</b> The division does not have offices

**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Governance**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Sewage and Refuse Disposal District wide	Improve health of residents and appearance of town	Set up efficient waste disposal system	Acquire 10 acres of land for waste disposal
Access Roads District wide	Improve access to markets.	Grade and murram 48km of access roads within municipality.	Grading and murraming of access roads.

**B: New Project Proposal: Local Governance**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description Of Activities
Gravity Water Supply for Kapenguria Municipality	1	Increase water supply to municipality during dry season.	Construct new intake and join it to main water supply system.	Construct intake. Lay 8km of pipes. <b>Justification:</b> Alleviate shortage of water especially during dry season.
Sewage Treatment Works Kapenguria District wide	2	Improve health of residents and appearance of town.	Provide an efficient waste disposal system for municipality.	construct sewage treatment works. <b>Justification:</b> Currently the town has no sewage treatment works.
Tarmacking Township Roads Kapenguria District wide	3	Improve transportation and access to markets.	Tarmac 9km of roads.	Grading and tarmacking of roads. <b>Justification:</b> Kapenguria is the main market centre in the district.
Construction of Rental Houses Kapenguria District wide	4	Increase residential accommodation and increase council's revenue.	Construct 10 middle grade units.	Construction of houses. <b>Justification:</b> There is shortage of rental houses.

Construction of Modern Town Hall Kapenguria District wide	5	Increase office accommodation for council staff.	Construct bigger Town Hall.	Construct office block. <b>Justification:</b> Current Town Hall cannot accommodate expanded functions of municipality.
Establish Fire Brigade Kapenguria District wide	6	Increase disaster coping capability.	Acquire fire engine and recruit train staff.	Buy engine, recruit, train staff. <b>Justification:</b> Kapenguria currently has no fire equipment
Street lighting Makutano District wide	7	Increase security within municipality.	Lighting of 9km of roads.	Buy equipment, install. <b>Justification:</b> Dark streets foster crime.
Rehabilitate Cattle Dips District wide	8	Reduce incidences of tick borne diseases in municipality.	Make 48 cattle dips in municipality functional.	Repairs on abandoned dips, buy acaricides. <b>Justification:</b> Many incidences of tick borne diseases in municipality.
Construct Bus Park Kapenguria District wide	9	Improve transportation and increase revenue for council.	Construct one bus park at Makutano.	Construction of bus park. <b>Justification:</b> Current makeshift bus park can no longer cope with increased traffic.

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector is closely linked to the other sectors. For the other sectors to thrive, there has to be an enabling environment, law and order and security. Agricultural and Rural Development will require security for the farmers to divert all their energy to farming while for the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector to flourish, there has to be security. Human Resource Development and Physical Infrastructure will require coordinated effort, planning, implementation and monitoring.



## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

Past experience in district planning has revealed gaps in Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E ) leading to lack of information and necessary data to evaluate performance of DDPs. In order to correct this anomaly, this section gives an elaborate mechanism on M&E that will be used during the plan implementation period.

Besides providing necessary information about progress of project implementation for purposes of ensuring that implementation of the Plan is on schedule, the M&E process will assist the District Development Committee to initiate necessary adjustment to activities, inputs and budgets so as to attain the sectoral objectives. Furthermore, it will serve as documentation for the implementation process.

In order to realise this end, the District Planning Teams (DPTs) will continuously collect and analyse information on defined indicators on inputs, activities and outputs so as to compare the achievements with the baseline data in the district fact sheet. The indicators have been developed using priorities identified during the district PRSP Consultative Forum.

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT**

The information requirements for monitoring and evaluation will be decided at various levels, namely community level, divisional level, and district level. This will ensure a more participatory M&E system. At the community level, where a locational administrative unit will be covered, Community Implementation Committees (CIC) will monitor all programmes and projects within their jurisdiction. These committees will be elected by the community and will aim at the mobilization of resources at the grass root level.

