

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

ELDORET WEST DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008–2012



Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A leading and dynamic district in the utilization of both natural and human resources in a peaceful environment for sustainable development of

Mission

To provide residents with conducive and equitable opportunities for economic, social, and political development while enhancing and promoting environmental conservation efforts

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs)for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the Diaspora.

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For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force-for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

1 wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.

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Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP, Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a crosssection of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides 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 for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.

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EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ST ATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

	Form (Chinese and according to the second
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment programme
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBF	Constituency Bursary Fund
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
Dept.	Department
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
Disp.	Dispensary
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRB	District Roads Board
DTC	District Technical Committee
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOK	
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KNLS	Kenya National Library services
KM	Kilometre
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOYA&S	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
MTEF	1
NDP	
	National Development Plan

NEP	North Eastern Province	
NESC	National Economic and Socio-Council	
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations	
No.	Number	
PC	Project Committee	
PEAP	Post Election Action Plan	
PESTLE	Political, Economic, Social, Technological and Legal Environment	
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan	
PID	Participatory Integrated	
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	
PMC	Project Management Committee	
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal	
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	
PTA	Parents Teachers Association	
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund	
RPD	Rural Planning Department	
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres	
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society	
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes	
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound	
SP	Sector Programme	
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture	
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews	
SWG	Sector Working Groups	
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis	
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant	
VDC	Village Development Committee	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eldoret West District is one of the thirty districts in the North Rift region of Rift Valley Province. The district was carved out of the old Uasin Gishu District in 2005, with Eldoret town as its headquarters. The District has a total area of 1,088 Km². Administratively, the District is divided into two divisions, namely Soy and Turbo. It is further sub-divided into seventeen locations and twenty nine sub-locations

The district is a highland plateau and altitudes fall gently from 2085m above sea level at Eldoret Municipality in the South East to about 1,500m above sea level at Kipkaren in the West. The topography is higher in the East and declines towards the Western borders. The District is also in the Lake Victoria catchment zone. All the rivers drain into Lake Victoria. The major rivers in the District are Sosiani, and Chepkoilel. The rivers provide water for livestock, domestic and industrial use.

Rainfall in the district is high, reliable and evenly distributed. The average rainfall ranges between 900mm and 1200mm. Temperatures range between 8.4^o and 26.1^oC. An estimated 90 percent of land area in the District is arable out of which about 748.8Km² is classified as high potential and about 200Km² is medium potential. The district remains a major producer of cereals such as maize and beans. Milk production increased from 28,460,790 liters in 2002 to 42,443,526 liters in 2008. This was in response to the establishment of New KCC and Brookside Industries which provide ready market for milk. Fish farming is steadily gaining prominence due to the increasing demand particularly within the Eldoret Municipality.

According to the 1999 population census, the population for Soy and Turbo divisions which now constitute Uasin Gishu North District was 271,929. The population was projected to increase to 333,800 in 2008, 390,953 in 2010 and 417,595 in 2012. The population growth rate is 3.3% and is slightly higher than the regional rate of 2.5% and the national rate of 2.9%. The high population growth rate is mainly due to natural increase and immigration from places outside the region notably from the Western, Nyanza and Central provinces. These migrants serve as a source of cheap labour in the district during the farming season.

The review of the 2002-2008 District Plan whose theme was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" indicates that this was the period that the District experienced the highest rate of development in recent times. The district witnessed the revival of collapsed key agricultural industries such as New KCC, RUPA, and KFA that provided ready market for farm produce. Other existing industries expanded and even modernized their operations. During the plan period, 2002-2008 a total of 59 new projects and 45 projects representing 76% of proposed projects were implemented to various levels during the plan period.

A number of lessons were learnt during the plan period that have been used to inform the current DDP. One of this is the importance of stakeholder participation; an analysis of projects implemented during the previous plan period indicates that the projects which had sufficient public participation were more successful and sustainable compared to those without. Therefore development planning for the plan period 2008-2012 should be as participatory as possible for the real benefits to reach the target communities. The

second lesson learnt was the need to reactivate MTEF sector working groups in the District in order to establish a clear link between the planning and budgeting process. In addition, it was also learnt that there is need for a policy framework to harmonize the various devolved funds received in the District; namely CDF, RMLF, LATF, HIV/AIDS funds, CDF among others for purposes of achieving synergy and bigger impact.

The preparation of the DDP is guided by the national strategic direction as articulated in National Long-Term Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium-Term Plan for 2008 to 2012. The Vision is based on three pillars: the economic, social and political pillars. These National Policies take cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the MDGs hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda. The MTEF will create a link between development policies, strategies, and priority activities pertaining to specific sectors within the budgeting process.

The DDP has identified sector specific projects and programmes to be implemented within the plan period. The projects and programmes were identified through a participatory process. An elaborate monitoring and evaluation system is documented to ensure effective implementation of the projects. Adherence to strict Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines will be key to the successful achievement of the envisaged goals and objectives as stated in the plan.

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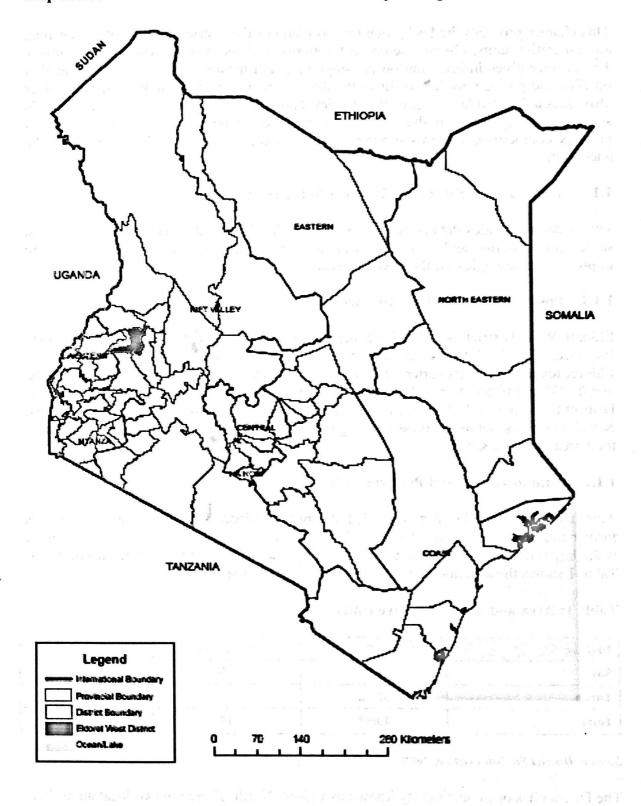
Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

Map 1: Location of Eldoret West District in the Kenyan Map



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Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, administrative units, climate, settlement patterns, and the major geographical features. The chapter gives information on physiographic and natural conditions and population profiles and projections. To facilitate the development of focused strategies, the chapter also gives a detailed fact sheet of the District. This is important since it gives the district's socio-economic profile at the start of the plan period on which the plan theme, "A globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030" will be anchored.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides details on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other information crucial for the derivation of welfare improvement strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Eldoret West District is one of the districts in the North Rift region of Rift Valley Province. The district was carved out of the old Uasin Gishu District in 2005, with Eldoret town as its headquarters. It extends between longitudes 34^0 50' and 35^0 37' East and 0^0 03' and 0^0 55' North. The District shares common borders with Trans Nzoia East District to the North, Eldoret East District to the East, Wareng District to the South East, Nandi North District to the West and Lugari District to the North West. The District has a total area of 1,088 Km².

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, the District is divided into two divisions, namely Soy and Turbo. It is further sub-divided into seventeen locations and twenty nine sub-locations. Soy Division is the larger division with an area of 766.8Km², ten locations and nineteen sub-locations. Table 1 shows the area and administrative units of the district.

Division	Area (Km²)	Locations	Sub-Locations		
Soy	766.8	10	19		
Turbo	321.2	7	10		
Total	1,088	17	29		

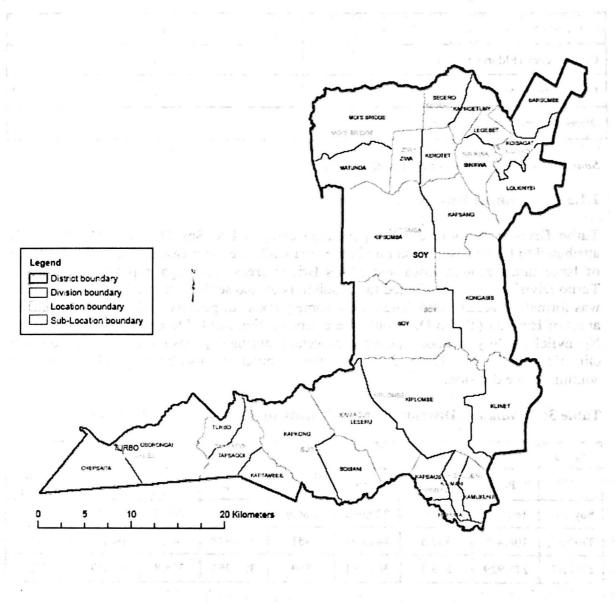
Table 1: Area and Administrative Units

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

The District has one constituency known as Eldoret North. There are two local authorities namely Wareng County Council with 10 wards and Eldoret Municipality with 6 ward. Table 2 shows the political units in the district.

Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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Map 2: Eldoret West District Administrative Boundaries

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Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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Table 2: Political Units

Political unit	Number
Constituency (Eldoret North)	1
Eldoret municipal council wards	6
Wareng county council wards	10

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Source: District Development Office, Eldoret, 2008

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Turbo Division is more densely populated compared to Soy Division. The former is attributed to high urbanization rate in the area while the latter case is due to the existence of large farms around Ziwa and Moi's Bridge areas. The high population density in Turbo Division is also attributed to the subdivision and settlement of the landless on what was formally EATEC land. There exist some pockets of poverty in the highly populated areas of Huruma (Turbo Division) where urbanization has led to emergence of slums. In Ngenyilel and Soy locations, poverty, especially during dry seasons is attributed to harsh climatic conditions. Table 3 shows the population distribution and density by administrative division.

Division	19	99	2(008	20	10	2012		
	Рор	Density (KM ²)							
Soy	163,521	213	220,063	286.9	235,076	306.5	251,116	327	
Turbo	108,408	337.5	144,891	451	155,877	485	166,479	518	
TOTAL	271,929	275.3	364,954	369	390,953	395.8	417,595	422	

Table 3: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2008

It's important to note that there is a noticeable migratory pattern particularly during farming seasons where people move into the district to provide farm labour. Majority of them come from Western province.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topographic features and climatic information of the district have been provided in this section and their impact on the socio-economic activities discussed.

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Eldoret West District is a highland plateau. Altitudes fall gently from 2085m above sea level at Eldoret Municipality in the South East to about 1,500m above sea level at Kipkaren in the West. The topography is higher in the East and declines towards the Western borders. The plateau terrain in the District allows easier construction of infrastructure such as roads and use of modern machinery for farming.

The District is in the Lake Victoria catchment zone. All the rivers drain into Lake Victoria. The major rivers in the District are Sosiani, and Chepkoilel. The rivers provide water for livestock, domestic and industrial use.

An estimated 90 percent of land area in the District is arable. 748.8Km² is classified as high potential and 200Km² is classified as medium potential. There are four major soil types in the district suitable for agricultural production. These include; red loam, red clay, brown clay and brown loam.

Large plantations of wattle trees used in the manufacture of tanning materials by the East African Tanning and Extract Company (EATEC) have been cleared and the land subdivided. About 779Ha of Manzini forest reserve was excised in 1996 for resettlement of squatters.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Rainfall in the district is high, reliable and evenly distributed. The average rainfall ranges between 900mm and 1200mm. It occurs between the months of March and September with two distinct peaks in May and August. The wettest areas are found in Eldoret, Moi's Bridge and Turbo. Soy area receives relatively lower amounts of rainfall. The dry spells begin in November and end in February. Temperatures range between 8.4^o and 26.1^oC.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

According to the 1999 population census, the population for Soy and Turbo divisions which now constitute Eldoret West District was 271,929. The population is projected to increase to 333,800 in 2008, 390,953 in 2010 and 417,595 in 2012. The DHS report (2005) indicates that the fertility rate in the district is 7 children per woman. The population growth rate is 3.3% which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 2.5% and the national rate of 2.9%. The high population growth rate is mainly due to natural increase and immigration from other regions notably; Western, Nyanza and Central provinces of the country. These migrants serve as a source of cheap labour in the district during the farming season.

The population of the district has been grouped into three broad economic groups: 0-14 years constitute children, 15-64 years the working or economically active group and the 65 years old and above constitute the aged. There is a high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14 who constitute 47.6%, necessitating the need to provide services to support the children. However, the greater proportion of the population (52.4%) falls within the working age group indicating a high potential for labour force and a low dependency ratio. Table 4 below shows the population projections by age cohorts.

Age Cohort		1999		×	2008			2010		2012			
	м	F	Т	м	F	Т	м	F	т	м	F	т	
0-4	22,102	21,839	43,941	29,746	29,390	59,136	31,775	31,395	63,170	33,943	33,537	67,480	
5-9	19,416	19,032	38.448	26,130	25,613	51,743	27,913	27,360	55,273	29,818	29,227	59.045	
10-14	17.779	17,923	35,702	23.928	24,120	48.048	25,561	25,765	51,326	·27,304	27,523	54,827	
15-19	15,442	16,140	31,582	20,783	21,720	42,503	22,201	23,202	45.403	23,715	24.785	48,500	
20-24	14.650	15,558	30,208	19,717	20.937	40.654	21,062	22,365	43,427	22,499	23,891	46,390	
25-29	12,161	11,732	23,873	16,3 57	15,787	32,154	17,483	16,866	34,349	18,767	18,015	36,692	
30-34	9,159	7.867	17,026	12,327	10,586	22,913	13,186	11.323	24,509	14,067	12,080	26,147	
35-39	7,131	6,325	13,456	9,597	8,511	18,108	10,252	9,091	19,343	10,951	9,713	20,664	
40-44	5,125	4,212	9.337	6.898	5.667	12,565	7,368	6,054	13,422	7,871	6,467	14,338	
45-49	3,855	3,285	7,140	5,189	4,419	9,608	5,543	4,720	10,263	5,921	5,043	10,964	
50-54	2,852	2,365	5,217	3,839	3,181	7,020	4,101	3,398	7,499	4,380	3,631	8,011	
55-59	1,983	1,861	3.844	2,670	2,503	5,173	2,851	2.674	5,525	3,046	2,857	5,903	
60-64	1,459	1.339	2,798	1.964	1,800	3,764	2.098	1,924	4,022	2,241	2.055	4,296	
65+	4,723	4,614	9,337	6,356	6,209	12,565	6,790	6,632	13,422	7,254	7,084	14,338	
Total	137,837	134.092	271.929	185.511	180,443	333,800	198,184	192,769	390,953	205.908	205,908	417,595	

Table 4: Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldoret, 2008

Analysis of age-groups is an important starting point for planning for the provision of social infrastructure. The population of 13 years and below of 135,919 comprises of 40.7% necessitating the provision of, especially health and education services as a priority. The age-group 15-29 of 115,311 (34.5%) is vulnerable to HIV/AIDS requiring strategies that target them. Table 5 shows the population of special age groups in the district.

			2008			2010		2012				
Age groups	М	F	Т	м	F	Т	М	F	Ť	Μ	F	Т
Under 1	5.509	5,510	11.019	7.391	7.392	14.783	7.895	7.896	15,791	8.434	8.435	16.869
Under 5	22.132	21.809	43.941	29.786	29.350	59,136	31.818	31,352	63.170	33.989	33,491	67,480
Primary school age (6-13)	37,195	36.955	74.150	38,344	38.439	76,783	41.028	41.130	82,158	43.900	44.009	87.909
Secondary school age (14-17)	15.442	16,140	31.582	2.1685	22,239	43.924	23.203	23.796	46.999	26.048	26.714	52.762
Youth Population (15-29)	42.253	43.430	85.683	56.867	58.444	115.311	60.746	62,433	123.179	64.981	66.691	131.672
Repro' age- female (15-49)	-	65.119	65,119	-	84,233	84,233	-	90.129	90.129	-	101.182	101.182
Labour Force (15-64)	73,817	70.684	144.501	94.416	90.352	184.768	101.025	96.677	197.702	113.001	108.137	221,138
Aged Population 65+	4,182	4.056	8.238	5.627	5.459	11.086	6.011	5.831	11.842	6.421	6.029	12,650

Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Source: District Statistics office, Eldoret, 2008

The district hosts a number of urban centres. These are located along the Nairobi-Kampala highway or Eldoret-Kitale road. The challenge facing all these urban centres is provision of social services to match the population growth rates.

Moi's Bridge town has the highest population with 29,397 that is 61%, of the total urban population while Turbo town has the lowest population with 3,635. Two locations; Kapyemit in Turbo Division and Kibulgeny in Soy Division are located within the Eldoret Municipality.

Table 6 shows the population projections for urban centres in the district.

