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

MOLO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION	vii
FOREWORD.....	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvi
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units	3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	4
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	4
1.2.1 Topographic Features	4
1.2.2 Climatic Conditions.....	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	5
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE.....	9
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	9
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	9
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	9
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	10
1.4.5 Human Resource Development	10
1.4.6 Special Programmes	10
1.4.7 Research, Innovation and Technology	10
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	11
1.4.9 Government, Justice Law and Order	11
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	11
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	23
2.1 REVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN	23
2.1.1 Status of Implementation of 2002-2008 DDP	24
2.2 CONSTRAINTS	25
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT	25
2.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	26
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	27
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges	27
2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues.....	27
2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	30
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	34
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	34
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	34
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	34
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	34
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	35
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	35
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities.....	36
3.1.7 Cross-cutting Linkages.....	39
3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	39
3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	39

3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission	39
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	40
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector to the District	40
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the District.....	40
3.2.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	40
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	41
3.4.7	Cross sector Linkages.....	42
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	43
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	43
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	43
3.3.4	Role of stakeholders in the Sector	43
3.3.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	44
3.3.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	45
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	49
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	49
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION	49
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission	49
3.4.2	District Response to Sector's Mission and Vision	49
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector to the District	49
3.4.4	Role of the Stakeholders	50
3.4.5	Sub-sector Priority, Constraints and Strategies	50
3.4.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	51
3.4.7	Cross sector linkages.....	52
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	52
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	53
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	53
3.5.2	District Response to the Vision and Mission.....	53
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	53
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	53
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	54
3.5.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	55
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	60
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	60
3.6	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR.....	61
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission	61
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	61
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	61
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	62
3.6.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	62
3.6.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	63
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	64
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	64
3.7	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	65
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	65
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision	65
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	65
3.7.4	Role of stakeholders in the Sector	65
3.7.5	Sub-Sector Priority, Constraint and Strategies	66
3.7.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	66
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	66
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	66
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	67
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	67
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	67

3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	67
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	67
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	68
3.8.6	Project and Programme Priorities	69
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages	69
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	69
3.9	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER	69
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission	69
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision	70
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	70
3.9.4	Role of stakeholders in the Sector	70
3.9.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	71
3.9.6	Project and Programme Priorities	71
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkage	73
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	74
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.0	INTRODUCTION	77
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	77
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	77
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development	78
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry	80
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure	80
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation	85
4.2.5	Human Resource Development	88
4.2.6	Special Programmes	91
4.2.7	Research Innovation and Technology	91
4.2.8	Public Administration	91
4.2.9	Governance, Justice, Law and Order	92
4.3	MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	92

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

VISION

“To be a highly secure, Productive and Prosperous district”

MISSION

“To Plan, formulate, mainstream and implement responsive socio-economic strategies to become a highly Secure, Productive and a leader in Agriculture Production integrated in the national development framework as envisaged within the Vision 2030”.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by three dots and a horizontal line.

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

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

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

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

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

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



**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND FIGURES

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division.....	3
Table 2: Population Growth Projection by Age Cohorts.....	6
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	7
Table 4: Projected District’s Urban Population	8
Table 5 : Population distribution and density by Administrative Division	8
Table 6: The 2002-2008 DDP Projects Implementation Status.....	24
Table 7: CDF Funding to Molo and Kuresoi Constituencies.....	25
Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya	2
Map 2: Molo District Administrative Boundaries.....	4
Figure 1: District HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates, 1990-2005.....	29

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment Programme
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRB	District Roads Board
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GNI	Gross National Income
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NEP	North Eastern Province

NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
OVP	Office of the Vice President
PC	Project Committee
PEAP	Post Election Action Plan
PESTLE	Political, Economic Social, Technological and Legal Environment
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Department
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time-bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SSI	Semi-Structured Interviews
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Molo district is one of the districts that make up the Rift Valley Province. It was hived off the former Nakuru district in 2007. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders five other districts namely; Baringo to the North, Kericho to the North West, Nakuru to the East, Bomet to the South West and Narok North to the South. The district is divided into ten administrative divisions and has two constituencies.

This 2002-2012 Molo District Development Plan was been prepared with inputs from various development stakeholders in a participatory manner to specifically guide the course of development at the local level. The document has an introductory part and four main chapters. The introductory part contains the Foreword and Preface/Acknowledgements by the Ministry's top leadership. The contents of the four main chapters are summarised below.