At the divisional level, the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div MEC) composed of the District Officer, Divisional Heads of Department, NGOs and representatives of all other stakeholders involved in the development activities of the division, will have the onus to execute monitoring and evaluation of the projects progress.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) composed of the District Commissioner, Heads of Department, NGO's and other stakeholder's representatives will execute the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes progress. In order to make DMEC effective the membership will be kept low and be provided with resources.

A successful M&E requires a strong communication network for the various committees to share information and enhance ownership among the stakeholders. The DMEC will thus facilitate and manage a district inventory in the DIDC, which will periodically be updated, and feedback sent to the community committees. The inventory of projects will include quantifiable targets to be achieved during the plan period.

Indicators to describe overall objectives for the sectoral projects will be used in monitoring and evaluation by the District Planning Team (DPT). These indicators give an adequate picture of the situation and their measurement gives an insight into the performance of the sector.

While monitoring will be a continuous process-taking place throughout the plan period, evaluation will be carried out in the mid-term and at the end of the plan period. The two activities will be carried out by the DMEC under the auspices of the DDC.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation matrix giving the project name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators/instruments, implementing agency and role of stakeholders is provided below to give way forward for the implementation of this plan.

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost KShs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Farmers Research and Extension	10m	2002-2008	Adoption rates; Crop and livestock productivity; No. of farmers trained.	DDC reports surveys reports	DALEO; KARI; Community.	MOARD & KARI provide technical support and materials; Community to provide land, funds.
Cotton Production	132,500	2002-2008	10,000 ha to be planted; Farmers to achieve 1.2 tons/ha of cotton seed per season; No of demonstrations.	Quarterly progress reports; GOK audits; M&E Committee tours reports	Ministry of Agriculture	Ginneries provide seeds; MOARD offer extension Services and adaptive research; Textile mills provide market.
Maize Production	10,000	2002-2003	Yield per ha. Area planted; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports.	MOARD	MOARD Extension of services; Technical advice.
Beans Production	6,000	2002-2003	Yield per ha. Area planted; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports	MOARD	Farmers provide funds; MOARD offer extension services and technical advice.
Sorghum Production	6,000	2002-2003	Yield per ha. Area planted; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports	MOARD	Farmers provide funds; MOARD offer extension services and technical advice.
Finger millet Production	6,000	2002-2003	Yield per ha. Area planted; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports	MOARD	Funding from farmers; MOARD provide extension services and technical advice.

Tea Production	10,000	2002-2003	Yield per ha; Area planted; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD and KTDA	MOARD – Funding and expertise. KTDA-Marketing.
Fruits Production	8,000	2002-2003	Yield per ha. Area planted; No. of demonstrations; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD	MOARD Funding and expertise.
Agricultural Extension Services	0.5 m	2002-2003	No. of demonstrations; No. of workshops; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD	Funding expertise.
Agricultural Marketing Programme	7,000	2002-2003	Quantity of each product marketed.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD and marketing institutions.	MOARD. Expertise Marketing Institutions Marketing.
Cassava Production	6,000	2002-2003	Area planted; Yield per hectare; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD	MOARD Funding and extension services.
Pyrethrum Production	50,000	2002-2003	Area planted; Yield per hectare.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD Pyrethrum Board	MOARD- expertise PB funding.
Coffee Production	30,000	2002-2003	Area planted; Yields per hectare; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD KPCU; Coffee Board; CRF.	MOARD experts to facilitate, KPCU, CBK and CRF to fund and provide expertise.
Sunflower Production	8,000	2002-2003	Area planted; Yield per hectare; No. of farmers trained.	Quarterly and annual reports; DDC/DEC reports; Tour reports.	MOARD	MOARD to fund and offer expertise; Farmers to learn and provide land.
Vaccination Campaign Against CBPP and Rinderpest	-	2002-2003	Number of livestock vaccinated; No. of farmers trained; No. of cases reported and treated.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD provide technical support and funds; Farmers to pay (cost sharing); Donors to provide funds.
Extension and Clinical Services	133,920	2002-2003	No. of farmers reached; CAHWs trained.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD to provide funds and technical support; Farmers to pay (cost sharing); Donors to provide funds.

