



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**KOIBATEK  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2002–2008**



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

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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire planning process from

selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

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

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MCH	Maternal Child Health
MIS	Management Information System
MOA	Memorandum of Association
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Mid Term Expenditure Framework
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NRP	Newly Registered Person
O/I	Officer-in-charge
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
PACC	Provincial AIDS Control Committee
PDP	Participatory Development Planning
PHN	Public Health Nurse
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PMG	Pay Master General
PMIU	Project Management and Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Road
RIPE	Ravine Initiative for Poverty Eradication
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Society
SLDC	Sub Locational Development Committee
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBAAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TCE	Town Council of Eldama Ravine
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WUA	Water Users Association

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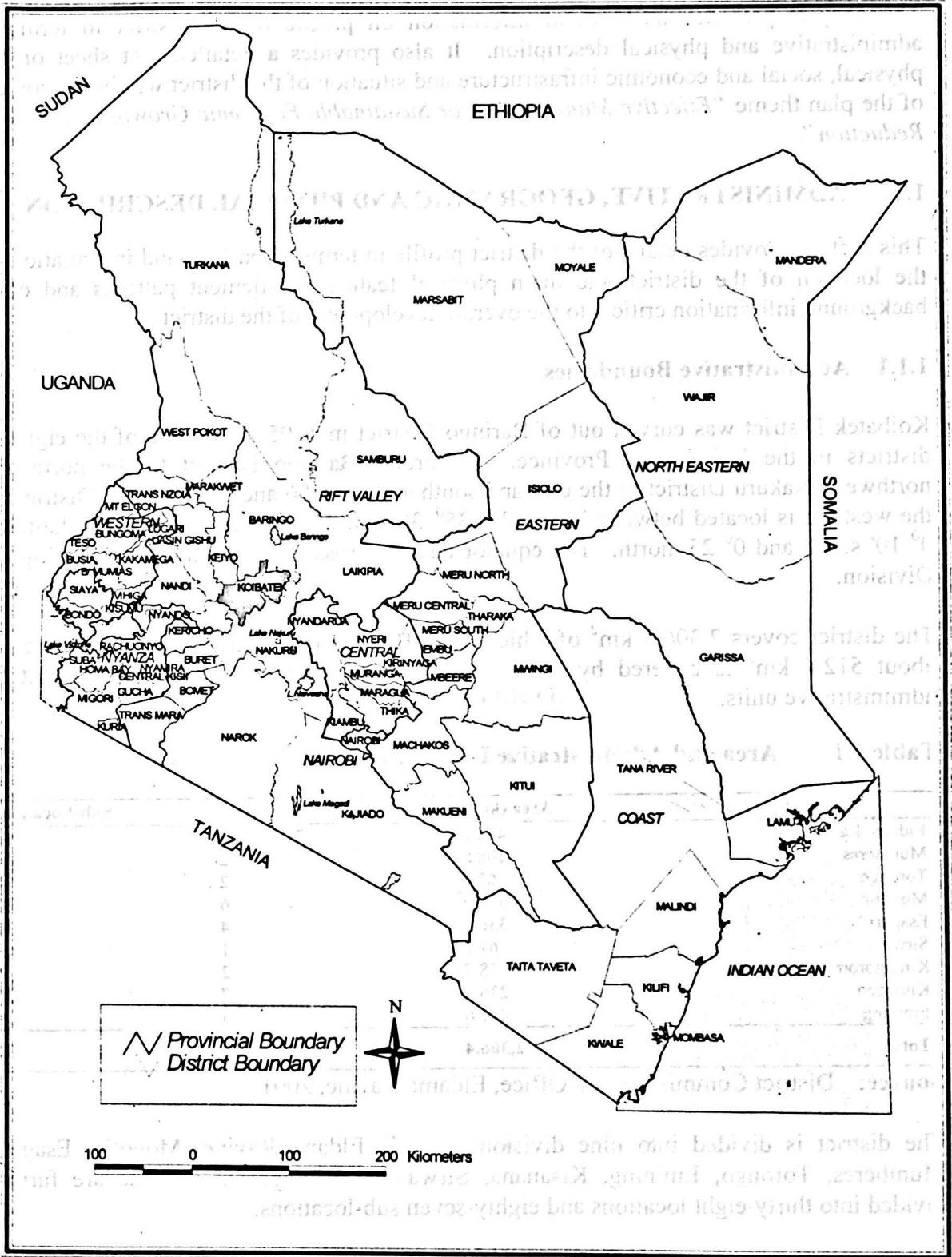
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACU	AIDS Control Unit	DIO
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation	DPHO
AFS	Agricultural Finance Services	DPPO
AI	Artificial Insemination	DPSP
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	DRU
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land	DRM
BAT	British American Tobacco	DRV
BI	Bamako Initiative	DS
BOG	Board of Governors	DSDO
BQs	Bill of Quantities	DSOI
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee	DSOI
CAPs	Community Action Plans	DSOI
CBCEs	Community Based Civic Educators	DSOI
CBDs	Community Based Distributors	DTDD
CBE	Community Based Educators	DVO
CBEE	Community Based Environmental Educators	DWQ
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	DWQ
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	E.A.R.S
CCK	Counting Council of Koibatek	ECD
CDAs	Community Development Assistants	ECEQ
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund	ECK
CHW	Community Health Workers	EIA
CIG	Community Irrigation Group	FGM
CS	Community Service	FP
DA	District Accountant	FTC
DAC	District Advisory Committee	GER
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee	GIS
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer	GOK
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer	HH
DC	District Commissioner	HIV
DCAC	District Children Advisory Committee	HOD
DCO	District Cultural Officer	ICT
DCO	District Cooperative Officer	IDS
DDC	District Development Committee	IGA
DDO	District Development Officer	IPC
DDP	District Development Plan	IT
DEB	District Education Board	KCC
DEC	District Election Coordinator	KCPB
DEC	District Executive Committee	KIBT
DEC	District Environmental Committee	KIE
DECO	District Environmental Coordination Officer	KITI
DEO	District Education Officer	KNA
DFO	District Forest Officer	KNCO
DHMT	District Health Management Team	KTW
DIA	District Internal Auditor	LADR
DICECE	District Information Centre for Early Childhood Education	LAFB
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre	LBNR
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer	LDC
		LEC
		LU
		M&E



DIO	District Information Officer	
DPHO	District Public Health Officer	
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer	
DPRSP	District Reduction Poverty Strategy Paper	
DPU	District Planning Unit	
DRM	District Resident Magistrate	
DRP	District Registrar of Persons	
DS	District Surveyor	
DSDO	District Social Development Officer	
DSO	District Statistical Officer	
DSO	District Supplies Officer	
DSO	District Sports Officer	
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer	
DVO	District Veterinary Officer	
DWO	District Water Officer	
DWO	District Works Officer	
E.A.R.S	Educational Assessment and Resource Services	
ECD	Early Childhood Development	
ECED	Early Childhood Education Development	
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya	
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	
FP	Family Planning	
FTC	Farmers Training Centre	
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	
GIS	Geographical Information System	
GOK	Government of Kenya	
HH	House Hold	
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus	
HOD	Head of Department	
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	
IDs	Identity Cards	
IGA	Income Generating Activity	
IPC	Investment Promotion Centre	
IT	Information Technology	
KCC	Kenya Cooperatives Creameries	
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education	
KIBT	Kenya Institute of Business Training	
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate	
KITI	Kenya Industrial Training Institute	
KNA	Kenya News Agency	
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	
KTW	Kerio Trade Winds	
LADP	Local Authority Development Plan	
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund	
LBNR	Lake Bogoria National Reserve	
LDC	Locational Development Committee	
LEC	Locational Environmental Committee	
LU	Land Use	
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	

# LOCATION OF KOIBATEK IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides background information on profile of the district in terms of administrative and physical description. It also provides a detailed fact sheet on the physical, social and economic infrastructure and situation of the district within the context of the plan theme "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

### 1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile in terms of background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development of the district.

#### 1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Koibatek District was carved out of Baringo District in 1995 and is one of the eighteen districts in the Rift Valley Province. It borders Baringo District to the north and northwest, Nakuru District to the east and south and Kericho and Uasin Gishu Districts to the west. It is located between longitudes 35° 30' and 35° 15' east and between latitudes 0° 10' south and 0° 25' north. The equator cuts it across at the southern tip of Mogotio Division.

The district covers 2,306.4 km<sup>2</sup> of which Lake Bogoria covers 34 km<sup>2</sup> while an area of about 512.4 km<sup>2</sup> is covered by forest. Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by administrative units.

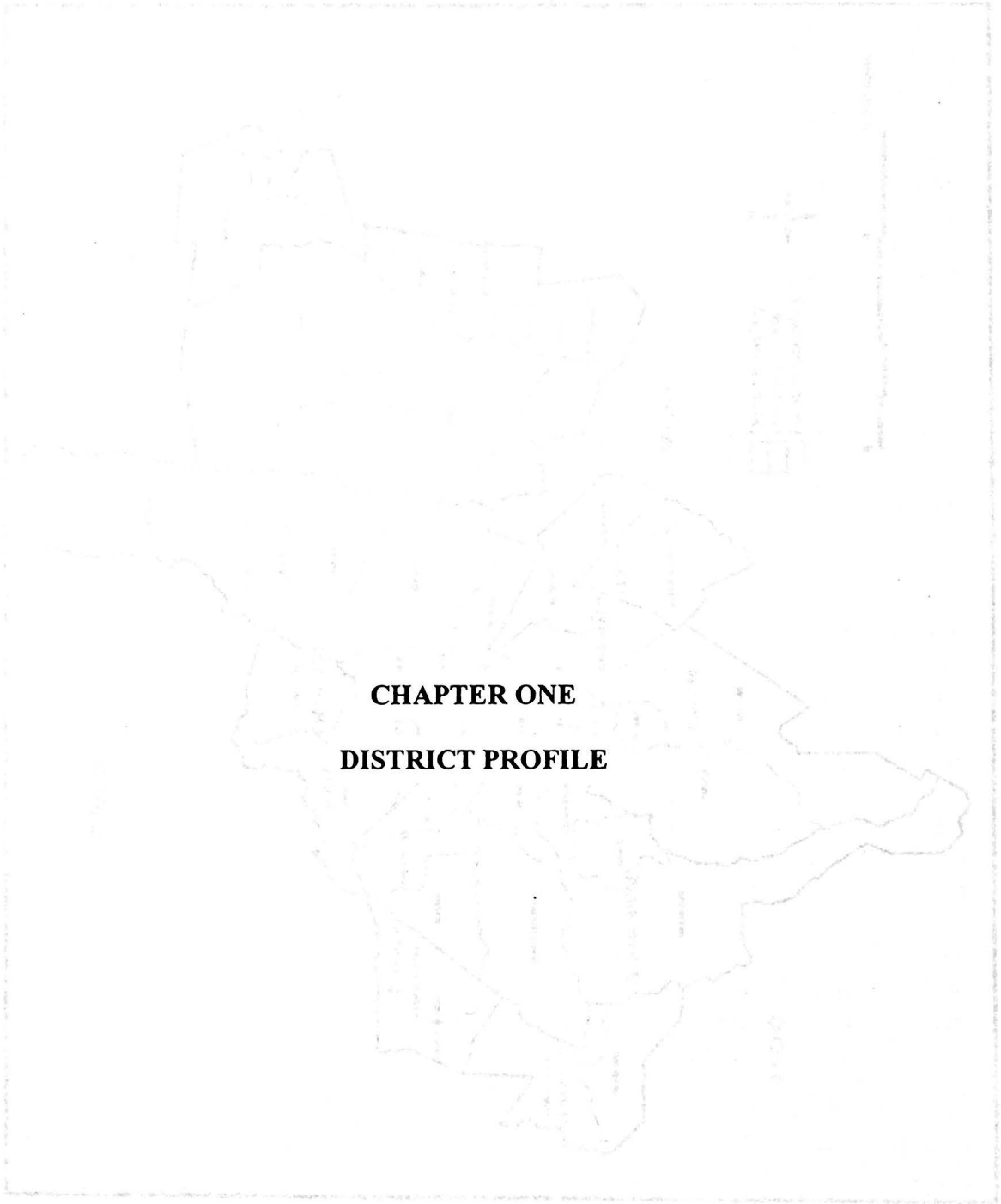
**Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division**

Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Locations	Sub-Locations
Eldama Ravine	478.2	9	16
Mumberes	108.0	2	4
Torongo	67.7	2	4
Mogotio	538.2	6	11
Esageri	336.4	4	11
Sirwa	61.2	1	3
Kimngorom	78.7	2	4
Kisanana	236.4	7	25
Emining	401.6	5	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306.4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>87</b>

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Eldama Ravine, 2001

The district is divided into nine divisions namely Eldama-Ravine, Mogotio, Esageri, Mumberes, Torongo, Emining, Kisanana, Sirwa and Kimngorom. These are further divided into thirty-eight locations and eighty-seven sub-locations.

The district is divided into two constituencies namely Mogotio and Eldama Ravine Constituencies. It is also divided into two local authorities namely Eldama Ravine Town Council with six elective wards and County Council of Koibatek with thirty two elective wards.



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



### 1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The topographical features in the district are diverse and include river valleys, plains, highlands and hills, lakes and the floor of the Great Rift Valley. To the east is Lake Bogoria on the Lobo Plain, which is mainly covered by lacustrine salt-impregnated silt deposits. Lake Bogoria occupies the troughs of the Rift Valley, which have a north-south alignment. Lake Narasha in Mumberes Division is a fresh water Lake and a source of several water projects. The highlands to the west have very steep slopes where much of the forest reserves are found and most mills originated from. The hills found in the district are Koibatek Hills in the southern part and Tugen Hills in the northern part of the district.

The district has two major rivers namely River Molo and River Perkerra. The main rivulets forming Perkerra are Tireri (Chepkungur), Lelgel, Eldama Ravine, Narosura and Esageri. River Perkerra, which is perennial and the largest river in the district, drains into Lake Baringo. The river provides water for irrigation, domestic and livestock use. The Molo River has one major tributary, the Rongai River that partly flows on the surface and partly goes underground such that the surface flow dries up during the dry season before reaching Lake Baringo. However, its upstream never dries up and therefore forms the source of Mogotio water supply, which serves Mogotio Township and its environs. It provides enough water for domestic, livestock and small-scale irrigation.

Rainfall in the district is seasonal and fairly reliable. The long rains start at the end of March and end in July with maximum rains in May, while the short rains start at the end of September and end in November with the maximum rains in October. Minimum rainfall is experienced in January. Average rainfall varies from 800mm per annum in the lowlands to 1,200mm in the highlands. Evaporation from Lake Bogoria and Lake Narasha influences the high rainfall received in the high areas, particularly in Mumberes Division. The average annual temperature in the lowlands is 30°C while that of the highlands is 24°C. The climatic conditions in the highlands are favourable for agricultural production. Lake Bogoria is an important tourist attraction because of its hot springs and numerous flamingos.

Koibatek District can be divided into two major zones namely the highlands and the low lands. The high elevations of the district are in a modified tropical zone with volcanic soils that are generally well drained and fertile. In this zone lies the high potential land for agricultural and improved livestock development. The lowlands are in semi arid climatic zone with complex soils of various textures and drainage conditions, which have developed from alluvial deposits. In Mogotio, Kisanana, Kimngorom, Emining and the Southern part of Esageri Division, some of these soils are saline and are characterized by shallow stony soils with rock out crops and lava boulders. This zone is mostly rangeland but there are isolated pockets of dry subsistence agriculture. The major socio-economic activities centre on livestock and bee keeping.

The district has a forest area of 51,235 hectares. The exotic forests cover an area of 25,064 hectares while the rest is under natural forest. The forested area is concentrated in the high potential zones situated at an altitude of more than 2,700 metres above sea level. The major exotic tree species are the cypress and pines. The forest resources in the district are important assets in the provision of wood fuel and timber. They also provide raw



materials for construction and furniture, employment opportunities and revenue to the government.

There are few valuable minerals, which have been discovered in the district. Carbon dioxide has been extracted from several boreholes in the Kiptoin area in the southern part of the district. Quarrying has gained importance in Koitabek area of Eming Division where building stones and ballasts are being exploited. They produce enough materials for the building and construction sub sector and the surplus is exported to the neighbouring districts. This is an indication of expansion of quarrying activities.

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 shows population density projections by division. The average population density stood at 60 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 1999, and is estimated to rise to 74 persons per km<sup>2</sup> at the end of the plan period in the year 2008. High population densities are found in the high agricultural potential zones where 55 percent of the total population of this district live. These zones are found in Mumberes, Toronyo and Eldama Ravine Divisions. In 1999 there were 189, 104 and 101 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in Mumberes, Torongo and Eldama Ravine Divisions respectively, during the plan period these divisions are expected to experience further increased population densities.

**Table 1.2 Population Density Projections by Division, 1999 - 2008**

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Eldama Ravine	101	109	144	120	126
Mumberes	189	204	214	225	237
Sirwa	69	74	78	82	86
Kimngorom	39	42	44	46	49
Emining	35	38	40	42	44
Kisanana	28	30	32	33	35
Torongo	104	112	118	124	130
Mogotio	33	35	37	39	41
Esageri	49	53	55	58	61
<b>District</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2001

The other six divisions, which mostly form the lowlands, accommodate about 45 per cent of the population, the least densely populated being Kisanana and Mogotio Divisions. It is worth to note that these areas are less densely populated because they are arid and semi arid. The population densities in these areas are expected to rise over the plan period from 30 and 35 persons per km<sup>2</sup> to 35 and 41 persons per km<sup>2</sup> for Kisanana and Mogotio respectively. The increase in population densities in these fragile areas will be supported by diversification of the economic activities in order to supplement livestock keeping which is the mainstay of the people. Other activities to support population in these areas will consist of establishment of livestock products processing industries and intensive cultivation of drought resistant crops.

## 1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet gives all the available relevant data for the development of the district. It gives the area, topography and climate. It further looks at administrative and political units and the population and demographic profiles, soio-economic indicators, social and physical information. The data given in the fact sheet is as at the start of the plan period.

<b>Area</b>	
Total area	2,306.4 km <sup>2</sup>
Arable area	1,500 km <sup>2</sup>
Non- arable land	806.4 km <sup>2</sup>
Total water Mass	34 km <sup>2</sup>
Gazetted forest	512.4 km <sup>2</sup>
Urban area	215.1km
<b>Topography and Climate</b>	
Altitude Range	800 -2,700m above sea level
Rainfall Range	800mm-1,200mm per annum
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)	
Long	March-July
Short	September – November
Temperature range	24°C – 30° C
Temperature average	27°C
<b>Administrative and Political Units</b>	
Number of divisions	9
Number of locations	38
Number of sub-locations	87
Number of constituencies	2
Number of local authorities	2
Number of elective wards	38
<b>Demographic and Population Profiles</b>	
Population size (2000)	148,924
Population structure	
Males	74,628
Females	74,296
Female/Male sex ratio	100:100
Total no. of youth in population (15-25)	35,984
Total population of primary school going age (6 – 13 years)	34,419
Total population of secondary school going age (14–17 years)	15,250
Total labour force (15-64 years)	74,736
Economic dependency ratio	100:99
Female in reproductive age (15-49 years)	33,621
Population growth rate	2.5%
<b>Density</b>	
Highest Density (Mumberes)	204
Lowest Density (Kisanana)	30
Average Density	65
<b>Rural Population</b>	
Rural Population at the start of plan period (2002)	101,896
Rural Population at the end of plan period (2008)	118,387
<b>Urban Population</b>	
Number of towns	4
Urban populations at the start of the plan period	47,028
Urban population at the end of the plan period	54,638
Crude birth rate	53.9/1000
Crude death rate	10.6/1000
Life expectancy	59

Infant mortality rate	63/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	80/1000
Maternal mortality rate	30.2 per 1,000
Total Fertility Rate	7
<b>Socio Economic Indicators</b>	
Total no. of households	27,962
Average household size	5
Number of female headed households	5,260
Number of children headed households	576
No. of disabled	2,761
Number of children cases reported	155
Household head literacy rate	67%
Absolute poverty	
Rural	55%
Urban	45%
Contribution to national poverty	0.50%
<b>Contribution to household income</b>	
Agriculture	75%
Rural Self employment	5%
Wage employment	12%
Others	8%
No. of unemployed	27,014
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Average farm size (small scale)	10 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	Nil
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, millet, Irish potatoes, vegetables
Main cash crops produced	Pyrethrum, coffee, vegetables, fruits, cotton.,
Total acreage under food crops	16,000 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	580 ha.
Main storage facilities	
Off-farm	Silos
On and	Granaries, stores etc
Population working in the agriculture sector	69,000
Average size of ranches	Not Available
Main livestock bred	
Dairy cattle	Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey
Beef cattle	Sahiwal, Boran, Zebu
Goats	Galla Small East African abounds, Torgen burg
Sheep	Merino, dopers peg, Masaai
Land carrying capacity	4.5 acres/LU
Population working in the livestock sector	69,000
Number of auction rings	5
Number of slabs	98
Number of artificial insemination providers	3
Number of bandas	26
Number of agrovets	64
Size of gazetted forests	51,235.7 ha
Size of non-gazetted forests	Nil
Size under natural forest	26,172.2 ha
Size under exotic forests	25,064 ha
Main forest products	Timber, posts, poles, fire woods
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mill, furniture works etc)	9%
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
Marketing SACCOS	15
Housing	4
	1
Total registered members by type:	
Marketing SACCOS	15,936
Housing	11,000
Total turnover by type	
Marketing SACCOS	Kshs. 313 million
Housing	Kshs. 40 million

Share Capital		266 m
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Number of households with access to piped water		1,551
Number of households with access to potable water		1,701
Number of permanent rivers		200
Number of wells		200
Number of protected springs		200
Number of boreholes		200
Number of dams/pans		200
Number of households with roof catchments		200
Number of households using wells		200
Number of households using boreholes		200
Number of households using dams/pans		200
Average distance to nearest potable water point		200
Number of VIP latrines		200
Number of main sewer		200
Number of septic tanks		200
Number of Cess Pool		200
Number of bucket latrines		200
<b>Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-primary</b>		
Number of pre-primary schools		2
Total enrolment:		6,672
	Girls	3,372
	Boys	3,300
Total gross enrolment rate:	Average	41.5%
	Girls	45%
	Boys	38%
Number of teachers		200
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:20
Average years of school attendance		4 years
<b>Primary</b>		
Number of primary schools		14
Total enrolment:		49,455
	Girls	19,455
	Boys	19,525
	<b>Total</b>	39,012
Total gross enrolment rates:	Average	113%
	Girls	111%
	Boys	115%
Drop out rates	Boys	27.9%
Drop out rates	Girls	26.4%
Number of teachers		2,000
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:20
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	3 years
	Girls	3 years
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of secondary schools		3
Total enrolment		1,552
	Girls	1,552
	Boys	1,600
Total gross enrolment rates		33.6%
		33%
		34%
Drop out rates		12.8%
		2.3%
Number of teachers		333
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:15
Average years of school attendance by sex		3
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)		3

Main type of training institutions		Youth Polytechnic				
<b>Adult Education</b>						
Number of adult literacy classes		55				
Enrolment by sex						
	Males	140				
	Female	320				
Number of teachers						
	Full time	14				
	Part time:	43				
Adult Literacy Rate		75%				
<b>Health</b>						
3 Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia				
Doctor/patient ratio		1:34,716				
Nurse/patient ratio		1:1,230				
PHO/Community ratio		1:17,250				
PHT/Community ratio		1:2,700				
Number of dispensaries		18				
Number of Health centers		4				
Number of hospitals		2				
Number of pharmacies		13				
Average distance to nearest health centre		5 km				
<b>Energy</b>						
Number of households with electricity connections		850				
Number of trading centres with electricity		13				
% rural households using solar power		5%				
% Household using firewood/charcoal		97.3%				
% Household using kerosene, gas or biogas		2.2%				
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murram, (RAR) bitumen), by division		Division	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Unclassified
		Ravine	64	48.2	50	200
		Torongo/ Mumberes	48	46	15	200
		Esageri	27	40		270
		Mogotio	26	76	8.9	200
		Emining	-	14	69	200
		Kisanana	-	132	43	100
		Sirwa/ Kimngorom	34.6	20	40	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>376.9</b>	<b>225.9</b>	<b>1,220</b>	
Total length of railway line and number of stations		3 stations				
Number of airports and airstrips		Nil				
Number of public service vehicles		260				
<b>Communication</b>						
Number of households with telephone connection		1,650				
Number of households without telephone		26,312				
Number of private connection		275				
Number of business connection		277				
Mobile service coverage (Safari com)		20%				
Number of post/sub post offices		8				
Number of telephone booths		20				
Number of households without radios		Not Available				
Number of cyber cafes		Nil				
Number of letter boxes		1,400				
Number of people per post office		17,270				
Number of km <sup>2</sup> per post office		287.8				
Number of total km per post office		2,303				
Number of people per letter box		100				
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>						
Number of trading centres		110				
Number of hotels		3				
Number of tourist class hotels		Nil				
Main tourist attractions		3				



Share Capital		Kshs. 366 m
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Number of households with access to piped water		7,551
Number of households with access to potable water		1,701
Number of permanent rivers		3
Number of wells		300
Number of protected springs		4
Number of boreholes		36
Number of dams/pans		157
Number of households with roof catchments		142
Number of households using wells		2,378
Number of households using boreholes		1,388
Number of households using dams/pans		1,966
Average distance to nearest potable water point		3km
Number of VIP latrines		19,079
Number of main sewer		74
Number of septic tanks		311
Number of Cess Pool		88
Number of bucket latrines		54
<b>Education Facilities</b>		
<b>Pre-primary</b>		
Number of pre-primary schools		211
Total enrolment:		6,614
	Girls	3,374
	Boys	3,240
Total gross enrolment rate:	Average	44.5%
	Girls	45%
	Boys	44%
Number of teachers		285
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:23
Average years of school attendance		4 years
<b>Primary</b>		
Number of primary schools		149
Total enrolment:		
	Girls	19,483
	Boys	19,529
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,012</b>
Total gross enrolment rates:	Average	113%
	Girls	111%
	Boys	115%
Drop out rates	Boys	27.9%
Drop out rates	Girls	26.4%
Number of teachers		2,091
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:19
Average years of school attendance by sex		
	Boys	8 years
	Girls	7 years
<b>Secondary</b>		
Number of secondary schools		22
Total enrolment		5,152
	Girls	2,552
	Boys	2,600
Total gross enrolment rates		33.6%
	Girls	33%
	Boys	34%
Drop out rates:	Boys	12.8%
	Girls	2.3%
Number of teachers		333
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:15
Average years of school attendance by sex		3
<b>Tertiary</b>		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)		5



Main type of training institutions		Youth Polytechnic				
<b>Adult Education</b>						
Number of adult literacy classes		55				
Enrolment by sex						
	Males	140				
	Female	320				
Number of teachers						
	Full time	14				
	Part time:	43				
Adult Literacy Rate		75%				
<b>Health</b>						
3 Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia				
Doctor/patient ratio		1:34,716				
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		Kisanana	-	132	43	100
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Number of people per letter box		100				
<b>Trade, Commerce and Tourism</b>						
Number of trading centres		110				
Number of hotels		3				
Number of tourist class hotels		Nil				
Main tourist attractions		3				

Number of registered hotels	Nil
Number of licensed businesses	1,211
Total number of informal sector enterprises	Not Available
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>	
Number of banks	1
Volume of credit provided	Not Available
Number of other financial institutions	4
Volume of credit provided	Not Available
Number of Micro-finance Institutions	3
<b>Culture, sports and Social Services</b>	
Number of herbal medicine practitioners	
Identified	38
Registered	7
Traditional dancers/choirs	
Identified	27
Registered	3
Other cultural groups	15
Number of self help groups	637
Number of women groups	358
Number of youth groups	326
Number of sports associations	3
Number of athletes participating in National Competition	
Men	9
Women	4
International Competition	
Men	30
Women	12
Number of football clubs	26
Number of volleyball clubs	
Men	44
Women	22
<b>Law and Order</b>	
Number of crimes committed	487
Number of probation cases	1,366

the 1990s, the government had been successful in increasing the number of employees in the private sector. However, the government was unable to further improve the employment situation in the public sector. The report then looks at the factors that have influenced the employment situation in the private sector and the public sector. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities for development in the private sector and the public sector.