Chapter One is the district profile which contains various issues such as the features and settlement patterns in the district, including position and size of the district, administrative and political units and settlement pattern. It also details the physiographic and natural conditions such as topographic features and climatic information, including annual rainfall patterns and distribution, temperatures, humidity, etc. The Chapter also has population profiles and projections which show the population data as at the last national census, present, medium-term and end-term projections for the plan period. A sector profile is also presented which provides an overview of key activities for each sector in the district. Chapter One finally presents a District Fact Sheet which describes the basic figures and statistics on key sectors in the district. These include topographic and climatic conditions, demography, education, health and other indicators critical for growth and development of the district.

Molo district is predominantly an agricultural district characterised by a cosmopolitan settlement structures. The main topographic feature in the district is the Mau Escarpment with an average altitude of 2,500m above sea level. The escarpment is a very important feature in the district as most of the forests are located in it. The forests influence rainfall pattern in the district, while most of the rivers originate from the escarpment. All the areas around the escarpment are categorised as high potential areas. The climatic conditions of Molo district are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features particularly the escarpment and forests. There is considerable variation in climate throughout the district. The district has two broad climatic zones with temperatures varying between 24°C and 29°C. The total population of Molo District is estimated to be 523,605 in 2008 and is expected to increase to 546,513 by 2010 and 634,388 by 2012 with a growth rate of 3.4%.

Chapter Two provides a review of implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan including constraints faced and lessons learnt during its implementation. During preparation of the previous DDP, Molo District was part of Nakuru District and therefore the review focuses on the specific programmes that were designed for areas currently placed within the administrative boundaries of Molo. The Chapter also analyzes the major development challenges and cross cutting issues facing the district as well as an overview of the District Development Plan linkages with the

Kenya Vision 2030, its first Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Finally an analysis is done on the development issues/problems, their causes, immediate and long term objectives as well as strategies to address the problems/issues.

Chapter Three maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the goal of a globally competitive nation by spurring economic growth and reducing the incidence of poverty in the district. The proposed strategies are formulated in accordance with the prevailing Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting process. In this regard, the sectors are arranged in the following order: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Special Programmes; Research, Innovation and Technology; Public Administration; and, Governance, Justice, Law and Order. For each of the sector, an analysis is done on the sector vision and mission, district response to the national sector vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district, role of stakeholders in the sector, subsector priorities, constraints and strategies as well as projects and programmes, cross-sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues.

Finally in chapter four, the Plan provides the Monitoring and Evaluation framework clearly defining the role of each stakeholder in tracking the implementation of the various projects/programme proposed herein. Stakeholder involvement and responsibility has been prepared with a keen respect to a participatory M&E culture and linkages to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) mechanism. The same shall be guided by monitoring instruments and key performance indicators identified in order to make a measurable survey on progress being made. A detailed matrix is included which shows the project name, estimated cost, time frame, monitoring and evaluation indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agency, source of funds and stakeholders' responsibilities. The Chapter concludes with a summary of key monitoring and evaluation indicators or milestones which will be used to assess the impact of projects and programmes to the residents of the district.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides information on administrative and geographical setting of the district. It gives details on administrative and physical descriptions of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions of the district. The chapter further presents a detailed fact sheet, which gives the district's database at a glance. It sets a base for working at development challenges and cross cutting issues that will be taken into account when addressing the plan theme "Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya".

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section gives background information on the location of the district, the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next five years. Molo district is a predominantly agricultural district characterised by a cosmopolitan settlement structures