Rabies Control	10,360	2002-2003	No. of infected dogs eliminated/vaccinated.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD to provide technical support and funds; Farmers to pay (cost sharing); Donors to provide funds.
Hides and Skins Promotion	7808	2002-2003	No. of hides and skins produced; No. of stores, bandas built.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD to provide technical support and funds; Farmers to pay (cost sharing).
Tick Control	- 110232	2002-2003	No. of dip attendants trained; No. of the committees trained.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD to provide technical support and funds; Farmers to pay (cost sharing); Donors to provide funds.
Tsetse fly Control	75,500	2002-2003	No. of tsetse fly traps laid; No. of farm demonstrations.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD to provide technical support and funds; Farmers to pay (cost sharing); Donor to provide funds.
Pastoral Areas Veterinary	158,712	2002-2003	No. of animals treated; No of cases reported.	Monthly progress reports; M & E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	MOARD to provide technical support and funds; Farmers to pay (cost sharing); NGOs to provide funds.
Nasukuta Livestock Multiplication Centre	375,000	2002-2007	% of construction completed; No of sub-surface dam rehabilitated; No of earth dam desilted; No. of doper rams, ewes, bucks, does of gall purchased for breeding.; No. of acres of pasture improved; No. of farmers benefiting.	Supervision reports; Quarterly progress reports; GOK audits; M & E committee tours reports.	Ministry of Agriculture.	MOA to provide breeding stock for upgrading and extension services; Extension services and adaptive research; Farmers to purchase rams bucks for upgrading from the farm.

Napier Grass Building Unit	186,250	2002-2004	50 acres of napier established by 100 dairy farmers (½ acres each).	Farm supervision and evaluation reports; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOARD, KARI .	MOARD & KARI to provide bulking materials and extension services; Farmers to plant napier on their land and provide market.
Promoting of Camel Keeping	180,000	2002-2008	40 farmers trained in camel keeping and products utilization; Increase in camel population from 1,405 to 4,215.	Supervision; Quarterly progress reports; GOK audit; M&E committee tours reports	MOARD.	MOARD to provide extension services; World vision To fund.
Livestock Sale Yards	250,000	20022004	No. of sale yards constructed at Kacheliba and Kongelai Divisions	Supervision reports; Quarterly progress reports; GOK audits reports; M & E committee tours reports	MOARD; Ministry of Local Government.	MOARD to provide sale yard plan; Ministry of Local Government (County Council) to provide 25% of the total cost; MOARD/Local Government to offer supervision of the construction.
Kodich Honey Refineries	300,000	2002-2005	No. of honey refining; Storage tanks and water bath tank rehabilitated; Increased production of quality honey from 24,000kgs to 40,000kgs per year; Created market for more than 200 beekeeping farmers.	Supervision; MOA quarterly progress reports; GOK audit reports; M & E Committee tour reports.	MOARD	MOA to provide technical services; MOA – Lenana Beekeeping: to provide quality control services; Farmers to undertake bee keeping.
Promotion of Pig Farming	130/200	2002-2008	Increased pig production from 9 to 120 pigs; Increased no of pigs keeping farmers from 3 to 20.	Supervision reports; quarterly progress reports; GOK audit reports; M & E committee tour reports.	MOARD; Farmers choice.	Farmers choice to provide market; MOARD to provide extension services; Farmers to undertake pig rearing.
Disease Surveillance	417,000	2002-2008	Test 10% of livestock.	Supervision reports; quarterly progress reports; GOK audit reports; M & E committee tour reports.	DVO	Farmers to cost share GOK to provide technical support.