Urban Centre		1999		2008			2010			2012		
	М	F	т	м	F	т	м	F	т	м	F	т
Moi's Bridge	10.677	11,167	21,844	14,369	15,028	29,397	15,350	16.053	31,403	16.397	17,149	33,546
Matunda	5,411	5,803	11,214	7,282	7,809	15.091	7,779	8,342	16,121	8.310	8,911	17,221
Turbo	1,326	1,375	2,701	1,785	1,850	3,635	1,907	1,976	3,883	2,036	2,111	4,147
Total	17,414	18,345	35,759	23,436	24,687	48,123	25,036	26,371	51,407	26,743	28,171	54,914

Table 6: Population Projections for Urban Centres

Source: District Statistics office, Eldoret, 2008

1.4 Sector Profile

The district has strengths for exploiting the many opportunities existing in the various sectors. However, there are also weaknesses and other factors which impede the development of the district. This section gives the profile outlining key issues in each of the nine sectors below:

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

There was an increase in the production of milk from 28,460,790 liters in 2002 to 42,443,526 in 2008. This was in response to the establishment of New KCC and Brookside Industries which provide ready market for milk. Though the district remains a major producer of cereals such as maize and beans, the surface area under these crops has been declining over time. Fish farming is steadily gaining prominence due to the increasing demard particularly within the Eldoret Municipality where demand surpasses supply. The sector is promoting orphaned crops and emerging livestock as well as horticultural farming to take advantage of the Eldoret International Airport.

However, the sector continues to face challenges that hamper productivity. These are low prices for agricultural produce, high prices of farm inputs, inadequate extension services, inadequate dissemination on modern farming technologies, high post harvest losses, and high interest rates on credit from financial institutions. The plan will outline strategies to address these challenges in order to promote productivity in this sector.

1.4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism

The sector is characterized by a number of industries which include Rift Valley Bottlers, Unga Steel Millers, Raiply, Highland Paper Mills and NCPB. These and other industries provide ready market for farm produce and also add value to raw materials. Tourism is fairly developed and still has potential to grow because of existence of tourist sites including the scenic beauty, sports and cultural tourism. Collaboration with Eldoret International Airport will help to boost tourism activities in the district.

The key challenges facing this sector include; low levels of tourism activities, SMEs development; cheap imported and low quality products, high production costs for SME products, and insufficient information on marketing of locally produced products.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The district has a good roads network and only a few roads are impassible during rainy season. It is also strategically positioned on the Trans Africa Highway almost in the middle of Nairobi and Kampala hence offering a niche as a business hub within the East African market. The railway line passes through the district. It's also close to the Eldoret International Airport.

The number of households connected to electricity remains low at 15.6%. The public institutions (market centres, schools, health centres) are increasingly getting connected to electricity through the Rural Electricity Programme. Households using kerosene account for only 5.3 % while majority of the households (84.4%) use wood fuel which has had a

negative impact on the environment. During the plan period, measures will be formulated to promote alternative sources of energy such as solar and biogas.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district has an average distance of 200 metres to the nearest water point. However, the number of households with access to portable water stands at 1,197 out of 49,056 representing 2.4%. The district is also characterized by destruction of water catchment areas and low number of households with roof catchment systems (19%);

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The district has 149 primary schools with 1,800 teachers. Primary school enrolment rate is impressive at 88% for boys and 90.5% for girls, especially after introduction of Free Primary Education programme in 2003. Subsequently, the teacher/pupil ratio dropped from 1/40 in 2002 to 1/45 in 2007. More teachers will need to be employed to improve the teacher/ pupil ratio. The physical facilities in schools will also need to be increased to reduce congestion.

The secondary school enrolment rate is 27.9 % for both boys and girls at the start of the plan period. This is expected to gradually rise in response to the Free Day Secondary Education Programme introduced in 2008. The teacher/ student ratio is 1/18 and is expected to drop as the transition rate from primary to secondary schools improves and hence the need to recruit more teachers.

The literacy rate in the district is high at 84% for males and 77.3% for females. This rate is expected to increase as the government implements the education policy that provides for FPE and FSE. The high literacy rate will be harnessed in ensuring informed participation in development processes in the district.

The health sub-sector is characterized by high under five mortality rate of 81/1,000 against the national average of 75/1,000 and a high total fertility rate of 7 compared to the national average of 4.9. The residents of the district enjoy a high life expectancy of 65.9 years against the national average of 54 years. The average household size is 5.2 and is higher than the national average of 4.

Health facilities are located far apart with and the distance to the nearest health facility is 7 KMs. Children vaccination is fairly high at 78% but needs to be further improved so that all children get vaccinated. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate at start of the plan period stands at 7.5% although it has steadily reduced from 14% in 1998. The district will formulate strategies to improve these indicators by 2012.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The district has good telecommunication services provided by Telkom, Safaricom, and Zain. The sector enjoys 95% mobile network coverage and has 31 cyber cafes. Post and courier services are available in the district. The use of ICT in the district has expanded in the recent past due to improved mobile network coverage, increased computer literacy and availability of cyber cafes. The district has a functioning District Statistics Office providing vital statistics at district, provincial and national level.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district was heavily affected by the post election violence at the beginning of the plan period. This was the time that insecurity was highest. The district security team under provincial administration has managed to restore security and eliminate fear among the residents and hence restore an environment that is conducive for investment and employment creation.

The district issues IDs to a high number of residents on attaining the age of 18 years. The district has several law firms, one magistrate's court and a prison. This enables residents to seek legal redress promptly.

1.4.8 Public Administration

There is an effective District Planning Office charged with the responsibility of coordinating development. There is also a functioning District Development Committee with its various sub-committees.

The District Treasury is well equipped to facilitate payments for all the government departments and public institutions that receive funds through it. The new financial arrangement where AIEs are accompanied by cheques has improved efficiency in service delivery. This arrangement has facilitated prompt execution of development projects in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

The sector is characterized by a high number of CBOs and NGOs involved in development activities. Most of the CBOs were registered by the youths and women to access Youth Development and Women Enterprise Funds respectively. However, these institutions need capacity building to be more effective. The district is talented in sports, particularly athletics; however the sports facilities need to be improved. The district has a high number of OVCs estimated at 5,000 by 2008.

The district has one polytechnic, Kanetic Youth Polytechnic, which is not well equipped. There is the need to establish more youth polytechnics to absorb students who may not join higher institutions of learning.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The District Fact Sheet presents key factual information on the District at a glance. The statistics reflect the status of the District at the beginning of the plan period - 2008.

Information Category	Statistics	
District Area:		
Total area (KM ²)	1,088	
Water mass (KM ²)	7.64	
Gazetted forests (KM ²)	0	
National parks/reserves (KM ²)	0	
Arable land (KM ²)	832	
Non-arable land (KM ²)	256	
otal urban areas (KM ²)	2.165**	

Information CategoryStatisticsNo. of towns (Eldoret, Moi's Bridge, Turbo, and Matunda)4Topography and climate		Statistics
Matunda)Topography and climateLowest altitude (meters above sea level)1,500Highest (meters above sea level)2,085Temperature range: in degrees (C)2085High26.1Low8.4Rainfall: millimetres1,200Low900Average relative humidity (%): 2600Z: 9.00 am 1200Z: 3.00 pm701200Z: 3.00 pm47Wind speed (KM/Hr.)6.4Demographic Profiles (2008)333,800Total population185,511Total population180,443Sex ratio (females to males)100:103Dependency ratio100:89Population growth rate (%)3.3Projected population:100:89Infant population:117,595Infant population:7,392Male7,391	towns (Eldoret, Moi's Bridge, Turbo, and	Statistics
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Infant population: (1 yr. and below) 7,392 Male 7,391		
Female 7,392 Male 7,391		417,595
Male 7,391		
		14,783
Population under five: 29,350		20.250
Male 29,786		
Total 59,136		
Primary school age group: (6-13 years)		57,150
Female 38,439		38 439
Male 38,344		
Total 76,783		
Secondary School age group: (14 – 17)	dary School age group: (14 – 17)	
Female 22,239		22,239
Male 21,685	Male	
Total 43,924		
Youth population: (between 15 - 29)		
Female .58,444		.58,444
Male 56.867		
Total 115.311		
Labour force: (15-64):		
Female 90,352		90,352
Male 94.416		
Total 184,768		184,768
Aged population (65+):		
Female 5,459		5,459
Male 5.627		
l otal		
Eligible voting population: (18 and above)	e voting population: (18 and above)	
Male 74.493		74 483
Female 57.735		74,485
Total (District) 57,755 132,218 132,218	Female	

Information Category	Statistics
Urban population:	
Female	51,806
Male	55,010
Total (32%)	106,816
Rural population: living in rural areas	
Female	110,087
Male	116,897
Total (68%)	226,984
Population density (KM ²)	
Highest	451
Lowest	286.9
District	368.95****
Crude Birth rate: per 1000	49.4/1,000
Crude Death rate: per 1000 live Births	7/1,000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): deaths/1000	54/1,000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR): Deaths/1000	37/1,000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR):	25/1,000
Deaths/1000	2011,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR): Deaths/1000	17/1,000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): Deaths/1000	81/1,000
Total Fertility Rate	7
Life expectancy: in years	65.9
Total number of households	49,056
Average household size	5.2
	5,000
Children needing special protection: Orphans:	
Number of persons with disability	3,094 4,853
Child labour (19.5%)	4,855
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	
Missing:	
Hand:	0.0
Foot:	0.0
Lame	18.6
Blind	0.0
Deaf	0.0
Dumb	0.0
Mental	27.3
Paralysed	7.2
Other	58.1
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	48
Number	167,528
District contribution to national poverty	0.5
Jrban poor:	
Percentage	54
Number	188,470
ural poor:	100,470
	20
Percentage	39
Number	136,117
ood poverty:	
Percentage	41
Number	143,097
ome per capita: average household annual income	
toral contribution to household income: % of total	
schold income	
Agriculture	
The second se	35.3
Rural self-employment	8.8

Informa	tion Category	Statistics
	Wage employment	55.9
	Urban self-employment	-
Number	employed per Sector:	
	Agriculture (35.3%)	123,203
	Rural self-employment (8.8%)	30,714
	Wage employment (37%)	139,127
	Urban self-employment	-
Crop fai	rming:	
	farm size (Small scale): Ha.	3
Average	farm size (Large scale): Ha.	12.5
Percenta	ge of farmers with title deeds	64.9
Total are	a under food crops: Ha.	29,607.3
	a under cash crops Ha.	607
	a under soil/land conservation Ha. (45%)	489.6
	a under farm forestry: Ha.	30214.3
	a under organic farming: Ha. (3%)	32.64
	rage facilities:	
	: Crib stores	-
Off-farm		-
	on working in agriculture: (number) (60%)	209,410.8
	k farming:	
Number	of ranches	
	Company ranches	0
	Group ranches	0
	Total	0
	size of ranches	0
Main live	estock bred (types):	
	Cattle	36,163
	Sheep	147,040
	Goats	80,042
	Pigs	9,235
	Dairy	361,630
	Total	634,110
Land car	rying capacity (livestock units per hectare)	1
	nber of ranches	0
Bee apia	ries (no.)	0
Bee hive:	s (no.)	22,832
Milk pro	duction:	
	Quantity (litres)	42,443,526
	Value (Kshs.)	76,650,135
Beef proc		
	Quantity (KG)	1,263,333
•	Value (Kshs.)	252,666,667
Mutton P	roduction:	
	Quantity (KG)	165,667
	Value (Kshs.)	36,446,740
Egg prod	uction:	
	Quantity (trays)	147,093
	Value(Kshs.)	29,418,600
Poultry n	neat Production:	
K	Quantity (KG)	30,206
	Value (Kshs.)	5,437,080
Honey Pr	roduction:	
Honey Pr		98,150

Information Category	Statistics
Pork Production:	
Quantity (KG)	142,667
Value (Kshs.)	2,282,667
Fish farming:	
Fishermen (dam fisheries)	20
Number of fish farm families	2
Fish ponds	120
Area of fish ponds (M ²)	21.680
Main species of fish catch: (KGs)	
Oreochromisnilotias	103
Clarias mosambicus	28
Fishing Effort (average time spent fishing)-hrs/day	4
Number of landing beaches	0
Fishing gear: number.	
Fishing nets:	3
Hooks:	-
Traps:	-
Fishing boats:	2
Fish harvest:	
Weight (KG)	640
Value (Kshs.)	128,000
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types (number of animals by type)	
Wildlife estates-private: (no.)	•
Game management, National parks Staff of KWS, camps	-
Poaching control measures	
Poaching control measures	-
Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantitie	25
Mining activities	0
Sand and ballast quarrying sites	3
Numbers of people involved in quarrying	-
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	-
No. of Non-gazetted forests	
Size of gazetted forests	
Main forest products	
No. of people engaged in forestry	
Seedlings production	
No. of farms engaged in farm forestry	49,056
Average no. of trees per farm	
	-
Ion-timber forest products harvested Io. of Community Forest Associations (CFA)	0
stablished	. 0
umber and names of endangered plant and animal	0
ecies found within forests	
uantity of timber produced	0
vironment	
mber of EIAs endorsed	75
mber of Environment Audits executed	29
mber of solid waste management sites: numbers	1
location (Huruma dump site)	
nber of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas	3
ected: and protection measures	

Information Category	Statistics
Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected: and	3
protection measures	
Number of coastal sites protected: and protection	-
measures	
Number of quarry sites renovated: and protection	3
measures taken	
Number of climate change adaptation	-
projects/programmes:	
Cooperative societies:	
Type of co-operative societies: Urban SACCOs	2
Rural SACCOs	4
Consumer	1
Marketing	14
Front office banking	1
Dormant cooperative societies: no	133
Share capital (Kshs): Urban SACCOs	31,949,140
Rural SACCOs	8,539,550
Consumer	1,456,160
Marketing	37,102,824
Front office banking	7,835,340
Turnover : Urban SACCOs: Urban SACCOs	4,218,820
Rural SACCOs	881,060
Consumer	301,000
Marketing	30,828,280
Front office banking	780,010
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals: no	2
Nursing homes	0
Health centres	4
Dispensaries	18
Private outpatient clinics	4
Beds capacity (in all health facilities wards)	17
Doctor/population ratio	1/10,034
Nurse/population ratio	1/2,331
HIV prevalence (%)	7.5
Average distance to health facility (KM)	7
Antenatal care (ANC): %	47
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	34
Children vaccination (%)	78
Health facility deliveries %	
Delivery Assistant (%):	
Doctor	1.0
Midwife/nurse	32.2
TBA	54
Trained TBA	6.4
Self	1.9
Other	2.3
Morbidity Rates (%):	
Male	17.1
Female	17.9
Total (District)	17.5
Malaria Control:	11.5
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	33.6
Untreated net	41.8
Treated net	
	27.6

Information Category	Statistics
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
Malaria/fever	43.4
Diarrhoea	0.1
Stomach-ache	9.5
Respiratory Diseases:	
Upper	0.8
Lower	1.0
Flu, etc	18.9
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres: public	138
private	90
No. of ECD teachers	446
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:45
	1:43
Total enrolment by sex (%):	
Boys	82
Girls	75
Gross enrolment: Public centres	17,042
Private centres	2,786
Net Enrolment Rate (%)	99
Drop-out rate	0
Average years of attendance	3
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools: Public	130
Private	31
Number of teachers: Public schools	1,622
Private schools	223
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:40
Total enrolment by sex (%):	
Boys	88
Girls	90.5
Gross enrolment: Public schools	60,283
Private schools	3,984
Gross Enrolment Rate	85
Drop-out rate	5
-	8
Average years of attendance Completion rate (%)	95
Retention rate (%)	95
Transition rate (%)	59.9
Communities distance to nearest public school	
(%):	
0-1 KM	45
1.1-4.9 KM	6.7
5 KM and above	29.4
condary schools:	
Number of secondary schools:	
Public	41
Private	12
Number of teachers: Public schools	
	308
Private schools	84
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:18
Total enrolment by sex (%):	
Boys	27.9

Information Category	Statistics
Gross enrolment	17,593
Average years of attendance	4
Communities distance to nearest public	
secondary school (%):	and the second second second second second
0-1 KM	28
1.1-4.9 KM	16.7
5 KM and above	44.2
Tertiary institutions: no & type	1
University campus	-
Youth polytechnics	1
Private accredited colleges	8
Private non-accredited colleges	0
Literacy (population aged 15+)- %	
Can read ease	92.6
Cannot read at all	7.4
Ability to write	91.3
Cannot write	8.7
Ability to write and read	91.2
Cannot write and read at all	6.2
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	31
Enrolment by sex: Male	681
Female	722
Attendance by sex	24.0
Literacy rate by sex (%): Male Female	84.0 77.3
remate	11.5
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	405
Households with access to potable water	1,197
Number of permanent rivers Number of shallow wells	1 105
Number of protected springs	18
Number of un-protected springs	-
Number of water pans	-
Number of dams	28
Number of boreholes	3
Households with roof catchment systems	19
Average distance to nearest water point (KMs) Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one	0.2
way) to fetch drinking water:	e la les sur l'angles d'antes les les les les les les les les les l
	10
5 - 14	15
15 – 29	25
30 – 59	35
60+	15
Number of Water Resource User Associations	•
(WRUA) established Households with latrines (%)	04.1
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility	94.1
(%):	[2] Margara M. S. Sanara and M. Sanar Sanara and M. Sanara and Sanara and Sanara and Sanara and S Sanara and Sanara and S Sanara and Sanara and Sanar Sanara and Sanara and S Sanara and Sanara and S Sanara and Sanara and Sanara Sanara and Sanara and San Sanara and Sanara and Sanar
Flush toilet	7.8
VIP Latrine	16.4
PIT Latrine	10.4