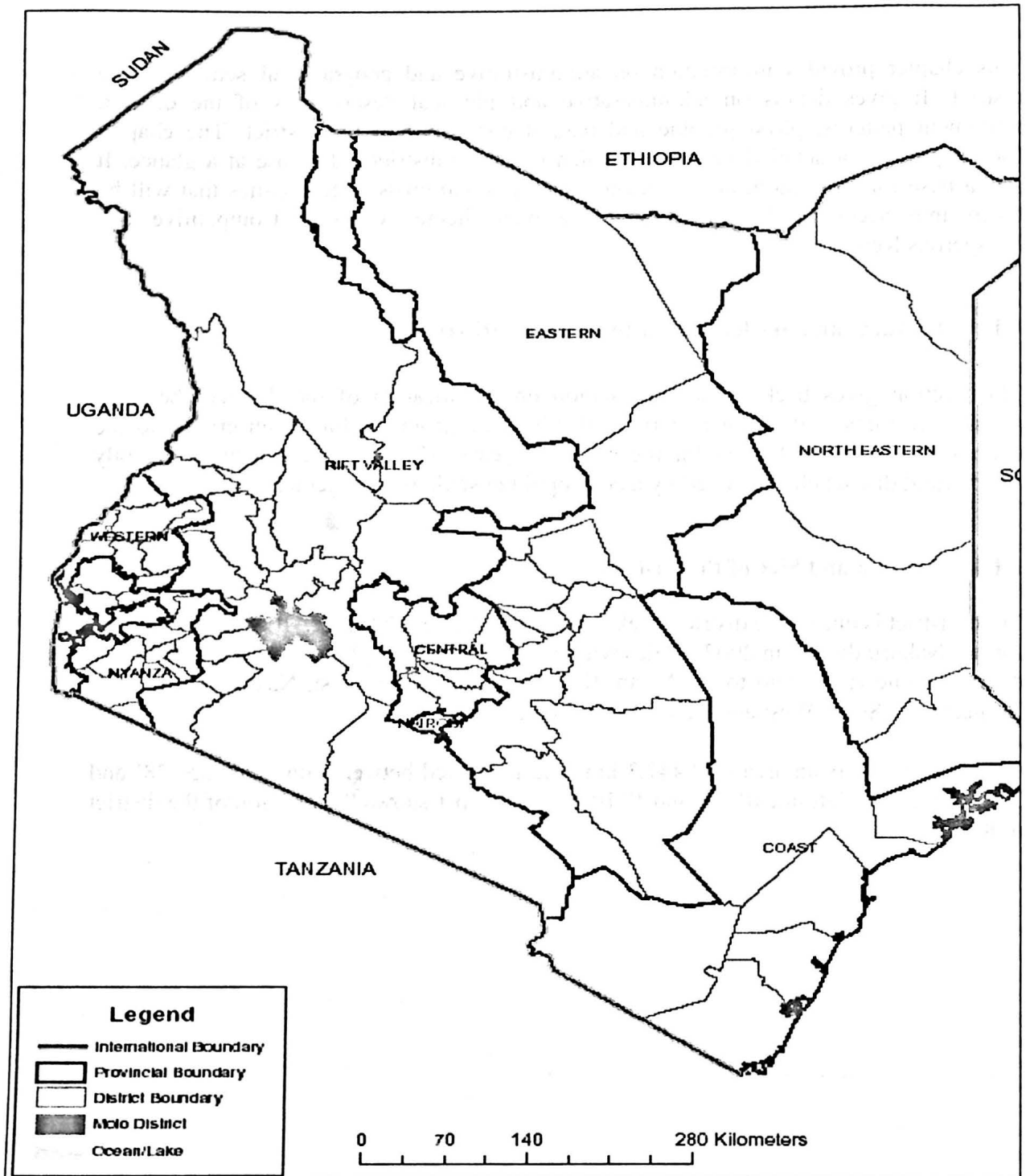
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Molo district is one of the districts make up the Rift Valley Province. It was hived off the former Nakuru district in 2007. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders five other districts namely; Baringo to the North, Kericho to the North West, Nakuru to the East, Bomet to the South West and Narok North to the South.

The district covers an area of 2,447.3 km² and is located between longitude 35° 28' and 35° 36' East and latitude 0° 13' and 1° 10' South. Map 1 shows the location of the district in Kenya.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Molo district is divided into ten administrative divisions as shown in Table 1. Keringet division is the largest followed by Elburgon while Molo division is the smallest.