Tick Control Project	80,000	2002-2008	No. of animals dipped; No. of farmers and dip committees trained.	Supervision reports; Quarterly progress reports; GOK audit reports; M & E committee tour reports.	DVO; Farmers.	Farmers to cost share; MOARD to provide technical support.
Community Based Animal Health Programme	150,000	2002-2008	No. of animals inspected.	Inspection reports.	DVO; NGOs.	Farmers to cost share; NGO to fund.
Meat Inspection Programme	100,000	2002-2008	10 meat inspectors trained; No of slaughter centres in place.	Supervision reports.	DVO Traders.	GOK to inspect fees; Traders to pay fee.
Kapsait Adjudication	250,000	2001-2002	No. of queries resolved; No. of PIDs checked.	Adjudication reports.	Land Adjudication Department.	LAD implementation of adjudication work.
Korrellach/San gat Adjudication	250,000	2001-2003	No. of objections heard and implementation of LAOs decision.	Adjudication reports.	Land Adjudication Department.	LAD Implementation of adjudication work.
Kapsangar Adjudication	250,000	2001-2003	No. of objections; and Implementation of L.A.Os decision.	Adjudication reports.	Land Adjudication Department.	LAD implementation of adjudication work.
Town Planning Murkwijit and Porkoye Development Plans	450,000	2001-2003	Volume of work done; Volume of money spent.	Adjudication reports.	Physical Planning Departments.	PPD to plan and implement
Wakor Adjudication	25,000	2002-2004	No. of objections heard and implementation of LAOs decision.	Adjudication reports.	Physical Planning Departments.	PPD to plan and implement.
Parua B	300,000	2002-2005	No. of PIDs checked by surveyor; Records prepared; Register published; No. of objections filed and heard.	Quarterly and annual reports; Site visit reports.	Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	LAD to facilitate.

Dissolution of Group Ranches Kanyarkwat Kongelai, Morpus Parua A Chepkobegh	100,000	2002-2006	AGMs held and attended	Quarterly and annual reports; Site visit reports.	Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	LAD to facilitate
Tapach Soday and Chebon Adjudication	400,000	2001-2006	No. of plots demarcated in new areas	Quarterly and annual reports; Site visit reports.	Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	LAD to facilitate
Tamkal and Mwino Adjudication Sections	400,000	2001-2006	No. of plots demarcated in new areas.	Quarterly and annual reports; Site visit reports.	Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	LAD to facilitate

#### 4.2.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Project Name	Cost KShs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Makutano Water Supply	6.m	2002-2003	No. of households with potable water; No. of water users trained and sensitised.	Monthly progress reports; M&E reports; DDC/DEC reports; Field visit reports.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs; Community.	NGOs to provide supervision and technical; Community to operate and maintain.
Kapenguria Water Supply	5.m	2002-2004	No. of households with potable water.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports; DDC/DEC reports; Field visit reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs: Supervision; technical support; Community to operate maintain.
Karas Water Supply	5.5m	2004-2005	No. of households with potable water; No. of water users trained and sensitised.	Monthly progress reports. DDC/DEC reports; Field visits reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGO: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.
Kacheliba Water Supply	4.3m	2002-2003	No. of households with potable water; No. of water users trained and sensitised.	M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.

Tartar/Kerenget Water Supply	2.0m	2002-2003	No. of households with potable water; No. of water users trained and sensitised.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.
Sigor Water Supply	4.4m	2005-2006	No. of households with potable water; No. of water users trained and sensitised.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.
Ortum Water Supply	1.5m	2004-2005	No. of households with potable water; No. of water users trained and sensitised.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGO, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.
Chepareria Water Supply	5.0m	2005-2006	No. of households with potable water.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.
Drilling 20 Boreholes	5.445m	2001-2002	No. of households with potable water.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.
Construction of 3 Pans/2 Dams	10.0m	2001-2002	No. of households with potable water.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: Supervision; technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community: Operation and maintenance.