Information Category	Statistics
Uncovered Pit Latrine	51.3
Covered Pit Latrine	20.8
Bucket	0.0
Other	0.0
None	3.7
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by Local Authority	4.8
Collected by Private firm	2.7
Garbage pit	42.1
	13.7
Burning	17.4
Public garbage heap	19.4
Farm garden	
Neighbourhood Community Group	0.0
Energy	
Households with electricity connection (%)	15.6
Households without electricity connection (%)	84.4
Number of trading centres connected with electricity (%)	9
Trading centres not connected with electricity (%)	-
Households using wood fuel (%)	84.1
Households using kerosene (%)	5.3
Households using solar energy (%)	3
Households using Bio-gas (%)	1
Households using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using	60
improved wood-fuel cooking stoves Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using	5
LPG	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	5
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	3
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that	5
have established woodlots	
Transport & Communication	
Road length (KMs):	
Bitumen surface	49.9
Earth surface	219.2
Total Condition of roads and bridges	269.1
Railway line length	120
Railway stations	5
Airports	0
Number of telephone connections (landline)	-
Mobile network coverage (%)	95
Number of cyber cafes	
	31
Sumber of private courier services	9
lumber of post offices	5
lumber of sub-post offices	2
icensed stamp vendors	65
ommunity distribution by distance to nearest Post ffice (%):	
0 – 1KM	4.8
1.1 – 4.9KM	
5KM and more	9.6
JAW and more	84.8

Information Category	Statistics
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	1.007
Trading centres	1.096
Registered Retail traders	56
Registered wholesale traders	4
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
Number of trading centres	8
Registered retail traders	
Registered wholesale traders	-
Bakeries	4
Manufacturing industries: no.	7 32
Hotels Commercial banks	15
Micro-finance institutions	3
Village banks	
Jua Kali associations	-
Jua Kali artisans	
Cross cutting Issues	
Gender	
Vulnerability by gender and age groups: no.	 In the second sec
HIV/AIDS	
Location of VCTs	8
Number of trained counsellors at each VCT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Average no. tested per month at each VCT	560
Number of home based care	-
Youth clubs and youth friendly corners	2
Number of institutions offering ARVs	3
Security	
Location and number of police posts and stations	
(Ziwa. Moi's Bridge, Soy, Turbo, Matunda).	5
Number of crime related incidences	-
Location and number of victim support units	
Number and location of prisons	2
Number of law courts	2
Number of Community Policing Committees	10
Housing Sector	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	·
Stone	16.2
	10.2
Brick/Block	8.8
Mud/Wood	47.1
Mud/Cement	7.2
· Wood only	20.1
Corrugated Iron sheet	0.6
Grass Straw	0.0
Tin	0.0
Other	0.0
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	
	49.4
Tiles	0.9
Wood	2.3

tion Category Earth Other ibution by main roofing materials: Corrugated Iron Sheet Files Concrete	46.1 1.3 86.4 7.3
ibution by main roofing materials: Corrugated Iron Sheet Files	86.4
Corrugated Iron Sheet	
Tiles	
	7.3
Concrete	
	0.0
Asbestos Sheet	0.0
Grass	6.2
Makuti	0.0
ĩin	0.0
Other	0.0
nity Development and social welfare sector	
	120
	33
	94
	•
of orphans and vulnerable children	3,500
	in ther

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

This chapter reviews the performance of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. It provides an overview of the constraints encountered in the implementation of the previous plan and lessons learnt for consideration in this plan. It also expounds on the linkages of the 2008-2012 plan with Vision 2030, the MTP, MTEF, and the MDGs. The chapter highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues as well as an analysis of district issues, their causes, medium and immediate objectives and strategies to facilitate the achievement of development objectives.

2.1 Performance Review of the 2002-2008 District Plan

The review of the 2002-2008 District Plan is gauged on the achievement of the set targets. The theme of the 2002-2008 plans was "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". This was the period that the District experienced the highest rate of development in recent times. A number of factors premised this optimism and key among them was the election of NARC Government into power. This ushered in new economic and governance policies contained in the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) which the district readily embraced.

The district witnessed the revival of collapsed key agricultural industries such as New KCC, RUPA, and KFA that provided ready market for farm produce. Other existing industries expanded and even modernized their operations. These industries included Ken Knit, CPC, Eldoret Steel Mills, Raiply, among others.

Various stakeholders (farmers, youth, private sector, CSOs) were encouraged to exploit the supportive environment provided by the government to fully engage in activities that would enable them exploit the existing opportunities and potentials. Construction industry was perhaps the most robust due to the ever increasing demand for housing occasioned by the highly increasing population within the Eldoret Municipality. The youth and women in the district benefited from the Youth Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund respectively to start micro and small enterprises.

Good communication network provided a facilitative environment for development. Road network was adequate except in some parts of the district that became impassable during rainy seasons. Postal and telecommunication services were well developed with all areas in the district on Subscriber Truck Dialling (STD). Though not fully operational as expected, the Rift Valley Railways offered services from Nairobi through Eldoret to Kitale and Malaba making the district even more accessible. The Eldoret International Airport became fully operational during the plan period. The Airport not only provided an alternative mode of transport, but also stimulated development through increased horticultural production for export and tourism in the North Rift and Western Kenya Regions. Thus the district immensely benefited from the AGOA initiative.

During the plan period, 2002-2008 a total of 59 new projects had been proposed for implementation by various departments in the two divisions of Soy and Turbo that now constitute the established Eldoret West District. 45 projects representing 76% of proposed projects were implemented to various levels during the plan period. This demonstrated a huge improvement compared to the previous plan where only 30% of

proposed projects were implemented. Table 7 shows the implementation status during the last plan, 2002-2008.

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects implemented	% implemented	No. of ongoing projects	No of stalled projects/ not started
Agriculture	5	5	80	1	0
Livestock	4	3	87	1	0
Veterinary	5	2	89	3	0
Water	3	3	60	2	0
Roads	2	2	90	1	0
Energy	6	6	50	6	0
Trade, Tourism, Industry	9	. 9	50 .	9	0
Health	5	3	80	2	0
Education	7	. 6	90	0	1
Social Services	1	0	0	0	1
Sports	1	1	90	1	0
Culture	2	0	0	0	2
Labour	1	0	0	0	1
Information	2	1	95	\$ 1	1
Police	1	1	90	0	1
Co-operative Development	5	3	20	0	2
Total	59	45	76	27	9

Table 7: Project Implementation Status

Source: District Development Office, 2008

A few departments managed to implement all proposed projects. Such impressive performance was witnessed in the departments of Energy. Agriculture, Water and Roads Roads achieved 90% implementation rate which was quite encouraging given the heavy capital requirements of the projects.

The district received Kshs 160 million through the CDF to fund infrastructural improvement and expansion as well as provide bursaries to needy students. 18 dispensaries, 20 cattle dips, 60 new classrooms, 12 electricity projects, 5 bridges and 11 access roads were funded through the CDF. In addition, 11,160 students benefited from bursaries.

The European Union funded Maji Mazuri water project to the tune of Kshs 800,000. CDTF and CDF jointly funded Sugoi B health centre (Kshs. 1.5 m) and CDF funded Barsombe health centre (Kshs 750,000). These projects had not been captured in the DDP 2002-2008. All projects which were funded by CDF, European Union and CDTF had not been captured in the DDP.

2.2 Constraints

There are challenges that impeded full implementation of projects in the district. these includes: insufficient and irregular funding resulting in haphazard implementation of projects; poor road condition especially during the rainy seasons: low institutional capacity in the local authorities to collect taxes; difficulty in accessing credit for farming and high interest rate; limited number of agricultural extension agents; inadequate market structures and information; low technological base; insufficient, irregular, and unpredictable funding; the prolonged and frequent droughts in the district that reduced the capacity of the communities in contributing and participating in development activities; insufficient educational zones and divisions which impacted negatively on school management; shortage of staff in most of the departments and inequitable distribution; HIV/AIDS pandemic; and post election violence.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

A number of lessons were learnt during the plan period that needs to be replicated and improved on in the current plan period. These are:

Stakeholder Participation: a number of stakeholders were involved in the development process right from needs identification, project selection, prioritization, implementation and M & E. An analysis of projects implemented during the plan period indicates that the projects which had sufficient public participation are more successful and sustainable compared to those without. Therefore development planning for the plan period 2008-2012 should be as participatory as possible for the real benefits to reach the target communities.

MTEF Sector Working Groups: these groups were not effective during the plan period. Hence the weak link between district strategies in form of projects and programmes and budget allocation to the district. Due to the missing link, sectors and sub-sectors used their own initiatives to secure funding from other sources such as CDF and LATF. Sector Working Groups should be reactivated to ensure that the planned priority projects are funded.

Devolved Funds: the district received a number of devolved funds including CDF, RMLF, LATF, HIV/AIDS funds, CBF among others. The devolved funds have supported a substantial number of development activities in the district although the funds were not factored in the 2002-2008 District Plan. Note that CDF which has become the main catalyst for development in the district was introduced after the plan had already been prepared.

There is need for a policy framework to harmonize the various devolved funds for purposes of achieving synergy and bigger impact. Public involvement and participation in decision making should be improved to ensure project sustainability.

Disbursement of AIEs: Pre-financing of the AIEs was an innovation whose benefits are readily acknowledged. Departments can confidently implement their work plans without hesitation as was the case before. Hence the mechanism should be replicated during the current plan period and funds disbursed half-yearly and in a timely manner to allow for continuity and smooth implementation of planned activities.

Performance contracting: officers who had signed performance contracts with their respective accounting officers were more focused in implementing activities under their contracts. This improved service delivery and should be expanded to cover other departments that had not signed the contracts. However, care should be taken to ensure that departments do not operate as "lone rangers", only focusing on their activities with the effect of weakening collaboration with other departments.

2.4 Linkages of the DDP with Vision 2030, First Medium-Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues- based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

This section highlights the major developmental challenges and cross-cutting issues the district has experienced and plans to tackle during this plan period so as to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. The challenges and issues were identified and prioritised in consultation with the key stakeholders in the district. They include: population dynamics, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender, youth, and concerns of the physically challenged, disaster management, environmental conservation, insecurity, MSEs, and high urbanisation rate. A SWOT analysis has been carried out on each of these challenges and cross-cutting issues to form the basis for deriving appropriate district strategies.

2.5.1 Population Growth

Population analysis by age cohorts is crucial for accurate planning and provision of social infrastructure.

Age-Group 6-13 years (primary school going age): This age group comprises 22% of the total population. At the start of the plan period, this age group was projected to be 99,790 comprising of 50,058 males and 49,733 females with a sex ratio of 1:1. The age group is projected to increase to 53,125 females and 53,474 males by 2010 and further increase to 56,750 females and 57,122 males at the end of the plan period, 2012.

Education is a crucial determinant of the quality of life as it empowers individuals with skills and knowledge to make informed choices and hence effectively participate in development processes. Free Primary Education (FPE) introduced in 2003 had an overall objective of ensuring that every Kenyan child has access to primary education in line with the United Nations declaration of universal primary education by the year 2000.

The current enrolment in primary schools is 64,277 pupils with 31,432 boys and 32,845 girls. The District has 130 primary schools. With the introduction of FPE, the teacher/ pupil ratio increased from 1:30 in 2002 to 1:40 in 2008, which is below the national recommended ratio. This ratio varies considerably among schools and localities. Schools in remote areas have low enrolment of up to 30 pupils per class compared to urban schools that have enrolment of up to about 100 pupils per class (such as Huruma primary school).

The immediate challenge that stakeholders would have to address is provision of adequate facilities through expansion of existing schools and establishment of new ones to accommodate the ever increasing enrolment of pupils as well as employment of more teachers to ensure quality education. With the total number of OVCs estimated at 5,500 mostly due to HIV/AIDS at the start of the plan period, the district will develop strategies to ensure that OVCs do not drop out of schools.

Age-Group 14-17 years (secondary school going age): Soy and Turbo Divisions that constitute the newly created Eldoret West District had a combined population of 43,924 in this age group in 2008 comprising of 21,685 males and 22,239 females, which gives a sex ratio of 100: 96. This figure is estimated to be 23,203 males and 23,796 females in 2010. The number is further estimated to increase to 26,048 males and 26,714 females by 2012.

Enrolment in secondary schools at the start of the plan period stood at 88% boys and 90.5% for girls. The district will encourage stakeholders to establish training institutions such as technical polytechnics where this group can acquire life skills. It is important to note that free day Secondary Education (FSE) introduced in January 2008 will bolster enrolment in secondary schools and may lead to congestion in existing facilities.

There are 43 public and 12 private secondary schools giving a total of 55 schools in the district. With the introduction of FSE, these facilities are likely to be overstretched. Hence stakeholders in the education sector will urgently need to embark on programmes to expand existing facilities as well as establish new schools to cater for the increased number of students. There are 1,622 teachers with a teacher/student ratio of 1:18, which is higher/ better than the national recommended teacher/student ratio of 1:35.

Due to post election violence at the start of the plan period, a few schools were damaged while a substantial number of students and teachers were forced to relocate to other areas, particularly urban areas. This is likely to strain facilities in urban schools on one hand and negatively affect the teacher/ student ratio in rural areas on the other.

Female population (15-49): This represents the reproductive age group. The overall government policy on population is to attain a balance between population growth and economic growth for sustainable development. Awareness creation through NCAPD shall be enhanced to reach out, particularly to rural communities to promote use of appropriate family planning practices. However, couples and individuals reserve the right to decide on the number and spacing of their children.

TFR in the District is estimated at 7, which is higher than the national average of 5.1. This high figure influences the high population growth rate for the district, currently estimated at 3.35 per cent. This is not only a big challenge to government in providing services and expanding the social infrastructure to match the high population growth rate but it also puts pressure on families to meet basic needs. The result is high absolute poverty levels in the district estimated at 48 % and 64 % for rural and urban areas respectively.

Rural women have larger families than urban women. Poor households also depict a larger family than non-poor households. Among the poor, 10.1 per cent have family size of 1-3 members, 34.9% 4-6 members and 54.9% have more than 7 members. For the non-poor, 18.9% have family size of 1-3 members, 49.3% 4-6 members and 31.7% have more than 7 members. Education levels also influence family size. More educated household heads have smaller families compared to people with less education.

The major challenge for effective population management in the district is mostly related to cultural practices and beliefs that influence people's behaviour and attitudes. However, there exist some potential that can support efforts at population management in the district. These include the existence of reproductive health and family planning services, availability of contraceptive and licensed chemical stores amongst others.

The District will institute measures to ensure harmony between population growth rate and economic growth in order to achieve sustainable development and reduce poverty.

Labour force (15-64) and Dependency Ratio (0-14 and 65+): The district has a high potential for labour force. About 52.4% of the population falls within the active age group. About 50.1% of the potential labour force is males while the remaining are females. The dependency ratio in the district is 1: 0.9. This means that 10 persons in the labour force category (15-64) take care of 9 dependents, those in the age categories of 0-14 and 65+. This implies that there are more people in the labour force to take care of the dependent population, so it does not constitute a significant problem in the district.

The economic dependency ratio which relates those who are not working to those who are working in the district is 1: 1.113. This means that every 1 person working takes care of 113 persons who are not working. This rate is higher than the age dependency rate in the sense that there may be people who are part of the labour force but are not really working. The figure is relatively low. Measures will be put in place to create more jobs for the people in the district so that the ratio falls within the plan period.

SWOT Analysis – Population Growth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Regional centre for NCAPD; Existence of population policy	Low awareness on population policy and other reproductive health services.	Existence of several CBOs, NGOs dealing with reproductive health; Government services addressing population issues are available.	Cultural impediments resulting in unwillingness to campaign for adoption of family planning, especially men.

2.5.2 Poverty Analysis

Several poverty assessment surveys carried out in the district have shown an improvement in poverty incidences. The overall rural absolute poverty increased from 59.05% to 64.15% in 1992 and 1997 respectively. However, the Geographical Dimensions of Poverty (where are the poor?) of 2003 indicated that poverty levels had declined to 45%. There is the need therefore to put in place measures to further accelerate and sustain this reduction trend. Table 8 shows poverty levels.

Table 8: Poverty Levels

Turne of Descents	2003		2005	
Type of Poverty	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Food Poverty (%)	42.92	37.98	40.78	. 51
Overall Poverty (%)	41.86	53.30	40	42
Hard Core Poverty (%)	20.72	12.83	11.30	10.40

Source: Geographical Dimensions of Poverty, CBS, 2003, 2005

The district identified the following as the causes of poverty: high cost of farm inputs and lack of markets for farm produce; low and inequitable access to education; high unemployment levels and poor business skills; lack of entrepreneurship skills and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

SWOT Analysis – Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Fertile land;	High population density;	Existence of Women Enterprise Fund and	Duplication of activities by partners;
High literacy level; Availability of social services from	Poor prices for agricultural produce;	Youth Development Fund;	Tribal conflicts.
Government and Private Sector.	Poor attitude towards self-employment.	Several Development Partners;	

2.5.3 HIV/AIDS

Eldoret West District has achieved a steady and sustainable reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence from 14 per cent and 8 per cent in urban and rural areas respectively in 2002 to 7 per cent and 6.5 per cent in urban and rural areas respectively in 2007. This rate is comparable to the national average of 7 per cent and 5.8 per cent for urban and rural areas respectively in 2007. The level of awareness on HIV/AIDS is relatively high (over 95 percent). But this has not been matched by positive sexual behaviour change.

The district will establish measures to fight HIV/AIDS based on the priorities as stipulated in the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2005-2010. The district will formulate strategies on nutrition and food security especially in relation to ART; orphans and vulnerable children; community mobilization; and advocacy on behavior change. The findings from the National HIV/AIDS Indicator survey carried out in 2007 will inform and guide in the development of these strategies.

SWOT Analysis – HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of HIV/AIDS policy framework; High awareness level in the community; Organised community advocacy groups; Several development partners involved in HIV/AIDS activities in he district.	Some weak and unaccountable CBOs in HIV/ AIDS area; Limited funds to support HIV/AIDS initiatives; Stigma and discrimination from community members.	Existence of AMPATH programme; MTEF allows mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in development projects; Global funds on HIV/AIDS.	Unwillingness to adopt safer sexual behaviour; High levels of poverty; Retrogressive cultural practices.