## CHAPTER TWO

The report then discusses the challenges and opportunities for development in the private sector and the public sector. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities for development in the private sector and the public sector. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities for development in the private sector and the public sector.

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## CHAPTER TWO

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

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## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter begins by providing an overview of the 1997-2001 plan and then attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. It further analyses the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other sessional papers. Finally, it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district is likely to face during the plan period.

## **2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN**

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development”. The DDP identified several constraints hindering the achievement of the theme. These included inadequate infrastructural facilities, under-developed human resources, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials, poor marketing systems, environmental degradation and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

The DDP spelt out strategies aimed at overcoming the above constraints and to set the base for industrialization. At the end of the plan period very little was achieved. Most of the existing industries closed down due to lack of raw materials, and very little were achieved as regards to the development of local raw materials for industrialization. This was due to drought, which persisted for the last three years of the plan thereby affecting crops and livestock and their products. Forestry and forest products were also affected by the drought and a ban placed on tree felling led to closure of sawmills in the district. Milk production was affected by the collapse of cooperatives including KCC and Koibatek District Cooperative. However, the privatisation of Artificial Insemination Services provided to the local farmers improved the quality of livestock and livestock products.

On provision of credit facilities, the district was adversely affected by the closure of the Barclays Bank of Kenya Branch in the district while AFC restricted its activities to recovery of loans given to the farmers earlier. However, the Kenya Women Finance Trust and Pride Kenya started giving micro-credit to organized groups which greatly improved the lives of the local community especially women groups.

Physical infrastructure and human resources are critical for industrialization. In these areas some notable achievements were recorded in terms of roads and provision of water. However, there was little improvement in terms of provision of energy. On human resource development, several secondary schools and health facilities were constructed during the plan period. Other pertinent challenges that derailed the performance of the 1997-2001 Plan included the problem of inadequate livestock products leading to the exploitation of the livestock traders by the middlemen. This situation was occasioned by high transport costs for livestock and livestock products due to inadequate marketing infrastructure, lack of strategies for expanded emergency off takes of livestock during the drought, lack of regular market information and inability of livestock traders to act collectively.

The other challenge was the problem of inadequate potable water for human and livestock. This led to the emergence of water borne diseases and loss of livestock during the dry spell. The situation was exacerbated by the uneven distribution of water points in

the area. Concentration of water points in settled areas leave out other rangeland areas with inadequate water supply sources due to low yielding capacity of most water sources and poor maintenance of water supplies as communities had no capacity to run the water points.

## **2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN**

The overall implementation of the 1997 – 2001 Plan was generally low. The district managed to implement thirty per cent of planned projects and programmes, while it was expected to achieve at least ninety per cent. However, an analysis of implementation performance by sector shows mixed result with some sectors performing very well and others poorly.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector managed to achieve an implementation rate of 60 per cent of the planned projects. The projects implemented included the Kenya-Finland Livestock Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Project and El-nino Emergency Project. DALEO planned 23 projects and implemented 16 projects while Water Department implemented 20 out of the 23 proposed projects achieving a rate of 90 per cent. Most of the water projects undertaken were funded under Emergency Drought Programme. Veterinary sub-sector did well in disease control and Artificial Insemination Services, which was successfully privatised. The Cooperative Department successfully implemented the Kenya-Finland Development Project.

Human Resource Development Sector managed an impressive implementation rate of 85 per cent of the proposed projects. The Department of Education had proposed 14 projects and managed to implement 11 projects. This included the construction of office block at the district headquarters, construction of Teachers Advisory Centre, School Feeding Programme, ECD Project and construction of various facilities in primary and secondary schools. Most of the projects were undertaken by PTA/BOG and CDTF.

The Ministry of Health had proposed 24 projects during the plan period and managed to implement 10 projects to a level of 60 per cent completion rate. Most of the projects were funded under PMIU and CDTF. The Department of Social Services had proposed 11 projects and implemented 4 projects. The implementation rate was about 30 percent. The Children and Culture Departments were created during the last year of the plan period and so no activities from these departments were included in the plan period under review. Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation had 15 projects planned and implemented 6 projects, achieving 50 per cent level of completion. Most of the projects are continuous like the girl child education, micro credit to women groups and civic education. Adult Education Department had planned to reduce the illiteracy level by 20 per cent during the plan period. However, this could not be attained due to poor mobilization, lack of transport and ineffective supervision.

Physical Infrastructure Sector attained the highest rate of project implementation as most of the projects started were actually completed. Roads Department had 14 projects planned for implementation but managed to implement 8 projects to a level of 90 percent completion. Fuel Levy and El-Nino Emergency Programme mostly provided the funding. The projects implemented include gravelling of Kimngrom-Sirwa Road (E288) at a cost of Kshs. 25 million, improvement of Esageri-Emining Road (E257) at a cost of Kshs.80 million, resealing of Eldama Ravine-Machege Road (C55) and Eldama Ravine-



Makutanò Road (D314) and reconstruction of Eldama Ravine Saos Road (D350) at a cost of Kshs.455 million and gravelling of Mogotio-Kisanan-Olkokwe Roads at a cost of Kshs. 102 million. The District Works Offices and a store were also constructed at a cost of Kshs. 2.5 million. Telkom Kenya managed to install 80 lines instead of the 280 planned. Not much was achieved in the energy sector though most of the proposed rural electrification projects went through DDC.

The lowest project implementation rate was witnessed in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order and Information and Technology Sectors. Office of the President implemented only 1 project out of the proposed 8 projects. The Eldama Ravine Divisional Police headquarters and police station was implemented to 70 per cent completion level. However, it later stalled. The construction of the district headquarters stalled due to lack of funding and drought that inflicted the community hampering the community contribution. Construction of divisional offices was also not undertaken. The Electoral Commission of Kenya completed the construction of an office block as planned while the County Council of Koibatek only managed 9 projects out of 19 proposed projects to a level of 80 percent completion.

Very little was achieved under Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector. The District Joint Loans Board managed to disburse only Kshs. 1.5m during the plan period. From the above analysis it can be seen that projects in the infrastructure sector were implemented to higher degree of completion due to higher level of funding. This was followed by projects in Agriculture and Rural Development and Human Resource Sector. Most projects in Public Administration Safety, Law and Order were not implemented due to inadequate funding and reduced government funding.

**Constraints:** During the plan period, several constraints affected the implementation negatively. The constraints included drought, poor planning, poverty, poor community participation, inadequate resources, conflict of interest, cumbersome tendering procedures, weak and, inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, reimbursement and disbursement problems.

**Lessons Learnt:** Firstly, proper planning and adequate allocation of resources is key to successful project implementation. This was the case with most donor-funded projects. Secondly, adequate funding and reimbursement is key to successful implementation of any project. Each sector should therefore approve the projects they can fully fund early enough and inform the implementing departments accordingly. Thirdly, for greater success few priority projects should be proposed that address the felt needs of the community and the implementation period should be shorter rather than spreading projects over a long span of time, which lead to implementation failure. Fourthly, the districts should be fully involved in the annual budget preparation exercise so that the district priorities are duly taken into account during the MTEF exercise. Fifthly, proper planning, monitoring and evaluation are key to successful implementation of projects. All the stakeholders should therefore, be involved from inception to completion of projects. This is important in promoting ownership and sustainability of projects after donors pull out.

**Way Forward:** For the projects proposed during the 2002-2008 Plan to be implemented successfully, the following should be taken into account. Community participation in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is key to successful



implementation of community projects. They should therefore be involved in all stages of projects cycle through participatory planning approaches.

Delivery of services at the PMG and District Treasury including cash flow should be improved. Funds should also be released on a half-yearly basis instead of quarterly and projects strictly funded according to DDP priorities. All the available necessary policy documents should also be availed to the district from headquarters.

Guidelines on monitoring and evaluation should be provided and enough funds allocated for the same. At least 5 percent of all development funds for the district should be allocated to monitoring and evaluation and the same given to the District Planning Unit for M & E purposes.

Tendering and procurement process should be streamlined and tenders awarded only to competent contractors and all cadres of staff posted to the district. The district should also be fully involved in the annual budget process.

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

The theme of 2002-2008 District Development Plan is derived from the theme of the National Development Plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The district will, therefore, put more emphasis on management of available resources so as to spur economic growth and reduce poverty. The theme of the plan is also in line with the 1997-2001 National and District Development Plans that had put more emphasis on industrialization as key to economic development.

During the preparation of the DDP the following vital documents were consulted Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Sustainable Growth, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020 and Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 on Recovery and Sustainable Development to the Year 2010. These documents have provided policy guidelines in the development of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. These sessional papers articulate policies aimed at increasing economic growth, industrialization and poverty reduction in line with the theme of the 2002-2008 National and District Development Plans.

Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on HIV/AIDS in Kenya, The Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2000-2005, Health Sector Strategic Plan, Water Sector Strategic Plan, Sessional Paper on Education, Sessional Paper No.1 of 2000 on Population and Development, Environmental Coordination Act, Local Authorities Development plan and other policy documents have all been taken into account during the preparation of this plan.

The plan is also linked to the three-year Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The District Development Plan covers two PRSP/MTEF periods. One of the main objectives of the PRSP/MTEF is to link and harmonize planning, policy and budgeting. The sectoral approach adopted during district PRSP/MTEF consultative forum has been incorporated in the preparation of this plan.

The prioritisation criteria of projects adopted in this DDP were arrived at during DPRSP consultation process. The preparation of this plan is therefore participatory and inclusive.

Incorporation of the MTEF principle in the formulation of this DDP will ensure implementation of most of the proposed projects and resource availability will be taken into account during the preparation of the Annual Work plans and Budgets. The sector resource allocation through the MTEF process is based on sector and district priorities as indicated in the DDP. The PRSP/MTEF also provides for monitoring and evaluation and promotion of effective utilization of resources. A strategy for mobilization of resources has been developed through the MTEF/PRSP and it is expected that all the development agencies will come up with various development packages.

The DDP is also linked to the 15-year National Poverty Eradication Plan. The NPEP covers two plan periods and five PRSP/MTEF periods. The NPEP aims at reducing poverty by 50 per cent by the year 2015 that is 20 percent by 2004 and a further 30 percent by 2010. It also aims at increasing the enrolment rates by 15 percent in the first 6 years and achieving a completion rate of 19 percent with emphasis to girl child education during the same period. It further aims at achieving universal primary and health care by 2015, create universal access to safe drinking water and having 40 percent of all extension services to the very poor farmers. Thus the DDP is a medium term instrument that implements long term framework documents.

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

There are various challenges the district has to contend with during the plan period. These include increasing unemployment due to the closure of sawmills arising from the ban on tree felling in the district's forests. The other major challenge is low prices for agricultural products particularly milk and maize. The poor prices will affect the production negatively thereby retarding economic growth in the district.

Drought will also pose a challenge to the development of the district over the plan period. The weather pattern is not yet predicable hence a repeat of the severe drought experienced in the last 3 years cannot be ruled out. If this occurs, it will adversely affect livestock and agricultural production, which is the mainstay of the residents of this district. This could see them sink deeper into poverty. This will definitely affect implementation of the proposed projects.

The other major challenge is environmental degradation, particularly the depletion of forests in the district. If this is not checked, it is likely to affect the weather pattern, thereby affecting agricultural and rural development sector adversely. This could easily reverse all the developments so far achieved. The district also has to contend with inaccessibility to credit facilities over the plan period. Most members of the community do not have access to credit facilities due to both lack of and inadequate banking facilities and collateral securities needed by the financial institution. The problem is further aggravated by the communal land tenure system practiced in the district.

Inadequate marketing facilities also pose a challenge to the district over the plan period. There is inadequate market for both livestock and farm produce within the district. There is also poor infrastructure for marketing the produce. This problem should be addressed

during the plan period if poverty is to be reduced. Project funding is also another major issue to be addressed over the plan period. There has always been inadequate or lack of funding for projects. The district will contend with this trend over the plan period unless the issue is fully addressed through MTEF budget.

The district will also address a number of cross cutting issues during the plan period. These issues discussed in the remainder of this chapter include population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, disaster management and environmental conservation and management.

## 2.4.1 Population Growth

The 1999 population census shows that Koibatek District had a population of 138,164 people with an annual population growth rate of 2.5 per cent. The population is projected to reach 173,026 by end of this plan period as indicated in Table 2.1. This will be an increase of 34,862 people during the plan period. This represents an increase of 25 per cent in the population over this period.

**Table 2.1: Population Projections by Age and Sex, 1999 - 2008**

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	12,094	11,821	13,036	12,742	13,704	13,395	14,407	14,082	15,146	14,804
5 - 9	10,292	10,105	11,094	10,892	11,662	11,450	12,260	12,038	12,889	12,655
10 - 14	9,792	9,548	10,555	10,292	11,096	10,819	11,665	11,374	12,263	11,957
15 - 19	8,614	8,453	9,285	9,111	9,761	9,579	10,261	10,070	10,788	10,586
20 - 24	6,598	7,112	7,112	7,666	7,477	8,059	7,860	8,472	8,263	8,907
25 - 29	5,012	5,250	5,402	5,659	5,679	5,949	5,971	6,254	6,277	6,575
30 - 34	3,699	3,636	3,987	3,919	4,192	4,120	4,406	4,331	4,632	4,553
35 - 39	3,133	3,096	3,377	3,337	3,550	3,508	3,732	3,688	3,924	3,877
40 - 44	2,220	2,123	2,393	2,288	2,516	2,406	2,645	2,529	2,780	2,659
45 - 49	1,956	1,779	2,108	1,918	2,216	2,016	2,330	2,119	2,450	2,228
50 - 54	1,635	1,528	1,762	1,647	1,853	1,731	1,948	1,820	2,048	1,914
55 - 59	1,057	1,112	1,139	1,199	1,198	1,260	1,259	1,325	1,324	1,393
60 - 64	925	958	997	1,033	1,048	1,086	1,102	1,141	1,158	1,200
65 - 69	696	753	750	812	789	853	829	897	872	943
70 - 74	560	536	604	578	635	607	667	639	701	671
75 - 79	410	425	442	458	465	482	488	506	513	532
80 +	543	693	585	747	615	785	647	826	680	868
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69,236</b>	<b>68,928</b>	<b>74,628</b>	<b>74,296</b>	<b>78,455</b>	<b>78,106</b>	<b>82,477</b>	<b>82,110</b>	<b>86,706</b>	<b>86,320</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2001

The age bracket (0-4) constitutes 19 per cent at the start of the plan period. This is a high percentage, indicating that the birth rate is high. This fact does not augur well for the district for several reasons. The low production in agriculture and other sectors of the economy, high unemployment rates, the high levels of poverty, especially food poverty, implying that the districts' resources will be stretched almost beyond limit with every addition to population.

Efforts will need to be put in place immediately to check the rising population growth. This increase in population of this age group calls for expansion of early childhood development centres and increase in child health care services such as immunization programmes. Given the declining level of production and increasing poverty, the district will have to ensure that production levels are increased to provide adequate food for all.

If this is not checked, then it means that the ability of the district to house, feed, educate and provide health, security, and other social services to enable it's population generate wealth and reduce poverty will be reduced drastically. This will result in more people being poor thereby, defeating efforts made towards poverty reduction. The most affected sectors that are a priority to the population include Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource Development and Public Safety, Law and Order. During the plan period, more resources need to be mobilized to ensure that the projects and programmes proposed in the sectors are implemented.

**Population Structure:** Table 2.1 shows projections by sex and age cohorts. Generally males are more than females save for the ages 20-29, 55-69 and 75-80+. This is attributed to migration in and out of the district for various reasons, the major are being in search of employment opportunities. The female/male ratio is 1:1. The population structure of the district also exhibits a very youthful population. Of the 138,163 people recorded in the 1999 census, 46 per cent (63,652) were children aged 0-14 years. Using 1999, as the base year and obtaining projections, the population for this age group is estimated to be 68,611 and 79,714 in the year 2002 and 2008 respectively showing a similar trend. This obviously impacts negatively on savings and investments in the district as dependency increases.

Table 2.2 shows population projections for selected age groups, which are critical for socio-economic development of the district. These include primary, secondary school going age, female reproductive age and the labour force.

**Table 2.2: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Groups	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Pri)	16,231	15,701	17,495	16,924	18,392	17,792	19,335	18,704	20,326	19,663
14-17 (Sec)	7,091	7,057	7,643	7,607	8,035	7,997	8,447	8,407	8,880	8,838
15-49 (Youth)	16,475	16,909	17,758	18,226	18,669	19,160	19,626	20,143	20,632	21,176
15-49 (Fem)		31,192		33,621		35,345		37,157		39,062
15-64 (Lab)	34,756	34,580	37,463	37,273	39,384	39,184	41,403	41,193	43,526	43,305

Source: District Statistic Office, Eldama Ravine, 2001

**Age Group 6-13 (Primary):** The primary school going age population is growing fairly rapidly. As indicated in Table 2.2 the population of this age group was 31,932 in 1999 and is projected to be 39,989 at the end of the plan period. The district will need to invest in the provision of education facilities to cater for the growing numbers. The gross enrolment rate is very high at 113 per cent. This means the available facilities are being over utilized therefore there is need for construction and equipping of new primary schools and expansion of the existing ones.

**Age Group 14-17 (Secondary):** The population of secondary school going age in 1999 was 14,148 and is projected to grow to 17,718 at the end of the plan period. The growth of this age group will also require expansion of educational facilities. However, the gross enrolment rate is low at 44.5 per cent, which means that the facilities available are under-utilized either due to high drop out rates or the fact that most students opt to join secondary schools outside the district after passing their KCPE. During the plan period, resources will be channelled towards the education sector and more efforts put in place to



enhance enrolment and discourage drop out rates in secondary schools. Provision of training institutions to impart relevant and practical training skills will be encouraged with the assistance of the private sector and NGOs. To absorb this youthful population access to credit for small-scale business will be facilitated with the assistance of private sector, NGOs, and other development patterns.

**Age Group 15-49 Female Population reproductive:** This age group represents the number of women in the reproductive age group. The population of this age group was 31,192 in 1999 and is projected to increase to 39,062 in the year 2008. This indicates a high potential for rapid population growth during the period. This then calls for efforts to be put in place towards intensification of family planning activities and improvement of maternal and child health care services. These measures should have the effect of reducing population growth. They should also influence the health status of the population.

**Age Group 15-64 Labour Force** The labour force in the district is increasing rapidly. The potential labour force in the district in 1999 comprised of 34,756 males and 34,580 females and is expected to rise to 43,526 males and 43,305 females by the year 2008. The district has the potential to engage the majority of her labour force productively through optional utilization of her resources. During the plan period, the district will focus on how to improve the level of skills of its labour force and open up and encourage the growth of agro-based industries in the rural areas. This will be a step forward in achieving the goal of economic growth and poverty reduction.

**Dependency Ratio:** Given that the age groups 0-14 and 65 and above form the dependent population, the dependency ratio is therefore 100:99. The ratio is expected to remain the same throughout the plan period given the current rate of population growth.

**Urban Population:** The population in Eldama Ravine Town is projected to increase rapidly from 32,193 persons in 1999 to 40,316 persons by the year 2008. This town being the biggest, and also being the district headquarters has a high potential for industrial development. The town's rapid population increase is expected to exert pressure to the existing infrastructure. The Eldama Ravine Town Council is, therefore, expected to play an important role in provision of basic facilities as well as setting aside land for industrial development, housing and commercial activities. The town serves as the centre of business activity for the people of Eldama Ravine, Esageri, Sirwa, Kimnagorom, Emining, Torongo, Mumberes and Mogotio Divisions.

**Table 2.3 Urban Population Projections by Centres, 1999 - 2008**

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Eldama Ravine	16,400	15,793	17,677	17,023	18,584	17,896	19,536	18,813	20,538	19,778
Maji Mazuri	1,894	2,239	2,904	2,413	2,146	2,537	2,256	2,667	2,372	2,804
Mogotio	1,894	1,922	2,042	2,072	2,146	2,178	2,256	2,290	2,372	2,407
Timboroa	1,500	1,538	1,617	1,658	1,700	1,743	1,787	1,832	1,878	1,926
Emining	236	213	254	230	267	241	281	254	296	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,924</b>	<b>21,705</b>	<b>23,631</b>	<b>23,395</b>	<b>24,843</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>26,117</b>	<b>25,856</b>	<b>27,456</b>	<b>27,182</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2001

Mogotio Town is the divisional headquarters for Mogotio Division and is the second most important business centre in the district. The thriving business activities are expected to attract population, which is estimated to rise from 3,816 persons in 1999 to 4,779 persons by the end of this plan period. Maji Mazuri Centre in Eldama Ravine Division has a high population, which mainly thrives on the activities of the saw millers and the high agricultural potential of the area. In general, population increase in the major centres in the district will lead to an increase in demand of commercial goods and services, which in turn attract potential investors.

#### 2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon whose causes are complex and this renders its measurement and definition more complicated. Poverty may be defined as inadequacy of income and deprivation of basic needs, rights and lack of access to productive assets as well as to social infrastructure and markets.