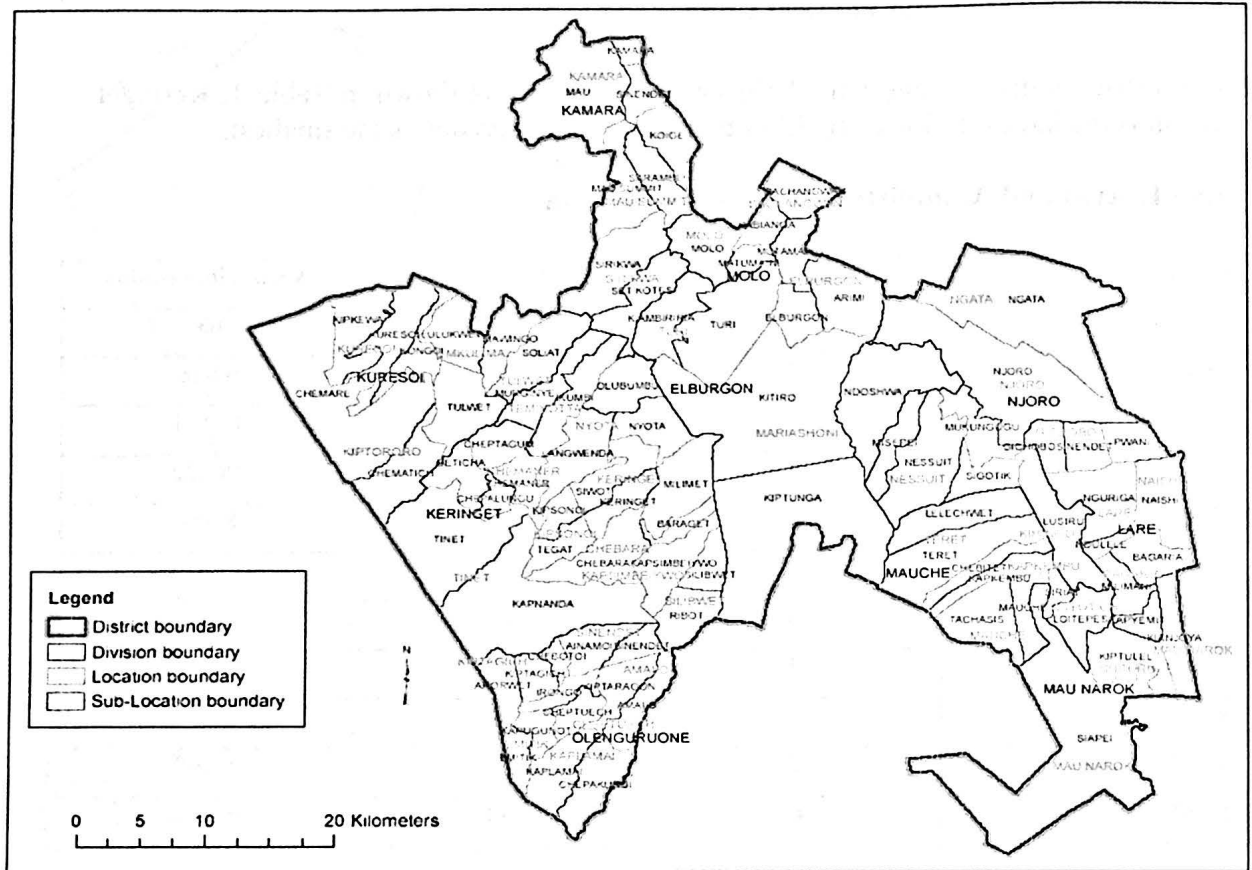
Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Locations	Sub locations	No. of Households
Mauche	4	8	68
Lare	4	9	6,008
Elburgon	3	8	15,521
Njoro	4	7	19,222
Molo	2	4	8,354
Keringet	9	21	12,324
Olenguruone	6	13	6,572
Kuresoi	4	9	8,741
Kamara	3	8	9,145
Mau Narok	2	3	6,967
Total	41	90	92,922

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008

There are two constituencies in the district namely; Molo and Kuresoi. Molo constituency is composed of 6 divisions namely; Molo, Mau Narok, Lare, Elburgon, Njoro and Mauche while Kuresoi constituency comprise of Olenguruone, Kuresoi, Keringet and Kamara divisions. Keringet division is the largest with 492.1 Km² while Molo division is the smallest with an area of 58.9 Km². There is a single Local Authority namely Molo County Council with eight wards. Map 2 shows the district's administrative boundaries.

Map 2: Molo District Administrative Boundaries



Source: KNBS

1.13 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is concentrated around all the 6 Divisions and in the centres of Molo, Njoro, Mau Narok and Lare. The district has a settlement pattern which is dictated by the road networks. Due to the hilly terrain and agricultural potential, the district has a good road network that is fairly distributed and so is the settlement pattern.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The main topographic feature in the district is the Mau Escarpment with an average altitude of 2,500m above sea level. The escarpment is a very important feature in the district as most of the forests are located in it. The forests influence rainfall pattern in the district, while most of the rivers originate from the escarpment. All the areas around the escarpment are categorised as high potential areas.

The topography found in the district has greatly influenced economic activities in the district. In the areas where volcanic soils are found, both dairy and crop farming is the mainstay of the local economy.

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

The climatic conditions of Molo district are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features particularly the escarpment and forests. There is considerable variation in climate throughout the district. The district has two broad climatic zones with temperatures varying between 24°C and 29°C.

Zone I receives an average annual rainfall of 1,270mm per annum covering areas over 2,400m above the sea level. The zone covers Mau Narok, Molo, Olenguruone, Keringet and Kamara. These are the high potential areas of the district.