Re-Gravelling of Road D344 Makutano-Nayauyapong	600,000	2002-2003	No. of km regravelled.	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; NGOs, CBOs; Community.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs: technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of Roads AI	365,000	2002-2003	No. of km rehabilitated	Monthly progress reports; M&E tour reports.	GOK; District Road Board	technical support; training; funding and mobilisation; Supervision.
Routine Maintenance of District Roads	12 million for Class A,B and C Transport for District 27 million per year.	2002-2006	No. of km gravelled and spotpatched.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Ministry of Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and technical support; Community to monitor and evaluate and maintain the projects.
Rehabilitation of Kacheliba Constituency Roads	35m	2002-2006	No. of km gravelled and spot patched; No. of units completed; % of work done.	Progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Mjnistry of Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and technical support; Community to monitor and evaluate and maintain the projects.
Rehabilitation of Kacheliba Constituency Roads	35m	2002-2006	No. of km gravelled and spot patched; No. of units completed; % of work done.	Progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Mjnistry of Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and technical support; Community to monitor and evaluate and maintain the projects.
Rehabilitation of Sigor Constituency Roads	35m	2002-2006	No. of units completed; Percentage of work done; No. of kms upgraded/	Progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Mjnistry of Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and technical support; Community to monitor and evaluate and maintain the projects.
Regravelling of Road B4	63m	2002-2006	No. of km. regravelled; No. of units.	Progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	GOK; District Road Board.	GOK to provide funds and technical support; Community to monitor and evaluate and maintain the projects.

Maintenance of Pool Houses	12m	2002-2006	No. of units completed; Percentage of work done; No. of units maintained.	Progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Mjnistry of Public Works.	GOK to provide funds and technical support; Community to monitor and evaluate and maintain the projects.
Proposed Residential Houses	6m	2002-2008	No. of units completed; Proportion of work completed.	Progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	MOPW Community (Civil Servants)	MOPW to provide technical support funding; supervision and rent for maintenance.
Rural Electrification Programme	90m	2002-2008	Length of new power line; No. of HH benefiting from REP; Amount contributed by community.	Progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	MOE KPLC Community	MOE to provide funds KPLC to provide technical support; Community to fund.
Energy Saving Jiko	0.2m	2002-2004	No. of energy saving jikos supplied; No. of demonstrations conducted.	Progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports. DDC DEC reports	DALEO; Community	MOARD to provide personnel; Community funds.
Mobile phones	20m	2002-2004	% of district having network; No. of mobile purchased.	DDC reports	Telkom; Private companies	Telkom: To facilitate; Private companies to finance and provide technical know how.
Urban Centres Improvement Programme	2m	2002-2006	No. of urban centres fully planned; Quality of services offered in urban centres	DDC reports and visits.	Physical Planning Department; Local Authorities	Physical Planning Department to provide personnel and funds; Local Authority provide funds.

#### 4.2.3 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Project Name	Cost KShs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Expansion and Upgrading of Serewo Dispensary to a Health Centre	15m	2002-2006	Percentage of work done; No. of rooms constructed; No beds purchased.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee reports.	MOH; Community	MOH to provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.

Kapenguria District Hospital Water Supply	100,000	2002	Percentage of work done	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee reports; GOK audit reports.	GOK; Community	GOK to provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.
District Hospital Sewerage Works	1m	2002	Percentage of work done.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee reports; GOK audit reports.	GOK; Community.	GOK to provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.
Generator for District Hospital	300,000	2002	Purchase and installation of equipment.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee reports.	GOK; Community	GOK to provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.
Child Health Programme All Health Dacilities.	250,000	2002-2004	Nutrition status and follows up; Attendance register.	Nutrition and growth monitoring surveys.	GOK; NGOs; CBOs.	GOK, NGOs, CBOs provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.
Under five Immunization Programme	500,000	2002-2004	Percentage of under five immunized.	Health surveys; Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports.	GOK; NGOs.	GOK, NGO provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.
Community Pharmacy	350,000	2002-2004	No. of pharmacies established.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports.	CBOs; Community.	GOK, CBOs implementation; Community-cost sharing for sustainability..
Upgrading and expansion of Chepareria Health Centre	3m	2002-2004	Percentage of work done.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	Ministry of Health.	GOK to provide funding; Community offset part of cost through cost-sharing.
Lomut Anti-Malarial Hospital	20m	2002-2007	Percentage of work done No. of mosquito nets supplied; No. of people sensitised.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	Ministry of Health.	GOK to provide funding; Community to provide funds, labour and land.
Training of Leaders of Women Groups	72,000	2002	No. of participants trained.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	Social Services and groups.	DSDO to provide personnel and funds