**Distribution of Poverty:** According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey carried out in 1994 it was observed that absolute poverty line was Ksh. 978.30 in the rural areas and Kshs.1,489.60 in the urban areas nationally. This meant that about 77.7 per cent were poor in the rural areas while about 29 per cent lived below the poverty line in the urban areas. In 1997 the situation changed for the worse as the absolute poverty line had changed to Ksh. 1,238.90 and Ksh. 2,648.05 for Rural and Urban areas respectively. This meant that in Koibatek District 55 and 45 per cent were found to be poor in rural and urban areas respectively. Given the increasing trend between 1994 – 1997 period, it is expected that these poverty levels might have increased further. Hence the need to update these poverty level indicators through carrying out of another Welfare Monitoring Survey.

Poverty in Koibatek District is estimated to inflict 50 per cent of the total population. But poverty is more pronounced in the rural areas, especially in the lower zone of the district where income-earning activities are not diversified. The urban poverty is relatively low compared to the rural poverty because of diversification of income earning activities in the urban areas. It is worth to note that the urban centres in the lower region of the district are the most affected by poverty in comparison to the highland zone.

Poverty is more pronounced in Kisanana, Mogotio, and Eming Divisions, which are mostly in the low lands experiencing intermittent and unreliable rainfall. This is followed by Sirwa, Kimngorom and Esageri Divisions, which have fair rainfall distribution. The divisions having the least poor are Eldama Ravine, Mumberes and Torongo, which are in the highlands and receive high rainfall most of the time.

In both rural and urban areas, the groups mostly affected by poverty include peasant farmers, landless including squatters, stockless pastoralist, women, retirees, the elderly, unemployed and single mothers.

**Causes of poverty:** The causes of poverty in the district include drought, lack of adequate water, low agricultural productivity, poor physical infrastructure, land tenure system, unemployment, large family size, lack of credit facilities, and high population among others.



The district has experienced persistent drought for the last four years, especially in the lowlands hence food production is low. This has also affected livestock production since the drought creates water and fodder shortage. There is also the problem of farmers accessing certified seeds, chemicals and other necessary inputs in the district and where available the inputs are expensive. This coupled with the unreliable weather conditions makes it very difficult for the farmers to plant and harvest enough crops. Lack of diversification also affects the farmers in case of price decrease or disease outbreak.

Poor roads discourage farmers from increasing farm produce since markets cannot be reached in time. There is lack of road network in some areas of the district like Molos, Molok, Mugarin and Kuriot.

The district experiences the problem of squatters in Mumberes and Eldama Ravine Divisions. The squatters cannot develop the land for better produce since the land is not theirs. Most of the farmers in the district lack title deeds hence cannot get credit to develop land. This is due to the fact that the land is communally owned and old people are unwilling to sub-divide the land among their children for fear of losing the land to the financial institutions.

Unemployment in the district also contributes to poverty incidence in the district. This problem mostly affects the youth who cannot find any form of employment after school. They, therefore, continue to depend on their parents for food and clothing. There is acute unemployment in the district as the main source of employment was in the timber industry that has slowed down due to a ban on logging of timber. Employment in quarrying and sisal farms is very low due to depressed prices and poor pay packages.

Credit facilities are both inadequate and inaccessible in the district. There are very few institutions, which do offer credit e.g. the banks. Farmers are unable to acquire loans from banks because of lack of collateral and interest rates charged are high and as such unaffordable by many farmers.

There is gender imbalance in property ownership as the tradition does not allow women to own property. It is the women who take care of the family in terms of food and non-food items, whereas they do not own the resources. This increases poverty as some men waste the resources without taking care of the family.

The AIDS scourge has brought in a new dimension to poverty. As indicated in Table 2.4 in the next section, the HIV/AIDS virus affects 8.1 percent of the population. The resources that could be used for other productive activities are diverted to the treatment and care of the HIV/AIDS patients. This increases poverty within the district.

**Poverty Trends:** The trend of poverty in the district is such that it is propelled to rise by incidences like floods, droughts, HIV/AIDS and other causes. If this is not checked it will result into higher levels of poverty. Going by 2001 population figures, it is estimated that there are 68,082 poor persons in the district, which if not checked could rise to 86,513 persons at the end of the plan period.

The district poverty state contributes to the Rift Valley poverty level of 50 per cent, which in turn adds up to the national figure of 53 per cent on the overall. Koibatek poverty level contributes 0.5 per cent to the national poverty level.

### 2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

According to statistics available, 8.1 per cent of the total population of the district is HIV positive. This implies that 11,191 persons are HIV positive. This is likely to increase further, if the trend goes on unchecked. Therefore, there is need to implement the strategies the government has put in place to combat the spread of the disease given that there is no cure yet. Though there are no reliable data on HIV prevalence in the district, the conditions prevail as indicated in Table 2.4.

As in the rest of the country, prevalence is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, 90 per cent of infections are among the people aged between 15-49 years and 5-10 per cent infections occur in children under five years. Most AIDS deaths occur between the ages of 25-35 for men and 20-30 for women, which is the most productive age. HIV prevalence varies markedly between regions within the district, but all regions are affected and over 40 per cent of hospital beds in the district is occupied by HIV/AIDS patients.

**Table 2.4 STI/HIV/AIDS Statistics in the District, 1997 - 2000**

Year	Total Patients Screened	HIV Positive Patients
1997	326	53
1998	403	99
1999	363	87
2000-June	150	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>278</b>

Source: MOH, Eldama Ravine District Hospital, 2001

According to research HIV/AIDS is spread mainly through three modes namely sexual contact constituting 90 per cent, mother to child transmission and blood transfusion accounting for 10 per cent. Despite this, most of the people stick to their culture/beliefs that promote in-faction in a very salient way in the name of preserving culture, which affects and destroy them. The other factor is female genital mutilation (FGM), which has far reaching effects, and may lead to death, and possibility of contracting HIV/AIDS. It also has psychological trauma to the victims.

Despite the prevalence of HIV/AIDS many people are still having unprotected sex which has led to the increase in the pandemic. Separation from family for long periods is common in the economic set-up of the district has leading to an increase in the chances of contracting the disease. Another factor that contributes to the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS within the district is poverty that afflicts over 50 percent of the population. HIV/AIDS is spread high among the sexually active and high risk groups including adolescent and youth, women and children, security forces, slum dwellers, drivers, population in centres along the highways, commercial sex workers and public servants separated from their spouses.

**Socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS:** HIV/AIDS has negative social and economic impact on the community. The impact includes, loss of labour force in all sectors of the economy as it affects the most economically productive members. This lowers productivity and increases production costs. Other impacts include loss of income due to sickness or death of the income earners diverting income to the affected and high costs of HIV/AIDS related sickness straining the medical facilities. This reduces the amount of

resources available for investment purposes. It also disrupts the social security system resulting into many young orphans, neglected old people and lower enrolment and completion rates in schools. Children are kept out of school to care for the sick and help support the family. Some children are also kept out of school because parents cannot afford fees due to HIV/AIDS illnesses or deaths.

**Way Forward:** In order to reduce the spread of the HIV/AIDS scourge within the district and mitigate against its effects, the following priority areas will be addressed during the plan period: advocacy and prevention through behaviour change, prevention of transmission, reduction of prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases and reduction of mother-to-child transmission, treatment and support of a continuum of care for the infected and the affected through clinical care, nursing care, counselling and emotional support, home based care, social support, spiritual care and occupational therapy, mitigation of social and economic impact through provision of economic support to the affected and infected, monitoring and evaluation and research through sentinel surveillance, behavioural surveillance, data collection and analysis, management and coordination of various AIDS Control Committees, NGOs, CBOs and the community.

#### 2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Past development plans assessment acknowledges the fact that gender issues are not captured, yet it has great impact on economic growth and productivity as pertains to men, women and youth in decision making and their increased participation towards poverty alleviation. Gender is a physiological term that refers to traits, roles, attitudes and beliefs that a particular community stereotypically attributes to men and women. In the light of this definition, most gender roles in the country emanate from cultural, social, biological make-up and social-economic backgrounds.

Gender imbalances are brought by several factors, among them being cultural, religious technological barriers, economic, political, and institutional, policy and social factors. In the district, gender imbalance relate to employment opportunities, security, inheritance, access to financial resources, decision-making, reproductive work, use of new technology and education among others.

**Equal Employment Opportunity:** Though there exists equal employment opportunity most women have not utilized this opportunity because there are relatively fewer women in wage employment as compared to men e.g. in industrial and commercial sectors. This needs to be addressed in order to increase women participation.

**Security:** Loaning conditions and its accompanying traditional securities like title deeds and consent from husband/spouse limits women in entrepreneurship in the district. This should be addressed to increase the number of women entrepreneurs.

**Land Inheritance:** Land ownership and inherence is based on cultural practices where a woman cannot inherit her fathers' land and in most instances husbands' land. Land is a strong economic resource that most women in the district do not own. This affects their development negatively. The issue of resources should be addressed so that there is equitable distribution of resources.

**Access to Financial Resource:** Although women provide over 70 per cent of the labour force in commercialised farming as well as in subsistence farming the proceeds often not benefit them. It is usually the men who make use of the accruing benefits. Financial institutions should apply soft lending conditions to women.

**Decision/Policy Making:** Although politics is an open choice most women have not ventured into it due to cultural prejudices. Women normally attend barazas more than men do and yet they take few positions in leadership. This is due to culture, which hinders women to rise and meet challenges. It seems difficult for some of the youth and women to stand out to challenge men e.g. in elections. The situation is worse in rural areas. Women should be encouraged to take leadership roles positively.

**Reproductive Work:** Females are overloaded with reproductive work thus hindering them from participating in productive activities. On the side of reproductive health and rights, women have little say on the number of children a family should have. Having many children weakens their bodies and participation in development as they are supposed to provide labour in the farms at the same time. Furthermore women are expected to take care of the sick both at the hospital and back at home. This lowers their participation. This calls for sharing of responsibilities.

**Use of New Technology:** Low productivity of the activities undertaken by females particularly married women inappropriate because of lack of technology flow. This happens in homes where men are the ones who attend seminars for various technologies and given the fact that the user of the technology are supposed to be the women who are the implementers of most activities. It is important the users of the technologies to attend such training to update their knowledge on the various activities and apply them appropriately.

**Education:** Although girl education in the district is almost at par with boy education, there still exists some discrimination especially in the rural areas. Furthermore women are also disproportionately represented in school management committee. If women and youth have to participate fully and equitably in national development there is need for them to be empowered.

For the district to incorporate gender in its development activities and reduce poverty, there is need for all stakeholders in the district to understand gender relations and what impact it has on their lives and development. Men and women should also be encouraged to work together to facilitate self-development of both. Gender should also be mainstreamed and institutionalised in all the development activities in the district. Women and youth should also be encouraged to take up more positions of leadership through participatory planning and implementation of projects.



#### **2.4.5 Disaster Management**

A disaster may be defined as an event, which causes serious disruption of the functioning of a community inflicting widespread human, material or environmental losses. It can also cause damage that goes beyond the ability of the affected community to cope using its own means or resources.

The most common disasters in this district include drought, epidemics like malaria, typhoid and HIV/AIDS, deforestation, forest fires, diseases and pest outbreaks, floods, accidents. Of the disasters mentioned, drought is natural and causes most havoc compared to the others. As a result of these disasters, a District Disaster Management Committee has been formed. The main purpose of this committee will be to prevent or deal with disasters when they occur. Information, resources and sources of assistance are very important in averting disasters. The information includes early warning systems where the community will be encourage to put in place resources such as food, escape mechanisms, health facilities, dams and pans, that are sustainable. The committee will also identify local agencies and individuals who can offer quick assistance on the spot.

The effects of drought can be minimized by planting drought resistant crops, and fodder for preservation of forest reserve, encouraging the community to store adequate food reserves, preservation and protection of water catchment and river banks and de-stocking at the onset of dry season. Floods can be controlled through reforestation, soil and water conservation of dams and rivers. Forest fires can be minimized through awareness creation and training on fire fighting technologies and control of grazing to forests during high fire risk storm. Diseases and pests can be controlled through provision of vaccines and sera, improvement of buffer zones in livestock disease control, imposition of quarantine, use of certified seeds and introduction of disease resistant species through research.

Due to the unpredictable nature and frequency of disasters, many challenges are likely to occur over the plan period. They include inadequate food reserves as a result of poor harvest and poor storage methods; population increase; depletion of vegetation in catchment areas; high cost and demand for medical services for accident victims; loss of livestock due to drought; increased demand and cost of drugs and vaccines due to pest and disease outbreak; loss of productive resources due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic; increased demand for good road network due to increased relief activities; human conflict as the community jostle for water and pasture due to drought; reduced development activities as people concentrate on handling disaster and inability of the district to handle expansive disasters due to lack of capacity.

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

Environmental degradation is a challenge the district will contend with during the plan period. Environmental degradation in the district has been attributed to poor farming practices, afforestation, uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal and construction, increased human settlement and mining.

There has been over logging of trees in the districts forests. This has been caused by the high demand for forest products. There is also high demand for charcoal in the district due to lack of alternative sources of energy and high poverty levels.

Poor farming methods and sand harvesting on the roadsides and streams has led to soil erosion in the district. This is particularly so on the highlands and the degraded low lands. This has led to damage of infrastructure like roads, siltation of dams and pans and decreased agricultural production. Mining of gypsum and quarrying in parts of the district has left these places degraded and polluted.

To address the above and other issues the district has formed the District Environmental Coordination Committee in accordance with the environmental protection and coordination act.

CHAPTER 10

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND POLICIES





### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and increase economic growth. It has been prepared in line with the PRSP sectors and the National Development Plan. It provides information on sectoral issues/problems, priorities, targets, constraints, strategies and objectives where it presents sector projects and programmes aimed at addressing the identified issues and priority areas.

The strategies have been developed under the following priority sector headings: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

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

This is the main productive sector in the district. The sector was ranked first during the PRSP Consultative Forum at the district signifying its importance. This sector includes sub sectors like Crop Development, Livestock Development, Rural Water Supply, Agricultural Research, Land Administration, Cooperative Development, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries and Agricultural and other Rural Finance Services.

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

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

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

To achieve the vision and realize the mission, the district will increase crop and livestock production by at least 40 per cent so as to attain food security and provide better marketing of farm and livestock produce. The district will also provide portable water to at least 70 per cent of the population by increasing the water facilities at the rate 10 of per cent per year, revive all collapsed co-operative societies and train all the members, register all the land in the district and settle the landless. All the above will be done in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Successful implementation of the first six sub-sectors’ priorities will lead to increased farm income thus leading to food security. In order to achieve the sector vision and mission, full participation of all the stakeholders in a well-coordinated manner is necessary.

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

This is the leading and most important sector in the district’s overall development. The sector ensures food security, sufficiency in wood and non-wood products, environmental conservation, employment creation, revenue earnings, animal disease control, production

of raw materials for agro-base and related industries and export and provision of credit facilities.

Over 75 per cent of the total population of the district is engaged in agricultural activities. Most of the industries in the district also derive their raw materials from agriculture. The sector is also the highest revenue earner for the district with over 80 per cent of the generated income coming from it.

The sector is also responsible for marketing of products produced within the district through the cooperative sub-sector, and the sector has supervisory and regulatory roles in environmental conservation and management, thereby ensuring sustainable development of the district.

The sector also mobilizes resources for development through the cooperative sub-sector and other financial institutions. The farmers produce about 3.1million kg of dairy products and get an average yearly income of Kshs. 42m. The SACCOs have a membership of 11,000 with a share capital of Kshs.366m and annual turnover of Kshs.40m. The farmers earn Kshs.200m annually from the sale of maize.

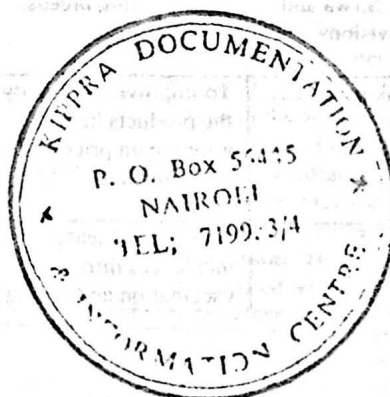
### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture and Livestock Production	Provides technical extension services on crop and livestock development.
NGO's	Facilitate the implementation of water, agriculture, livestock and environmental activities.
Banks and Financial Institutions	Provide credit to and banking services.
Forest Department	Increase forest and tree cover with a view of increasing the supply of forest products and services; Conserve natural habitats and collect revenue.
Environment Conservation	Coordinate environment management issues; Conduct survey on the environment; Provides technical assistance to organizations involved in natural resources management; Monitoring and assessment of activities that have an impact on the environment.
Water Development	Plan and develop water resources; Conduct research and apportion water resources; Control water quality; Train communities on operation, maintenance and management.
Veterinary Department	Livestock disease control; Provision of clinical services; Artificial Insemination (AI) services; Promote the quality of hides and skins.
Cooperative Department	Registration and liquidation of societies; Enforcement of the Cooperatives Society Act.
Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	Settling of the landless on government and trust land; Sub-division of group ranches hearing and determination of disputes over unregistered land and land consolidation; Registration and coordination of settlement scheme matters.

Survey Department	Sub-division of individual registered land and settlement schemes provision and, revision of topographical maps; Solving land boundary disputes.
Land Department	Issuance of title deeds and certificate of lease; Registration of loans on title deeds and certificate of leases; Determination and indication of other land documents.
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Conduct research on food production; Disseminate research findings to farmers.
Agricultural Finance Corporation	Provide credit facilities to farmers.
Kenya Farmers Association	Ensure that the necessary farm inputs are available.

### 3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Efficient participatory extension delivery system; Increase crop production; Rehabilitate irrigation programmes; Promotion of agro-based industries and horticulture crop development.	Poor extension services; Lack of finance and credit; Unreliable rainfall; Poor marketing systems; Poor infrastructure; Lack of certified seed; High cost of inputs.	Improve extension services; Advocacy and training; Improve land use management; Introduce drought resistant crops; Develop small scale irrigation; Availing credit.
Livestock Development	Improvement of livestock and livestock products; Improved marketing and avail of credit.	Frequent livestock diseases; Recurrent drought; Poor breeds; Poor credit and marketing systems; High cost of credit.	Cross breeding; Provision of A.I services and disease control; Construction of modern slaughter house; Construction of milk cooling plants; Strengthening of cooperatives and extension of credit facilities.
Food Security	Early warning system; Maintenance of district strategic reserves; Improved extension services; Production and marketing of traditional crops.	Poor rainfall; Recurrent drought; Frequent outbreak of crop and livestock diseases; Land degradation.	Diversification of food crops and livestock; Promotion of drought resistant crops; Use of appropriate technology; Effective disease control.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Review, updating and harmonization of all land laws.	Lack of land management information system; Poor implementation of policies.	Registration and issuance of title deeds; Computerization of land records; Implementation of environmental coordination Act.



Cooperative Development	Revitalization of cooperative societies; Provision of credit to farmers.	Mismanagement and corruption.	Establish milk cooling plant; Intensify AI services; Mobilization of funds; Training of farmers.
Research and Development	Increased budget provision for research and development; Strengthening agricultural research findings.	Lack of funds; Low adoption of appropriate technology.	Provision of adequate funds.
Irrigation Development	Develop a district irrigation profile and appropriate technologies.	Poor quality of water; Lack of funds.	Provision of enough funds; Design for development.
Environment	Revitalization of environmental committees; Develop and enforce policy on agro chemicals, industrial emissions and affluent.	Poor environmental conservation and management; Over exploitation of natural resources and pollution.	Agroforestry and development of private nurseries; Natural forest conservation.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	To enhance extension services.	Cover 27 focal development areas.	Extension Services; Identification of focal areas; Carrying out PRAs; Development of CAPs; Field days.
Livestock Development Project District wide	Upgrading the local inferior breeds so as to increase yield; To improve milk marketing.	Purchase 4 bulls annually.	Purchase of superior bulls; Setting up bull schemes; Livestock extension; Farmers and staff training.
Kimose Sheep and Goat project Emining Division	Improvement of meat production.	Supply 500 animals annually; Purchase of 2,400 breeding females by 2008.	Purchase of breeding stock; Construction of training facilities; Rehabilitation of the farm.
Disease control District wide	To control both notifiable diseases and tick born diseases annually with an aim of improving livestock production.	To vaccinate over 100,000 heads of cattle against notifiable diseases; Improve management of 98 functional dips; Revive the remaining 5 dips.	Routine vaccination of cattle, sheep, goats and dogs; Sero- monitoring; Control of livestock movement; Encourage farmers' participatory approach on vaccinations.
Tick Control District wide	To achieve effective tick control.	Train 294 dip committees by 2005; Train 42 committees members annually.	To continue training dip committees on proper dip and financial management.
Artificial Insemination E/Ravine, Esageri, Mumberes, Sirwa and Mogotio Divisions	To improve animal breeding in order to have high yielding breeds.	400 inseminations per month; Conduct training sessions annually.	Encourage privatisation; Train and monitor AI service providers; Control and treat infertility diseases.
Hides and Skins District wide	To improve the quality of the products hence improve on prices offered in the market.	Conduct two training sessions for slaughter men annually; To license at least one banda annually.	Educate producers on production of quality hides and skin; Put up demonstration bandas; To train slaughter men.
Rabies Control District wide	To reduce disease incidences through vaccination and killing of	Vaccination will be carried out 3 times annually with aim of covering 1,000	Vaccinate all dogs; Bait all stray dogs; Sensitise dog owners on



	stray dogs.	dogs; To bait 1,500 stray dogs annually.	importance of rabies control.
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## B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ravine Initiative for Poverty Eradication (RIPE) Esageri, Mogotio and Emining Divisions	1	Encourage enterprise diversification; Improve honey production and marketing.	Four hives per family; To construct 4 refineries by 2005.	Construct collection centres; Construct refineries; Distribution of modern hives; Training and marketing of honey. <b>Justification:</b> Unprocessed honey currently sold fetches very low prices.
Livestock Census District wide	2	Establish the correct livestock population figures.	All farmers.	Undertake census of all kinds of livestock in the district. <b>Justification:</b> No reliable livestock records are currently available.
District/Divisional Offices District-wide	3	To improve working conditions for the officers.	Construction of 9 divisional offices by the year 2004 .	Preparation plans and bills of quantities; Construction of offices. <b>Justification:</b> There is inadequate office space.
Radat Honey Processing Plant Emining Division	4	Encourage enterprise diversification; Improve honey production and marketing.	Honey production increase by 20% (2004) and by 40% by the year 2007.	Construct collection centre; Construct refinery. <b>Justification:</b> Unprocessed honey currently sold fetches very low prices.
Olkokwe Sheep and Goat Multiplication Centre Kisanana Division	5	Increase milk and meat production for goats and sheep; Improve small stock genetic potential of the district.	Produce 250,000kgs milk by 2005; 300,000kgs by 2006; 350,000kgs by 2007 from goats; Supply 300 dairy goats by 2005, 400 in 2006 and 500 in 2007.	Construction of the centre, fencing and introduction of breeding goats and sheep. <b>Justification:</b> Traditional small stock kept. Low yield obtained.
Mosop Wool Sheep Production Project Numberes Division	6	Promote wool production in the region.	Supply 500 genetically improved wool sheep per year from 2004 onwards.	Construction of holding grounds; Improvement of centre for breeding and wool production (Bomas); Construction of water reticulation. <b>Justification:</b> There is no reliable source of purpose sheep in the district or the neighbouring districts.
Dam Construction Division wide	7	Avail water for domestic livestock and small scale irrigation.	Complete one dam per year.	Desilting, construction and fencing. <b>Justification:</b> There is no reliable source of water for the community.
Chemogoch Livestock Improvement Centre Mogotio Division	8	Improve the genetic potential of the existing livestock.	Complete fencing and construction of infrastructure by 2004; Start the breeding programme by 2005; Supply 350 breeding stock per year 2006.	Fencing of the area; Construction and installation of the necessary infrastructure (Bomas, water etc) and acquisition of breeding stock. <b>Justification:</b> The current fence is dilapidated while the infrastructure is inadequate.



Auction Rings Maji Moto Olkokwe Kisanana	9	Increase livestock off take.	Increase livestock off take by 30% by 2004.	Fencing, Construction of office and crush; Water reticulation. <b>Justification:</b> There is no livestock marketing facility in the area.
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Kisanana, Mogotio and Lake Bogoria Basin	10	To improve milk and meat production.	To put up 3 tsetse camp; Immunize 50,000 heads twice annually; Treat all the sick cases reported.	Fly trapping and monitoring; Animal screening and treatment. <b>Justification:</b> Trypanosomiasis is a killer disease.
Laboratory, Drug and Vaccine Store at the District Headquarters Eldama Ravine Division	11	To improve on disease control and treatment.	No. of rooms constructed; No. of staff trained; No. of farmers trained.	Construct a small laboratory post-mortem room, drug and vaccine store. <b>Justification:</b> The facility is lacking.
Rural Tanneries Mogotio, Kisanana and Eming Division	12	To improve the quality of products so as to earn more income.	Construct one tannery annually; Train the groups twice annually.	Construct rural tanneries in Mogotio, Eming and Kisanana. <b>Justification:</b> To encourage the community to process their products hence generate more income.