2.5.4 Disability and Development

The main types of disability are sensory, physical and intellectual. Disability is defined in this context as, "the loss or limitation of opportunity to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others" (WHO, 1980).

The needs of persons with disabilities range from prevention of disabilities, treatment of curable conditions, early childhood identification of disabled children, appropriate education and rehabilitation services, and adequate support services for gainful employment in the formal and informal sectors of the economy. The findings from the 2006 survey on disability will inform and guide district strategies on appropriate strategies.

SWOT Analysis - Disability and Devel	opment
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Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Survey report on disability has been launched.	Few CBOs, NGOs supporting Persons with Disabilities;	Some CBOs, NGOs supporting persons with Disabilities activities;	Stigma from members of the community.
	No fund for persons with Disabilities;	Government services available.	n yn gener fan Olyffe De channe a star
	Neglect of the mentally challenged.		

2.5.5 Gender Inequality

Sustainable development should recognise the key role of women in development processes. It has been observed that women perform over 70% of development activities. Despite this crucial role, the concept of gender equity has not been fully understood resulting into misunderstanding between men and women. Gender equity has been misunderstood to mean sharing of domestic chores which is against the African traditional society's cultural norms.

In the context of national development, it refers to equal rights and opportunities for participation in decision-making at all levels. During the plan period, the district will therefore promote gender participation in the development processes at all levels as well as encourage gender sensitive practices and culture within the wider district stakeholders. Efforts will be made to bring together district development partners to improve the status of women and support their role in development so as to achieve gender equity.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Fairly high literacy level for women;	Women lack collateral required	30% participation on committees and	Cultural impediments that do not favour
Existence of department of Social Services and Gender;	to access credit.	employment opportunities directive;	women empowerment.
Affirmative action by the government.		Women Enterprise fund to assist women start IGAs.	

SWOT Analysis – Gender Inequality

2.5.6 Youth Unemployment

The Ministry of Youth Affairs defines the youth as, people aged between 18 and 35 years old. The youth policy envisages mainstreaming of youth affairs in all sectors of the economy. Achievement of sustainable development requires that all age groups of the population fully participate in the development process.

The youth comprises of the majority of the population in the district. Most of them are not engaged in productive economic activity. The high rate of unemployment amongst the youth leads to social immoralities. Some of the youth are hooked on drug and substance abuse and engage in criminal activities. Others are lured into illegal vigilante groups that pose a threat to national security.

The district through the Youth Affairs sub-sector and local authorities will put in place strategies aimed at coordinating and increasing support to youth development initiatives; facilitating opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of district development and also seeking to improve effective youth participation in all structures of decisionmaking.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;	Youth lack collateral required to access credit;	Youth Enterprise fund to assist Youth to expand/ start IGAs;	Increased drug and substance abuse; Illegal vigilante
Existence of National Youth Policy.	High Unemployment.	Well developed programmes for youth employment and development	groups.

SWOT Analysis – Youth Unemployment

2.5.7 Micro and Small Enterprises Development

Small and medium enterprise activities rank second to agriculture in importance and contribution to the source of household income in the district. SMEs activities in the district are grouped into trade, service and industry (comprising processing and manufacturing). Activities of SMEs in the district are concentrated in major towns of the district namely Matunda, Moi's Bridge, Turbo, Ziwa and Eldoret.

The legal and regulatory framework to promote the SME sector is not well developed. This leads to frequent conflicts between these traders and municipal askaris. To effectively manage the above challenges and promote the informal sector, the district through the two local authorities (EMC and Wareng County Council) will encourage dialogue between the informal sector and the councils.

SWOT Analysis – Micro and Small Enterprises Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Policy available; Existence of youthful population and labour; Availability of raw materials.	Limited market; Inappropriate technology; Limited access to credit facilities;	Export market through Eldoret Airport; Available BDS services.	Lack of information on patenting for SME products; Cheap and poor quality imported products.
	Inadequate business management skills;	n - 15 ar -	
	Harassment from EMC askaris.		ara su el en a sub-

2.5.8 Environmental Degradation

Sound environmental management contributes significantly to meeting key social and economic objectives and investment. The district will continue to treat environmental management as an enabler for sustained pro-poor development.

Pollution is a critical environmental concern. The district experiences both air and water pollution. Fires, charcoal burning, dust particles and emissions from agro-based industries cause air pollution. Sources of water pollution include silting due to soil erosion and industrial chemical deposits into water bodies.

As human population increases, pressure on land also increases, leading to encroachment on wetlands. This adversely affects the ecosystem and destroys the biodiversity. The district is now experiencing the effects of global warming. Increase in variability of rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts and flooding have become common occurrences in the district. As a consequence, the district has had poor crop yields and hence famine due to food shortages.

To avert further crisis, the district will take on board environmental concerns as reflected in the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP, 1994 and 2007). Inter-departmental coordination will be strengthened to enable NEMA/ DECO to influence and engage with other departments/stakeholders with a view to effectively integrating environmental issues into planning.

The district will put in place measures to reduce garbage, increase reforestation, and promote alternative energy sources that do not emit Green House Gases (GHGs). Such gases include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, methane and hydrocarbons. During the plan period, possibilities of initiating projects that target carbon trading within the district will be explored.

SWOT Analysis – Environmental degradation

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of the Forest Act and NEMA; Well trained and	Weak enforcement of the Acts; Lack of political goodwill;	Possibility for carbon trading; Several partners supporting conservation initiatives.	Population pressure; Food insecurity;
facilitated personnel.	Inappropriate farming system/ technologies.		Floods.

2.5.9 Urbanization and Migration

There has been a steady increase in urbanization over the last few decades estimated at 8% per annum. This has caused congestion and traffic jams in Eldoret town. Illegal structures have mushroomed in urban centres, particularly in Eldoret town. Illegal settlements have also come up in the town outskirts to provide cheap accommodation to the immigrants with low levels of income.

During the plan period, the district will review the town master plan; maintain the infrastructure to ease flow of both human and motor traffic; implement parking by-laws and regulations; set aside land for future development and expansion of the town; and control the gradual mushrooming of illegal structures in urban centres.

SWOT Analysis – Urbanization and Migration

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Enough water;	Inadequate schools, housing;	Advanced training institutions;	Unplanned settlements.
Available land;	Illegal structures	Availability of medical services;	settlements.
Existence of some urban development plans.	inegal structures	Affordable food supplies.	

2.5.10 Tribal Animosity

Peace and security of the district is paramount and an essential ingredient for social, political and economic development. The district has been peaceful over the years except for periodic political tensions during campaigns and the 2007/2008 post election violence, which have been a hindrance to the development of some areas. The areas most affected include; Soy, Turbo, Jua Kali and Maili-Nne which were worst hit by post election skirmishes.

This situation can be reversed by promoting cordial relationship between the different tribes and communities living in the district. This will call for more efforts on reconciliatory initiates among the communities residing in the district as well as promoting community policing to arrest other forms of crime.

SWOT Analysis – Tribal Animosity

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of security	Inadequate vehicles;	Community policing	Tribal tension;
forces;	Poor road network;	programme;	High rates of
Existence of law courts;	Inadequate security personnel.	Community support to the provincial administration.	poverty.
Community policing.	F		

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

	Development Issue	es, Causes, Objectives and S	Strategies
Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
1. Low levels of in	come		e and an and a second sec
Low prices for agricultural produce; High levels of unemployment;	Double income levels of households by 2012	Improve quality of crop and livestock production by 60% by 2012; Improve incentives for	Initiate a sustainable crop and animal improvement programme; Set up a local entrepreneur
High costs of agricultural inputs;		industrial investment for employment creation; Encourage local	development programme; Encourage public /private partnerships in setting up local
Lack of capacity for value addition to agricultural produce;		entrepreneurs to invest in value addition to farm produce;	industries; Initiate an ambitious and
Inadequate income generating activities;		Increase funding towards IGAs by 50% by 2012	sustainable income generating activity development programme
Attitude towards informal jobs;			gradosate. Prodosate anticales e
Lack of local industries;			State Breaks
Inaccessibility to credit;			
Idleness;			
Drug abuse.		19. N. 16.	and in a second s
2. Lack of clean w	ater and poor sanitati	ion standards	
Pollution; Increased population; Poor garbage collection; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Lack of piped water; Lack of treatment plant;	To increase access to clean and portable water to households and improve sanitation.	Improve access to piped water by 40% by 2010.	Construction of water treatment lines.
High costs of the systems.			

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies	
3. High levels of inse	ecurity			
Incidence of ethnic animosity; Political incitement; Ignorance of law; Idleness; Unemployment; Corruption.	Reduce incidences of crimes by 60% by 2010.	Increase awareness on the need for inter-ethnic harmony; Promote cross-cultural practices; Increase funds to support security by 50% by 2010.	Initiate inter-ethnic arbitration programme; Strengthen community policing programme.	
4. High environmen	ntal degradation			
Poor farming methods; Poor waste management; Unprotected catchments; Farming along river banks and slopes; Cutting of trees; Rising use of wood fuel; High and increasing population; Greed; Ignorance; High cost of alternative sources of energy.	To reduce environmental degradation by 50% in the district by 2012.	Increase tree planting by 40% by 2011; Reduce use of wood fuel by 50% by 2010; Prevent farming along river banks and slopes; Encourage use of renewable energy technologies by 40% by 2010.	Initiate tree planting campaigns; Revitalize tree planting days; Initiate proper waste management programmes; Introduce early maturing tree species for wood fuel; Initiate use of renewable energy technologies; Promote energy efficient/ conservation methods; Train farmers on proper farming methods.	
5. Lack of office ac	commodation /housin	ng for civil servants in the	District	
Few Government offices / houses in the District; Lack of land; Lack of funds.	Construct offices for government departments and houses for civil servants by 2010.	Provide funds for construction and maintenance; Acquire land.	Construct offices and houses; Lease office space.	

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS



3.0 Introduction

The chapter highlights the vision and mission of each of the nine sectors in the district. It further gives an overview of the importance of each sector to the district. The sector and sub-sector project/programme priorities are listed down.

Strategies for realisation of economic growth and development in the district are organized according to the following sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development sector; Trade, Tourism and Industry sector; Physical Infrastructure; Water Environment,, and Sanitation sector; Human Resource Development sector; Research, Innovation and Technology sector; Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector; Public Administration sector; and Special Programmes sector.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector comprises of the following Ministries; Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Co-operative Development, Lands, and Forestry and Wildlife.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector."

Mission: "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife."

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is predominantly agricultural and there is need to utilize its potential to produce adequate food, create employment and conserve natural resource. The district will therefore formulate strategies for enhanced extension services; adoption of modern farming technologies; and diversification of farming activities. These strategies will ensure that the district achieves food security and supplies the surplus to other regions facing food deficits. This will be done through strengthened co-operative societies so that farmers maximize on their returns.

Measures will be developed to marshal the community and the private sector participation for enhanced development. The district will disseminate modern technologies from researchers to farmers to ensure improved productivity. The district will focus on value addition so as to maximize the returns on agriculture.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is quite significant in ensuring food security; revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub sector, developing forestry and mining, and reforming land management systems.

The sector is leading in terms of employment creation, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic well being of the people. 90% of the people in the district depend on the sector for their livelihood as they are either directly or indirectly employed in the sector. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes.

There has also been the general increase in agro-forestry through the involvement of nonresident cultivators who tend to the trees as they carry out their normal farming activities. The land sub-sector also plays an important role in developing land-use plans and issuing title deeds. This facilitates land ownership thereby strengthening the community's ability to acquire such resources as credit. The co-operative sub-sector is important in the marketing of agricultural produce and other products and services. It also assists in the provision of farm inputs, credit facilities and training.

Stakeholders	Role		
	Carry out farming activities;		
Formore	Environmental conservation;		
Farmers	Adoption of skills and new technologies;		
	Active membership to cooperative societies		
Cooperative societies	Provision of farm inputs, training, savings & credit and marketing		
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Financing and technical assistance to development;		
NOUS, COUS, FOUS	Capacity building		
	Research and development;		
	Extension and supervision services;		
Government	Environmental conservation and management;		
	Funding of projects;		
	Policy review and formulation;		

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Livestock and Fisheries		
Vaccination and surveillance of diseases; Meat inspection and licensing of new slaughter points; Hides & skins improvement; Tick control; Breeding of high quality breeds (dairy) B. Agriculture sub-sector	Low funding; Low staffing level; Ignorance; Poor CDF management; Hand spraying; Weak DIP committees; Lack of knowledge/technology on breeding.	Lobby for sectoral funding; Lobby for more recruitment of staff; Increase public awareness on diseases; Value addition of skins and hides; CDF usage in DIPS construction; Livestock extension services; Sourcing of breeding materials.
To increase crop production for food, income generation and employment creation; Promote value addition of agricultural products.	Crop pests & diseases; Poor seeds and planting materials; High cost of inputs; Low soil fertility (acidity); Over dependant on sale of raw materials; Lack of cottage industries; Lack of initial capital to start agro- processing; Lack of ready market for locally processed products; Sub-division of land into very small uneconomic units	Promotion of tolerance and chemical control; Licensing of reputable stockiest to supply seed; Purchase of fertilizers and inputs in bulk to gain through economics of scale; Compute gains and gross margins for selling processed products; Promotion of product development through addressing value chain; Writing of proposals by the groups to source for resources to start value addition as a business venture; Land use map development.
C. Land Sub-Sector		
Preparation of regional physical development plan; Development control by approval of building plans, subdivision plans, charge of user/extension lease.	Lack of current data; Inadequate /delayed funding; Outdated planning techniques; Extension of improved development – of approved by our office within the district.	Preparation of regional physical development plan; Use of current planning techniques with up to date data
D. Forestry Sub-sector		
Improve forest use, afforestation and forest extension.	Inadequate staff; Insufficient funding.	Provide permission of shamba or non-resident cultivation; Provide more funds and transport.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division			
A. Agriculture Sub			E la la la la constant
NALEP (SIDA) Phase	Improve food	Farmers in the two divisions of Turbo	Focal area approach and capacity build common interest groups
II (implemented jointly	security and poverty	and Soy.	build common interest groups
with livestock sub-	alleviation	and Soy.	
sector, District wide	aneviation	20	
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	Address MDG 1	Farmers in the two	Vetting groups for benefiting from
(implemented jointly	Ion reducing	divisions of Turbo	grants;
with livestock sub-	poverty and	and Soy.	Follow-ups on funded groups;
sector)	hunger		Trainings.
National Agricultural	Improve food	5,000 resource poor	Provision of farm inputs (Kilimo
Accelerated Inputs	security for	farmers	plus);
Project (NAAIAP),	vulnerable		Follow up on use of the inputs
District wide	farmers		given to farmers;
			Trainings.
B. Livestock Developm	ent Sub-sector		
Small-holder dairy	Promote	Ensure that all the 32	Community mobilization
commercialization	commercialization	groups in the 2	CAP development
program – funded by	in dairy industry	DCAs are	Group formation & trainings
IFAD (implemented	in Moi's Bridge	commercially	
jointly with MOA),	and Sugoi	oriented;	
Turbo Division	locations.	Add value to milk	
		produced; Capacity	
		building on the	
C. Vietening and Sub		marketing chain.	
C. Veterinary Sub Artificial insemination;	Increased	100 heads of cattle;	Encourage use of AI services by
District wide	milk/livestock	Form 10 AI	training farmers, groups and
District while	production;	schemes.	cooperatives.
	Reduce breeding	senemes.	
	diseases;	State Research	
	Increase farmers'	Sc. 2.5.2	
	income.		
Tick control	Safeguard	Vaccinate 300,000	Vaccinating livestock against
District wide	farmer's income.	cattle, 10,000 dogs	diseases.
Hides and skin	Maintain quality	Supervise all	Supervision of slaughter units,
development	to improve	slaughter units;	bandas, stores, training of flayers
District wide	income	Trains all flayers and	and curers.
		curers.	
Meat inspection	Ensure public	Inspect 30,000	Extend meat inspection coverage to
Municipality	consume healthy	bovines and 50,000	all parts of the District.
	and wholesome	shoats.	
	meat.		
D. Co-operative De	velopment Sub-sect	or	
Construction of office	To provide staff	Be ready for	Procurement of materials;
block	with conducive	occupation by	Construction.
	working	September 2008.	
	environment for		
	better		
	performance.		

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes

Eldoret West District Development Plan 2008-2012

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(B) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
A. Physical Pl	anning			
Preparation of Eldoret Town Local Physical Development	1	To provide guidance to development activities within EMC.	Complete the plan by 2012	Hold planning forums
plan. Preparation of local physical Development plans for 200 towns and urban centres.	2	To provide guidance to development activities within towns and centres.	Prepare 50 plans by 2012	Hold planning forums
Preparation of 1000 part development plans for public utilities.	3	To provide guidance in planning for public utilities.	Prepare 500 plans by 2012	Hold planning forums

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the agricultural sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital for growth of agriculture.

Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in real time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of the ICT sector enables farmer's access global market information and new technologies. The sector is also key in protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector will team up with the Human Resource Development and Special Programmes sectors to provide training for women and youth engaging in activities in this sector. Women and youth in the district are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds respectively. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups carrying out activities within the sector.

With regard to HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on environmentally friendly technologies. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of deforestation and the importance of protection of water catchment areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment.

The sector will contribute towards achieving targets under MDGs 1, 4, 6, 7 and 8. Interventions to achieve these targets in the district include implementation of the ongoing Njaa Marufuku Kenya (Kick Hunger out of Kenya); National Food Policy; putting in place strategies to increase and protect forest cover through reforestation; promoting environmental education, public awareness and participation in pursuit of sustainable development and availing information on regional markets like COMESA to take advantage of the Eldoret Airport.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The sector comprises the following Ministries: Trade, Tourism and Industry.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders."