Training of Leaders of Youth Groups	72,000	2002	No. of Participants trained.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	Social Services and groups.	DSDO to provide personnel and funds
Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	300,000	2002-2004	No. of participants rehabilitated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	Social Services.	GOK to provide funds and expertise.
Facilitate Movement and Work of Disabled Persons	600,000	2002-2008	No. assisted; No. of equipment given.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	National fund for the Disabled.	GOK to provide funds and expertise and funds.
Construction of New Office	1.5m	2002-2003	No. of rooms constructed; % completion; Amount spent.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	Department of Social Services.	GOK to provide funds and expertise; DSDO to implement; DWO to provide technical expertise.
HIV/AIDS Control	80m	2002-2008	No. of voluntary AIDS tests; No. of deaths related to HIV/AIDS; No. of advocacy campaigns on AIDS.	District AIDS Control Committee reports; Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government reports.	DACC/MOH; NACC; NGOs	MOH to provide technical support; DACC coordinate activities; NGOs, NACC to provide funds.
Provision of Learning and Teaching Materials	20m	200-2005	No. of materials supplied; No. of schools benefiting	Reports; Visits	MOE, NGO's PTA's	MOE, NGOs, PTA to provide funds.
Construction of Science Facilities	15m	2002-2005	No. of facilities constructed	Reports; Visits	MOE, PTA, NGOs	MOE to mobilize resources; PTA and NGOs to provide funds
Construction of Primary Boarding Schools	10m	2002-2005	No. of school constructed.	DEO reports; Field visits reports; DDC/DEC reports	MOE, NGO Community	MOE to mobilize resources; NGOs, community to provide funds.
Establishment of Schools for Pupils with Disabilities	5m	2002-2005	Level of construction	DEO/NGO reports; Field reports DDC/DEC reports.	MOE; NGO;	MOE to provide technical staff; NGO to provide Funds.

Supervisory Services	8m	2002-2008	Frequency of supervision ;Standard of management and performance in exams.	DEO/NGO reports; Visit to schools reports; DEC/DDC/DEB reports.	MOE; NGO;	MOE to provide technical staff; NGO to provide funds.
Girl Child Education.	5m	2002-2008	Enrolment of girls in schools	DEO/NGO reports	MOE; NGO;	MOE, NGO to provide funds.
Revitalise Youth Training Institutions	10m	2002-2008	Enrolment in Youth Polytechnics	DATO reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DATO; NGO;	DATO to provide expertise; NGO to provide funds.
Dormitory Construction	12m	2002-2008	No. of dormitories constructed	DEO reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DEO, NGO; PTA	DEO, NGO, PTA to provide funds.
Establishing of Sports Clubs	200,000	2002-2008	No. of clubs set up	DSO reports; DDC/DEC reports.	District sports office. KAAA	DSO to provide technical support; KAAA to provide funds.
Assessment of Urban Housing	100,000	2002-2004	No. of houses assessed	Physical planning reports.	GOK Local Authority	GOK to provide technical staff; Local Authority to provide funds.
Sensitization on Shelter and Housing	100,000	2004-2008	No. of sensitisations done.	DEC/DDC reports	GOK; Local Authority.	GOK to provide technical support; Local Authority to provide funds.
Family Planning Programme	2m	2002-2008	Family size; No. of people using family planning methods	MOH reports; Survey reports.	MOH/NGOs.	MOH to provide technical personnel and funds; NGO to provide technical support and funds.

#### 4.2.4 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Project Name	Cost (KShs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of DMIS at DIDC	225,000	2002-2004	Equipment purchased and installed; Number trained.	Monthly progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	GOK; Donor.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs contribute materials; Community to utilise facility.
District Information and Documentation Centre	10m	2002-2005	No. of computer installed; No. of documents supplied	DIDC reports; DDC/DEC report; Amount spent.	MOF & P; Donor.	MOF & P to provide funds and personnel; Donor to provide funds.