## B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Irrigation Profile Development District-wide	1	To establish the irrigation potential of the district.	To produce irrigation profile by 2003.	Carry out a survey of the district irrigation and drainage; Plan and design irrigation schemes identified. <b>Justification:</b> There is no data or document showing the irrigation potential of the district for planning purposes.
Promotion of Horticultural Crops for Export District-wide	2	Produce farm products that meet export quality standard and improve income.	Guarantee upto Kshs. 50m income within planned period.	Encourage commercial production of fruits and vegetables. <b>Justification:</b> A source of income with short term impact.
Small Farm Mechanization Programme Baringo FTC	3	To increase land /labour productivity; Increase area under cultivation and eliminate drudgery in farming.	Develop demonstration/ training units in all divisions.	Train farmers on animal harnessing, land preparation, on farm transportation and animal handling. <b>Justification:</b> Area under cultivation is small due to use of hand labour, farmers experience depressing drudgery in farm activities.
Rural Oil Production and Processing District-wide	4	Develop oil crop processing and utilization.	Have at least one (1) training unit per division.	Encourage oil crop production; Train farmers to extract oil from various oil crops using ramp press. <b>Justification:</b> To expand employment creation and increase farm incomes.
Machinery Training Programme Baringo FTC	5	To have well equipped plant operators for machine handling.	Train at least 90 operators per year.	Revive training of machinery operators; Equip the workshop; Electrification of existing workshop. <b>Justification:</b> There is an urgent need for specialized fully skilled plant operators.

Environmental Conservation and Rehabilitation Programme District-wide	6	Raise productivity of ASAL areas; Improve and maintain the natural resources base.	Rehabilitate at least 30% of the denuded land by the end of the plan period.	Rehabilitate denuded land in ASAL of the district. Protect water catchment areas. <b>Justification:</b> The area is normally very fragile.
Farm Record and Enterprise Diversification District-wide	7	Improve farmers' income.	Train at least 500 farmers a year; Establish at least 3 market oriented CIGs per division per year.	Train farmers on record keeping; Mobilize farmers to form common interest groups. <b>Justification:</b> The facility is lacking.
Construct Divisional Offices District wide	8	To increase efficiency.	Construction of one office in each of the six divisions per year.	Construction will be done in all the 6 divisions. <b>Justification:</b> Lack of office space.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies District wide	Provide safe drinking water; Increase the water coverage; Reduce cases of water borne diseases.	Increase water supply from 30% to 50%.	Rehabilitation of pump sets; Distribution lines and storage facilities for Maji Moto Water Supply; Rehabilitation of intake works, tanks and distribution lines for Radat Water Supply; Rehabilitation of gravity lines, construction of storage tanks of Kaplogos Water Supply; Rehabilitation of distribution lines, protection of pump house for Kisanana Water Supply.
Stalled Water Projects District wide	To provide water for livestock; To provide water for domestic use.	Construct 4 no. dams with capacity of 4,000,000m <sup>3</sup> at Kapcheluguny.	Completion of distribution networks for Maoi water project; Fencing around Kapcheluguny; Investigating, planning and design of water projects.
Borehole Drilling and Equipping District wide	To provide water for domestic use; Provide water for livestock.	Complete 28 no. storage facilities; Construct 16 no. distribution lines; Construct 19 no. pumphouses; Drill and equip 20 no. Boreholes; Equip 27 no. boreholes with new pump sets.	Construct storage facilities; Construct pumphouses; Equip boreholes with new pump sets; Handing over 5 boreholes every year.
Dam construction Programme District wide	To provide water for livestock use; To reduce incidences of water borne diseases by 30%.	Desilt 5no. pans every year.	Disilting dams.

## B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kaplel Water Project Kimngorom Division	1	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 1no. intake, 1,038m transmission line, 4,680m distribution network and 100m <sup>3</sup> storage tank to serve 896 people and 1,536 livestock.	Construct intake and transmission lines; Distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is no other water supply in the division.
Kiptuno Water Project Eldama Ravine	2	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 1No. intake, 3,450m transmission line, 8,800m distribution network and 150m <sup>3</sup> storage tank to serve 2,180 people and 3,800 livestock.	Construct intake, transmission lines, and distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is large human and livestock population in the area.
Koisamo Water Project Eldama Ravine Division	3	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 1No. intake, 4030m transmission line, 20,050m distribution network and 250m <sup>3</sup> storage tank to serve 1,680 people and 1,380 livestock.	Construct intake, transmission lines, distribution network and storage facilities <b>Justification:</b> To serve the increased human and livestock population.
Kaimoi Water Project Eldama Ravine and Eming Division	4	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 1No. intake, 10,380m transmission line, 57,522m distribution network and 300m <sup>3</sup> storage tanks to serve 5,205 people and 4,790 livestock.	Construct intake, transmission lines, and distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is large human and livestock population in the area.
Tinet Water Project Mumberes Division	5	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 2No. intake, 1,818m transmission line, 22,218m distribution network and 260m <sup>3</sup> storage tank to serve 1000 people and 3,124 livestock.	Construct intake, transmission lines, and distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is large human and livestock population in the area.
Kapsachon Water Project Eming Division	6	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 1No. intake, 2,390m transmission line, 9,972m distribution network and 200m <sup>3</sup> storage tank to serve 1,140 people and 2,430 livestock.	Construct intake, transmission lines, distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is no potable water in the area.
Loenbei Water Project Eming Division	7	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases by 30%.	To construct 1No. intake, 6,250m transmission line, 9,465m distribution network and 150m <sup>3</sup> storage tank to serve 500 people and 600 livestock.	Construct intake, transmission lines, distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification :</b> There is no potable water in the area.
Kemtilil Water project	8	To provide clean and safe drinking water to the local population and livestock; To reduce prevalence	To construct 1No. intake, 6,300m transmission line, 2,500m distribution network and 300m <sup>3</sup>	Construct intake, transmission lines, and distribution network and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is no potable water in the area.

		of water borne diseases by 30 %.	storage tank to serve 600 people and 800 livestock.	
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**A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Co-operative Development**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training District wide	To have informed members and quality leadership so as to improve efficiency.	16 co operatives; Train 1,800 members; Conduct 8 courses.	Training co-operative society officials and members; Conduct training needs assessment.
Provision of Rural and Urban Credit District wide	To enable members access to credit.	Start 2 rural SACCOs; Construct 4 market outlets; Prove K.shs 35 million in loans.	Start of Rural SACCO; Streamline the marketing outlets; Provision of development and school fees loans etc.
A.I. Services District wide	High quality breeds for increased milk production.	To raise Kshs. 320,000; To recruit 2no. staff; To produce 15,000 Litres per day; To earn K.shs 6million per month.	Mobilizing funds from members; Acquisition of equipment and personnel; Provision of services and acquisition of quality breeds.

**B: New Project Proposal: Co-operative Development**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Processing Plant Eldama Ravine Division	1	To help in milk marketing and improvement of prices.	To form 1no. Cooperative Union; Recruit 15,000 members; Produce 15,000 Ltrs per; To mobilize Kshs.12m and construct the plant by 2004.	Formation of a co-operative union; Mobilization of funds; Acquisition, processing and marketing of milk. <b>Justification:</b> To improve milk marketing.

**A: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Environment**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Forestry Development Programme; Mt. Londiani, Lembus, Chemorgak and Kilombe Forest Eldama Ravine, Mumberes and Torongo Divisions	To promote wood processing industries to generate revenue; Create employment.	To raise 100,000 seedlings annually; To have at least eight serviceable vehicles; Sufficient equipment for fire fighting.	Raise various tree seedlings; Establish plantations and undertake catchment conservation through tree planting; Procurement of vehicles and equipment for fire fighting and protection.
Forest Extension Services District wide	Rehabilitation of degraded lands through agro-forestry practices on private farms; Improve sufficiency in wood, fuel wood, fodder and other non-wood products for domestic use;	To have 60% tree coverage district wide; To reduce dependency on government forests by the communities by at least 40%.	Raise one million seedlings of various species to be planted on public and on individual farms.

	Improve household income.		
Lembus National Reserve Eldama Ravine, Mugotio, Eming, Esagari Divisions	To conserve the environment; To create employment; To generate income.	To gazette the reserve by 2002; To sign a memorandum of understanding.	Survey, preparation and signing of MOU; Training; Gazettement.
Lake Bogoria Community Wetland Project Sandai, Mogotio, Eming Kisanana Divisions	Develop capacity for the local communities to generate income; Collection of information and creation of understanding to support management planning and livelihood improvement; Help review of existing communal tenure rights, resource use practices and future policy.	3,144 people from three division.	Train on environmental concerns; Data Collection; Participatory Development Planning and implementation; Introduction of resource based Micro-Enterprises.

### B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Forest protection Mt. Londiani, Lembus, Chemorgok and Kilombe forest Eldama Ravine, Mumberes and Torongo Divisions	1	Control of over-exploitation and destruction of forest by licensing; To control fire immediately it erupts.	Have a minimum of eight outposts in the gazetted government forests; To reduce theft by 60%.	Build forest guards camps; Post security personnel; Construct at least eight fire towers. <b>Justification:</b> This will reduce fire outbreaks.
Qualitative and Quantitative Production of Seedlings District wide	2	To ensure a steady water supply; Communities to be self-reliant by raising enough seedlings to grow in their farms; Growth of correct varieties of trees.	Construct at least five storage water tanks; Set up line nurseries.	Construction and improving the watering systems in all nurseries; Promotion of community based nurseries. <b>Justification:</b> To enable community earn income by selling the seedlings to other members.
Eco-Tourism District wide	3	Promote eco-tourism in the district for the purpose of generating revenue and creation of employment opportunities.	To cover all the potential areas.	Construction of picnic sites, camping sites, trails and access roads; Taking care of the flora and fauna. <b>Justification:</b> There exists unexploited eco-tourism potential in the district.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	4	To control siltation caused by the run offs; Enforce the protection of water catchment areas; Enhance quality and the quantity of water flow.	To cover all the forested areas and the farm lands.	Various indigenous tree seedling to be planted on riverbanks, hill tops and along water springs. <b>Justification:</b> To preserve the water catchment areas.



**B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Financial Services (AFS)**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dairy Production District wide	1	To improve quality of dairy animals and increase incomes.	To finance 84 farmers in dairy production zones for improved dairy production.	Small scale dairy production financing. <b>Justification:</b> There is inadequate credit to the farmers.
Beef Production District wide	2	To improve production and income to farmers.	To finance 24 farmers for beef production.	Set up small-scale beef financing units. <b>Justification:</b> There is inadequate credit facility to the farmers.
Small Scale Irrigation District wide	3	To promote irrigation farming; Create employment opportunities.	To finance 12 small-scale irrigation farmers.	Finance small irrigation projects. <b>Justification:</b> There are inadequate irrigation facilities.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication and Settlement District wide	To enhance the adjudication process with the aim of completing them for registration.	To complete the listed adjudication sections for registration.	Demarcation and survey work in process; Hearing and determination of land cases.
Subdivision of Locational Forest Land	To facilitate registration.	To sub-divide all locational forestland.	Demarcate land and prepare and document for title issue.
Boundary Dispute District wide	To ensure maintenance of correct boundaries.	To solve all reported disputes.	Settle land disputes; Re-established boundaries according to the survey regulations.
Subdivision of Titled Parcels of Land District wide	To facilitate registration.	To sub-divide all land as per the owners request.	Assist landowners in subdivision of their land for sale and transmission to children.
Land Demarcation District wide	To enhance land adjudication.	All reported cases.	Assist the land adjudication office with demarcation.

**B: New Project Proposal: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Opening up New Adjudication Sections District wide	To complete the sections within the frame time to pave way for registration.	All reported cases.	Adjudicate all new cases.

**3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

Prevention of vector-borne diseases and other communicable human diseases will facilitate productive labour force. This labour can be utilized in food production as well as other farm products for export and industry. There is therefore a very strong link between Agriculture and Rural Development and Human Resource Development Sectors.



An active veterinary department will minimize animal losses, which in turn will push income levels up.

Infrastructure plays a great role in Agricultural Development as the farm inputs and implements need to be transported to the farms. The farm produce also needs better transport so as to reach the stores and market. Faster communications be it on surface (roads), by air, or telephone, should be developed with the farmer in mind.

Milk coolers, hatcheries, day old chicken, animal feed processing, refrigeration of fruit flowers and vegetables all require power. Well-established network attracting the confidence of the clientele would be necessary. Any form of credit, formal or informal would boost growth.

Public Administration plays a leading role in awareness creation on environmental conservation and management. It also enforces the compliance of various acts related to natural resource utilization. Local Authorities also are expected to play a leading role in environmental management and conservation, enforcement of planning and building guidelines, provision of basic services in urban and rural market centres to improve productivity and sustainability.

### **3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The sector consists of roads, energy, transport, communication, water and sanitation and buildings. Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a prerequisite to economic growth and poverty reduction. Poor infrastructure increases production costs. It also leads to higher cost of goods and services. Poor infrastructure also limits competition. The priority area of the sector over the plan period will be rehabilitation, modernization and routine maintenance of the existing infrastructure. Additional infrastructure will also be constructed over the plan period.

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

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

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

The district will endeavour to improve both quality and quantity of the physical infrastructure in the district by at least 30 percent so that all parts of the district become accessible. This will be done through routine maintenance of the existing infrastructure and construction of additional facilities. The facilities include roads, water supplies, housing, and electricity and telecommunication network. Physical planning of all towns and centres will also be given priority during the plan period. All towns and urban centres will also

develop proper sewerage system during the plan period. The people will also be encouraged to build decent houses in urban and rural areas.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector contributes to the overall improvement of the district through, production, employment, income generation, revenues generation and provision of infrastructure.

All the other sectors of the economy rely on physical infrastructure. Poor infrastructure affects industrial and agricultural production negatively. Infrastructure also determines the frequency and quality of services provided to the community by various agencies. Marketing of produce and extension services also require extensive and well maintained road network.

Most activities in trade and industry depend on provision of electricity. Industries are established in areas where there is electricity. The industries create employment and income earning opportunities. Telecommunication is key to successful implementation of projects and conducting of business. An efficient communication network saves time and expenses. It also improves exchange of information on markets, new opportunities and technologies.

### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads; Ensure that construction works are of good quality; Provide plans and supervision for public projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintain the existing power lines; Extended power lines to new consumers; Implement the Rural Electrification Programme.
National Water Corporation	Maintain and operate major water projects; Extend water to new consumers.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Receive letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels and ensure that they reach their intended destinations.
Donors	Provide funding, technology and capacity building.
Telkom Kenya	Maintain existing fixed telephone line and extend telephone services to new consumers.

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

This sector includes roads, major water works, telecommunication, transport and communication, energy, sanitation and building.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads; Operationalization of the District Roads Board and Constituency Roads Committees.	Inadequate roads; Poor state of the existing roads; Inadequate funding for maintenance and development of new roads; High cost of construction; Lack of coordination of road development and	Proper coordination of road maintenance between Department of works and the local authorities; Involvement of the community in road construction and maintenance;

		maintenance; increased traffic volume.	Routine maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads; Adequate funding through the Kenya Roads Board.
Major Water Works	Rehabilitation of water supplies; Revival of stalled water projects; Construction of more water supplies.	Inadequacy, poor quality and mismanagement of the water supplies; High cost for water development; Under funding; Lack of tools and equipment and under developed water resources.	Provision of adequate and consistent funding; Drilling of more boreholes; Involvement of the community and the private sector in the provision and management of water supplies; Improvement in revenue collection so as to raise more funds for maintenance and expansion of the water facilities.
Telecommunications	Improvement of the telecommunication facilities in the district; Expansion and modernization of the telecommunication network within the district.	Inadequacy and inefficiency of the services; Lack of modern equipment and high cost of equipment.	Expansion and modernization of the existing telecommunication facilities; Encourage the private sector to participate actively in the sector by introducing more telecommunication services to the district.
Transport and Communications	Development of an airstrip in the district; Maintenance of the existing facilities; Increased financial resources for construction and maintenance and proper management of the Matatu industry.	Inadequate facilities; the Matatu Cartel; High cost of development of the facilities and high fares for public transport vehicles.	Increased financial allocations; Construction of an airstrip in the district; Maintenance of the existing facilities and construction of additional ones; Control of the Matatu Cartel.
Energy	Expansion of rural electrification programme and development of alternative sources of energy.	High cost of other sources of energy; High cost of electrification and lack of other sources of fuel.	Electrification of all trading centres and institutions; Introduction of fuel-efficient wood stoves; Introduction of solar technology; Development of biogas; Development of woodlots and tree nurseries by the community; Exploitation of geothermal potential.
Sanitation	Development and improvement of sewerage system in all towns; Involvement of all stakeholders in the provision of sanitary facilities; Rural communities up to decent toilets.	Lack of sewerage facilities in all urban centres; Poor sanitary facilities in the rural areas; Lack of proper planning and high cost of sanitation facilities.	Construction of proper sewerage facilities in all towns in the district; Cleaning of all markets on regular basis and training of all rural communities on VIP toilets.
Buildings	Enforcement of by-laws on building construction, architectural and planning, in urban centres and construction of decent and permanent houses in rural areas.	Lack of affordable decent housing in major towns and poor housing in rural areas; High cost of building materials; Inadequate enforcement of urban by-laws on constructions, leading to mushrooming of slums within the towns.	Promotion and construction of affordable decent housing centres; Completion of all stalled government housing projects; Preparation of physical plans for all centres and settlement of all squatters in the district.

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gravelling Kimngorom/Sirwa road Kimngorom Division	To open up Sirwa Division.	8 km	Gravelling drainage structures.
Improvement of Esageri Emining Road	To link Eming and Esageri divisions.	25 km	Gravelling drainage structures.
Re-construction of E/Ravine Saos Road	To open road network for agricultural products.	12.5 km	Re-construction to bitumen standard.
Re-sealing of E/Ravine Makutano Road	To open road network for agricultural products.	14 km	Resealing.
Re-sealing – Machege E/Ravine Road Eldama Ravine, Mogotio Divisions	To open up the area and improve the road network.	37 km	Resealing.
Construction of District Works Office and Stores	To improve the working conditions.	3 no. of offices.	Construction of offices and stores.
Improvement of Muserechi, Sagasagik/Kiptoim Road	To improve communication.	12.5 km	Grading and opening up of the road.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Repair/Resealing Timboroa-Kamara Road (A 104)	1	To improve the condition of the road.	25 km.	Reseal Drainage. <b>Justification:</b> To maintain the road to international standards.
Repair/Reseal Machege-Maoi Road (B 4) Mogotio Eming Divisions	2	To improve accessibility to the area.	43 km.	Repair and Reseal Drainage. <b>Justification:</b> To make the area accessible.
Repair/Reseal E/Ravine-Kipsaos Road (C 55)	3	To improve the road network and accessibility.	40 km.	Reseal Drainage. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication with the district headquarters.
Mogotio – Lake Bogoria road (D 365)	4	To improve the road network for tourist activities.	58 km.	Bitumize road <b>Justification:</b> To improve the tourism potential of the area.
Esageri – Eming Road (E 257)	5	To open up the area and improve the road network.	30 km.	Gravelling, Drainage. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Esageri – Lobolos Road	6	To open up the area.	25 km.	Gravelling, Drainage. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Molo Sirwa – Oterit Road	7	To improve communication.	25 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Kimose – Radat Road	8	To improve marketing.	20 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Kapcholoi – Kiptuno Sirwa	9	To open up the area.	36 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve

Road (E 1431)				communication.
Esageri – Kiplombe Road	10	To improve communication.	8 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Torongo – Tugumoi – Nerko Road	11	To improve communication.	20 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Benonin-Kabiyet Road	12	To improve communication.	20 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Kamngoech-E/Ravine Road	13	To improve communication.	8 km.	Open new road. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication
Molo river – Mogotio Road (E 1430)	14	To improve accessibility.	20 km.	Gravelling. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Equator – Seguton Road (E 274)	15	To improve accessibility.	12 km.	Gravelling, Bridge. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Maji Mazuri– Sabatia Road (E 272)	16	To improve the road network.	8 km.	Gravelling, Bridge. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Sabatia – Visoi	17	To open up the area.	7 km.	Gravelling, concreting. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Sagat – Saos Road (E 1472)	18	To improve accessibility.	15 km.	Construct Bridge. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
E/Ravine Township Roads	19	To improve the road network.	15 km.	Bitumize roads. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Mogotio Township	20	To improve the road network.	10 km.	Bitumize roads. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.
Lake Bogoria/Maji moto Road	21	To open up the area.	17 km.	Bitumize. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chemususu Water Supply Eldama Ravine and, Esageri Division	Meet increased water demand; Increase accessibility to safe drinking water.	To serve 23,000 people and 20,000 livestock; Construct 1no. dam, 3No. storage tanks; 25,770m distribution network and 4,632m transmission line.	Implement phase two of the project.
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies District wide	Meet increased water demand; Increase accessibility to safe drinking water.	To serve 15,000 people.	Rehabilitation of metering system, construct treatment works for Mogotio and Narasura water supplies; Rehabilitation/replacement of pump sets.
Stalled Water Projects District wide	Meet increased water demand; Increase accessibility to safe drinking water.	To serve 10,000 people ; Complete 60% of the remaining work.	Electrification and distribution lines of Torongo water supplies; Complete and expand Kabiyet Benonin; Construct storage facilities for



			the same; Balancing tank and CWP's for Timboroa water supplies.
Construction of District Water Office and Divisional Water Offices	Improve working environment.	Construct 10 o office.	Construct offices at the district and all divisional headquarters.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Works
Numberes Water Project Numberes Division	1	To provide potable water to the community.	To construct intake, 3,744m transmission line, 98,386m distribution network, 16 No. (2900m <sup>3</sup> ) storage tanks to serve 27,660 people and 15,337 livestock.	Construct intake, Transmission mains, Distribution lines and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> To provide water to almost a quarter of the district population.
Kiplombe/ Koibatek Water Project Eldama Ravine Division	2	To provide potable water to Eldama Ravine.	To construct intake; 12,336m transmission line; 13,038m distribution network; 5no. (800m <sup>3</sup> ) storage tanks to serve 3,440 people and 11,042 livestock.	Construct intake; Transmission mains, distribution lines and storage facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There is high human and livestock population in the area.

## A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Urbanization

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Eldama Ravine Town Zoning Plan Eldama Ravine	1	To improve human settlement and planning for physical and social facilities.	To complete the plan by 202.	Preparation of strategic zoning plan for Eldama Ravine Town.
Urban/Local Development Plans District wide	2	To improve human settlement and planning for physical and social facilities.	To prepare development plan for all centres in the district.	Preparation of physical plans for all urban/market centres.
Koibatek District Regional Physical Development Plan District wide	3	To improve human settlement and planning for physical and social facilities.	Prepare development plan for all the regions.	Preparation of a regional physical development plan.
Operationalization Of Physical Planning Act District wide	4	To effectively plan for all urban centres in the district.	To fully operationalize the Physical Planning Act by 2002.	Sensitization of all stakeholders on the importance of provisions of the Physical Planning Act.

## A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	To cope with the increased demand for electricity in rural areas for industrial development.	To supply all designated trading centres, institutions and rural areas with electricity during the plan period by about 60 per cent.	To provide electricity to all designated trading centres, institutions and rural areas.

Fuel Efficient Wood-stove Programme District wide	To promote efficiency in wood fuel utilization.	To reduce tree cutting and charcoal burning by 30% and increase agro-forestry by 50%.	Training of youth and women groups and farmers on efficient wood-stoves and encourage on-farm tree planting.
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### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Transport and Communications

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Telephone Modernization Programme District wide	To modernize telephone facilities in the district to increase efficiency.	Modernize 400 telephone lines; No. of new equipment installed.	Modernize telephone facilities in all the centres; Transfer telephone facilities for Torongo from Eldoret to Nakuru.
Expansion of Postal Services District wide	To improve efficiency in the provision of services.	Open up 600 post boxes; Upgrade four postal offices; New equipment installed.	Upgrade Emiming from sub post office to departmental post office; Survey Sirwa and open post office if found viable; Transfer Torongo post office from Eldoret to Nakuru; Open offices at Muserechi Equator, Mugurin, Esageri, Sigoro, Cheberen and Maji Moto

#### 3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The achievement in the physical infrastructure depends on the performance of the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector. It also depends on Human Resource Development for skilled manpower.