Mission: "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development."

3.2.2 District Response to sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will focus on adding value to agricultural produce through processing. This will create more employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector and improve on the income to the district to facilitate other development interventions. The district will formulate strategies for adoption of modern manufacturing/ processing technologies; and diversification of manufacturing activities.

Measures will be developed to marshal community and the private sector participation for enhanced tourism development by aggressively marketing existing tourist sites and developing new products.

The district will work closely with the Investment Promotion Centre, Kenya Investment Authority and Export Promotion Centre to identify investment opportunities; disseminate the information to potential investors; and link the business community to both local and external markets.

The district will provide a conducive environment for the SME sector. The legal and regulatory environment will be improved to facilitate the growth of the informal sector. Jua kali sheds will be established to accommodate the artisans in the urban centers.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector will play a key role in creation of employment opportunities both directly and indirectly in tourism, trade and industry sub-sectors. Generation of income, which

improves the material and social well being of the people, will be enhanced by facilitating the movements of goods, services, people and investments in the district, exploring of district's resources and development of infrastructure. The sector is also important as a major foreign exchange.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Water users associations	Provision of farm inputs, training, savings & credit and marketing.
NGOs, CBOs	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building.
Government	Research and development; Environmental conservation and management; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Challenges

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
B. Trade sub sector		
Improvement of business; Management skills; Improve access to credit facilities; Exploitation of local resources for development; Trade information; Export promotion; Business counselling; Business investment opportunities	Inadequate funds; lack of tools and standards for doing the work; Inappropriate technology; Lack of other factor inputs; Lack of modern management information systems; Un-coordinated sharing of information; Inadequate information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on imported inputs making finished products more expensive	Identify training needs; Develop training programmes; Provide credit/information on alternative finance providers; Encourage capacity building through groups, SACCO's and associations; Carry out in-depth study of the problem and develop alternative solutions
C. Tourism sub sector		
Develop tourism facilities and diversity tourism products; Enhance domestic and international marketing and promotion; Mobilize resources to support conservation.	Competition from other tourist destinations; Post election violence; Lack of investors.	Develop a tourism development guideline; Consolidate the development of ecological monitoring and assessment systems.

3.2.6 Projects/Programmes

(A) **On-going Projects and Programmes**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
A. Trade Developm	ent Sub-Sector		
Business and industrial management skills development, District wide	Equip traders/industries with modern business management skills; Provide traders/	Train 400 traders and industrialists annually.	Identifying training needs, development of training programmes, train traders, work together with other service providers, emphasise cost

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	industrialists with opportunity to network; Increase capacity to take risks		sharing
Business counselling, District wide	Help the counsellors learn how to tackle and address current and future problems.	To counsel 50 traders and industrialists annually.	Offer counselling service to micro and small scale enterprises.
Joint Loan Board, District wide	Promote-the growth of business; Promote availability of goods and services; Nurture upcoming entrepreneurs to graduate for commercial banks and MFI.	To finance 100 traders annually to the tune of Kshs.3m the plan period.	Finance eligible micro and small scale enterprises.
Export promotion and marketing, District wide	Increase the market for domestic products; Increase foreign exchange earnings; Enhance competitiveness of export products;	Increase export destinations; Increase volume of exports.	Provision of information; Identifying products with export potentials; Assist in product development and marketing.
	Take advantage of the opportunities provided by AGOA, COMESA, and WTO.		
Industrial promotion, District wide	Attract both local and foreign investors; Promote industrial investment 'nd growth.	To be determined	Identification of potential projects; Identification industrial investment opportunities; Dissemination of opportunities to investors.
B. Tourism Sub-Se		· · · ·	1
Marketing of tourism products, District wide.	Avail information to potential investors; Publicise new tourist attractions; Diversifying economic activities in the area; Planning and resource allocation to	To be determined	Identification and documentation of tourism products.
	priority areas		

(B) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
a. Trade		L		
Trade Development Joint Loan Board; District wide	1	Promote the growth of business; Create employment opportunities;	To provide loans to 200 business people by	Provide loans to MSEs

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		Promote availability of goods and services; Nurture young entrepreneurs to qualify for commercial banks and MFI loans.	2012	
Business counselling District wide	2	Help the counsellors learn how to tackle and address current and future challenges.	Counsel 400 traders by 2012	Offer counselling services to micro and small enterprises.
Business and Industrial Management skills development; District wide	3	Equip traders with modern business management skills; Provide traders with opportunities to network.	Train 200 business people by 2012	Identify training needs; Development of training programmes; Train traders; Emphasize cost sharing
b. Industry Incubators/ industrial parks	1	To encourage innovation	At least 5 units by 2012	Acquisition of land; Infrastructure provision.
Livestock based industries	2	To create employment opportunities.	Upcoming industries	Identification of livestock products.
Technology adoption	3	To promote adoption of - new technologies in production.	10 technologies by 2012	Involve technical institutions e.g. Kerita Polytechnic.
Sub-contracting SMSEs and large industries.	4	To promote outsourcing	20 SMSEs sub-contracted	Hold joint workshops between SMSEs and large industries.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of this sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation costs for industrial inputs and produce are reduced. It also facilitates tourism activities. Availability and accessibility of credit, particularly from the Women and Youth Funds is vital in growth for the sector.

Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as traders can access market information in real time and make critical decisions as to when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for traders seeking export markets where they also access global market information and also new technologies and trends in production for manufacturers. The human resource development provides the sector with skilled personnel who can be engaged in productive economic activities. The industries will absorb a lot of the skilled and unskilled labour to assist in the production process.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector-sectors will team up with the Human Resource Development and Special Programmes sectors to provide training for women and youth engaging in various types of businesses in trade, industry and tourism. Women and youth in the district are now accessing subsidized loans from Women and Youth Enterprise Funds respectively to start/expand their businesses. The district will also

ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups carrying out activities within the sector.

The sector will continue to sensitize the business community through KAM and KNCCI (Eldoret Branch) on HIV/AIDS. Capacity building modules for business promotion will integrate HIV/AIDS curriculum to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

Trade and industry sub-sector is a leading source of employment in the district. The district team will endeavour to educate the public on the available investment opportunities and sources of credit within the district. The youth and the other unemployed citizens will be mobilized to form organised groups that can seek for the available credit in and outside the district. The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. The industries will be sensitized to support environmental conservation efforts as part of corporate responsibility.

The sector will contribute towards achieving MDGs 1 and 8 through promotion of micro and small scale enterprises that will generate employment opportunities and avail information on regional markets like COMESA and EAC.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

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This sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Public Works, Energy, Roads, Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads and Airstrips and other Infrastructure), and Housing.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030".

Mission: "To provide efficient, affordable, and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities".

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district endeavours to train personnel on resource management and effective service delivery. Contractors will be trained on appropriate cost effective technologies to apply in infrastructure development, promote use of local resources to minimize costs, promote intensive technology in road works in order to sensitize beneficiaries on project benefits for sustainability. The District Roads Committee will prioritise and monitor the implementation of the roads projects as well as maintenance and rehabilitation of existing road network.

The main sources of energy in the district are tirewood and charcoal. Emphasis will be laid on development of alternative sources of energy and the use of environment triendly technologies. Eldoret Energy Centre will disseminate the already developed energy saving technologies such as the use of improved jikos, bio-gas, and solar energy as alternative sources of energy.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a major role in the social economic development of the district. A well developed infrastructure network will reduce the cost of production, improve competitiveness and provide access to the markets for both goods and services. The sector greatly contributes to the development of urban centres. This promotes marketing for both agricultural and non agricultural produce.

Improved telecommunication through competing service providers will enhance communication. This will lead to reduction in the cost of undertaking business transactions. The industry will also create more employment opportunities.

Provision of electricity will spur growth of small and micro enterprises. This will avail employment opportunities, improve incomes and contribute to wealth creation. Many people will be self employed and the rural urban migration will be arrested. The rural electrification programme currently being implemented in public institutions across the district has contributed to equitable income distribution.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Public works	Provision of funds for construction and maintenance of buildings;
	Supervise and give guidance during construction of houses;
	Advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of houses.
Roads	Provision of funds for construction and maintenance of the roads;
	Supervise and give guidance during construction of roads;
	Advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of roads.
Ministry of Energy and	Accelerate the implementation of Rural Electrification Programme;
KPLC	Disseminate information on alternative energy sources.
Telkom, Safaricom and	Provide telephone and internet services for efficient communication.
Zain	2
Posta, G4 Courier Services,	Provide efficient letter and parcel delivery services.
Wells Fargo and Securicor	
Donors, NGOs and CBOs	Financing the establishment of physical facilities;
2	Capacity building on participatory development in the sector.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Energy Sub-sector		,
Rural electrification;	Inhibitive initial cost of electrification;	Rural electrification programme;
Promote solar water	Inhibitive initial cost of the solar	Increase promotional activities and
heaters, solar PV, dryers	systems;	development of awareness
and cookers for domestic	Lack of proper	materials;
and other uses;	dissemination/marketing concepts and	Training of more Jua Kali artisans,
Training of artisans and	lack of proper designed and sized	to target village polytechnic leavers
consumers in the	packages;	for the training and technology
construction and use of	Lack of trained Jua Kali artisans;	transfer;
biogas plants;	Existing plants lack adequate	Develop proto-type energy
Promote energy efficiently	maintenance;	conservation devices for
and conservation as well	Acceptance of the end use devices due	promotional activities;
as prudent environmental,	to cultural behaviours (fireless/solar	Increase seed procurement, seedling

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
health and safety practices;	box cookers);	production and seedling
Regeneration of wood fuel	Lack of freehold land to plant the	distribution.
resources (Agro-forestry).	seedlings;	
Sector and the sector	Weather pattern has drastically	
	changed;	
10 13 140 11 12 19 19 19	Gender issues;	
the first type of the top the	Deforestations.	
B. Roads Sub-sector		
Routine maintenance of	Poor state of roads;	Routine maintenance periodic and
the road network (Rural	Difficult (severe geological and	spot maintenance;
Feeder and Trunk roads);	geographical conditions);	Rehabilitation and construction of
Periodic maintenance of	Lack of adequate funding;	roads.
classified/unclassified road	Lack of adequate capacity.	
network (Rural Feeder		
roads & Trunk roads);	and the state of the second	
Rehabilitation of classified	8	
road network (trunk		
roads);		~
Construction of new roads.		
C. Local authority Sub-sec	tor	•
Proper administration and	Inadequate funds, manpower and	Computerization;
management of funds;	vehicles.	Employ casual labourers;
Technical advice on		Hire of vehicles;
projects implementation/		Engage contractors.
management.		

3.3.6 Projects/Programmes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division			
a. Roads Sub-secto			
Roads 2000 – District	Facilitate economic	Rehabilitate and	Partial rehabilitation and periodic
Roads Rehabilitation	activities and	maintain 24.4	maintenance of selected roads to
Project (Ziwa/Moi's	access to social	KMs	form vital network.
Bridge-17 KMs and	services.		
Kipkaren/Ngenyilel	-		
7.4 KMs).			
Routine maintenance-	To ease	To maintain 136	Partial rehabilitation and periodic
16%; 57%; and 24%:	transportation and	KMs.	maintenance of identified roads in the
District wide	communication		district to form a vital network.
	within the district.		
b. Energy (KPLC)	Sub-sector		
Rural Electrification	To supply	Link all public	Design, survey, obtain way leaves
Programme;	electricity to	facilities to KPLC	and construct the rural electrification
District wide	trading centres and	Grid by 2012	projects and those within 600m
stern contraction	rural households;		radius from the proposed
	Promote		transformers.
Sec. C. Stradium	industrialization to		
	create employment		
the second second	opportunities and	(1) Strate 1 (1) Strategy	
a an an the sa	income;		
	Bring supply closer		
그렇는 한 것 ^^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^	to the people at		
· *	cost effective tariff.		
		3	

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Solar energy promotion programme	To promote access to clean, appropriate and	1 solar energy demonstration unit;	Design, construct and maintain the solar energy units.
District wide	affordable energy in the district.	500 more solar units installed in households.	

(B) New Projects and Programmes

Project	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Name				activities
a. Energy	Sub-sector	T 11 1		A : 5 - 61 - 16
Renewable		To address the	Acquire 5 acres of	Acquire 5 acres of land for
Energy		challenge of	land by 2009;	renewable energy
Technology		inefficient wood	Reach at least 25%	technology
Promotion		fuel	of population;	demonstrations;
programme.		To address the issue	Hold 15 seminars;	Dissemination of efficient
		of alternative source	Acquire 10 Ha for	wood fuel conversion and
		of energy;	demonstration	end use devices;
	1	Conserve the	purpose;	Establishment of
	1	environment;	Hold 20 seminars	demonstration plots on 10
		To address fuel	with stakeholders;	Ha for fast growing tree
		wood crisis;	Construct 2 kilns by	species;
		Promote use of	December2009.	Strengthen extension
		alternative sources		activities through training
		of energy;		workshops;
		Dissemination of		Construction of improved
	2	technology.	en en stationer en service	kilns at the energy centre.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure sector is an important catalyst of private sector activities because of its facilitative role in enhancing the operations of the private sector. The sector forms the foundation for the attainment of targets set out in the Vision 2030 and has strong linkages with the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector. It also facilitates growth of the tourism industry by easing accessibility to tourist destinations.

The sector also supports the social human resource development sector to efficiently deliver its services by improving accessibility to education, health and other social facilities.

Developed roads network lead to reduced transportation costs for farm inputs and the agricultural produce. The Roads sub-sector therefore has close linkages with Agriculture and Rural Development sector. It also facilitates the growth of the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector through increased accessibility and marketing of products. The security situation is also enhanced.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for community members. The sector has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is an effective approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises of the following Ministries: Water and Irrigation; and Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all."

Mission: "To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development."

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will strive to improve environmental regulation in line with EMCA 1999. Through the district NEMA office, the district will ensure that environmental concerns identified in the District Environmental Action Plan are taken into consideration as cross-cutting issues in development planning and implementation.

Efforts will be made to expand and augment water supply and sanitation systems in rural areas as well as in Eldoret Municipality, Moi's Bridge town, and Turbo town to reflect the expanding population in these urban areas.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Water sub-sector is crucial in the district as it promotes and supports water resource management and development which avails water resource for both domestic and livestock use. Integrated approach to natural resource management and environmental

conservation has been critical in preservation of wildlife, indigenous forests and protection of water catchment areas.

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Provision of safe drinking water leads to reduction of waterborne diseases.

Water is also greatly used for irrigation especially in the dry season. This contributes to food security and increased household incomes and reduces dependence on rain fed agriculture

Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health. By properly addressing these issues, the living standard of the people is improved

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
	Financing and technical assistance to development;
NGOs, CBOs	Capacity building.
	Research and development;
	Environmental conservation and management;
NEMA	Funding of projects;
	Policy review and formulation.
Water users associations	Protection of water catchment areas;
	Maintenance of water schemes;
	Capacity building of water users.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Water and Irrigation Sub-se	ector	
Provide clean, accessible and	Inadequate funding and	Rehabilitate and augment existing water
adequate water;	manpower	systems;
Need to have areas that are		Construct treatment plants;
water logged to be drained so	86. 	Rehabilitate/ Construct new dams to
as to have enough land to raise		supplement existing sources;
crop production.		Identify land that needs to be reclaimed.
B. Environment and Natural R	esources sub sector	1
Identify EIA/EA projects;	Inadequate funding;	Training using media and school
Ensure EIA are conducted;	Low staffing levels;	programmes; Law enforcement &
Educate the public And create	Violation of laws by project	prosecution;
awareness on environment;	proponents; Ignorance on	Educate the public on environmental
Draft environmental	environmental issues;	issues; Advice the government on
regulations; taking stock of	Deforestation;	legislative measures of the environment;
natural resources and their	Lack of seedlings;	Preparing and issuing NEAP, PEAPs &
utilization/conservation;	Poaching.	DEAPs;
Increase forest cover;	and the second second	Re-afforstation, agro-forestry, enhance
Empower local communities to	sharing fact was a dire	natural regeneration;
manage, conserve and protect	승규는 물건은 사람들은 문제를 사용했다.	Increase seedlings production;
forests		Community participation through
		community forest association (CFA);
		Intensify patrols and surveillance.

3.4.6 Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
A. Water and Irriga	tion sub-sector	· · · ·	
Water and sanitation; District wide	To improve the drainage and sewer systems especially in towns.	Minimize cases of typhoid and cholera (water borne diseases); Increased private and public toilets/pit latrines; Environment free from	Create public awareness on personal hygiene; Construction of sewage and drainage system where not in place; Repairing existing ones where necessary;
		litter.	Construction of pit latrines where water borne sanitation is not in place; Construction of dumping pits; Regular collection of garbage.
f. District NEMA Of	fice		
Environmental impact assessment	Environmental protection and conservation	As per the proponents of new projects.	Site visits, approvals, licensing
Environmental audits	Environmental protection and conservation.	Operators of ongoing projects/programme/ac tivities	Inspections; Monitoring and evaluating; Public barazas; World environment Day celebrations.
Environmental education, information & public participation	Enhance environmental education; Promote public awareness.	General public	Preparation of state of environment reports.

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(A) On-going Projects/Programmes:

(B) New Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives/ Targets	Description of activities
A. Water Sub-sector			
Construction and expansion of water projects, (Moi's Bridge, Turbo, Sambut, Sosiani, Sugoi water projects)	1	To ensure un- interrupted supply of clean potable water; Reduction of water- related diseases.	5 water projects constructed/ expanded by December2009.
Rehabilitation of dams (Sambut, Ziwa, Kipsangui)	2	To rehabilitate existing damaged dams whose embankment was destroyed by the El- Nino rains in order to provide sustained source of clean water.	Rehabilitate the 3 dams by June 2009.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Environmental Management ensures that agriculture and rural development thrives especially through availability of adequate rainfall, protection of riverbanks protection through pegging and protection of mangrove which provides ideal ground for fish breeding. Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input into food production and food security in the district. It supports small and large scale farming, and livestock production.