Training on Computer Applications	100,000	2002-2008	No. of personnel trained; No. of training held.	Training reports; Amount spent; DDC/DEC reports.	MOF & P; Donor.	MOF & P to provide both funds and technical staff; Donor to provide funds.
-----------------------------------	---------	-----------	--	--	--------------------	---

#### 4.2.5 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

Project Name	Cost KShs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Lelan Divisional Headquarters	600,000	2002	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambees.
Chesegon Divisional Headquarters	600,000	2002-2003	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambee.
Tapach Divisional Headquarters	600,000	2002-2003	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambee.
After-care supervision	400,000	2002-2006	No. of ex-inmates supervised.	Monthly progress reports.	Probation Department.	GOK to provide expertise and funds.
Staff Training	100,000	2002-2008	No. of staff trained.	Training reports; No trained.	Probation Department	GOK to facilitate training.
Community Service Order	100,000	2002-2008	Level of awareness on CSO; No. of people on CSO	Survey reports; DPO reports.	DPO	DPO to provide expertise and funds.
Kasei Divisional Headquarters	600,000	2003-2004	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambee.
Kongelai Divisional Headquarters	600,000	2004-2005	Percentage of work completed; Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambee.

Construction of a Court Room at Kapenguria	2 m	2005-2006	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambee.
Alale sub-district Headquarters	2.5m	2002	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Office of the President.	GOK to provide technical support and funding; Community to contribute through harambee.
Construction of Alale Law Court	800,000	2006-2007	Percentage of work completed; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Judiciary	GOK to provide technical support and funding;
Gravity Water Supply	400m	2002-2003	Construction of intake; Percentage of work done; Laying pipes.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; GOK.	Municipal Council provide funding; GOK technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Sewerage Treatment	200m	2002-2003	Percentage of work done.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; GOK.	Municipal Council to provide funding; GOK to provide technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Tarmacking Township Roads	10m	2003-2007	No. of km tarmacked.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; GOK.	Municipal Council to provide funding; GOK to provide technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Issuance of National Identification Cards	2m	2002-2008	No. of IDs issued; No. of people registered.	District Registrar of Persons records; DDC/DEC reports.	DRP	DRP to facilitate exercise
District Children's Advisory Committee	400,000	2002-2008	Cases of children addressed.	DCO records; DDC/DEC reports.	DCO DCAC	GOK to provide funding and personnel; DCAC provide experts.
Awareness Creation on Children Rights	0.5m	2002-2008	Level of awareness.	Survey reports; DCO reports.	DCO NGO	GOK, NGO to provide funds and expertise.

Access Roads	10m	2002-2008	No. of kilometres done.	Progress reports; Site visits reports.	MORPW; County Council; Private Company	County Council to fund; MORPW to provide technical support; Private firm to construct roads.
Equipping DPU	1m	2002-2005	No. of equipments installed.	DPU report; Site visits reports.	MOF & P; NGO; Donor.	MOFP to provide technical training and funds; NGO to fund; Donor to fund.
Construction of Rental Houses.	10m	2004-2006	No. of units completed; Percentage of work done.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; MOPW.	Municipal Council funding; MOPW technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Construction of Modern Town Hall	10m	2002-2008	Percentage of work done; No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; MORPW	Municipal Council to provide funds; MOWP provide technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge to offset costs.
Establish Fire Brigade	3m	2005	Equipment bought and installed; No. of staff trained.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; OOP	Municipal Council to provide funds; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Street Lighting	10m	2004-2007	No. of km covered	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; MOE.	Municipal Council funding; MOE technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Rehabilitate Cattle Dips	40,689	2004-2005	No. of dips rehabilitated; No. of dip committees trained.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; MOARD.	Municipal Council funding; DVO technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.
Construct Bus Park.	6m	2004-2008	Percentage of work completed; No. of vehicles; Revenue collected.	Monthly progress reports; M&E Committee tour reports; Government audit reports.	Municipal Council of Kapenguria; MORPW.	Municipal Council to provide funds; MOPW to provide technical support; Community payment of rates, service charge.