Development of Physical Infrastructure also depends on proper policy and planning and financial management undertaken by Public Administration. It also requires Safety, Law and Order.

During the construction of physical infrastructure damage is done to the environment. Environmental issues are therefore taken into account during the development of physical infrastructure.

### 3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

#### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

The sector will strive to improve the performance of up-coming business community through facilitation in provision of financial support, relevant business skills and information, the development of an efficient marketing system so as to create new employment opportunities.

Small-scale industries will also be set up in the district during the plan period. Infrastructure to the tourist attractions will be improved and eco-tourism stepped up during the plan period.

### 3.3.3 Importance of The Sector in the District

The sector plays an important role in the district. It serves as a means for facilitating the exchange of goods and services, exploitation of resources, employment creation, development of infrastructure, improvement of materials and movement of goods and services.

The district has got vast resources, which have not been exploited adequately. The sector therefore acts as a catalyst in the exploitation of the resources in a given community. The sector assists in exploitation of the local natural resources on a sustainable basis including timber production, animal and animal products, building materials, production of honey etc. The informal sector provides employment to many people. This is a very important segment of the business that needs to be developed and be provided with the necessary infrastructure.

As trade in goods and services expands a number of facilities will be required to facilitate fast exchange/transactions. This will call for the development of facilities such as good road, network, provision of adequate supply of water and, modern telecommunication facilities.

The timber and tourism industry is a good employer in the district, earning good income both to the district and the government. There exists tourism potential in the district, which has not been fully exploited. Exploitation of this potential will create more employment opportunities and earn the local authorities more revenue.

### 3.3.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Kenya Wildlife Service	Provide security for wildlife and visitors; Mitigate human-wildlife conflicts; Create awareness on the importance of wildlife and the need to conserve the same.
Kenya Micro-enterprise Promotion Programmes	Provide training, technical assistance and credit facilities to micro entrepreneurs; Create awareness on issues pertaining to micro-finance; Initiate village banks in deserving areas; Conduct participatory and action oriented research.
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Provide training and credit to organized women groups.
Financial Institutions	Provide banking services to the general public.
Koibatek County Council	Collect revenue from commercial ventures; Promotes tourism-related activities; Planning of urban centres.
Town Council of Eldama Ravine	Collect revenue from commercial ventures; Provide town planning and garbage collection services.
Kenya Industrial Estates	Provide credit facilities to medium scale industrial

ventures.

Department of Trade and Industry

Training of entrepreneurs on business skills;  
Provides loans to the business community;  
Encourage investments in industrial ventures.

### 3.3.5 Sub - Sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of financial credit; Business management training; Extension of financial services; Data collection; Product development and research.	Inadequate credit facilities; Poor business management skills; Poor marketing and infrastructure; High license fees and taxes.	Provision of credit to the business community; Training and offer consultancy services; Development of products and provision of micro-finance to micro-enterprises.
Industry	Improvement of the infrastructural facilities; Provision of credit; Research and development.	Inadequate infrastructure facilities such as power, telecommunications and sewerage facilities; Lack of credit facilities.	Promotion of agro-based industries; Provision of credit facilities; Training and development of appropriate technology.
Tourism	Improvement of infrastructure in tourist areas including construction of an airstrip and tourism promotion through aggressive marketing.	Under developed infrastructure; Few tourist sites; Poor promotion of tourism.	Aggressive tourism promotion; Bitumize Mogotio-Lake Bogoria Road; Development of more tourist sites.
Mining	Improvement of access roads to quarries; Exploitation of soda ash and industrial gas; Survey on mineral potential in the district; Provision of marketing and financial services.	Lack of capital; Poor road network and poor marketing.	Routine maintenance and opening up of new roads in the quarry areas; Exploitation of the gas deposits; Survey to identify other commercial minerals available; Improvement in marketing; Provision of credit and formation of cooperatives.
Small Scale Industries	Provision of physical infrastructure including electricity; Construction of industrial sheds; Provision of credit and marketing services through micro and small-scale enterprises.	Lack of electricity in most parts of the district; lack of credit.	Intensification of rural electrification programme; Provision of credit to the micro and small-scale enterprises through financial institutions and micro-finance institutions; Improvement in marketing formation of cooperatives and infrastructure.
Financial Services	Improve access to facilities for micro and small-scale enterprises; Mobilization of savings; Outreach and training services on financial management.	Inadequate loanable funds; High lending interest rates tariffs; Poor mobilization of savings.	Provision of credit to the micro and small-scale enterprises; Mobilize savings through cooperative movement; Provision of training on financial.

### 3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board District wide	To increase stock so as to be able to serve their client well;	To provide at least 400 entrepreneurs with financial credit per year.	Provision of finance to small-scale enterprises.

	Create more employment opportunities.		
Business Management Training District wide	To enhance business management skills to employees of micro and small-scale enterprises.	Train as many middle and senior level management staff in various aspects of business management skills as possible.	Facilitating provision of business management Training to enhance development of successful entrepreneurship.
Extension and Financial Services District wide	Enhanced keeping of proper business training records.	At least 50 traders per division per financial quarter.	Facilitating provision of proper bookkeeping business records management.
Trade Information and Support Services District wide	To provide trade information; Increase awareness among the business community/public about market prices.	To hold about 2 seminars per division per quarter.	Collection and dissemination of information.
Trade Development District wide	To ensure availability of essential commodities; To protect consumers from trade malpractice; Promote/encourage more indigenous entrepreneurs taking a leading role in manufacturing; Encourage formation of groups/association societies.	At least 10 distribution outlets per year; License at least 4,500 businesses; At least 2 products per year; License 10 agencies per years; Assist 10 women and youth groups per year; Train 10 women groups and 10 youth groups.	Promote effective competition in distribution; Implementation of Trade Licensing Act; Enforce appropriate measures and regulations to minimize trade malpractice to protect consumers; Identify investment opportunities; Identify sources of finance for use by business; Assist women groups, youth groups identify income generation activities and to train them in management.
Export Promotion	To promote locally available products internationally.	Types of 10 products exported per year; Train 50 traders yearly.	Training of traders; Identification of export products; Formation of groups.

## B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Building District Trade Development Offices Eldama Ravine	1	To provide accommodation to staff for enhanced and efficient co-ordination and delivery of service to the business community.	To construct 8 no. offices; To purchase and install 2 no. computers and accessories.	Construction of building; Local authority to identify land. <b>Justification:</b> The ministry staff have no offices in the district.
Products Development and Marketing of Milk, Honey, Hides and Skins, Fruit, Bakeries and Textile District wide	2	To enhance production of quality products; To provide a good and efficient marketing system; To encourage the use of appropriate machines; To provide the necessary management and technical advice.	At least 15 person/artisans per division per year; Identify a marketing system per year; 15 enterprises per year to acquire appropriate capital and machinery; 10 persons trained per year.	Sensitising the groups on the importance of developing their products; Provision and setting up good marketing/capital equipment; Provision of appropriate technology/capital equipment; Provision of management training, extension and consultancy. <b>Justification:</b> To enable businessmen get better prices.



## A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Entrepreneur Training District wide	To improve the management skills of the local entrepreneurs.	To hold 2 seminars per division per year.	Training to enhance development of entrepreneurs.
Industrial Research District wide	To develop high quality products.	Two products per year.	Conduct research on the products produced in the district and improve on them.
Consolidation of Existing Industries District wide	To make the industries enjoy economies of scale.	At least 4 industries per year.	Field visits.
Finance and Credit District wide	To enable the entrepreneurs start and expand industries.	At least 5 entrepreneurs per year.	Provision of credit for industrial development.
Industrial Reg. AP/118 District wide	To ensure that all existing industries are registered.	All existing and new industries.	Registration of industries.

### 3.3.7 Cross – Sector Linkages

Increased investments in tourism trade and industry will depend on availability of efficient physical infrastructure particularly for industries where the major activities involve processing, require water, and electricity. A well maintained road network would ease the movement of raw materials particularly the agricultural produce and the finished products thus reducing production costs.

Availability of a well-educated workforce is an important consideration in setting up industries. The technical training status of the available workforce is important to reduce costs of further training and wastages/break-downs, which increase the production costs. The performance of the human resource development sector particularly the education sub-sector will therefore play a significant role in influencing the performance of the trade and industry.

Status of security and performance of the Local Authorities particularly in the area of governance and physical planning are also vital considerations. The performance of the Public Administration sector will therefore directly influence the performance of this sector.

## 3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4.1 Vision and Mission

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

### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to attain the sector vision and mission the district will ensure provision of adequate physical facilities in education and health sub sector. This will lead to increased

enrolment and access to preventive and promotional health services. Provision of textbooks will also be enhanced during the period.

Population issues will also be addressed through family planning and education. On culture, recreation sports and social services more facilities will be provided for during the plan period. Training on the same will also be provided over the plan period.

On HIV/AIDS more efforts will be put on prevention and reduction of prevalence in the district. Treatment and care of the affected and infected will also be emphasized during the period.

The district will also strive to develop and put up decent low cost houses and have, urban centres planned for often better service delivery.

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

The human resource has a crucial role to play in providing all other sectors with a literate health and generally well-enlightened workforce thus reducing production costs by avoiding the need for special programmes in training, health care and general character development. The available schools absorb majority of the population and extend further to serve other districts giving a gross enrolment rate of over 100 per cent.

The health sub-sector ensures the health condition of the workforce and the work environment by putting in place an effective public health strategy. The sector also takes care of the HIV/AIDS epidemic that threatens the achievements already realized particularly in literacy levels, the labour force and eradication of some diseases.

The education sub-sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on the human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken.

The social services sub-sector promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to recognize the potential and apply the same towards contributing growth and poverty reduction in the district. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills on them.

Sports and Recreation is a source of income including foreign exchange earnings. Koibatek has produced a number of sportsmen of international repute who are earning their living through sports. The sub-sector promotes the productivity of the labour force by encouraging construction of sports facilities and improving the general administration and management of sports bodies.

Culture plays a great role in development. Community social structure and cohesiveness determines the level of participation in community development. Traditional cultural values advocated the growing and eating of traditional foods, which are drought resistant. These could be used to increase food security.

Herbal medicines supplement and complement modern medicine and play a vital role in the health of the people.

### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers; Supervising and inspecting education institution; Reduce gender disparity in access to education and encourage communities to participate in the provision of facilities in schools.
Health Department	Provide education to the public on disease prevention and health promotion; Conduct immunizations for preventable diseases; Provide health facilities with staff, and promote home-based care for AIDS patients.
Applied Technology Department	Coordinate the activities of the jua kali sub-sector; Encourage enrolment in the polytechnics; Provide trainers for the polytechnics.
Social Services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups; Provide training to groups; Avail grants to groups and disabled persons.
Adult Education Department	Establishment of adult education centres; Provide teachers for the adult literacy classes; Develops low cost learning materials; Inspection and supervision of adult education programmes.
Department of Culture	Coordinate sporting activities; Provide advice on sports related matters; Tap the local sporting talents.

### 3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Reduce the prevalence and infection; Advocacy and prevention; Treatment and support of continuum of care for the affected and the infected; Monitoring, evaluation and research through sentinel surveillance, Coordination of all HIV/AIDS related activities through NACC, PACC, DACC, CACC and ACUs.	High cost of drugs; Deep rooted cultural believes and practices; Poverty; Inadequate resources for mitigation against the effects of HIV/AIDS.	Capacity building; Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into all service delivery points; Blood donor education; Syndromic management; Etiological surveillance of STDs; Family planning and health education; Empower women to negotiate for safer sex; Reduce social stigma and discrimination; Provide social support through NGOs, CBOs, and families.
Education and Training	Provision of affordable and equitable access to education; Improve attendance and retention; Promotion of technical and vocational training; Improve inspection of schools.	High drop out rates and low transition rates; Lack of access to affordable education; Poor management of learning institutions; Poor participation by both parents and other actors; Inadequate funding; Recurrent drought leading to poverty; Inadequate schools; Inadequate bursaries.	Enhance management and provision of bursaries to the poor and vulnerable groups; Provision of additional educational facilities; Provision of Early Childhood Education Development (ECED); Provision of text books; Intensify the school feeding programme in ASAL areas; Development and encouragement of non-formal and post tertiary education curriculum for adult learners and school dropouts; Recruitment and training of more adult education teachers.

Health and Nutrition	Improve declining health services, reduce incidence and re-emergence of diseases; Provision of preventive and promotional services; Provision of curative health services.	Inadequate provision of drugs and medical equipment; High cost of drugs and health services; Inadequate qualified personnel.	Increased funding; Improve maintenance of existing and construction of additional facilities; Intensify malaria control; Control diseases; Improve nutrition; Provision of health personnel, drugs and equipment; Improved collection and management of cost sharing funds.
Shelter and Housing	Housing improvement; Review land ownership and housing legislation; Promotion of investment in middle and low cost housing; Enforcement of building codes and by-laws.	High cost of building materials; Poor planning; Allocation of land in unaccustomed way; Lack of cooperation from the stakeholders and lack of physical and social infrastructure.	Construction of decent low cost houses; Development of affordable construction materials; Provision of the physical facilities in all the major towns; Reduction of prices of building materials.
Population	Strengthening the reproductive health services; Improve access to quality family planning services and promotion of activities that enhance further decline in population growth rate.	High population growth; Poor adoption of family planning services; Inadequate information and large family size; Cultural beliefs and practices;	Promotion of safe motherhood and child survival; Advocacy and education; Adequate funding of the activities and sensitisation of men on family planning with focus on contraceptives for men.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Promotion of public education and awareness; Promotion of creativeness.	Cultural beliefs; Lack of amenities, equipment and other utilities; Poverty and inadequate funding.	Advocacy; Education and provision of enough funds.
Social Services	Promotion of income generating activities; Training of group members;	Mismanagement; Lack of funds; Illiteracy among group members; Lack of sense of ownership and gender imbalance.	Provision credit and basic tools to the disabled; Training of all group members' provision of enough funds for training and expansion of the existing loan schemes to include agriculture.

### 3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### A: On going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Construction of District Headquarters Eldama Ravine Division	To improve on the working conditions of the staff for efficient services.	To construct 15 no. offices; To accommodate all the officers.	Construct office block to accommodate education and TSC staff at the district headquarters and Eldama Ravine Division.
Construction of ECD Centre District wide	To improve on early childhood education.	To construct ECD centres in all the divisions.	To put up and furnish the ECD at the district headquarters and the divisions.

#### B: New Projects Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computer Studies for Schools District wide	1	To make the students computer literate so as to face	To provide 3 computers per school in all	Construct computer labs in all secondary schools and primary schools in the urban

		challenges in IT.	secondary schools and 3 computers in all primary schools with power.	areas; Purchase and installation of computers and accessories. <b>Justification:</b> Computer literacy is very low in the district.
Kamaruso Boys Secondary School Sirwa Division	2	To cater for educational needs of boys in the division.	To put 4 no. classrooms; To construct 1 no. administration block, 10 no. teachers houses, 2 no. laboratories, 2 no. dormitories to accommodate 200 students; To purchase 200 desks for the students.	To put up a secondary school. <b>Justification:</b> The nearest school is over 20km away.
Cheberen Secondary School Cheberen Location Kimngorom Division	3	To provide opportunities for student enrolment for secondary education.	To put 4 no. classrooms; To construct 1 no. administration block, 10 no. teachers houses, 2 no. laboratories, 2 no. dormitories to accommodate 200 students; To purchase 200 desks for the students.	The division has no secondary school; Land is available; Funds have been collected from the community; To put up a secondary school, i.e. classrooms, administration block etc. <b>Justification:</b> To improve secondary school enrolment.
Mwachon Day Secondary School Torongo Division	4	To improve enrolment in Secondary Schools.	To put 4 no. classrooms; To construct 1 no. administration block, 10 no. teachers houses, 2 no. laboratories; To purchase 200 desks for the students.	7 acres set aside for the construction to put a full one-stream school with teachers' houses, laboratories. <b>Justification:</b> To improve secondary school enrolment.
DICECE District wide	5	To train pre school teachers and to be a resource centre.	To train all pre-primary school teachers in the district (285).	To put up a DICECE training centre. <b>Justification:</b> To increase enrolment.
Educational Assessment and Resource Centre (EARS)	6	To enhance professional service for children with special needs; To increase the number of special children accessing education.	To train enough teachers (500); To train all the children needing special education; To construct enough special units for children with special needs; 2 per division.	To put EARC in the district. <b>Justification:</b> There are very few teachers with training on special education. There are also no special schools in the district.
Sinende Primary School E/Ravine Division	7	To reduce over enrolment in already existing primary schools.	To construct 8 no. classrooms; To construct 1 no. library and lavatories.	Construction of classrooms; Administration block; Library, lavatories and equip them. <b>Justification:</b> There is no school in the area.
Koisara Primary School Kisanana Division	8	To reduce the distance covered by pupils to schools.	To construct 8 no. classrooms; 1 no. Administration block and 1 no.	Construction of classrooms; Administration block; Library, lavatories and equip them.



			workshop.	<b>Justification:</b> There is no school in the area.
Chemorgong Sirwa Division	9	To enable pupils access education.	To construct 8 no. classrooms, 1 no. administration block, 1 no workshop.	Construction of classrooms; Administration block; Library, lavatories and equip them. <b>Justification:</b> There is no school in the area.
Kaprorwo Mumberes Division	10	To reduce the distance covered by pupils to schools.	To construct 8 no. classrooms, 1 no. administration block, 1 no workshop.	Construction of classrooms; Administration block; Library, lavatories and equip them. <b>Justification:</b> There is no school in the area.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Malaria Control Programme District wide	To reduce the incidences of malaria cases; To create awareness to the community.	Make 90% of the population aware of mosquito control; Purchase microscopes and reagents; Purchase and distribute 5,000 nets annually; Hold 4 training sessions annually; Hold 2 sessions in each sub-location.	Create awareness on mosquito control; Provide equipment (microscopes and laboratory reagents); Purchase impregnated bed nets and sell them at subsidized price; Training of health personnel on the management of malaria; Train community leaders on malaria control.
STI/HIV/AIDS Control Programme District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS infection; To enable people affected by HIV/AIDS/STIs to get treatment; To provide counselling and treatment centres; To promote safe sex practices.	Increase HIV/AIDS awareness by 95%; Reduce transmission rate by 20%; Distribute drugs to all treatment centres; Set up 1 VCT per division; Training of 10 counsellors per division.	HIV/AIDS awareness campaign; Distribution of drugs; Setting up/equip VCT centres; Training of counsellors for VCT; Distribute and promote condoms use at the village level.
Nutrition Programme District wide	Reduce cases of malnutrition in the district.	Purchase 10 sauntering machines per year; Set up 1 demonstration plot in each division; Provide at least 50% of the malnourished children with food supplement.	Purchase of sauntering machines; Set up demonstration gardens; Food supplementation.
Food Hygiene, Housing Water and Sanitation District wide	Reduce incidences of diseases; Improved housing and access to clean water and sanitation.	Improved food storage facility by 30%; Increased latrine coverage by 30%; Increase access to clean water by 30%.	Promote proper waste disposal; Improve sanitation in markets, towns and public places; Promote construction of simple decent housing.
Integrated Maternal Child Health Care, Immunization and Family Planning Services Nakwitakwei Chemmoinoi Kabokok Waseges	Increase the number of service delivery points in the district; Increase the number of service providers to include CHW, TBAs, CBD.	To raise immunization coverage from 50% to 90%; To increase the number of deliveries attended by trained personnel from 30% to 60%.	To mobilize local opinion leaders on immunization services; Equip existing health centres with maternity equipment.
Construction of various Dispensaries District wide	Bring health services closer to the people.	50% of the population.	Construction and equipment of Radat, Waseges, Koitebes, Kibias, Olkokwe, Sore Kipsogon, Saos, Narasura (AFTC) Kiptuno, Nakurtakwei.

Preventative Maintenance District wide	Maintain all Health units into the acceptable standards.	All the Health units in the district (24).	Maintenance of building e.g. replacement of locks windowpane licking roofs crack of walls and floors.
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### B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eldama Ravine District Hospital Eldama Ravine	1	To improve sanitary standards at the hospital; To improve the preservation of corpses; To improve the diagnosis and treatment of diseases; To make the hospital more accessible.	3 stabilization ponds; Mortuary with capacity of 20 corpses at a time; 1 laboratory; A perimeter fence around the hospital; 10 bed capacity ward.	Construction of waste stabilization ponds; Equipment for a mortuary; Equipping of laboratories; Perimeter fence; Amenity ward; Construction of the road to the hospital to bitumen standard. <b>Justification:</b> The district has no mortuary and sewerage system;
Divisional Offices District wide	2	To improve the working conditions.	To construct 1 no. office block to accommodate all the staff in each of the divisions.	Construction and equipping offices at Kisanana, Eming, Kimngorom, Sirwa, Mogotio and Torongo. <b>Justification:</b> There are no offices in the new divisions for most of the staff.
Girls Education and Reproductive Health Project Eldama Ravine, Esageri, Mogotio and Eming Divisions	3	To examine the relationship between reproductive health and primary school drop out among girls; To raise awareness.	Assist needy girls joining secondary schools through bursary (498 girls); Train 498 peer educators.	Reducing reproductive health barriers; Providing reproductive health information; Training teachers on guidance and counselling; Training peer educators among the girls; Starting girls income generating activities; Bursary fund for needy girls who join secondary schools.

### A: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name, Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Grants to Self-help Groups	To start and expand community projects.	Five self-help groups per year; Two seminars per division.	Give grants to self-help groups to supplement their efforts; Organize self-help projects; Leaders seminars at community level.
Women Programme District wide	To start or expand income generating activities; To improve the capacity of the groups to manage projects.	9 women groups each year; Two trainings per division yearly; 2 tours for women leaders at district level targeting 80 women per trip.	Give token grants to women group projects especially income generating activities; Conduct leadership training seminars for women group leaders; Conduct exchange tours to other districts.

Youth Programme District wide	To start or expand income generating activities so as to reduce poverty.	50 youth groups spread within the 9 administrative divisions.	Provide capital to youth groups venturing into income-generating activities.
Vocational Rehabilitation Programme District wide	To empower the disabled so that they can earn income and live decent lives.	70 disabled persons; 80 individuals during the plan period.	Identifying and referring the disabled persons; Resettle skilled disabled persons in meaningful income generating activities.
Social Welfare District wide	To empower the destitute so that they can earn income and live decent lives.	50 individuals yearly.	Assist destitute persons with small grants; Investment in small income generating activities.
District Culture Office Eldama Ravine Division	To offer accommodation to the staff.	Complete office by 2004.	Construct the office, purchase of furniture and equipment.
District Cultural Centre Eldama Ravine Division	To preserve positive culture and discard negative culture retarding development.	Complete centre by 2004.	Construct a cultural centre and purchase furniture and equipment.