Provision of clean water has a close linkage with the human resource development sector since it is a prerequisite for a healthy population.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to strengthen the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in conservation of water catchment areas. Communities need to be incorporated in the running and management of existing water schemes.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for community members. The sector has activities both in urban and rural areas and will use these networks in sensitizing community members on prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Research will be conducted on the viability of solar, wind and bio-mass as alternative sources of energy.

This sector will contribute directly towards attaining targets of MDGs 7 to 'ensure environmental sustainability.

3.5 Human Resource Development

The sector comprises of the following ministries; Medical Services; Public Health, Education; and Labour and Human Resources Development.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development".

Mission: "To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and global labour market".

3.5.2 District Response to sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to prepare and equip the youth, by ensuring all school age children have access to education. Innovative strategies will be developed that put emphasis on equitable access to education, particularly by vulnerable groups, such as street children and the girl child. The sector will review the implementation of the bursary scheme to ensure that only deserving children from poor households benefit. The district through the education sub-sector will ensure that the school curriculum is implemented through proper staffing, provision of adequate learning facilities and equipments, and effective supervision and evaluations.

The district will also formulate strategies to strengthen the health institutions and more emphasis will be accorded to preventive health care. The District will further endeavour to reduce the rate of population growth through intensifying awareness creation on available family planning methods. Best practices on fighting the spread and impact of HIV /AIDS pandemic will be adapted while taking advantage of existence of AMPATH programme that has been effective in the provision of ARTs to PLWHAs in the district.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

A well-educated population has the capacity for innovative approach to development. The education sub-sector trains and produces quality labour-force thus offering effective services. It provides all other sectors with well trained and skilled labour force thus offering effective services. The education sub-sector will play a key role in determining growth and development of the district.

The health sub-sector will ensure that the community has continuous provision of healthy human resource for improved productivity. This will contribute to the achievement of the MDG3-'Reduce Child Mortality'; MDG4-'Improve Maternal Health' and MDG 6-'Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases'. Awareness creation will be increased to encourage safe deliveries in hospitals. Total war against HIV/AIDS must be sustained to ensure that the current gains are not reversed.

Stakeholders	Role		
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; Provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all; Development of education infrastructure To give policy guidelines for the sector; Provide essential services and drugs to patients; Development of key medical infrastructure		
Donor partners	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of education infrastructure and education programs; Compliment government efforts through funding of development of key medical infrastructure and logistics support.		
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education Participate in preventive, promotive, rehabilitative medical activities and programmes; Cost share in curative medical services.		
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of education; Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services.		
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of education infrastructure; Provide and increase access to medical services in line with government policies		

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Education		
Construction of laboratories;	Inadequate funds;	Involvement of BOG/PTA/Sponsors;
Infrastructure improvement;	More needy schools than	Supplement government funding
Provision of ICT in schools;	funds available;	Sensitization of stakeholders.
Improvement of transition rates;	Many needy pupils	
Provision of free secondary	because of HIV/AIDS;	
education;	Late disbursement of	
Bursary funds for the needy	funds for free secondary	×
students;	education;	
Pockets of poverty fund.	Problem in identifying needy students.	
B. Public Health Sub- sector		
Implementation of community	Inadequate funding;	Involvement of district and division
health strategy;	Shortage of staff;	health stakeholders;
School health programme;	Shortage of skilled staff.	Selection and training of community
Water, sanitation and hygiene	_	health committees and community health
promotion;		workers;
Urban planning and highway		Form and rationalize school health clubs;
sanitation;		Enhance deworming in schools;
Food quality control;		Mobilize communities in protection of
Disease surveillance;		water sources;
Liquor licence and clearance of		Construction of sanitation facilities and
business premises;		hygiene promotion;
Quality control;		Approval building plans/constructions;
Law enforcement;		Regular food inspection and community
Tuberculosis management and		sensitization;
control;		Upscale IDSR activities;
Control of substance and drug		Inspections of all premises and ascertain
abuse;		clearance;
Increase disease detection rate;		Inspection and clearance of private
Enhance referrals;		clinics/chemists; Enforce public health law and prosecute
Do protocol and operational research;		defaulters;
Health education;		Health Education and defaulter tracing;
Nutrition support;		Enhance advocacy, awareness creation
Rehabilitation.	10 g 1 m	and campaign to all target groups;
Rendomitation:		Do research to validate health problems.
Medical Services Sub- sector	r	
Improve access to health care;	High cost of drugs,	The department of health in the district
Maternal and Child Health Care;	Inadequate facilities;	will increase the immunization coverage;
Immunization and Nutrition	Inadequate funding;	Improve maternal and child care;
activities;	Shortage of skilled staff.	Have a closer working relationship with
Manage communicable diseases;		Kenya Medical Suppliers Agency branch
Maintenance of health		in the region;
services/facilities.		Have efficient Health Team to offer
		quality medical services;
		Maintain adequate infrastructure.
HIV/AIDS Sub sector		
Sensitize the public on	High poverty levels;	Focus on preventive and mitigation of the
HIV/AIDS to prevent new	High cost of drugs;	impact on both the infected and the
infections;	Inadequate access to credit	affected with particular attention to the
Provide ARVs to PLWAs;	for IGAs.	vulnerable groups.
Empower vulnerable groups.		

3.5.6 **Projects and programmes**

Project Name	Objectivės	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division A. Education	L	•	
School infrastructures	To improve the	Very needy schools in	Construction of classrooms and
improvement	infrastructure	the District – 66	sanitation facilities
programme	minastructure	schools	samation facilities
District wide		3010013	
Free Primary	To improve access	All public primary	Purchase of books and other
Education	to primary	schools	equipment;
District wide	education	3010013	Payment of tuition fee.
Free Secondary	To improve access	All public secondary	Purchase of books and other
Education	to secondary	schools	equipment,
District wide	education	50110010	Payment of tuition fee.
Capacity building for	To improve	To train 2,000 teachers	Workshops
science and	performance in	ro dalli 2,000 teachers	workshops
mathematics teachers	sciences and		
in secondary schools	mathematics.		
District wide			
B. Public Health		•	
TOWA Project;	To reduce	To reduce HIV/AIDS	Awareness creation;
District wide	HIV/AIDS	prevalence to 2.5 % by	Training of all stakeholders;
	prevalence rate	2012	Data collection.
Malaria campaign;	To reduce	Reach all households	Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) of
District wide	incidences of	within the targeted	houses in targeted mapped
	malaria	spots in the District.	areas.
2		<i>μ</i>	Supply and distribution of
			LLITN's in all GoK facilities.
ADB project III;	Provide safe water	All communities in the	Spring & well protection and
District wide	and sanitation;	district to benefit from	roof catchments construction;
ana si kal	Control	safe water and	VIP latrine construction;
	communicable	sanitation;	Selection and training of
2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	diseases;	Renovate and equip all	CHW,VHC;
	Improve capacity in	health facilities;	Training of governance
	health care	Improve referral	structure;
	governance;	system;	Install communication facilities
	Initiate and make	Capacity building to all	in all public health facilities;
	the community units	governance structures;	Capacity building of all cadres
	operational.	Initiate and support six	of health staff;
		(6) community units.	*
	N 25 199	<i>E</i>	Awareness creation; Selection
	Sec. 19. 19. 19.		and training of CHW,VHC and
	and the second sec		CHEWS.
GAVI;	Increase the routine	All shildren	
District wide	of all KEPI antigens	All children under one	Social mobilization, outreach
	to 90% by end of	year of age	services on immunization,
	2010. The district to		disease surveillance.
	achieve 80%		
	coverage.		

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes

(B) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
· a. Education Su	b-Sector	•		
Construction of classrooms in Primary and Secondary Schools	1	Create enough classrooms for students.	400 classrooms by 2012	Procurement of materials and construction
Construction and equipping of science laboratories in Secondary schools	2	To provide quality science instruction to students	40 Science Laboratories by 2012	Procurement of equipment
Construction of libraries in Secondary schools	3	To improve standards of education.	40 libraries by 2012	Procurement of materials and construction.
Acquisition of School Buses District wide	4	To support educational and co-curricula activities.	10 School Buses by 2012	Procurement of school buses.
b. Adult educati	on Sub-Sec	tor		
Construction of office block	1	To provide office space	Construct an office with at least 2 offices	Procurement of materials; construction work.
Construction of classroom	2	Provide ample learning environment for learning.	Construct 50 classrooms by 2012	Procurement of materials; Construction work.
Staff recruitment	· 3	To provide teachers in all teaching centres	Recruit about 100 teachers by 2012.	Advertise for the vacancies; Undertake recruitment.
c. ECD Sub-Sec	tor			
Construction of a model DICECE Centre	1	To improve ECD education in the district.	1 DECECE centre by December 2010	Procurement of materials and construction.
d. Medical Servi	ices Sub-sec	tor		
Renovation of health facilities; District wide		To renovate existing health facilities	Dispensaries: Mobett; Mogoon; Kipsigak; Cheramei; Chepkemel; Chepsaita; Cheplaskei, Kipsigak, Kibagenge; Chukuwa; Barsombe; Sugoi B; Kuinet; Sambut; Murgor Hills; Osorongai; Merewet; Tarakwa; Lemoru. Health Centres: Turbo RHDC, Sosiani; Kabobo; Moi's Bridge; Soy; Ngenyilel. Sub-District Hospital: Ziwa	Procurement of materials and construction.
Protection of water springs and wells construction in 15 locations, District wide	2	Provide safe water and sanitation	Protect 75 springs in 17 locations by 2012	Spring protection

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives		Description of Activities
Construction and upgrading of existing maternity units	4	To expand and equip already existing health facilities	In all the 25 health facilities	Construction and procurement of materials.
Construction of sewage works (septic tanks, sewage lines).	5	To improve sanitation	In all the 25 health facilities	Construction and procurement of materials.
Installation of water tanks and water fittings	6	To improve capacity of water storage	In all the 25 health facilities.	Purchasing and fitting of the materials
Fencing of health facilities	7	To secure health facilities	In all the 25 health facilities.	Construction and procurement of materials
Construction of staff quarters	8	To provide housing to staff	Turbo RHDC, Sosiani H/C, Kabobo H/C, Moi's Bridge H/C Soy H/C, Chepkemel Disp., Chepsaita Disp., Osorongai, Chukuwa, Barsombe disp, Kuinet disp, Murgor Hills.	Construction and procurement of materials
Installation of telephones in health facilities.	9	To ease communication	In 15 health facilities.	Purchasing and installing of the telephone equipments
Construction of facility kitchens	10	To expand and equip already existing health facilities	At Mobett disp, Mogoon disp Kipsigak disp, Cheramei disp Turbo RHDC, Sosiani H/C, Kabobo H/C, Moi's Bridge H/C Soy H/C, Chepkemel Disp., Chepsaita Disp., Ngenyilel, Cheplaskei, Kipsigak, Kibagenge disp., Chukuwa. Barsombe disp, Sugoi B disp.	
Construction of placenta pits in facilities	11	To improve disposal	At Lemoru Ngeny disp, Mobett disp, Tarakwa disp, Mogoon disp, Kipsigak disp, Ngenyilel, Osorongai disp, Murgor Hills disp, Sambut, Cheramei disp.	Procurement of materials; Construction
Construction of incinerators in health facilities	12	To provide safe disposal of medical waste	At Turbo RHDC, Sosiani H/C, Kabobo H/C, Moi's Bridge H/C Soy H/C, Chepkemel Disp., Chepsaita Disp., Ngenyilel, Cheplaskei Osorongai, Kibagenge disp., Chukuwa.	
Construction of mortuary	13	To provide mortuary services in some of the existing health facilities	A mortuary at Ziwa Sub- District Hospital	Construction and procurement of materials
Construction of minor theatres	14	To provide surgery services in more health facilities	In 25 health facilities	Construction and procurement of materials

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Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of laundries / cloth hanging lines	15	To expand and equip already existing health facilities	In 25 health facilities	Construction and procurement of materials
Construction of DHMT administration block	16	To provide office accommodation to staff	One administrative block in the District	Construction and procurement of materials
Construction of in- patient wards	17	To expand and equip already existing health facilities	2 inpatient wards at Ziwa Sub-District Hospital and Turbo RHDC	Construction and procurement of materials
Construction of a major theatre	18	To provide surgery services in more health facilities	1 theatre at Ziwa Sub-District Hospital	Construction and procurement of materials
e. Employment S	Sub-sector			
Community Based Employment Strategy Programme (COBES) for employment creation	1	Create more employment opportunities and reduce poverty.	5	Formation of groups Identify target stakeholders Undertake training

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

A well trained and healthy human resource is a key for productivity of any sector. The education sub-sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is capable of enhancing productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology which is fast, efficient and cost effective therefore facilitating economic growth.

The Health sub-sector is a key in fostering sector wide approach to development. It ensures the good health of the workforce and this is reflected in increased production. The sub-sector also enforces the public health and safety regulations.

Physical infrastructure remains crucial in provision of services in the sector by improving accessibility and ensuring there is effective communication.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. This age is vulnerable and hence specific measures that will include establishment of youth friendly centres and VCTs will be introduced. In addition, abstinence clubs in secondary schools is an important measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

HIV/AIDS impacts negatively on human resource development and thus affects development of the district. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility of VCT services and PMTCT. The sector will upscale the provision of nutrition supplements, ARTs and involve the communities in the provision of home based care services.

The FPE policy has ensured access to education for every child irrespective of gender. The equal education empowerment for both genders will enhance economic empowerment. The Free Day Secondary Education policy will lead to increased literacy levels.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sub-sectors include Higher Education, Science and Technology; Information and Technology; and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, GITS, E-Government & Research Institutes

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge."

Mission Statement: "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovation and technology."

3.6.2 District Response to sector Vision and Mission

The district will come up with measures to promote stakeholders involvement in information dissemination and sharing. The district will encourage the private sector to take the lead in establishing ICT institutions such as cyber cafes and mobile phone coverage, and the maximization of the use of the print media for effective communication. The district will also embrace e-government and ICT villages facilitated by the Ministry of Information.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Research, Innovation and Technology sector has immense potential of unlocking many opportunities in business, education, agriculture, industry and security. The development of this sector will play a crucial role in promoting business and commerce through easy access to market information for inputs and outputs. It will also contribute to cost reduction in production and marketing.

The ICT sector will have immense contribution to education and training. Through online services the residents will engage in distance learning programmes. Training and sponsorship opportunities will also be accessed through the internet.

The development of effective and efficient telecommunication network and accessibility to print and electronic media will hasten information flow and improve communication within the district.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Development and review of policy and regulatory framework for the orderly promotion and development of the sector; Capacity Building e.g. training; Provision of funds and equipment to the public institutions for the acquisition of ICT equipment and technology; Carry out surveys and disseminate findings (KNBS).
Telkom, Safaricom, and Celtel	Key players in telecommunication sub sector in the provision of telephone within and outside the country.
Media (radio/TV stations)	They will be expected to continue to play an important role of educating the community and propagate development messages and thereby act as an important agent of socio-economic development.
Nation, Standard and other Daily newspapers	Dissemination of information.
Cyber cafes, NGOs, FBOs and the private sector	Computer literacy training, provision of internet, fax, telephone and other telecommunication services.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. DIDC Sub sector		
Information dissemination	Inadequate funding;	Create awareness of the existence and
on development related	Lack data;	availability of the services offered;
issues;	Lack of reading culture;	Provide more reading material and
Gathering data relevant to	Inadequate publicity;	subscribe to various journals;
socio-economic	Inadequate skilled for staff;	Computerization of the information
development;	Retrieval of information	materials available.
Processing and storing.	materials.	a sa panangén Galendén (gi Galende).
B. Modern information	Communication and Technology	sub sector
Computerize all	High cost of information	Lower cost of information technology
government departments	technology equipment;	equipment;
including public	Lack of skills on information	Create awareness on modern technology.
institutions;	technology.	
Encourage use of		
computers.		
C. Training sub sector	-	
Provide necessary	Inadequate training facilities;	Encourage private sector participation
infrastructure facilities to	Inadequate capacity to carry out	and facilities;
cope with increasing	training.	Provide funds for training.
demand for training.		

3.6.6 Projects/ Programmes

(A) On-going projects and programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Construction of District Information office block.	To provide staff with conducive working environment for better performance.	Complete and furnish the office block by Dec.2008.	Completion of construction work and furnishing of the office.

(B) New Project and Programme Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
a. District Inform	nation Doc	umentation Centre (DIDO	C)	
Construction of DIDC Block	1	To strengthen planning and support DPU and provide enough stock of planning information.	A DIDC complex by Dec.2009	Construction work, and equipping it with computers, e-mail and internet facilities.
Computerization of DIDC services	2	Diversify DIDC services and improve efficiency	To be fully operational by Dec. 2009	Contracting out to the best bidder.
b. District Inform	iation Offi	ce Sub-Sector		······
ENG Camera	, 1	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the ENG Camera by December2008	Procurement of the ENG Camera
Mini Disk	2 To increase and 2 facilitate present news coverage:		Procure the Mini disk by December 2008	Procurement of the Mini Disk
Digital Camera	3	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the Digital Camera by December 2008	Procurement of the Digital camera
PAE (Public Address Equip)	4	To increase and facilitate present news coverage.	Procure the PAE by December 2008	Procurement of the PAE

3.6.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector has largely contributed to improved production of the other sectors. The agriculture and rural development sector benefits from the timely market information. The education sector uses ICT in teaching and research.