Kapenguria Prison	20m	2002-2003	Construction of modern prison premises	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Ministry of Home Affairs publications.	Prisons Department to provide funds; Public Works to provide drawings and supervision.
Information to Courts	100,000	2002-2008	No. of inquiries carried out.	Probation reports; No. of cases reported.	Law Court; Probation Department.	Court to provide guidance; Probation Department to provide funds and expertise.
Supervision of Offenders	200,000	2002-2008	No. of offenders supervised	Probation reports; No. of offenders prosecuted.	Court probation department.	Court to provide guidance; Probation Department to provide funds and expertise.

#### 4.2.6 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Tourism Marketing	0.2m	2002-2008	No. of brochures produced and distributed; No. of tourists visiting the districts.	Progress reports	KWS; National Museum; Local Authorities	KWS to provide technical support and funds; National Museum to provide technical support and funds; Local Authorities to provide funds.
Construction of Tourist Class Hotel	20m	2002-2008	Physical progress of construction.	Monitoring reports; Site Visits.	Local Authority; Private Companies.	Local Authority to provide land; Private company to provide funds.
Small Scale Traders Training.	1.5m	2002-2008	No. of traders trained; Amount spent on training.	Departmental reports; DEC reports; Training reports.	DTDO; NGOs. KNCCI	DTDO and NGOs to provide funds and expertise
West Pokot Trade Development Joint Loans Board	5m	2002-2008	Amount disbursed as credit; Number of beneficiaries per year.	DTDO reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DTDO/NGOs	DTDO to provide expertise; NGOs to provide funds.
Hand Craft Development	1m	2002-2008	Amount of financial support given	Monthly reports	DATO; NGOs	DATO NGOs provide funds and expertise
Limestone Factory –	100m	2002-2004	Availability of factory; No. of bags produced; No. of people employed.	Field visits.	Local Authority; Private Companies	Local Authority to provide land; Private Companies to provide expertise and funds.
Cement Industry	1b	2002-2008	Availability of Industry; No. of bags produced; No. of people employed.	Field visits.	Local Authority; Private Companies	Local authority to provide; Land Private Companies to provide expertise and funds.

### 4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the projects in the current DDP, specific targets have been set up and quantifiable indicators developed to measure projects progress periodically. For evaluation purposes, there will be a mandatory mid-term (2004) and an end term (2008) review. The reviews will relate to the baseline position as outlined in the district fact sheet. The performance target for each payment and mid-term and end of the plan period are included in the matrices below.

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Area under cotton (ha)	0	3,500	10,000
Area under napier grass (Ha)	65	75	85
No. of camels	1,405	2,810	4,215
Annual production of honey (kg)	24,000	32,000	40,000
No. of pigs kept	11	80	125
No. of functioning cattle dips	20	40	60
<b>Roads, Building, Water</b>			
No. of houses with access to piped water	7,250	9,270	13,230
No. of houses with access to potable water	9,750	12,460	17,780
No. of boreholes	116	130	140
No. of dams	7	9	12
No. of pans	46	53	67
No. of protected springs	47	55	70
Average distance to potable water points (km)	5	4.5	3
<b>Education</b>			
Primary school enrolment rates (%)			
Boys	50.9%	55%	65%
Girls	44.9%	50%	60.5%
Primary school drop-out rates (%)			
Boys	3	2	1
Girls	2	1.5	1
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30	1:27	1:25
Secondary school enrolment rates (%):			
Boys	10	15	30
Girls	8.2	15	30
Secondary school dropout rates (%):			
Boys	11	8	5
Girls	18	12	7
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:24	1:30	1:35
District literacy level (%)	30	35	45
<b>Health</b>			
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	108		
Immunization coverage 1%	55	100	100
Doctor patient ratio	1:79,750	1:57,320	1:49,550
HIV/AIDS prevalence (1%)	8.6	8.5	7
Crude birth rate (per 1000)	52.7	48	45
Crude death rate (Per 1000)	15.9	13	10
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000)	206	190	180
Population growth rate	3.1	2.9	2.7

Life expectancy	49.6	52	54
Poverty level (%)	53	50	48
Total fertility rate	6.7	6	5
No. of VIP latrines	5,400	5,600	6,000
No. of community pharmacies	5	7	10
Dependency ratio	1:1.16	1:1.1	1:1.05