## B: New Projects Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Social Development Office Eldama Ravine	1	To provide the staff with enough offices.	Put up a building with a least 4 staff offices and a store.	Construct and equip the district office with adequate furniture. <b>Justification:</b> Most of the staff lacks offices.
Revolving Saving and Credit Fund District wide	2	To avail credit facilities for organized groups at low rates.	At least 100 groups per year.	Establish a low interest rates savings and credit revolving fund. <b>Justification:</b> The facility is lacking.
Gender Advocacy District Wide	3	To empower women and youth so that they can effectively play their roles in development matters.	300 women registered; Form girls clubs in 12 primary schools.	Empower the women through educating both men and women on the need to recognize and implement the human rights for women. <b>Justification:</b> Gender imbalance in the district affects development negatively.
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre Eldama Ravine	4	To rehabilitate the disabled so that they can be able to generate their own income.	An institution that can accommodate at least 200 trainees at a time.	Put up a vocational rehabilitation centre with accommodation facilities, training equipment, furniture and staff. <b>Justification:</b> The facility is lacking.
Baseline Survey to on the Disabled District wide	5	To collect data on the disabled for planning purposes.	All persons with disability.	Data collection of all disabled children and adults. <b>Justification:</b> There is no data available on the disabled in the district.
Exchange Tours to other Districts	6	Visit other districts of Kenya to learn from successful women projects.	2 tours for women targeting 80 women per trip.	Conduct exchange tours to other districts. <b>Justification:</b> To motivate women and exchange ideas and experience.
HIV/AIDS Project District wide	7	Awareness creation for women, primary and secondary school children; To reduce the rate of infection;	To increase awareness on HIV/AIDS pandemic to 80% for women and children; Train 50% of the women and youth on home based care;	Workshops, seminars, barazas and home visits; Income generating activities; HIV/AIDS testing clinic; Counselling centres; Care to orphans and widows; <b>Justification:</b> There are no

		To take care of the affected and the infected.	Offer 9 HIV/AIDS testing units free; Open 9 HIV/AIDS counselling centres,	NGOs and CBOs to assist the community.
Mother Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) District wide	8	Training of CBD at the sub-locational level on maternal child care/family planning and skills; Disbursement of contraceptives and counselling skills.	Training 5 CBDs per sub-location.	Training of Community based distributors (CBD); Training traditional birth attendants. <b>Justification:</b> Most traditional birth attendants and community-based distributors in the district have not been trained.
Environmental Conservation District wide	9	Promote women's traditional knowledge and practice in environmental conservation.	Training of 1 community based environment educators in each sub-location; Start 38 locational environmental committees; Provide seed fund to 38 committees.	Research on traditional knowledge and practice on environmental conservation; Workshop to impact the knowledge; Solicit for seed fund. <b>Justification:</b> Most of the districts forests are being depleted.
Capacity Building District wide	10	Training women leaders to increase their leadership potential in the district.	1 workshop for 50 leaders; 9 seminars per division for 280 leaders.	Training on leadership skills. <b>Justification:</b> To improve women leadership skills in the district.
Housing Development Eldama Ravine	11	To rent out the houses for MYWO to get income.	Building 5 one bedroom self-contained houses.	Building of residential houses. <b>Justification:</b> There are no decent affordable residential houses in the district.
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Emining, Esageri, Kimngorom, Sirwa, Mogotio, Kisanana And Torongo Divisions	12	To reduce the proportion and prevalence of girls and women who undergo FGM;	75 workshops for leaders, youth, men and girls targeting 50% women, 25% men and 25% youth.	Education of the dangers of FGM; Conducting Workshops; Conducting Seminars. <b>Justification:</b> Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Is still being practiced in some parts of the district.
Herbalist Workshop/ Seminars District wide	13	Provide alternative cheap source of treatment; Provide income to practitioners.	Target 5 herbal kits in every division so as to register 10 in every division.	Train herbalists and encourage them in their alternative medicine treatment. <b>Justification:</b> The training will improve the performance of the herbalists.
Workshops and Training District wide	14	To enlighten communities on effects of early marriages.	Train at least five active, and organized cultural groups and women in every division.	Training; Organize groups on cultural issues. <b>Justification:</b> The training will improve the positive culture and decrease the effects of negative culture.
Exhibitions Eldama Ravine	15	Market cultural artefacts to the community and seek for international trade links to the items.	At least two exhibiting teams from every division.	Exhibit all works of art and culture artefact from the district. <b>Justification:</b> The exhibitions will improve the positive culture and decrease the effects of negative culture.
Music and Cultural Festivals District Wide	16	To bring together traditional dancers, choirs, poets and	20 Cultural groups to have at least 20 teams participating in the district; 5 teams at provincial; 4 teams	Involve drama, traditional songs, choirs among other musical and works of art. <b>Justification:</b> The festival will improve the positive culture and



		dramatists from all ethnic communities in the district.	participating at the national level.	decrease the effects of negative culture.
Cultural Exchange Programme District wide	17	To have different cultural teams exchange ideas with others from different districts.	At least 5 cultural groups making exchange visit programme to other districts each year.	Inter-district exchange of movement. <b>Justification:</b> The cultural exchanges will improve the positive culture and decrease the effects of negative culture.
Eldama Ravine Stadium Eldama Ravine Division	18	To provide training facility to all sports men and women.	Construct 300 m perimeter fence; 2 no. houses; 2 no. volleyball pitches; 1. no football pitch.	Construct stone perimeter fence; Drainage running track, hockey pitch, basketball pitch, volleyball pitch Construction of V.I.P dais. <b>Justification:</b> The facilities are lacking.
Mogotio Stadium Mogotio Division	19	To provide training facility to all sports men and women.	Construct 250 m perimeter fence; 1 no. football pitch.	Construct Perimeter fence, elevate V.I.P dais and improve running track and football pitch. <b>Justification:</b> The facility is lacking.
Civic Education Project District wide	21	To improve the level of participation by women in democratic process in order to take up leadership roles.	Construct 6 no. offices.	Training of community based civic education at the locational level; Women in politics and decision-making. <b>Justification:</b>
Lobbying and Advocacy District wide	22	To increase representation of women in all forums from community level to divisions and district level.	30 women leaders by division.	Women leaders to be included in all communities. <b>Justification:</b>
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	23	To provide office accommodation to the departmental staff.	The officers will be accommodated in their offices.	To build an office block at the district headquarters. <b>Justification:</b> Lack of office accommodation.
Training Camp Eldama Ravine	24	To bring together all the athletes from all the divisions to train under trained coaches.	50 sports people per division.	Training of sports men and women. <b>Justification:</b> to create health competition among sports people.

## B: New Project/Proposals: Shelter and Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Housing Improvement and Development Project District wide	1	To provide adequate and affordable decent housing in urban and rural areas.	To construct 100 housing units.	Construction of decent housing, appropriation of land for housing development and provision of infrastructural facilities. <b>Justification:</b> There are no decent affordable houses in the district.



### **3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages**

The performance of the Human Resources Development sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors particularly Agriculture and Rural Development, Tourism, Trade and Industry and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

The Agriculture and Rural Development and Tourism, Trade and Industry sectors are the major sources of funds required for investment in the sector. To improve educational physical facilities, the local economy will have to be performing to generate incomes for investments. The local community will only be available to fully participate in development and social activities like sports. The level at which the needs are met depends on the incomes generated by the productive sectors.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordination of development activities and generally oversees the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also determine the extent to which the Human Resource Development sector objectives and targets are achieved.

## **3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

In order to achieve the sector vision and mission the district will ensure that information technology is within reach of the majority of the local community. The entry point will be the learning institutions and government departments. During the plan period, the private sector will be encouraged to open up cyber cafes and computer institutions for various purposes including training. The district will also construct and equip a DIDC with all the necessary software and communication equipment and introduce information systems such as GIS. District information office will also be equipped to cope with the new challenges in the print and electronic media.

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

Under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, the need for reliable and up to date information for development planning at the district level is important. The development of information technology will improve the availability of the information and enhance monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The introduction of information technology in the DIDC will, in addition to strengthening the planning capacity improve the performance of the DIDC as a resource and reference centre for development information on the district.

An effective and reliable information system is an important development promoting accountability and transparency in government functions and therefore enhancing the public confidence. It also increases public commitment in economic growth and contributing to various government efforts to improve their welfare.

In the private sector, a well-developed Information Communication Technology sector will improve the performance of the commercial sector and transform it into a modern sector that is able to utilize information for improvement. Benefits accruing from modern IT are unlimited and cut across all sectors. Information on potential investment, markets, sources of investment funds, research and development findings, business management information and efficient budgeting and accounting packages will be available to all sectors. The print and electronic media plays a great role in development by gathering and disseminating information.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
The government	Formulation of the necessary regulatory framework in investment: Capacity building in information technology: Setting standards for products: Resource support for procurement of equipment for government training: Establishing IT business: Capacity building in IT: Training students on ICT and its application.
District information and Documentation Centre	Use ITC to provide the necessary information on Development to the DDC, Government, research students, and the general public.
Private Sector Learning Institutions	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access: Stocking of software and hardware: Train students on ICT and its applications.

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
The Extent of Adoption of ICT	Invest in information technology.	Inadequate electricity and telephone facilities: IT is expensive: Lack of an ICT policy.	Encourage the private sector to invest in IT: Opening of a District Information Office.
Use of ICT in the District's Development Process.	Construction of a DIDC fully equipped with ICT facilities.	Inadequate electricity supply: High cost of ICT adoption.	The donors and NGO's will be requested for funds to support ICT.
Human Resource Development	Capacity building in ICT.	Training ICT is expensive: There are few institutions teaching ICT.	The Ministry of Finance and Planning to provide ICT training under DMIS through the DDO.

### 3.5.6 Project/Programme Priorities

#### B: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Press (Mwangaza) District wide	To inform and educate the public effectively.	To produce the Mwangaza publication once every two months.	Production and circulation of the magazine once every two months.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information Offices Eldama Ravine	1	To improve the capacity of the department to inform, educate and disseminate information effectively.	To construct 1 No. office block to accommodate 20 members of staff and fully equip it by 2003.	Construction and equipment of District Information Office. <b>Justification:</b> The district is newly created and there is lack of offices and equipment.
District Information Staff Houses Eldama Ravine	2	To improve the living condition of the workers.	To construct 2 No. staff houses by 2003.	To construct 2 No. staff houses. <b>Justification:</b> The district is newly created and there are no adequate houses in the town.
Training on ICT District wide	3	To create the capacity for the use of IT in the district.	To train at least 15 officers every year.	Training of Government officers on various computer applications. <b>Justification:</b> There is very low literacy level on IT in the district.
Computerization of Government Departments District wide	4	To improve the capacity of the district to collect, analyse, store and retrieve information for development of the district.	To computerize all government offices by the end of the plan period; To computerize Ministry of Lands and Registration offices by 2003.	To purchase enough computers and install the necessary software. <b>Justification:</b> Most government departments lack computers thereby making information storage and retrieval difficult.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For information technology to be widely accepted in the district, the Government departments will be the main agents in its promotion. They will utilize the IT facilities once installed in the DIDC in their planning. Effective use of the facilities and information generated will make service delivery efficient.

The private sector will play a major role in investing in the sector. This includes providing IT services and training in application of the technology.

The education sub-sector will also influence performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the learning institutions right from the primary schools. The few learning institutions offering computers training will be utilized for capacity building for teachers.

The IT sector needs Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors so as to grow. The sector can only grow where there is safety, law and order. The ICT sector is therefore linked to all the other sectors of the economy.

### **3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER**

#### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is “prudent management and governance in order to maximise the welfare of all Kenyans” while its mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

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

The overall focus of the sector will continue to be the propagation of various government policies, which are important in creating conducive environment for the productive sectors to thrive and perform optimally. Good governance and prudent financial management will be the guiding principle in implementing various policies and this entails the involvement of all stakeholders in implementing the government policies and in formulation, review and reforms in any of the policies.

The major strategies include involvement of the community in security issues through strengthening community policing, formulation of local government by-laws strengthening the community service order programme and channelling more resources to the establishment and management of penal institutions to enable them to effectively play the rehabilitative role. Local leaders will be empowered through training programmes to disseminate policies effectively.

For all these measures to succeed, participatory planning process will be put in place to improve participation of all the stakeholders, accountability and transparency. Administration of justice will also be improved by putting up a modern law court in the district and posting of more staff.

Good leadership at the local levels, particularly the village level is paramount for public administration to be effective. Leadership development programmes will therefore be undertaken to create the necessary capacity for good leadership, communication and accounting for public resources.

#### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in The District**

All sectors in the district rely on Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector for a conducive working environment and for investment since security is necessary for development. Potential investors will not commit their resources if there is insecurity and ineffective systems of law and order. The community will not go about their normal activities if their security is not assured.

Local Authorities have responsibility in creating an enabling local level environment for growth and poverty reduction by putting in place the required infrastructure. They also formulate and implement by-laws to govern the local areas. The services rendered by the Local Authorities include, sanitation, public health, physical infrastructure planning, physical development planning, market facilities and services.

Administration of justice is also important for people to understand and know that there is room for judicial redress for both criminal and civil cases. Administration of justice actually determines the level of confidence the residents have in order to live, work and invest. Fair, effective and easily accessible justice system will attract more investments and promote a hard working culture among the community.

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector, through the various sub-sector such as Provincial Administration, Local Governance, Penal Institutions, Administration of Justice, Legal Services and Prosecution sets the stage for economic growth by enhancing awareness on the need of the members of the public to be fully engaged in activities that determine their social-economic welfare through participating in various economic activities.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Government of Kenya	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development of activities and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community	Feedback on effectiveness of policies; Compliance with the provisions of the law; Participate in implementation of the policies.
NGO's CBOs, Religious Organisations	Awareness creation on importance of various policies; Enhance capacity for feedback on effectiveness of the policies; Support to community project used as training tools; Training for local leaders.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of by-laws; Awareness creation on importance of the policies; Financial Support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower.

### 3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administrative Issues and Development of Policy	Improved service delivery in civil service.	Inadequate office accommodation; Lack of proper equipment and machinery.	Provision of office and housing accommodation; Provision of proper equipment.
Financial Management	Proper and effective financial management.	Weak financial management.	Adequate utilization of resources and enhanced transparency and accountability.
Development Planning	Provision of necessary equipment; Construction relevant buildings;	Poor coordination; Lack of harmonised institutional framework; Inadequate capacity to	Participatory planning for development; Strengthening the District Planning Unit;



	Capacity building; Provision of funds.	collect data; Weak monitoring and evaluation systems; Lack of equipment and funds.	Legal framework to guide and enforce planning and implementation; Construction of a DIDC and DPU; Development of an effective M&E system.
Legal Services	Modernization of legal code and provision of legal services.	Poor access to legal services due to legal services due to high cost; Delay in prosecuting cases; Poor public awareness of legal rights.	Civic education and training of paralegals; Dismantling outdated repressive and inappropriate laws.
Provincial Administration	Capacity building among the staff; Promotion of civic education.	Inadequate funding; Loss of human resource due to HIV/AIDS.	Training of all administrators; Construction and equipping of offices; Provision of funds.
Local Governance	Improvement of fiscal management through LATF; Strengthening of revenue collection; Initiation of viable income generating projects.	Poor service delivery; Lack of qualified staff; Financial bottlenecks; Haphazard planning; Low revenue collection.	Recruitment of qualified staff; Capacity building; Enforcement of by-laws; Aggressive revenue collection.
Prosecution	Public awareness promotion and administration of justice; Computerization and automation of court services.	Delays in handling cases; Inadequate qualified personnel; Lack of transport; Under funding.	Speeding up of prosecution; Provision of more funds; Construction and equipping of a modern court; Posting of enough judicial staff.
Administration of Justice	Speeding up all the pending and new cases.	Delays in administration of justice due to inadequate resources, inadequate judicial services and high cost of judicial services.	Construction and equipping of a modern court; Posting of enough judicial staff; Public awareness in matter relating to law and order.
Penal Institutions	Construction of a modern remand prison and penal institution; Implementation of community service order to decongest the prison.	Lack of personnel; Poor acceptance of CSO programme; Society's negative attitude towards released prisoners.	Construction and equipping of modern remand prison; Construction of exborstal institution; Provision of more funds; Training and supervision of CSC volunteers.

### 3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness Creation on Births and Deaths Registration District wide	To promote community participation in civil registration; To equip the registration agent with skills of filling in the data formats, soliciting for data and publicity.	To increase the number of events reported for registration.	Training registration assistants and agents; Holding of Barazas; Constitution or registration of committees at all levels; Collection of data formats; Conduct registration audit; Attending registration meetings and Barazas.
Issuance of National Identity Cards District wide	Registration of all persons who have attained the mandatory age.	Register all new applicants 18 years and above.	Registration; Issue identity cards.
Residential and Police Lines and	To improve conditions of service for the officers;	Complete the construction of residential houses at	Complete the construction of staff quarters and Police

Divisional Police Headquarters	To improve efficiency;	the Divisional Headquarters at Eldama Ravine.	Division and Station at Eldama Ravine Divisional Headquarters.
District Headquarter and Divisional Offices	To improve conditions of service for the officers; To improve efficiency; To ease congestion.	Construct one storey building to accommodate all the officers.	Construct office block to accommodate all Government Departments; Construct offices in divisions without offices.

### B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Participatory Development Planning District wide	1	To improve on project sustainability by involving the beneficiaries in project identification, planning, implementation and M&E.	Carry out 15 PRA every year; Form and revitalize all locational and sub locational Development Committees; Form project committees; Hold quarterly workshops.	Carry out PRAs; Form development and project committees; Assist the community in development of Community Action Plan writing project proposals and assist the community in implementation of the CAPs. <b>Justification:</b> Most projects are not sustainable due to non-involvement of most of the stakeholders.
Training District wide	2	To improve the capacity of the district to identify, plan, implement and evaluate all development projects for sustainable development.	To train 500 participants during the plan period; Conduct 6 training sessions per year.	Train all heads of departments and development committees on PDP, project management, M&E. <b>Justification:</b> Most officers lack the capacity to identify, plan, implement and evaluate projects effectively.
District Planning Unit Eldama Ravine Division	3	To improve the planning and monitoring and evaluation capacity of the DPU.	To construct 1 No. DPU to accommodate the DDO, DSO, DPPD QDS and their staff.	To construct, furnish and equip the District Planning Unit. <b>Justification:</b> There is lack of offices in the district.
Development and Institutionalization of M&E District wide	4	To improve on the monitoring and evaluation of projects; To improve sustainability of development projects within the district.	To put in place an M&E system by the end of 2002.	To develop an M&E framework. <b>Justification:</b> Most projects are not implemented as scheduled due to lack of M&E system in the district.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Stadium Ravine Ward Eldama Ravine	To increase the revenue base of the council; To provide the people of Koibatek with modern stadium.	To complete the construction by 2003.	To construct perimeter fence around the stadium; Construct VIP stand; Construct football, volleyball, netball and hockey pitches.

Preparation of LADP District wide	To prepare a comprehensive development plan for the council.	To complete the preparation of the LADP by 2002.	Preparation of development plan for the council and books of accounts.
Arama Dispensary Eldama Ravine	To improve the sanitary condition.	To construct 4 toilets.	To construct toilet and other sanitary facilities.
Arama-Sinonin Road Eldama Ravine	To improve accessibility of the area.	10 km.	To reseal the road.

### B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Toniok Health Centre Eldama Ravine	1	To improve the health services.	1,000 people.	Rehabilitation of the Health Centre. <b>Justification:</b> To ease congestion at District Hospital.
Kipkoriony Primary School Eldama Ravine	2	To improve primary school enrolment.	1,200 people.	Construction of classrooms, toilets and workshop. <b>Justification:</b> To ease congestion at District Hospital.
Rehabilitation of Equator dispensary Mumbere Division	3	To improve health services.	3,500 people.	Rehabilitate the dispensary. <b>Justification:</b> To ease congestion at District Hospital.
Muserechi – Kiptoim and Sagasagik Road Esageri Division	4	To improve the road network.	1.25 km.	To gravel the road. <b>Justification:</b> To improve communication network.
De-silting of Kamar Dam Mogotio Division	5	To provide livestock with water.	1,000 people.	To disilt the dam. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce water borne diseases.
Construction of Mukuyuni Primary School Mogotio Division	6	To improve on the educational facilities.	1,000 people.	Construct classrooms, workshop and toilets.
Construction of Livestock Dips at Maji-Mazuri Eldama Ravine	7	To improve the quality of livestock.	250 farmers to dip their cattle.	Construct cattle dip. <b>Justification:</b> To reduce tick borne diseases.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Remand Prison at Eldama Ravine	To provide accommodation to remand prisoners; To improve the efficiency of staff; To increase revenue.	To construct remand prison wards for 100 inmates; To construct one office block to accommodate officers; To construct 10 staff houses; To fence with a perimeter fence.	Construction of modern prisoners wards; Construction of office block; Construction of toilets; Construction of staff houses; Fencing of prisons compound; Construct vocational rehabilitation centre; Equipment for vocational rehabilitation centre; To set up a prison farm.

### B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Children' Advisory Centre Eldama Ravine	1	To improve conditions of service for the officers;	Construct one building to accommodate 6 officers;	Construct office block to accommodate all the officers and the children in difficult circumstances;

		To assist needy children.	To train all the DAC members.	To constitute the District Children's Advisory Committee. <b>Justification:</b> DCAC members not trained.
Community Service Order	2	To decongest prisons; To cut down on costs; To improve efficiency of staff; To increase revenue.	To construct 10 workshops per year.	To sensitise all the stakeholders on the new system; To operational the new system; To complete the renovation of the office. <b>Justification:</b> Community not trained.

### B: New Projects Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Magistrates Court at Eldama Ravine	1	To improve efficiency; To take the services closer to the people To reduce cost of dispensing justice.	Complete the construction of one court and 5 no. offices.	Construction of modern court and offices at Eldama Ravine. <b>Justification:</b> Lack of courtrooms.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revenue Audit Inspections District wide	To improve the capacity of the Revenue clerk, hence productivity.	All departments collecting revenue.	Audit inspections to all Revenue/ AIA collection centres in the district.
Audit Inspections and Verifications District wide	To ensure utilization of funds to the intended purposes.	All departments collecting revenue.	Audit inspections to all projects and material deliveries to various points in the district.

### B: New Projects Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Eldama Ravine	1	To ensure availability of ample office space.	Construct 10 no. of offices; Cash office and computer room.	Construction and equipping of office block. <b>Justification:</b> Currently there is inadequate office space.
Management Information System (MIS) District wide	2	To computerize both cashbook and vote book.	To install 2 no. computers and train 5 no. officers.	Acquisition of more computer hardware and software. <b>Justification:</b> To accelerate data analysis and re-imburement.

### A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voter Education District wide	To achieve good coordination.	All people aged ten and above.	Conduct voter education from grassroots.
Voter Registration District wide	To achieve 100% voter turnout.	100% voter registration.	Continuous voter registration.
Office Extension and Renovation Eldama Ravine	To enable the voters know their rights; To improve the efficiency	Construction of Perimeter fence, car park,	To construct the following: office enclosure, car park, verandah, computer room and

	of the office; To improve the security of the office.	1 computer room, 1 reception and verandah.	reception.
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### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of all the other sectors depends on the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. Delivery of quality services in the sector also depends on infrastructure, training, human resources and IT.

The level of education and training determines the people's capacity to interpret and understand the Government policies. Better education is also vital for the administrators and security forces in dealing with the public.

Good infrastructure is also necessary for the provision of quality services to the community including provision of security.



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### CHAPTER FOUR

## IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

Over the years, planned development projects have not achieved the desired objectives and outputs within the planned period. There have always been delays in implementation due to untimely and uncoordinated release of resources coupled with poor implementation. The situation has been further aggravated by weak monitoring and evaluation system.

During the plan period, monitoring and evaluation system will be put in place in the district to ensure that planned activities are done at the right time and outputs are produced within the expected time frame. The system will also ensure that the planned activities have the desired impact and that the strategies are appropriate, effective and efficient. Monitoring will be done on a continuous basis while evaluation will be done at different intervals depending on the length of implementation of a project.

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT**

In order to carry out monitoring and evaluation effectively, the district will set up ways and means of M & E at all levels. At the community (village, sub location, location) level all the project committees will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the projects based on the Community Action Plans (CAPs). The project committee will do monitoring at regular intervals. The committee will use financial records, physical progress reports and physical checks as means of verifying the progress of implementation of projects. The various project committees will therefore, prepare monthly physical and financial reports and submit them to the Sub-Location Development Committees (SLDC) and Location Development Committee (LDC).

The project committees will have at least seven members elected by the villagers. Each committee will include elders and women leaders, youth leaders, church leaders and representatives of all other stakeholders. These Committees will prepare reports for the Divisional Monitoring Committees.

The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. MEC) composed of the DO, Divisional Heads of Department and NGO representatives will be formed in every division. The committee will have a maximum of seven members. The committee will prepare progress reports and present them to the Divisional DDC for any relevant action.

At the District Level, a District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee composed of the DC, DDO, DSO (statistics), DWO (water), DWO (works), DALEO, DIA, DSO (supplies), DA, DSDO and NGOs representatives will be formed. The Chairman will be the DC and the secretary will be the DDO assisted by the DSO.

For the above committees to carry out their work effectively they will be institutionalized. Adequate funds will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation. At least five percent of all funds allocated for development projects in the district will be set-aside for M & E. The funds will be allocated to the District Planning Unit under the office of the DDO.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will also undertake their role at the provincial level.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The District Planning Team has come up with the monitoring indicators and targets for all the proposed projects. The indicators will measure outputs of project implementation. The indicators for the various projects are given in this section.

### 4.2.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Livestock Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	3.2m	2002-2004	No. of FDAs, PRAs, CAPs, FSAPs; No. of field days; No. of farmers identified; No. of farmers trained; No. of projects identified, funded and implemented; No. of Project Committees.	Field visits; PRA reports; CAPs Project reports; Training reports; Financial reports.	DALEO/PRA Team/Project Committees/Farmers.	The community to be trained and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Livestock Development Project	4.8m	2002-2006	No. of livestock upgraded; Litres of milk produced; Income earned.	Field visits, PRA, CAPs; Project training and financial reports..	DALEO/DVO/DCO/Farmers.	Community to contribute funds and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy/ guidelines, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs funds and capacity building.
Kimose Sheep and Goat Project	91.5m	2002-2007	No. of animals supplied annually; No. of facilities constructed; Area rehabilitated and conserved; No. of breeding female produced; Power supplied.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs; Project training and financial reports.	DALEO/DVO/DCO/Farmers.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs provide funds and capacity building.
Livestock Census	0.5m	2003	Livestock data.	Field visit, census, CAPs, project and financial reports.	DALEO, DVO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs provide funds and assist in capacity building.