E-government has been introduced in the government departments to facilitate effective service delivery. A well developed ICT will enable the public administration sector play its coordination, planning and supervisory roles effectively.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector plays a crucial role in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

Again this is a sector that supports the attainment of targets under all MDGs. The sector provides the infrastructure for dissemination of government policies and programmes in all sectors and at all levels. It is therefore key in education, public awareness and the need for participation in all sectors in pursuit of sustainable development.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Provincial Administration, Police, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration, Registration of Persons, Probation and Prisons.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya."

Mission: "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving social-economic and political development."

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will set up strategies to ensure that various district committees and initiatives work towards achieving the goals of the sector. Such committees and initiatives include the anti corruption committees that have been devolved to the location level and the community policing initiative that aims at involving the community in creating a secure and peaceful environment. Measures will be developed to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for dissemination and enforcement of government policies. The sector provides leadership, ensures that government systems are functional and operating, and ensures citizens uphold respect for the rule of the law, protects the fundamental rights for the citizens, and ensures an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish. The sector provides leadership and ensures the government systems are functional. The sector leads in creating of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role		
	To give policy guidelines for the sector;		
Government	Provide leadership, and implement government policies;		
	Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice.		
Donor partners	Provide funds for reform programmes		
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.		
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.		

3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Provincial Administration	sub sector	
Disseminate government policy; Coordinate development partners; Maintain security in the district.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment; Lack of effective communication and leadership skills; Inadequate office accommodation.	Provide adequate funding; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities; Train community and staff on public relations and communications skills; Construct and expand office space.
B. Probation Services su	b sector	
Petty offenders to be dealt with through the CSO system so as to decongest prisons; Involvement of the community in the CSO programme; Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.	Lack of adequate funding; Lack of reliable means of transport; Shortage of officers; Inadequate institutional infrastructure to oversee the CSO programme.	Provide sufficient funding; Probation length to be increased in orde to de-congest prisons.
C. Penal Institutions sul	o sector	,
Training of wardens on proper handling of prisoners; Enhance the corrective role of these institutions; Improve the living conditions of the inmates and staff.	Inadequate resources; Limited carrying capacity; Lack of facilities such as workshops and tools; Lack of relevant training.	Provide facilities that help in skill development; De-congest the institutions; Provide training to wardens; Expand and improve the facilities.
D. Civil Registration sul	bsector	
Improve the quality of services offered to the members of the public by creating adequate office space and improving on data retrieval and processing; Sensitize the general public on the need, importance and benefits of registering births and deaths.	Lack of funds; use of unreliable and out dated data; Poor filing system; Inadequate staff; Inadequate awareness on the members of the community.	Mobilize financial resources; Provide more staff, install computers fo efficient recording and filing; Organize trainings for local leaders on the role and importance of registration.
E. Prosecution and adm	inistration of Justice sub sector	
Improve speedy execution and determination of cases; Promote community policing; Improve the filing system for ease of retrieval of information; Enhance mobility of staff by providing more transport facilities.	Number of judicial police officers and other staff is insufficient; Poor filing and record keeping system; Inadequate office space.	Deploy more officers; Computerize court registries; Expand existing space.

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3.7.6 Projects/ Programme

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provincial A	Administration		
Capacity building in all divisions.	Improve effectiveness and efficiency.	60 chiefs; 50 health institutions personnel; 1000 location leaders.	Train on law of registration skills for registration and awareness creation.

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes

(B) New proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
A. Immigration				
Procurement and installation of passport issuing machine.	ł	To fasten the processing and increase the number s of issuance: Improve quality of work.	Machine installed and operational by June 2009.	Procurement and installation of equipments.
Construction of an office block	2	To provide office space	One office block by 2010	Procurement of materials; Construction;
B. Registration of	Persons Sub-see	ctor		
Computerization Project	1	To improve on storage and retrieval of information	Computerised services by December 2009	Procurement of computers and installation; Training staff.
Procurement of a vehicle	2	To ease transportation	Procure a vehicle by June 2009	Purchase of vehicle
Office furniture/ ware	3	Furnish offices	Adequate furniture by December 2009	Procurement of furniture
Awareness creation on registration programme	4	Improve effectiveness and efficiency.	Reach out to all communities by 2012.	Holding location workshops; Publicity.
C. Probation Sub	-sector			
Construction of office block	1	To provide office space.	Construct one office block by June 2009	Procurement of materials; Construction.
Empowerment programme for CSOs and offenders.	2	To enhance efficiency in the management of offenders and empower offenders with IGA skills.	Empower all CSOs and offenders by 2012.	Hold entrepreneurship training; Provide tools to 100 offenders for self employment; Hold sensitization trainings for C.S.O. Supervisors;

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				Home visits and writing of progress reports.
D. Provincial Ad	ministration			
Construction of the DC's residence	1	To provide housing to the DC	Construct the residence by December 2008.	Acquisition of land; Procurement of materials; Construction
Construction of DOs" Houses at Soy and Turbo	2	To provide housing to the DO's	Construct the houses by June 2009	Procurement of materials; Construction
Establishment of AP line	3	To enhance staff morale by improving their living conditions	Establish one AP line by December 2008	Procurement of materials; Construction
E. Civil Registrat	ion Sub-Sector			
Construction of an office block	1	To provide office space	Construct one office block by June 2009	Procurement of materials; Construction
Purchase of a 4x4 vehicle	2	To ease transportation	Get a vehicle by June 2009	Purchase of vehicle

3.7.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector ensures there is peace and security for all citizens. It creates a conducive environment for business to thrive. Tourism, Trade and Industry sector thrive on continued national stability.

The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the **Provincial Administration**. The Human Resource Development sector requires a conducive environment for effective service delivery.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues within the district. The sector will continue to give direction and ensure that an integrated approach towards development is adopted.

To contribute towards improved governance, the district has established the District Corruption Prevention Committee and District Tender Committee to implement the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003; and the Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2005 respectively.

Information technology has been introduced in most departments in the district. Most senior civil servants have signed performance contracts with their respective accounting officer aimed at improving quality, efficiency and effectiveness of services delivery on a continuous basis. This will also promote governance within the civil service.

3.8 Public Administration

The sectors comprises of the following Ministries: Planning, Development and Vision 2030, Local Government, and Finance.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management."

Mission: "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery."

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development, all the sub-sectors in this sector will strive to promote efficient management and utilization of resources. This will be done by embracing high standards of financial discipline, focusing on value for money and adoption of Democratic Governance that is accountable and sensitive to the wishes of the people.

Emphasis will be on increasing community participation in all issues relating to development. Assistance will be provided in order to develop their capacity to effectively play the envisaged role.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for ensuring that sustainable development is achieved in the district. The district development planning sub-sector will ensure stakeholder participation in all planning efforts through active engagement of the various structures under the DFRD such as DDC, DPU, DEC and DMEC. More innovative strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as environment, HIV/AIDS, disability and gender in all development programmes will be developed and emphasised.

The district treasury has already introduced ICT in the provision of its services. All subsectors have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and trained staff. What is now required is to work hand in hand with the private sector in the spirit of public/ private sector partnership to deepen the ICT utilization in the provision of their services. The NCAP carried out a survey on nature and extent of disability in the district. Findings from this survey will be utilized in developing specific projects and programmes to respond to the challenges found. Also, the sub-sector will continue to implement the population policy.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
	To give policy guidelines for the sector;
Government	Provide leadership, and implement government policies;
	Provide funds for identified projects
Donor partners	Provide funds for reform programmes
	Participate in planning processes by identifying needs, generating ideas,
Community	raising local resources, and carrying out M&E.
	Participate in planning and raising resources;
Private Sector	Partners with the government in key programmes under PPP arrangement.

3.8.5 Sub-Sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
A. Development planning	g sub sector	
Involve communities in	Inadequate funds;	Involve stakeholders in participatory
development planning;	Lack of capacity within the	rural development;
Implementation and	community to actively	Mobilize local resources;
management of development	participate in development	Train community and staff on
interventions for sustainable	activities;	community participatory methods;
development.	High illiteracy levels;	Establish legal basis for DFRDs; Avail
	Cultural attitudes that impede	resources to the DDC;
	women's participation in	Strengthen the sub-DDC to have more
	decision-making processes.	autonomy in decision making.
B. Financial Managemen	nt sub sector	
Institute high sense of	Shortage of vehicles and fuel;	Offer training to officers at all cadres;
discipline in all spending	Inadequate funding;	Enforce accounting procedures and
units in the district;	Inadequate training;	strengthen internal controls to enhance
Put in place an effective	Poor staffing levels.	financial discipline;
mechanism for collection of		Regular and surprise check of all
revenue.		revenue collection centres.
C. NCAPD Sub-Sector		
Advocacy for increased	Lack of appropriate vehicle for	Undertake campaigns;
uptake of population	field work;	Hold stakeholder workshops.
programs.	Inadequate funding;	
	Low staffing levels.	

3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NCAPD Sub-Secto	r		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Advocacy for increased uptake of population programs.	Create awareness on population policy and its benefits.	Reach at least 80% of the community by 2012.	Hold stakeholders forums; Commemorate World Population Day.
Development plan	ning sub-sector		
Participatory Development Planning Programme.	To deepen participatory planning processes aimed at achieving sustainable development	Establish participatory planning processes in all sectors during	Involve stakeholders in participatory rural development; Mobilize local resources; Train community and staff on community participatory methods;

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities		
	(including needs identification, project design, planning, implementation, M & E as well as mainstreaming of cross cutting issues).	the plan period.	Establish legal basis for DFRDs; Avail resources to the DDC; Strengthen the sub-DDCs to have more autonomy in decision making.		

(B) New Proposed Projects

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
A. Finance Sub	-Sector			
Computerization of Accounts Department.	1	To improve efficiency in service delivery.	All sections to be fully computerized by December 2009.	Identification of a contractor; Signing of the contract.
Construction of an office block including the documents archive	2	To provide adequate office space for staff and improve on the safety of documents.	Office block to be ready for use by December 2009	Construction work; Procurement of materials
Furnishing of Accounts Offices 3 B. Development Planning Sub-		For efficient service provision. -sector	Furnished offices by December 2009	Procurement of equipment.
Construction of the District Planning Unit block.	1	To provide adequate office space for staff and DIDC materials.	Block to be ready for use by June 2010.	Construction work; Procurement of materials.

3.8.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector coordinates other sectors in planning and implementation of development projects and programmes. Proper coordination and timely release of funds leads to faster implementation of planned activities. The sector plays a major role in mobilization of the community in order to participate in the planning processes.

The physical infrastructure sector requires proper planning and timely funding to ensure effective project implementation. The Public Administration sector has continued to provide timely and reliable services through the district treasury and the procurement office.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The DMU meetings will continue to provide a forum for all the Heads of Government Departments and Parastatals within the district to share information on the progress of the district. Similarly, the DDC forums will be the avenue for the dissemination of government policies to the public. The public Barazas will further be used to reach out to the public members. The Provincial Administration will be used to disseminate government policy to the grassroots community. Deliberate efforts will be made to include vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, youth and persons with disabilities in the planning process.

The government will strengthen the e-government strategy for effective and timely information dissemination. Use of ICT will improve intra and inter-departmental communication while also ensuring economy. The same will be used to communicate IEC materials on HIV/AIDS in the district.

3.9 Special Programmes

The sector comprises of the following Ministries: Gender, Children and Social Development, Youth Affairs and Sports and Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

Mission: "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups".

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will formulate appropriate strategies for empowering the youth, women and other vulnerable groups by ensuring proper use of devolved funds. Measures will be put in place to revamp and establish more youth polytechnics, sports academies and stadia in the district. In line with Vision 2030, the district intends to use sports as an entry point into deepening social cohesion among the various ethnic, religious and social groups.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is key as it ensure that the labour force in the district is productive and engaging in economically productive activities. The sector also addresses the need to realise potentials that are within the district and works in collaboration with other sectors towards the realisation of these potentials.

The sector is also important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholders	Role		
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Facilitate capacity building and training; Provide funds for identified projects / vulnerable groups. Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities.		
Donors			
Community	Participate in development activities.		
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training.		
Private Sector	Support community initiatives.		

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
a. Youth Developmen	t sub sector	
Empowering the youth through C-Yes funding	Negative attitude among the youth; Lack of funds for training.	Hold youth sensitization meetings
b. Youth Training su	b sector	•
Revamping of youth polytechnics	Lack of instructors; Lack of equipment; Low enrolment.	Recruit more instructors; Equip some selected youth polytechnics; Government to facilitate free education for youth polytechnic trainees.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C-Yes Youth Business Project	Empower the youth through funding their IGA activities.	Fund 80 youth groups.	Capacity building of youth groups and providing funds.
NFE programme	To provide knowledge, skills and positive attitude.	Formal school drop- outs of youth and adults.	Teach school basic subjects and follow formal school curriculum.
Training of leaders of Community Based Development Self Help Groups District wide	To improve project performance and sustainability	Self-help projects/group leaders/ community members.	Identify training needs; Mobilize resources and identify trainees; M&E
Gender and development; District wide.	To sensitize and train women and other stakeholders on how they can improve the running of their socio-economic projects.	Leaders drawn from women groups and CBOs and community.	Identify training needs; Mobilize resources; Establish gender and development committees at various levels; Carry out M&E

(B) New Proposed Projects

Ducient Nome	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Project Name	ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
A. Youth Affa		-		
	irs Sub-sector		Connect Kanetic	
Electricity supply to Kanetik Youth		To revamp youth	Youth Polytechnic	Connect electricity
	1	polytechnics		Connect electricity
Polytechnic			to electricity grid by June 2009	
Establishment of		Improve efficiency in	Fully equip the	Procurement of
	1.2.1		workshop in	materials;
a workshop at Kanetik Youth	2	training	Kanetic Youth	materials,
runount routh	2		Polytechnic by	Construction work.
Polytechnic			June 2009.	Construction work.
Establish one		Improve access to	One new youth	Purchase of land;
more Youth		training by the	polytechnic	Fulchase of failu,
Polytechnic in the		eligible youth.	established by	Procurement of
District.	3	engible youth.	2012.	materials;
District.	-		2012.	materials,
				Construction work.
Establish the		Empower the youth	Establish one youth	Acquisition of land;
District Youth		through improved	resource centre by	Construction work;
Empowerment	4	access to	June 2009.	Procurement of
Centre		information.		materials;
				Equipping the centre.
B. Sports Sub-	-sector		*	
Establish Sports		To identify and	Establish 1 centre	Acquisition of land;
academies/ youth	1	nurture young	in every division.	Construction work, and
centres		talents.	-	equipping it
Stadia/ ·		To encourage	Establish 10 stadia	Construction work;
Playground	2	sporting activities.	in the district by	Procurement of materials
development			2012.	

3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. It also promotes the cultural diversity and the tourism in the nation. Sporting activities have greatly enhanced the plight of the youth enabling them to engage in income generating activities.

Women and youth constitute the majority of the labor force engaged in the agriculture production sector. They also comprise the bulk of the labor force across the board. Therefore, this sector is critical for economic growth and development of the nation as it cuts across all the other sectors.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing productivity of these groups. HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. The sector will therefore be involved in mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. It collaborates with human resource development sector to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers; HIV/AIDS related issues, mitigation of socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will mobilize the community in

environmental conservation by ensuring that they are factored in community trainings and capacity building programmes.

The sector will effectively contribute towards attainment of targets under MDGs 3, 6 and 8, namely; promote gender equality and empowerment of women; combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases; and develop global partnership for development.

In order to achieve targets under the above MDGs, the district is in the process of implementing the e-Government strategy. Departments are increasingly adopting the use of ICT for their operations. The youth fund and women fund are being disbursed to facilitate youth and women respectively to engage in productive IGAs. Similarly a special fund for OVCs through the Children's Department is being disbursed to cater for their needs.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This section elaborates on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development strategies discussed in chapter three. The various tables outlined show details of the implementation plans, monitoring and evaluation strategies.

4.1 Institutional Framework for M & E in the District

The district proposes a shift from the old system of M&E to one that is participatory in nature through well defined organs at the district devolved structures. Specifically it identifies the prominent role the PMCs, SLDCs, LDCs, the Sub-DDC will play in bridging the gap that exist in the M&E structures to ensure that this is not left to the implementers alone.

The overall M&E committee in the district shall be the DMEC which shall be mandated and well facilitated to ensure its activities reflect a serious M&E agency. The DMEC shall be reporting to the DEC, DSMEU and to the DDC as well as ensure production of annual DAMER reports.

The proposed system is expected to boost the efficiency and to ensure that project are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs and outcomes as set out in the Development Plan. To ensure that stakeholders participate in the implementation of plan, clear guidelines on their involvement will be devised. The involvement of stakeholders in the M&E will ensure that projects are implemented though a harmonious way without deviations.

The M&E System will therefore be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed interventions through participatory M&E methods.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The monitoring and evaluation plan includes the project name, time frame, implementing agencies, estimated project costs, monitoring indicators and targets, source of funds and responsibility for the various stakeholders in the district

Project Name	Cost	Time	Monitoring	Monitoring	Implementing	Source of	-Stakeholder
	(Kshs)	Frame	Indicators	Tools	Agency	funds	Responsibility
NALEP (SIDA) Phase II - (implemented jointly with ministry of Livestock Development)	7.35052 million	By 2012	No. of management meetings held; No of BBS carried out; No. of focal areas covered; No. of FADCs formed; No. of CIG members;	Minutes, reports, List of participants; Registration of FADCs formed; Membership lists.	MOA and MOL&FD	SIDA	MOA and MOL&FD to provide extension staff; Donor to provide funds; Implement project and participate in M & E s.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			No. of demos held.				
National Agricultural Accelerated Inputs Project (NAAIAP) - (implemented jointly with ministry of Livestock Development).	32.5 million	By 2012	No. of farmers who have benefited from the fund; Procured items.	List of beneficiaries; Copies of vouchers used; Proforma invoices; Reports.	MOA and MOL&FD	GOK	MOA and MOL to provide extension staff; Donor to provide funds; Farmers implement project and participate in M & E.
Small-holder dairy commercialization program – funded by IFAD (implemented jointly with MOA.	11.7million		No. of farmers who have benefited from the fund.	As above	MOL&FD and MOA	IFAD	MOL to provide extension staff; Donor to provide funds; Farmers implement project and participate in M & E.
Dam fisheries	5 million	By June 2013	No. of dams being exploited for fishing;	Amount of fish produced; No. of finger lings stocked;	Fisheries Department; Department of Water and	Fishermen GOK	Fisheries Department to carry out the frame surveys
ar panad s	ut nato Statu -	19 M 19 M	No. of dams stocked; Fishermen	No. of gears available.	Irrigation.		and capacity building; Fishermen to
a seguinequi Tana antes			empowered to use gears.				purchase fishing gears
entration and and	2010 - 2010 2010 - 2010 - 2010 2010 - 2010 - 2010	k. gl					and exploit the dams.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Incubators/ Industrial parks	5 million	By June 2010	No. of industrial parks constructed; No. of entrepreneurs	Reports to DEC/DDC and other forums.	Department of Industry	Under PPP arrangement.	Acquisition of land; Infrastructure establishment.
1			trained.				
Livestock based industries	200,000	By June 2009	Develop strategies Action Plan	Reports to DEC/DDC and other forums, annual and quarterly reports.	Department of Industries with Stakeholders	Private sector.	Identify the establishment; Develop strategies and action plans
1. Trade Dev. Joint Loan Board	7.5 million	2008- 2013	No. of loans issued; Total amount disbursed Total repayments collected	Reports to DEC/DDC	District Trade Development Office (MOT)	GOK	Provision of credit by strengthening the capital base of the board
2. Business Counselling	1.75 million	2008-2013	No. of traders counselled; Change in business growth patterns; Profitability and credit worthiness	Reports from counsellors; reports to DEC/DDC	Trade Dept.; CBOs; Business support programmes; Private training agencies; NGOs	GOK and Private sector	Provide personnel by the GOK and also provide the funds for counselling activities.

Project	Cost	Time	Monitoring	Monitoring	Implementing	Source of	Stakeholder
Name	(Kshs)	Frame	Indicators	Tools	Agency	Funds	Responsibility,
3. Business and Industrial Management Skills	2.4 million	2008-2013	No. of traders trained; No. of MSE graduating to higher levels; Reduction in the no. of businesses closing down	Annual reports; report to DEC/DDC.	Departments of Trade and Industry; NGOs; CBOs; Kenya Institute of Business Training	GOK and private sector.	Financial and technical support by GOK and other development partners

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Renewable Energy Technology Promotion programme.	24.35 million	Continuous but achieve all targets by 2012.	Size of land acquired; No. of kilns constructed; Percentage of target population reached; No. of stakeholder seminars held.	Progress reports; Seminar reports; Title deed for the land acquired.	Ministry of Energy; Renewable Energy Dept.	GOK	MoL (valuation, Survey and title) TBP, KEFRI, (tree biotechnology) AH (extension) Jua Kali (Production) NGO's/CBO (design dissemination).
ADB R2000	40 million	By 2011	No of KMs maintained; No. of roads repaired.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports. M & E report	Ministry of Roads & Gibbs consultants.	ADB	ADB to provide funds; MoR to supervise; Contractor to undertake construction work.
Routine Maintenance	5 million	Annually	No. of KMs maintained using funds from the 16%.	Maintenance report; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOR	GOK	MoR to provide funds and supervise; Contractor to undertake construction work
	7 million		No. of KMs maintained using funds from 24% of the fuel levy fund.	Maintenance report; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOR	GOK	MoR to provide funds and supervise; Contractor to undertake construction work
Proposed District Public works Headquarters'	32 million	By June 2010	Physical and financial progress made in %.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOR Public Works	GOK	MoPW to provide funds; Contractors to construct within the contract period.
Proposed workshop stores & service Yard	12 million	By Dec. 2009	Physical and financial progress made in %.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOR Public Works	GOK	MoPW to provid funds; Contractors to construct within the contract period.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction and expansion of water projects, (Mob's Bridge, Turbo, Sambut, Sosiani, Sugoi water projects)	75 million	By 2012	No. of complete augmented water projects	MOW supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	Water Department (MW & I) CDF	GOK Donor partners	Water Dept. to provide funds; Community to monitor implementation.
Rehabilitation of dams (Sambut, Ziwa, Kipsangui)	15 million	By June 2009	No. of complete rehabilitated Dams	MOW supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	Water Department (MW & I)	GOK CDF	Water Dept. to provide funds; Community to monitor implementation

4.2.5 Human Resource Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of 400 classrooms in 124 primary and 48 secondary schools	million		classrooms constructed.	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports M & E report.	BOG Public Works.	CDF GOK EMC WCC PTA	Public Works to supervise construction work; BOG and PTA to monitor progress.
Construction and equipping of 40 science laboratories in secondary schools.		By 2012	No. of laboratories constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports M & E report.	MOE BOG Public Works	CDF GOK EMC WCC PTA	Public Works to supervise construction work; BOG and PTA to monitor progress.
Construction of 40 libraries in secondary schools	80 million	By 2012	No. of libraries constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports M & E report.	MOE Public Works KNLS	CDF GOK EMC WCC PTA	Public Works to supervise construction work; BOG and PTA to monitor progress.
Construction of a model DICECE centre	5 million	By 2012	Physical and financial progress made in %	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E reports	MOE Public Works	CDF GOK	Public Works to supervise construction work; BOG and PTA to monitor progress.
Acquisition of 10 school buses	70 million		No. of buses acquired.	Log Books for the buses acquired	Board of Governors	PTA GOK	BOGs to purchase;
Renovation of health facilities	12.5 million		No. of facilities renovated	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports M & E report.	MOH/ADB	ADB MOH	Public Works to supervise work; MOH/ADB to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction work

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of wells and springs	2.25 million	By 2012	No. of wells and springs constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports M & E report.	MOH/ADB	ADB MOH	Public Works to supervise work; MOH/ADB to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction work
Construction and upgrading of existing maternity units	100 million	By 2012	No. of maternity units constructed and upgraded	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	MOH/ADB	ADB MOH	Public Works to supervise work; MOH/ADB to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction work
Construction of sewerage works	12.5 million	By 2012	No. of sewerage works constructed	Construction reports: Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	мон	мон	Public Works to supervise work; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction work
Installation of water tanks and water fittings	2.5 million	By 2012	No. of water tanks and fittings made	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	мон	Public Works to supervise work; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction work
Fencing of health facilities	1.25 million	By 2012	No. of facilities fenced	Construction reports Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	мон	MOH to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Construction of staff quarters	24 million		No. of staff quarters constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report		MOH CDF	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Installation of telephone in facilities	0.15 million	By 2012	No. of facilities with telephones	Progress reports Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	мон	Telkom (K) to install telephone facilities
Construction of facility Kitchens	3 million	By 2012	No. of kitchens constructed at different facilities	Progress reports Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	мон	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction

	Cost	Time	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Project	(Kshs)	Frame	No. of placenta	Progress	мон	МОН	Public Works to
Name Construction of placenta pits in facilities	2.5 million	By 2012	pits constructed	reports Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report		CDF	supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of incinerators in health facility	3 million	By 2012	No. of Incinerators constructed	Progress reports Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	мон	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of mortuary	0.55 million	By 2012	Physical and financial Progress made in %	Progress reports Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	MOH CDF	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of Minor theatres	18.75 million	By 2012	No. of minor theatres construction	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	25 Minor theatres constructed by 2012	Public Works to supervise construction ; MOH to provid funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of laundries cloth hang ines	13.75 million	By 2012	No. of laundry/hanging lines constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	25 constructed laundries/hanging lines by 2012	Public Works t supervise construction; MOH to provid funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of DHMT administration block	4 million	By 2012	Physical and financial Progress made in %	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	мон	A fully constructed and functional administrative block by 2012	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provid funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of in-patient wards.	10 million	By 2012	No. of wards constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	MOH/ADB	2 constructed wards by 2012	Public Works to supervise construction; MOH to provid funds; Contractor to undertake construction
Construction of major heatres	3 million	By 2012	No. of major theatres constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	MOH/ADB	One major theatre constructed at District Hospital by 2012	Public Works t supervise construction; MOH to provid funds; Contractor to undertake construction

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Project	Cost	Time	Monitoring	Monitoring	Implementing	Source of funds	Stakeholder
Name	(Kshs)	Frame	Indicators	Tools	Agency		Responsibility
Construction of major theatres	3 million	Ву 2012	No. of major theatres constructed	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	MOH/ADB	One major theatre constructed at District Hospital by 2012	Public Works to supervise construction: MOH to provide funds; Contractor to undertake construction

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
A. Informatio	on Office						
ENG Camera	500,000	June,2009	Type of ENG Camera purchased	Purchase documents	Ministry of Information and Communications	GOK	GOK to provide funds
2 Mini Disk	50,000	Dec.2008	No. and type of disks purchased	Purchase documents	Ministry of Information and Communications	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Digital Camera	30,000	Dec. 2008	Type of digital camera purchased	Purchase documents	Ministry of Information and Communications	GOK	GOK to provide funds
PAE (Public Address Equip)	150,000	June 2009	Type of PAE purchased	Purchase documents	Ministry of Information and Communications	GOK	GOK to provide funds

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder responsibility
Probation Departm	nent						
Construction of Probation Office	2 million	By June 2009	Number of office rooms constructed	Construction reports Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report	Public works Probation Dept.	GOK	GOK to provide Funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Training of C.S.O. Supervisors	600,000	By June 2009	No. of trainings held	Training Reports	Community Service Courts	GOK	GOK to provide Funds and trainers
Training of offenders in Entrepreneurship	900,000	By 2012	No. of trainings held	Training Reports	Probation Department	GOK	GOK to provide Funds and trainers
Empowerment of offenders	5 million	By 2012	No. of offenders	Progress reports	Probation Dept.	GOK	GOK to provide Funds and trainers
Social inquiries	10 million	By 2012	No. of social inquiries made & progress reports written	Progress reports	As above	GOK	GOK to provide Funds Court referrals
Registration of Per	sons						1
Construction of office premises	6 million	By 2012	% of construction work done	Construction reports Supervision reports Financial reports M & E report	Registration of persons Dept. Public works	GOK	GOK to provide funds MOPW to supervise construction work

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder responsibility
Mobile Registration	12 million	By 2012	No. of people registered.	Registration reports	Registration of Persons Dept.	GOK	GOK to provide Funds and personnel
Purchase of a Vehicle	3.5 million	By June 2009	Type of vehicle bought	acquired	Registration of Persons Dept.	GOK	GOK to provide Funds
Computerization	300,000	By 2012	No. of computers installed No. of services computerized	Purchase documents	Registration of Persons Dept.	GOK	GOK to provide Funds
Purchase of Photocopiers	100,000	By Dec. 2008	Functional photocopier and other machines	Purchase documents.	Registration of Persons Dept.	GOK	GOK to provide Funds
Civil Registration		-	1	T 2		0.011	0.011
Construction of an office block	10 million	By 2010	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports M & E report.	Civil Registration Public works	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Purchase of a 4 by 4 vehicle	4 million	By 2009	Type of vehicle purchased	Log Book for the vehicle acquired	Civil Registration Public works	GOK	GOK to provide Funds
Provincial Admini	stration				s.		
Construction of the DC's residence	7 million	By Dec. 2008	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	OOP; Public Works.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Construction of DO's Houses at Soy and Turbo	4 million	By Dec. 2008	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	OOP; Public Works.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Establishment of AP line	3 million	By Dec. 2008	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	OOP; Public Works.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
mmigration Sub-S	ector						
Construction of an ffice block for mmigration Department	10 million	By June 2009	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	Dept of Immigration; Public Works.	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
rocurement and stallation of assport issuing achine		Dec.	Type of machine purchased	Purchase documents	Dept of Immigration.	GOK	Immigration to provide funds and personnel

4.2.8 Public Administration Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
District Treasury	Sub-Sector						
Computerization of accounts services	7.5 million	By June 2009	% of accounts services computerised	No. of services computerized	MOF	GOK	MOF to provide finances;
Construction of an office block including a documents Archive.	115 million	By June 2009	Physical and financial Progress made in %	Construction reports; Financial reports; M & E report	MOF	GOK	MOF to provide finances; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Furnishing of accounts offices	3 million	By June 2009	No. and type of furniture acquired	Construction reports; Financial reports; M & E report	MOF	GOK	MOF to provide finances; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Construction of the District Planning Unit block.	10 million	By June 2010	% of construction work done	Construction reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports; M & E report.	MP ND & Vision 2030 Public works	GOK	GOK to provide funds ; MOPW to supervise construction.
Computerization of DIDC services	2 million	By Dec. 2010	% of DIDC services computerised	No. of services computerized.	M P ND & Vision 2030	GOK	GOK to provide funds and personnel.

4.2.9 Special Programmes Sector

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Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
A. Sports Sub-s	sector				•		
Development of sports academies/ Youth Centres	12 million	By 2012	No. of academies established.	Progress reports M & E report	Ministry of Youth Affairs &Sports ; Public Works; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports ; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to provide Funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Stadia/ Playground Development	15 million	By 2012	No. of playgrounds graded/ established/ improved.	Reports M & E report	Ministry of Youth Affairs &Sports ; Publ:c Works; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports ; Local authorities.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to provide Funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Capacity Building	3 million	By 2012	No. of trainings conducted.	No. of training reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports ; Local authorities.	Provision of funds; Active participation by sportsmen/women
Acquisition of sports equipment	3 million	By 2012	No. of equipment acquired.	Purchase document; Assets Inventory	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	Ministry of Youth Affairs &Sports	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to purchase equipment.

Project Name B. Youth Affai	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
B. Fourth Arrian Electricity supply to Kanetik Youth Polytechnic	9 million	By December 2008	Estimated cost by KPLC; Amount available for payment towards electricity supply.	Reports M & E report	MOYA & S KPLC	CDF, PTA, and Rural Electrification Programme KPLC	CDF, PTA, Rural Electrification Programme to provide funds; KPLC to supply electricity
Establish a workshop in Kanetik Youth Polytechnic.	2 million	By June 2009	% of work done	Reports M & E report	As above	CDF PTA MOYA	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYA to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Establish one more youth polytechnic in the District.	15 million	By December 2010	% of work done	Reports M & E report	MOYA &S Public Works	CDF Community MOYA	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYA to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.
Establish a Youth Empowerment Centre	15 million	By June 2009	% of work done	Reports M & E report	As above	Community MOYA	CDF, PTA, local authorities, MOYA to raise funds; MOPW to supervise construction work.

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/ Performance Indicators (Milestones)

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programmes in various sectors.

	• • • •	2008	2010	, 2012
Category		Presentation Situation	Mid-term	End of Plan Period
Health				
Infant mortality rate		54/1,000	50/1,000	45/1,000
Immunization coverage (%)		78	85	95
HIV/AIDS prevalence		7.5	5.5	• 4
Doctor/patient ratio		1/195,477	1/120,000	1/100,000
Nurse/population ratio		1/2,331	1/2,000	1/1,800
Average distance to health facility (KM)		7	5.5	3.5
Contraceptive acceptance (%)		34	38	44
Demography				
Population growth rate (%)		3.3	2.9	2.7
Crude birth rate		49.4/1,000	47/1,000	45/1,000
Crude death rate		7/1,000	6/1,000	5/1,000
Life expectancy		65.9	67	68
Total fertility rate		7	6.5	5
Education				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pre-primary	138	145	150
No. of public schools	Primary	130	140	150
	· secondary	41	45	48
Teacher/pupil ratio	Pre-primary	1:45	1:42	1:40
	Primary	1:40	1:47	1:35
	Secondary	1:18	1:25	1:30
	Pre-primary	99	100	100
School enrolment rate (%)	Primary	90	92	98
	Secondary	65	70	· 80
Literacy level (%)		67	80	85
No. of adult literacy classes		31	38	50
Enrolment in adult literacy classes		1403	1,800	3,000
Roads		1405	1,000	3,000
Gravel and earth		219.2	280	250
Bitumen		49.9	70	350
ICT		47.7	70	105
Number of cyber cafes		31	50	75
Agriculture		51		13
Farmers with title deeds (%)		64.9	70	96
Total area under food crops: Ha.		29,607.3	32,000	85
		607		35,000
Total area under cash crops Ha.		489.6	800	1,000
Total area under soil/land conservation Ha.			650	900
Total area under farm forestry: Ha.		30214.3	35,000	38,000
Total area under organic farming: Ha.		32.64	40	60
Livestock farming:			17 000	
Milk production (litres):		42,443,526	45,000,000	50,000,000
Beef production (KGs):		1,263,333	1,350,000	1,600,000
Egg production (trays):		147,093	155,000	162,000
Poultry meat Production (KGs)		30,206	37,000	42,000
Fish farming:				
No. of fish ponds		120	150	200
Fish harvest (KGs):		640	850	1,100

	2008 Presentation Situation	2010 Mid-term	2012 End of Plan Period
Category			
Water	-		
No of households with access to piped water	12,300	16,200	19,150
No of households with access to potable water	24,500	35,300	48,560
Average distance to nearest potable water point (metres)	200	150	100

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