Radat, Honey Processing Plant	3.5m	2002-2007	No. of collection centres and refineries constructed; No. of enterprises Quality of honey Volume of honey.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project and financial reports,	DALEO, DTDO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs are funds and assist in capacity building.
Olkokwe Sheep and Goat Multiplication Centre. Kisanana Division.	19.7m	2002-2005	Volume of milk, meat and no. of improved stock produced; No. of farmers with improved stock.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project and financial reports.	DALEO, DVO, DCO Community.	Community to cost share and implement projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs are funds and assist in capacity building.
Chemogoch Livestock Improvement Centre	6.1m	2002-2008	No. of livestock upgraded; No. of livestock supplied; No. of farmers trained.	Field visits, Farm reports, Project reports, Financial reports	DALEO, DVO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs are funds and assist in capacity building.
Ravine Initiative for Poverty Eradication (RIPE)	62.6m	2002-2005	No. of farmers with beehives No. of refineries and training sessions; Volume of honey, quality of honey and income earned.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project physical verification and financial reports	DALEO, DTDO, DVO, DCO, Donors, community.	Community to cost share and implement projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs are funds and assist in capacity building.
Mosop Wool Sheep Production Project	100m	2003-2008	Size of holding ground; No. of facilities improved and sheep produced Volume of and Value of wool produced; Water reticulation constructed.	BQs, financial and progress reports, Physical verification.	DALEO, DTDO, DVO, DCO, community.	Community to cost share and implement projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs are funds and assist in capacity building.
Construction of Auction Rings	0.5m	2002-2004	No. of rings constructed; No. of livestock sold.	BQs, financial and progress reports, Physical verification.	DALEO, DVO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs are funds and assist in capacity building.

Disease Control	1.9m	2002-2008	No. of livestock vaccinated; Incidence of notifiable diseases; Volume of milk; Quality of meat; Income earned.	Veterinary records; Physical progress and financial reports; Physical verification.	Cooperative Societies, DALEO, DVO, Agro-Vets, farmers.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage fund; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Tick Control	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of functional dips; Committees training sessions conducted; Members trained; New dips revived and livestock dipped.	Physical progress reports, Financial reports, physical verification, Veterinary records.	Cooperative Societies, DVO, Agro-Vets, DCO, DALEO, farmers.	Community cost share and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage fund; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
A.I. Services	0.7m	2002-2008	No. of private A.I providers, inseminations per month and Training sessions for A.I providers.	Treatment records, progress and financial reports; Physical verification; Veterinary records.	Cooperative members, Donors, DCO, DVO, DALEO Cooperative Societies.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage fund; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Dam Construction	25 m	2002-2008	No. of dams; Capacity of dam ; No of people served.	Physical and financial reports; Physical verification.	DALEO DWO, NGOs and Donors.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage fund; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Hides and Skins	0.25m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions, bandas licensed and license issued.	Progress and financial reports; Physical verification.	Cooperative Societies, DVO, DCO, DALEO Donors, NGOs, farmers	Community cost share and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage fund; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.



Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control	6.8m	2002-2008	No. of tsetse traps put up; No. of animals immunized; Prevalence of diseases.	Physical progress reports, Financial reports, physical verification; Veterinary records.	DVO, DALEO Farmers, Donors, NGOs	Community to cost share; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Rabies Control	0.3m	2002-2008	No. of vaccinations, dogs vaccinated and baited; Incidence of disease.	Progress and financial reports; Physical verification; Veterinary records.	DVO, DPHO, Dog Owners	Community to cost share; and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage funds; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Laboratory, Drug and Vaccine store	2m	2002-2004	No. of labs, post-mortem room and store constructed; No. of people trained; Cases diagnosed and treated.	BQs, progress and financial reports; Physical verification.	DVO, Agro-Vets, Farmers	Community to cost share and manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Rural Tanneries	3m	2002-2004	No. of tanneries and training sessions conducted.	BQs, progress and financial reports; Physical verification.	DVO, Tanners, Farmers.	Community to cost share and manage projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage the funds; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Construction of Divisional Offices	5m	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed and staff accommodated.	BQs, progress and financial reports, Physical verification.	DVO, DWO.	Community to cost share and manage projects; Cooperative Societies to mobilize and manage the funds; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
District Irrigation Profile Development	250m	2002-2003	No of irrigation schemes, irrigation maps and farmers involved.	Field visit, Physical plans, CAPs, and financial/training reports; Irrigation maps; Physical verification.	DALEO, DS.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building.

Horticultural Development	302m	2002-2007	Volume of crops; Value of crops; No. of farmers; Crop area covered.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project committees and financial reports.	GoK, KTW, BAT, Donors	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors and NGOs are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Small Farm Mechanization Programme Baringo FTC	0.5m	2002-2005	Land and Labour productivity; Area under cultivation; Volume of produce; No. of demonstration units.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project committees and financial reports.	DALEO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors and NGOs are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Rural Oil Production and Processing	0.7m	2002-2007	No of training units, farmers trained and people employed; Income earned; Volume of oil extracted.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project Committees and financial reports.	DALEO, DTDO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors and NGOs are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Machinery Training Programme. Baringo FTC.	4.5m	2002-2004	No. of operators trained and equipment installed; Electrification of workshop.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project Committees and financial reports.	DALEO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors and NGOs are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Farm Record and Enterprise Diversification	0.6m		No. of farmers trained, training sessions held and CIG groups established.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, project Committees and financial reports.	DALEO, DTDO, Community.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors and NGOs are to provide funds and assist in capacity building.
Environmental Conservation and Rehabilitation Programme	10m	2002-2008	Level of productivity; Area rehabilitated; Volume of produce; Catchment areas protected.	Field visit, PRA, CAPs, Projects; Projects Committees and financial reports.	DALEO, DEC, DFO, community.	Community to cost share and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors to provide funds and capacity building.
District/Divisional Offices Construction	1.5m	2002-2003	No of offices constructed.	BQs, Site meeting minutes; Field visit financial and project reports.	DALEO, DWO.	GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Private sector to construct offices; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building.

Kenya Forestry Development Programme	19 m	2002-2008	Seedlings produced; Plantation established; Trees planted; Equipment procured.	Progress financial and training reports; Physical verification.	DFO, DEC, Saw Millers, Community, Donors.	GOK to provide funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Private sector to help in exploitation of the resources; Community users and manage resources.
Forest Extension Services	2 m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings raised; Percentage of tree cover; Percentage of community using GOK forest.	Progress financial and training reports; Physical verification.	DFO, DEC, Saw Millers, Community, Donors.	GOK: funds and expertise; Community: demonstration plots provision.
Forest Protection	10m	2002-2008	No. of outposts, towers and guards.	Progress financial and training reports; Physical verification.	DFO, DEC, Saw Millers, Community, Donors.	GOK: funds and expertise; Community: demonstration plots provision.
Qualitative and Quantitative production of seedlings	10m	2002-2008	No. of water tanks; No. of nurseries; No. of seedlings produced; No. of seedlings planted.	Progress financial and training reports; Physical verification.	DFO, DEC, Saw Millers, Community, Donors.	GOK: funds and expertise; Community: demonstration plots provision.
Eco-Tourism	20m	2002-2008	No. of picnic sites; No. of visitors.	Physical progress reports, Financial reports, physical verification.	DFO, DEC, DTDO, Community, Donors.	Community to provide land materials and manage the project; GOK/Donor to provide funds.
Soil and Water Conservation	15m	2002-2008	No. of trees raised; Area covered.	Progress financial and training reports; Physical verification.	DFO, DEC, Saw Millers, Community, Donors.	DMO/GOK to provide funds; Community to manage projects.
Lembus National Reserve	140m	2002-2008	Area gazetted; Amount of revenue collected; No. of people employed; flora and fauna conserved	Progress and financial reports; Physical verification.	KWS, CCK, DFO, DECO, Community.	KWS to fund; Community to manage and provide materials.
Lake Bogoria Community Wetland Project	65m	2002-2008	No. of beneficiaries; Land Use Associations; People employed and trained; Revenue collected; Areas conserved.	Physical and financial reports; Physical verification.	WWF, KWS, CCK, DFO, DECO, Community.	KWS to fund; Community to manage and provide materials.

Dam Construction	100m	2002-2004	No. of dams constructed, desilted and fenced; Volume of water.	BQs, financial And progress reports; Physical verification.	DALEO, DWO, Community.	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Rehabilitation of Water Supplies	50m	2002-2008	No. of facilities rehabilitated, people served, livestock served, WUAs formed and hours spent fetching water daily; Prevalence of water borne diseases; Distance to the water points; Revenue collected;	Physical verification, Field report visit; Financial records; Stores records, Progress Statistical WUA and BQs reports.	DWO, WUAs, Donors, NGOs.	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Stalled Water Projects	4m	2002-2003	No. of facilities rehabilitated, dams constructed, people served, livestock served; Volume of water produced; No. of WUAs formed; Prevalence of water borne diseases; Hours spent fetching water; Distance to the water point; Revenue collected.	Physical verification; Field visit; Financial Stores progress reports; Statistical WUA and BQs reports.	DWO, WUAs, Donors, NGOs	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Borehole Drilling and Equipping	79m	2002-2008	No of storage facilities, distribution networks, pump house, new pump sets, boreholes drilled; People served; WUAS formed and hours spent fetching water; Distance covered fetching water; Prevalence of water borne diseases; Average yields.	Physical verification; Field visit, financial stores, Progress Statistical WUA and BQs reports,.	DWO, WUAs, Donors, NGOs	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Desilting of Pans/Dams	7m	2002-2008	No. of pans desilted, dams desilted, people	Physical verification, Field visit,	DWO, WUAs, Donors,	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide

			served, livestock served, WUAs formed and hours spent fetching water; Distance covered fetching water; Revenue collected; Prevalence of water borne diseases;	financial stores Progress reports, statistical, WUA and BQs reports.	NGOs.	funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Kaplel Water Project	4m	2002-2003	No. of intakes constructed.	Physical verification.	DWO, WUAs and Donors.	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Kiptuno Water Project	10m	2003-2004		Field visit reports; Financial records.	Donors, NGOs, WUAS, DWO.	Community to manage the projects; GOK to provide funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: fund and capacity building.
Koisamo Water Project	10m	2004-2006	No./length of distribution networks.	Stores records, Progress reports.	Donors, NGOs, WUAS, DWO.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity building.
Kaimoi Water Project	30m	2004-2006	No./length of distribution networks.	Statistical reports, WUA reports, BQs.	Donors, WUAS, DWO.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity.
Tinet Water Project	4.5m	2003-2007	No. of people served.	Financial and physical reports; BQs and field visits.	DWO, donors WUAS.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity.
Kapsachon Water Project	10m	2002-2004	No. of livestock served;	Financial and physical reports; BQs and field visits.	DWO, donors WUAS.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity.



Loenbei Water Project	25m	2003-2007	No. of WUAs formed;	Financial and physical reports; BQs and field visits.	DWO, donors WUAS.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity.
Kimtilil Water Project	6m	2002-2006	Hours put on other productive activities by women; Amount of revenue collected.	Financial and physical reports; BQs and field visits.	DWO, donors WUAS.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity.
Training	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of cooperatives identified, members trained, courses offered; training sessions held and cooperatives members trained.	Physical verification; Training financial and progress reports.	DSDO, DALEO, DDO, DVO, DTDO.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; Cooperative Societies: mobilize and manage the funds; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity building.
Provision of Rural and Urban Credit	12m	2002-2008	No. of SACCOS started, market outlets and enterprises started; Volume of loan provided; Volume of sale.	Physical verification; Training financial and progress reports.	Cooperative Societies; Financial Institutions; DCO and donors.	Community cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and assist in capacity.
A.I. Services	1m	2002-2004	Volume of credit given and money raised; No. of plant & equipment, personnel and animals acquired; Amount of milk produced; Income earned.	Physical verification; Training financial progress and livestock records/ reports.	Cooperative Societies, DCO, DALEO, DVO.	GOK/Donor to provide funds; Community to adopt new technologies.
Milk Processing Plant	15m	2002-2007	No of Cooperative Unions, members, plants acquired; Amount raised; Volume of milk; Value of milk.	BQs, Physical verification, Training and financial progress reports/ records.	Cooperative Societies Donors, NGOs, DCO, DALEO.	Private sector to provide funds; GOK to provide funds and expertise.

Dairy Production	8.4M	2002-2008	No. of farmers and animals purchased; Income earned Volume of credit.	Financial reports, Physical progress reports, Field visit reports.	AFC, DALEO, DVO, DCO, Farmers.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; Private sector exploitation of the resources; Community manages the resources.
Beef Production	2.4M	2002-2008	No. of farmers involved and animals purchased respectively; Income earned; Volume of credit.	Financial reports, Physical progress reports, Field visits.	AFC, DALEO, DVO, DCO, Farmers.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; Private sector exploitation of the resources; Community manages the resources.
Small Scale Irrigation	1.2M	2002-2008	No. of irrigation points, farmers and people employed; Volume of credit.	Financial, progress and field visit reports.	AFC, DALEO, DVO, DCO, Farmers.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; Private sector exploitation of the resources; Community manages the resources.
Subdivision of Locational Forest Land	1m	2002-2003	Parcel of land demarcated; No. of titles issued; Parcels of land sub-divided.	Survey maps, Registry and financial records.	DS, DLASO; Community.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and assist in capacity building; The community to implement and manage the projects.
Boundary Dispute	3.4m	2002-2008	No. of disputes settled and boundaries re-established.	Survey maps, Registry and financial records.	DS, DLASO; Community.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and assist in capacity building; The community to implement and manage the projects.
Subdivision of Already Titled Parcels of Land	0.6m	2002-2008	No. of land parcels sub-divided; No. of beneficiaries.	Survey maps, Registry records, Financial records.	DS, DLASO; Community.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and assist in capacity building; The community to implement and manage the projects.
Land Demarcation	16m	2002-2008	No. of land parcels demarcated; No. of photographs interpreted.	Survey maps, Registry records, Financial records.	DS, DLASO, DLR; Community.	GOK to provide funds.

Land Adjudication and Settlement Activities	16m	2002-2008	No of parcel of land adjudicated, people settled and area declared adjudication zone.	Survey maps; Registry and financial records.	DS, DLASO; Community.	GOK to provide funds.
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#### 4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Gravelling Kimngorom/Sirwa Road	25m	2003-2005	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Improvement of Esageri - Emining Road	80m	2002-2003	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Re-construction of E/Ravine Saos Road Re-sealing of E/Ravine Makutano Road Re-sealing - Machege E/Ravine road	455m	2000-2003	Length Bitumised; Length resealed.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Construction of District Works Office and Stores	2.5m	2001-2003	No. of offices constructed.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Improvement of Muserechi, Sagasagik/Kiptoim Road	2.5m	2002-2003	Length graded; Length opened.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.

Repair/Resealing Timboroa- Kamara Road (A 104)	500m	2003- 2005	Length resealed.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Repair/Reseal Machege- Maoi Road (B 4)	860m	2002 - 2004	Length resealed.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Repair/Reseal E/Ravine- Kipsaos Road (C 55)	300m	2004- 2006	Length resealed.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Mogotio – Lake Bogoria Road (D 365)	860m	2003- 2006	Length Bitumised.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Esageri – Emining Road (E 257)	90m	2002- 2004	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Esageri – Lobolos road	30m	2002- 2004	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Molo Sirwa – Oterit Road	75m	2002- 2003	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.

Kimose – Radat Road	60m	2003-2004	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Kapcholoi – Kiptuno Sirwa Road (E 1431)	129m	2002-2004	Legnth graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Esageri – Kiplombe Road	24m	2002-2004	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Torongo – Tugumoi – Nerkwo Road	60m	2003-2005	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Benonin-Kabiyet Road	45m	2004-2006	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Kamngoech-E/Ravine roa	50m	2003-2005	Length opened.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Molo river – Mogotio Road (E 1430)	75m	2002-2003	Length gravelled	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.



Equator – Seguton Road (E 274)	50m	2002-2004	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Maji Mazuri–Sabatia Road (E 272)	49m	2001-2004	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Sabatia – Visoi	125m	2004-2006	Length graveled.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Sagat – Saos Road (E 1472)	5m	2001-2003	Length constructed.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
E/Ravine Township Roads	25m	2002-2005	Length Bitumised.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Mogotio Township	27m	2002-2005	Length Bitumised.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.
Lake Bogoria/Maji moto Road	200m	2005-2007	Length Bitumised.	BQs progress and financial reports; Stores and records/reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	DWO; Donors; Private Sector.	GOK to fund policy, expertise M & E; Donor/NGO to fund and capacity build.

Chemususu Water Supply	300m	2002-2008	No. of intakes constructed, length of distribution networks; Storage facilities, people served, livestock served; Amount of revenue collected.	Bqs; Physical verification, Field visits; Financial records; Stores records; Progress reports; Statistical reports; WUA reports; Site meeting minutes.	DWO; PMU; NWPC; Donors.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and capacity building.
Rehabilitation of water supplies	67m	2002-2004	No. of intakes constructed, length of distribution networks; Storage facilities, people served, livestock served; Amount of revenue collected.	Bqs; Physical verification, Field visits; Financial records; Stores records; Progress reports; Statistical reports; WUA reports; Site meeting minutes.	DWO; PMU; Donors.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and capacity building.
Stalled Water Projects	100m	2002-2004	No. of water supply points constructed, intakes and people served, livestock served and user Committees; Amount of revenue collected; Volume of storage facilities.	Bqs; Physical verification, Field visits; Financial records; Stores records; Progress reports; Statistical reports; WUA reports; Site meeting minutes.	DWO; Donors.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and capacity building.
Construction of District Water Office and Divisional Water Offices	7.4m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed and officers accommodated	Bqs; Physical verification; Progress reports; Site meeting minutes.	DWO.	The Government funds, policy, training and M & E system.
Mumberes Water Project	95m		No. of intakes constructed; Length of transmission lines; Volume of storage facilities people and livestock served; Revenue collected.	Bqs; Physical verification; Field visit; Financial stores records reports, Progress, Statistical reports; WUA reports/records; Site meeting minutes.	DWO; WUAs; Donors.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and capacity building.

Kiplombe/ Koibatek Water Project	40m	2002- 2007	No. of intakes constructed, storage facilities constructed, people and livestock served and offices constructed; Amount of revenue collected.	Bqs; Physical verification; Field visit; Financial stores records reports, Progress, Statistical reports; WUA reports/records; Site meeting minutes.	DWO; WUAs; Donors.	Community to cost share and manage the projects; GOK: funds, policy, training and M & E system; Donors/NGOs: funds and capacity building.
Eldama Ravine Town Zoning Plan	3m	2002- 2004	No of Plans prepared; No. of zones.	Plans prepared; Financial records; Progress reports.	DPPO/MOLG/ TCCE.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors: funding and capacity building.
Urban/Local Development Plans	10m	2002- 2008	No. of plans prepared and centres planned for; Target population.	Financial and progress reports/records.	DPPO/MOLG/ TCCE.	Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; Community: implement and manage the projects.
Koibatek District Regional Physical Development Plan	5m	2004- 2008	No. of plans prepared.	Financial and progress reports/records.	DPPO/MOLG/ TCCE.	Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; Community: implement and manage the projects.
Operationalizati on of Physical Planning Act	3m	2002/20 08	No. of workshops; No. of people involved.	Plans prepared, Financial records, Progress reports.	DPPO, MOLG, TCCE, CCK.	GOK: funds, operationalize Donors: funds and capacity building.
Rural Electrification Programme	2.5b	2002- 2008	No. of centres electrified, households and institutions with electricity.	Survey physical and financial reports; Physical verification.	MOE, KPLC.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; KPLC to implement and manage the projects.
Fuel Efficient Wood-stove Programme	16.7 m	2002- 2008	No. of groups trained, stoves purchased And trees planted.	Physical and financial reports; Physical verification.	MOE, MENR, Community.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; KPLC to implement and manage the projects.

## Transport and Communications

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
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Telephone Modernization programme	60 m	2002-2008	No. of telephone lines installed; Telephone facilities modernized and people served.	Technical Progress and financial reports; Physical verification.	Telkom Kenya, Private sector.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; KPLC to implement and manage the projects.
Expansion of Postal Services	40 m	2002-2008	No. of letter boxes, post office and people served.	Technical, Progress and reports, financial reports; Physical verification.	Postal Corporation of Kenya.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; Donors/NGOs: funding and capacity building; KPLC to implement and manage the projects.

### 4.2.3 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Trade Dev. Joint Loan Board Scheme	28m	2002-2008	No. of business expanded; Volume of credit dispersed.	Board meeting evaluation assessment, field visit and financial reports.	MT&T; DTDO; NGOs.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; NGOs: micro financing funding; Community to utilize funds.
Export Promotion	0.1m	2002-2008	No. of products identified; People trained and seminars undertaken.	Seminar reports; Products developed; Progress and field visits.	MT&I (DTDO) MA&RD.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; NGOs: micro financing funding; Community to utilize funds.
Extension and Financial Services	0.6m	2002-2008	No. of indigenous business set up and beneficiaries among the indigenous business; Volumes of credit provided by financial institutions to indigenous business.	Seminar reports; Products developed; Progress and field visits.	DTDO, NGOs, Financial Institutions, Micro-finance institutions.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; NGOs: micro financing funding.
Business Training	0.7m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions and participants trained.	Seminar reports; Products developed; Progress and field visits.	DTDO, KIBT, NGOs.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, M & E; NGOs: micro financing funding.
Product Development and Marketing	8.4m	2002	No. of sensitization seminars; Products developed; Persons trained, enterprises facilitated and marketing systems.	Seminar reports; Progress, assessment/ evaluation, consultancy and reports; List of participants.	DTDO; DIDO; DALEO; KNCCI; DTDO.	GOK/Donors: funds; Private sector to offer consultancy services.

Data Collection and Dissemination	0.2m		Amount and type of data collected; Amount of data disseminated.	Survey reports, Field visits.	DTDO, DSO.	GOK/Donors: funds; Private sector to offer consultancy services.
Trade Development	1.3m	2002-2008	No. of essential commodities; Seminars conducted; Businessmen trained; Trade licenses issued and businesses started.	Seminar reports; Financial, products developed; Progress and field reports; License returns.	DTDO; DIDO; MORD; Rent control Tribunal.	GOK/Donors: funds; Private sector to offer consultancy services.
Capacity Building	5.4m	2002-2008	No. of officers trained; IT equipment provided and of projects facilitated.	Seminar and progress reports; List of participants.	DTDO; DIDO, CBOs, women groups, micro and small scale enterprises.	NGOs capacity building; Private sector funds; GOK funds.
Trade Information and support services	12.6 m	2002-2008	No of documents, traders and products; No. of trained people and training sessions.	Physical and financial reports; Training reports; Physical verification.	DTDO, DIDO, KIBT, KITI, DONORS AND NGOs.	NGOs capacity building; Private sector funds; GOK funds.
Construction of District Trade Development Offices	5 m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed, officers accommodated; No. of equipment procured and installed.	Physical verification; BGs financial reports.	DTDO, DWO.	NGOs capacity building; Private sector funds; GOK funds.
Industrial Entrepreneur Training	4.9m	2002-2008	No. of trainees and training sessions held.	Seminar, progress and field visit reports; List of participants; Products developed.	DIDO, KIE, KITI, IPC KNCC & I.	GOK: funds; -- Community to implement.
Industrial Research	5m	2002-2008	No. of new industries set up; Improvement in quality of products and services.	Seminar and progress reports; Product developed.	DIDO IPC EPZA KNCC&I.	GOK to provide funds.
Consolidation of existing Industries	0.4m	2002-2008	No. of closed industries industrial problems.	Progress reports, Field visits.	DIDO KIE.	GOK to provide funds.
Finance and Credit	200m	2002-2008	No of loans giving institutions and projects helped.	Financial, progress and Field visit reports.	DIDO KIE.	GOK to provide funds.
Industrial Reg. AP/118	3m	2002-2008	No. of registered industries.	Registry records, Progress reports,	DIDO.	GOK to provide funds.



#### 4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kamaruso Boys Secondary School	15m	2002 - 2006	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial, progress; Site visit and inspections reports.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community..	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Cheberen Secondary School.	15m	2002 - 2006	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial, progress; Site visit and inspections reports.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Mwachon Day Secondary School	5m	2002 - 2006	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial, progress; Site visit and inspections reports.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Sinende Primary School	8m	2002 - 2008	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial, progress; Site visit and inspections reports.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Koisara Primary School	4m	2002 - 2004	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Site visits; Inspection.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.

Chemorgong Primary School	4m	2002 - 2006	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Site visits; Inspection.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Kaprorwo Primary School	4m	2002 - 2006	No. of classrooms, laboratories, teachers houses, lavatory blocks, equipment and dormitories; Enrolment rate for girls and boys; Administration block.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Site visits; Inspection.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
DICECE District Project	5m	2002 - 2008	No. of structures built; No. of teachers trained; Enrollment rate; Teacher/ pupil ratio.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Site visit; inspections; Attendance register; Enrolment register; Examination Results.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community.	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Construction of District Headquarters	2.5 m	1997 - 2002	No. of offices built; No. of officers accommodated.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress; Site.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
ECD District Project	33.1 m	1997 - 2002	No. of structures built; No. of teachers trained; Enrolment rate; Teachers/pupils ratio.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Site visit and inspections.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG, Community	GOK: funding, policy, expertise, teachers, M & E; The BOGs and PTAs: manage.
Computer Training	15m		No. of labs constructed; No. of polytechnics; No. of computers & accessories; No. of students.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Site visit and inspections.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG and Community.	Donor/GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land and materials

Educational Assessment and Resource Centre (E.A.R.S)	3m		No. of structures put up; No. of children enrolled; No. of special units established.	BQs, Financial Reports; Physical progress reports; Site visits; Inspections; Attendance register; Enrolment register; Examination results.	DEB, DEO, PTA, BOG and Community.	Donor/GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land and materials.
Malaria Control Programme	11.9m	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions; No. of equipment provided; Nets sold, BI started; Health staff trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DMC, DPHO, DHMT, NGOs, CBOs.	GOK to fund; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building; Private sector construct health facilities; Community is to contribute towards the construction and management of the facilities.
STI and HIV/AIDS	21.7m	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions; No. trained; No. affected; Blood contaminated; New cases reported; Opportunistic cases; No. of STD cases; Drugs distributed; No. of cases treated; No. of counsellors trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	DACC, CACCs, ACUs, MOH, NGOs, CBOs, DHMT.	GOK to fund; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building; Private sector construct health facilities; Community is to contribute towards the construction and management of the facilities.
Nutrition Project	5.6m	2002 - 2003	No. of machines purchased; No. of gardens set up; No. of people served; Amount of food supplement distributed; No. of cases treated.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	DPHO, MOH, NGOs, CBOs.	GOK to fund; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building; Private sector construct health facilities; Community is to contribute towards the construction and management of the facilities.

Food Hygiene, Housing, Water and Sanitation	14m	2002 - 2008	No. of food facilities; No. of improved houses; No. of latrines; No. of HH with clean water.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	DPHO, NGOs, DWO, CBOs.	GOK to fund; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building; Private sector construct health facilities; Community is to contribute towards the construction and management of the facilities.
Integrated Maternal Child Health Care, Immunization and Family Planning Services	15m	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions; No. of leaders mobilized; Maternity equipment; People practicing F/P; Immunization coverage; No. of deliveries attended.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	DPHO, NGOs, CBOs.	GOK to fund; Donors/NGOs to provide funds and assist in capacity building; Private sector construct health facilities; Community is to contribute towards the construction and management of the facilities.
Construction of Waste Stabilization Ponds	15m	2002 - 2003	No. of lagoons constructed; Incidence of disease.	Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Mortuary	10m	2002 - 2003	Mortuary constructed; No. of refrigerators; No. of corpses accommodated; No. of H/F served.	BQs; Site meeting minutes reports; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DWO, DHMT.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of divisional offices	5m	2002 - 2003	No. of offices constructed; No. of staff accommodated.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Perimeter fence	1m	2002 - 2003	Length of fence constructed.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.

Construction of Hostel	3m	2003 - 2004	% of hostel constructed; No. of rooms; Population served;	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Physical verification.	MOH, DHMT, MOH.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Bulk Store	1m	2002 - 2003	Bulk store constructed.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Physical verification.	MOH, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Amenity Ward	3m	2002 - 2004	No. of wards constructed; No. of patients accommodated.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Physical verification.	MOH, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Laboratory	4m	2002 - 2003	Laboratory constructed; Equipment installed; Cases diagnosed.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Physical verification.	MOH, DHMT, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Road to Eldama Ravine District Hospital	5m	2002 - 2004	Length of road Bitumised.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DHMT, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of Water and Sanitation Facilities	21m	2001 - 2008	No. of seminars; No. of people sensitized; No. of tanks; No. of springs protected; No. of ferro-cement; No. of rubble tanks; Incidence of diseases referred.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	DPHO, Donors, Community.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Preventive Maintenance	14m	2001 - 2008	No. of facilities maintained.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, DWO, Donors.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.



Renovation of Kisanana Health Centre Emining Health Centre	3m	2002 - 2003	No. of Health Centres; No. of people served; Distance to the H/Centres.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, DWO, Donors.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Construction of divisional Offices	4m	2002 - 2004	No. of offices constructed; No. of equipment installed; No. of staff accommodated.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, DWO.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Radat Dispensary	3.5m	2002 - 2004	No. of equipment installed; No. of people served; Distance covered.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports, Stores records, Health records, Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Waseges Dispensary	3.5m	2002 - 2004	No. of equipment installed; No. of people served; Distance covered.	BQs; Site meeting minutes, Financial reports, Stores records, Health records, Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Koitebes Dispensary	3.5m	2002 - 2004	No. of equipment installed; No. of people served; Distance covered.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds and materials; Private sector to provide funds.
Kibias Dispensary	1m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Olkokwe Dispensary	2m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.

Sore Dispensary	1m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Kipsogon Dispensary	1.5m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Saos Dispensary	1m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Narasura (FTC) dispensary	1.5m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Kiptuno Dispensary	2m	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Nakurtakwei Dispensary	2.5	2002 - 2004	Complete and functional dispensary.	BQs; Site meeting minutes; Financial reports; Stores records; Health records; Physical verification.	MOH, DPHO, MWO, Community.	Donor/GOK/ Private sector to provide funds; Community to contribute funds and materials.
Grants to Self-help Groups	2.5m	2002 - 2008	No. of groups granted per year; Amount of grant per year; No. of seminars conducted; No. of topics covered.	Group records, Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DAEO, CDAs, DALEO, DDO, DCO, CBOs, NGOs and donors.	GOK/Donors/ NGOs to provide funds; Donor/NGO assist in capacity building; Financial and Micro-finance institutions provide loanable funds and grants.

Women Programme	1.3m	2002 - 2008	No. of groups granted per year; Amount of grant per year; No. of seminars conducted; No. of topics covered.	Group records, Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DAEO, CDAs, DCO, DALEO, DDO, CBOs, NGOs and donors, Community.	GOK/Donors/NGOs to provide funds; Donor/NGO assist in capacity building; Financial and Micro-finance institutions provide loanable funds and grants.
Exchange tours to other Districts	0.6m	2002 - 2008	No. of groups granted per year; Amount of grant per year; No. of seminars conducted; No. of topics covered.	Group records, Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, NGOs, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community to visit and learn.
Youth Programme	3m	2002 - 2008	No. of groups granted per year; Amount of grant per year; No. of seminars conducted; No. of topics covered.	Group records; Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DAEO, CDAs, DCO, DALEO, DDO, CBOs, NGOs and Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Youth to form groups; Community to be mobilized and sensitized.
Social Welfare	2m	2002 - 2008	No. of destitute; No. of training per year; Amount of grant; No. of people trained; No. of income generating activities.	Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DAEO, CDAs, DCO, DALEO, DDO, CBOs, NGOs and Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Youth to form groups; Community to be mobilized and sensitized.
District Social Development Office	1m	2002 - 2008	Building constructed.	BQs; Financial reports; Physical progress reports; Physical verification.	DSDO, DWO.	GOK to provide funds; Youth to form groups; Community to be mobilized and sensitized.
Revolving Saving and Credit Fund (Grant)	5m	2002 - 2008	Volume of credit; No. of groups; No. of income activities; Income generated.	Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DAEO, CDAs, DCO, DALEO, DDO, CBOs, NGOs and Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; DSDO to supervise.
Vocational rehabilitation centre	5 m	2002 - 2005	No. of facilities; No. of trainees.	BQs Financial and Physical reports, Physical verification.	DSDO, DWO Community.	GOK to provide funds; DSDO to supervise.
Gender Advocacy	0.8m	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions; No. of groups; No. of members trained; No. of chiefs, elders and councillors trained; No. of girl clubs; No. of girl club members.	Progress reports; Training reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DAEO, CDAs, DCO, DALEO, DDO, CBOs, NGOs and Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; DWO to provide technical expertise; DSDO to supervise.

Baseline Survey	0.8m	2002 - 2008	Visually impaired (blind); Hearing impaired (deaf), physically handicapped (crippled) and mentally handicapped covered.	Survey report; Progress reports; Financial reports; Field visits.	DSDO, DSO, DDO, CBOs, NGOs and Donors, Community.	Donor/GOK to provide funds; DPU to analyze data collected.
Girls Education and Reproductive Health Project	104.6 m	2002 - 2008	No. of girls, teachers, parents trained; No. of peer educators; No. of role models; No. of girls guided on career; No. of Girls given bursary.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; School attendance register; Examination records.	MYWO, DEO, MOH, DPHO, NGOs, Donors, Community, Financial institutions, Micro-finance institutions	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitized.
Civic Education Project	15m	2002 - 2008	No. of training conducted; No. of people trained; No. of people trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports.	MYWO, DSDO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and articulate policies.
Lobbying and Advocacy	2.1m	2002 - 2008	No. of women in all forums from community, sub-location, location, division and district.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports.	MYWO, DSDO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitized.
HIV/AIDS Project	19.4m	2002 - 2008	No. of workshops; No. of barazas; No. of home visits; Awareness created; No. of free HIV testing units; No. of HIV counseling centres; Amount of credit offered.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records, Physical verification.	MYWO, DACC, CACCs, DEO, MOH, DPHO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitized.
Mother Child Health/Family Planning MCH/FP	23.6m	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions; No. of CBDs trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records.	MYWO, MOH, DPHO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitized.

Environmental Conservation	6m	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions; No. of CBEE trained; No. of LEC started; No. of seeds provided.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Physical verification.	MYWO, DEC, DFO, DALEO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitised.
Capacity Building	0.652 m	2002 - 2004	No. of workshops; No. of people trained; No. of seminars; No. of people trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Seminar attendance register; Physical verification.	MYWO, DSDO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitised.
Housing Development	2.5m	2002 - 2005	No. of houses constructed; No. of rooms; Income generated.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Seminar attendance register; Physical verification.	MYWO, DWO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; NGOs/donors are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Financial and micro-finance institutions are to provide loan able funds (Grants) to the groups; The groups are to implement and manage projects;
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	3.4m	2002 - 2005	No. of workshops per year; No. of leaders trained; No. of FGM cases; No. of health care facilities.	Training reports; Progress reports; Financial reports; Health records; Physical verification.	MYWO, DSDO, DCO, Politicians DEO, MOH, DPHO, NGOs, Donors, Community.	NGOs/donors to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Politicians and community to be mobilized and sensitised.
Eldama Ravine Stadium	1.5m	2002 - 2003	Stadium constructed and functional.	BQs; Financial records; Physical verification; Progress reports; Sports records.	DWO, CCE, DSO, Sports Associations, donors.	GOK to provide funding; The community is to provide sportsmen and women; The sportsmen are to participate in the activities; The sports Associations are to manage the sports.
Mogotio Stadium	1.5m	2004 - 2005	Stadium constructed and functional.	BQs; Financial records; Physical verification; Progress reports; Sports records.	DWO, CCK, DSO, Sports Associations, donors.	GOK to provide funding; The community is to provide sportsmen and women; The sportsmen are to participate in the activities; The sports associations are to manage the sports.



Training Camp	2m	2003 - 2005	Size of camp constructed; Time taken to train in each discipline; No. of sportsmen trained; No. of camps constructed; No. of coaches.	BQs,; Financial records; Physical verification; Progress reports; Sports records.	DWO, CCK, DSO, TCCE, Sports Associations, donors.	GOK to provide funding; The community is to provide sportsmen and women; The sportsmen are to participate in the activities; The sports Associations are to manage the sports.
Construction of office block District Headquarters	1.5m	2003 - 2004	No. of offices constructed; No. of store constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	BQs; Physical verification; Progress reports.	DWO, DSO	GOK to provide funding; DWO to provide technical reports.
District Cultural Office	1m	2002 - 2003	No. of office constructed; No. of officers accommodated; No. of furniture purchased; No. of equipment.	BQs; Physical progress reports; Financial reports.	DWO, DCO	GOK to provide funding; The sponsors are to manage the events.
District Cultural Centre	5m	2002 - 2004	No. of structures; No. of furniture; No. of equipment; Capacity of the center; No. of exhibitors; No. of visitors.	BQs, Physical progress reports; Financial reports.	DWO, DCO, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funding; Donors to provide funds; Sponsors to manage the events.
Herbalist Workshop/Seminars	1.1m	2002 - 2008	No. of workshops; No. of herbalist trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Participants register.	DCO, DSDO, MOH, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds.
Workshops and Training	3.15m	2002 - 2008	No. of workshops; No. of groups trained; No. of people trained.	Training reports; Progress reports; Participants register.	DCO, DSDO, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds.
Exhibitions	1.5m	2002 - 2008	No. of exhibitions; No. of exhibitors; No. of visitors.	Progress reports; Participants register; Physical verification.	DCO, DSDO, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Private sector to display products.
Music and Cultural Festivals	2.4m	2002 - 2008	No. of groups; No. of teams at province; No. of teams at National; No. of visitors.	Progress reports; Participants register; Physical verification.	DCO, DSDO, DEO, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.
Cultural Exchange Programme	3.5m	2002 - 2003	No. of visits; No. of groups.	Tour reports; Progress reports; Participants register; Physical verification.	DCO, DSDO, DEO, Donors, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.

#### 4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of District Information offices and staff houses	5m	2003-2005	No. of offices Constructed; No. of officers accommodate d; No. of equipment installed; No. of houses constructed.	BQs, Progress reports; Financial reports; Physical verification; Stores records.	DIO, KNA, Donors, NGOs Community.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors to provide funding and assist in capacity building.
Rural Press Mwangaza	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of copies produced; No. of readers.	Stores records; Financial records; Physical verification.	DIO, KNA, Donors, NGOs, Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community to learn and pay for the services.
Training in the use of ICT	21 m	2002-2004	No. of people trained.	Training reports; Certificates physical verification.	DDO, DSO,	The Government to provide funding; Donors/NGOs are to provide funding and assist in capacity building.
Construction of District Information and Documentation Centre	8m	2002-2004	No. of structures constructed; No. of computers installed No. of furniture bought; No. of books.	Physical verification; Physical reports; Financial reports; Audit reports	DDO, DSO, DWO	The Government to provide funding; Donors/NGOs are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; The community is to implement and manage the projects.
Computerization of government departments	10 m	2002-2008	No. of computers installed; No of departments computerized and no. of officers trained.	Physical and financial reports; Physical verification.	GIRS, Donors.	The Government to provide funding; Donors/NGOs are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; The community is to implement and manage the projects.

#### 4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Creation of awareness on Birth and Deaths Registration	1.6m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held; No. of Barazas held; No. of registration committees constituted; No. of births registered; No. of deaths registered; Frequency of registration.	Training reports; Progress reports; Attendance register.	DRP, Chiefs, Community.	GOK to provide policy, expertise, funding, M & E; Community is to attend the training.
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Issuance of National Identity Cards	1.6m	2002-2008	No. of NRP; No. of renewals; No. of IDs changed.	Registration records; Progress reports.	DRP, Chiefs, Community.	GOK to provide policy, expertise, funding, M & E; Community is to get the identity cards.
Voter Education	20.5m	2002-2008	No. of people educated; Voter registration; Voter turnout.	Registration of persons register; Voter register; Election register.	ECK, Community, Donors.	GOK to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; The community is to participate in the training and election process.
Voter Registration	20.5m	2002-2008	Good governance; Voter turns out.	Registration of persons register; Voter register; Election register.	ECK, Community, Donors.	GOK to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; The community is to participate in the training and election process.
Office Extension/ Renovation	2m	2002-2003	Quality leadership; % of extension; Computer room.	Bills of Quantities; Financial Progress Reports; Physical inspection.	ECK, MWO	GOK to provide funding.
Construction of Divisional Police Headquarters and Lines	15m	2002-2004	No. of houses constructed; No. of stations; No. of officers accommodated	Bills of Quantities; Financial Records Progress Reports; Physical inspection; Site meeting minutes.	OCPD, DWO	GOK to provide funding; Community to contribute materials and cash towards the constructions.
Construction of Police Stations in all divisions	20m	2004-2008				
Construction of District Headquarter	150m	2002-2005	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Bills of Quantities; Financial Records; Physical Progress Reports; Physical inspection; Site meeting minutes.	DC, HODs, Community.	GOK to provide funding; Community to contribute towards the constructions.
Revenue Audit Inspections	0.7m	2002-2008	No. of audit inspections; No. of revenue collection centers; Amount/Percentage of revenue collected.	Stores records; Financial records; Physical verification.	DIA, DA, HODs.	The Government is to provide funding; Community to contribute towards the projects.

Audit Inspections and verifications for all projects and material Deliveries Undertaken by Various Departments	0.42m	2002-2008	No. of audit inspections; No. of projects inspected.	Stores records; Financial records; Physical verification.	DIA, DA, HODs.	The Government is to provide funding; Community to contribute towards the projects.
Construction of Office Block	3m	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated	BQs; Financial records; Physical verification.	DWO, DA.	The Government is to provide funding; Community to receive the services.
Management Information System (MIS)	0.4m	2002-2004	No. of computers purchased; No. of software installed; No. of users.	Stores records; Financial records; Physical verification.	DA, DDO, DSO.	The Government is to provide funding; Community to receive the services.
Participatory Development Planning	60.9m	2002-2008	No. of PRAs; No. of project committees formed; No. of CAPS; No. of LDC revitalized; No. of workshops held.	PRA reports; CAPs, Project reports; Physical verification.	DDO, DSO, DALEO, DWO, DSDO, NGOs, CBOs and Community.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Community to implement and manage the projects.
Training	21m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions conducted; No. of people trained.	Training reports; Certificates.	DDO, DSO, DALEO, DWO, DSDO, NGOs, CBOs and Community.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs are to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Community to implement and manage the projects.
Construction of District Planning Unit	4m	2002-2004	No. of offices constructed.		DDO, DSO, DWO	GOK/Donor to provide funds; DDO to implement and supervise; DWO to provide technical advice.
Develop and Institutional M&E	10.5m	2002-2003	M & E system.		DDO, DSO, DALEO, DWO, DSDO, NGOs, CBOs and Community.	GOK/donor to provide funds; DDO to implement.
Stadium Ravine Ward	15m	2001-2002	Stadium constructed; Capacity of the stadium; Revenue collected; Activities to be hosted.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	Local Government TCE, DSO.	The Government is to provide funding, policy, expertise, M & E; The community and sportsmen are to implement and manage the project.
Preparation of LADP	0.05m	2001-2002	No. of years A/C prepared; No. of books updated.	Books of accounts; Progress reports; Project documents.	MOLG, TCE, DPPO.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building.

Arama Dispensary	1.5m	2002-2003	Toilet constructed; No. of sanitary facilities constructed; No. of people served; Incidence of diseases.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, DWO, TCE, MOH.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide fund; Community to implement and manage the project.
Arama-Sinonin Road	0.1m	2001-2002	Length of road resealed; No. of people served.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, DWO, TCE.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding; Community to implement and manage the projects.
Toniok Health Centre	0.1m	2002-2003	No. of facilities rehabilitated No. of Health facilities provided.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, TCE, DWO, MOH.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding; Community to implement and manage the project.
Kipkoriony Primary School	0.1m	2002-2003	Construction of classroom; No. of students served.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, TCE, MOH, DWO.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding; Community to implement and manage the project.
Rehabilitation of Equator dispensary	0.4m	2002-2005	No. of rooms constructed; No. of people served; Distance covered.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, CCK, DWO, MOH.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Community to implement and manage the projects.
Muscreechi – Kiptoim and Sagasagik Road	0.1m	2002-2003	Length of road graded; Number of culverts placed.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, CCK, DWO.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Community to implement and manage the projects.
De-silting of Kamar Dam	0.1m	2002-2003	Dam desilted; Volume desilted; People served; Distance covered.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, CCK, DWO.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Community to implement and manage the projects.



Construction of Muguyuni Primary School	2m	2003-2004	No. of classrooms constructed; No. of doors placed; No. of windows placed.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, CCK, DWO, DEO.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs/ PTAs to provide funding; Community to implement and manage the projects.
Construction of Livestock Dips at Maji-Mazuri	0.2m	2002-2003	No. of cattle dips constructed; No. of people served.	BQs; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Minutes of site meetings; Physical verification.	MOLG, TCCE, DWO, DALEO.	The Government is to provide funding; Donors/NGOs to provide funding and assist in capacity building; Community to implement and manage the projects.
Construction of Magistrates Court at Eldama Ravine	15m	2002-2004	No. of facilities constructed; No. of officers accommodated	Bills of quantities; Financial records; Physical progress reports; Physical inspection; Site meeting minutes.	DRM, DWO.	GOK to provide funding, policy, expertise; DWO to provide technical support.
Construction of Remand Prison at Eldama Ravine	6m	2002-2005	No. of remand wards; No. of residential houses; No. of officers accommodated	Bills of quantities; Financial records; Progress reports; Physical inspection; Site meeting minutes.	O/I GK Prison, DWO.	The Government to provide funding, policy, expertise DWO to provide technical expertise.
Construction of District Children' Advisory Centre	5m	2002-2004	No. of facilities; No. of children; No. of officers accommodated	Bills of quantities; Financial records; Progress reports; Physical inspection; Site meeting minutes.	DCO, DWO, Donors, Community.	The Government to provide funding; Donors to provide funding and capacity building; Community to help in identifying the needy children.
Community Service Order	3.5m	2002-2008	No. of CSO cases; No. of CSOs; No. of CSO officers.	Probation records; Court records; Progress reports; Physical verification.	DPO, DRM, O/I GK Prison, Community.	The Government to provide funding; Community to implement the projects.

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

The following is a summary of impact and performance indicators of projects and programmes in the various sectors over the plan period.

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>			
Total acreage under cash crop	580ha	730ha	810ha
Total acreage under food crop	16,000ha	19,200ha	21,100ha
Total acreage under horticulture	950ha	970ha	1,050ha
Milk production	4.0m kg.	6m kg.	9.0m kg.
Beef production	0.26m kg	0.52m kg.	0.57m. kg.
Mutton Chevron	76,000 kg	165,000 kg.	175,000 kg.
Honey production	35,000 kg	80,000 kg.	100,000 kg.
Prevalence of Livestock diseases	30%	25%	22%
No. of households with potable water	1,701	2,011	2,614
Average distance to the nearest potable water point	4	3	2
Percentage households with access to piped water	27%	30%	35%
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>			
Total km. of road (Bitumen)	248.6 km.	398.6 km	450 km
Total km of road (Gravel)	366.9 km.	479.8 km.	612.9 km.
Number of households with telephone connections	27,964	33,457	36,806
Number of public connections	275	357	465
Number of private connections	277	362	475
Mobile service coverage	20%	50%	100%
Number of persons per letter box	100	50	30
Number of households with electricity connection	850	1,105	1,437
Number of centres with electricity	13	18	26
<b>Human Resource Development</b>			
Population growth rate	2.5 %	2.5%	1.9%
Fertility Rate	7	6.5	6
Infant Mortality Rate	45/1000	40/1000	35/1000
Immunization coverage	80%	85%	90%
HIV/AIDS prevalence	8.1%	7.6%	7%
Malaria prevalence	50%	48%	45%
Average distance to the nearest health facility	4 km	3 km	2.5 km
Poverty level	55%	52%	50%
Primary school-Gross enrolment rates:			
Girls	111%	100%	100%
Boys	115%	100%	100%
Primary School drop out rates:			
Girls	26.4%	20%	10%
Boys	27.9	20%	10%
Teacher/Pupil Ratio			
	1:21	1:20	1:20
Secondary school enrolment rates:			
Girls	33%	35%	40%
Boys	34%	36%	40%
Secondary School drop out rates			
Girls	2.3%	1.5%	1%
Boys	12.8%	8%	5%
Teacher/Pupil Ratio			
	1:15	1:20	1:20
Literacy level			
	75%	76%	80%