Zone II covers areas with altitude between 1,800m and 2,400m above the sea level receiving an average rainfall of between 760mm and 1,270mm per year. This zone covers areas under the lower forest of Molo, Njoro and Mauche.

The cool climate of the Rift Valley prevalent in most parts of Molo district is highly suitable for pyrethrum farming and potato growing.

The natural resources found in Molo district in form of forests, rivers and escarpments' including rich volcanic soils for farming gives this district a firm economic base.

The forests of Molo, Mau, Keringet and Tinet are a major source of timber and firewood employing high numbers of Molo District's population both directly or indirectly. The same forests do generate income to the government and income to saw millers. There is adequate resource base in the district and immense opportunity for propelling the communities living in Molo district to greater heights of prosperity if the potential is exploited objectively within the plan period.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The total population of Molo District is estimated to be 523,605 in 2008 and is expected to increase to 546513 by 2010 and 634388 by 2012 as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Population Growth Projection by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	33492	32877	66369	42732	41947	84679	44601	43782	88383	51773	50822	102595
5-9	28229	27957	56186	36017	35669	71686	37593	37230	74823	43638	43216	86854
10-14	27468	27847	55315	35045	35529	70574	36579	37083	73662	42460	43046	85506
15-19	22974	24001	46975	29313	30622	59935	30595	31962	62557	35515	37101	72616
20-24	21258	23364	44622	27123	29810	56933	28310	31114	59424	32862	36117	68979
25-29	18204	17865	36069	23226	22794	46020	24242	23791	48033	28140	27616	55756
30-34	13582	12464	26046	17328	15902	33230	18087	16598	34685	20995	19267	40262
35-39	10811	10346	21157	13793	13201	26994	14396	13778	28174	16711	15994	32705
40-44	7352	6591	13943	9380	8409	17789	9791	8777	18568	11365	10188	21553
45-49	5930	5420	11350	7566	6916	14482	7897	7218	15115	9167	8379	17546
50-54	4708	4221	8929	6007	5386	11393	6270	5622	11892	7278	6525	13803
55-59	2939	3108	6047	3749	3966	7715	3913	4139	8052	4543	4805	9348
60-64	2395	2339	4734	3056	2984	6040	3189	3115	6304	3702	3616	7318
65-69	1663	1729	3392	2122	2207	4329	2215	2303	4518	2571	2673	5244
70-74	1328	1476	2804	1694	1884	3578	1768	1966	3734	2052	2282	4334
75-79	1029	991	2020	1313	1264	2577	1371	1319	2690	1591	1531	3122
80+	1231	1514	2745	1570	1931	3501	1639	2016	3655	1903	2340	4243
AGE NS	1067	618	1685	1361	789	2150	1421	823	2244	1649	955	2604
Total	205660	204728	410388	262395	261210	523605	273877	272636	546513	317915	316473	634388

Source: District Statistics office, Nakuru, 2008

The district population growth rate stands at 3.4%. This high population growth rate has created a predominantly youthful population with about 54.79% of the population less than 20 years of age and about 74.45% of the population less than 30 years of age.

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999 (census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	7,992	7,827	15,819	10,196	9,986	20,182	10,643	10,423	21,066	12,354	12,099	24,453
Under 5 years	33,492	32,877	66,369	42,732	41,947	84,679	44,601	43,782	88,383	51,773	50,822	102,595
Primary school age (6-13)	44,968	45,169	90,137	57,373	57,630	115,003	59,883	60,152	120,035	69,512	69,823	139,335
Secondary School Age (14-17)	19,413	19,758	39,171	24,769	25,209	49,978	25,852	26,312	52,164	30,009	30,543	60,552
Youth Pop. (15-29)	62,437	65,230	127,667	79,662	83,225	162,887	83,147	86,867	170,014	96,516	100,834	197,350
Female Reproductive Age (15-49)		100,051	100,051	-	127,653	127,653	-	133,239	133,239	-	154,662	154,662
Labour Force (15-64)	110,153	109,720	219,873	140,541	139,989	280,530	146,690	146,114	292,804	170,277	169,608	339,885
The Aged (65+)	5,251	5,710	10,961	6,699	7,286	13,985	6,992	7,604	14,596	8,116	8,827	16,943

Source: District Statistics office, Nakuru, 2008

Under 1 year: In this age cohort, there were 15819 children under one year in 1999 and this population is projected to increase to 24453 in 2012. The district has achieved infant mortality rate of 40 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate of 85per cent. Over the plan period the district will strive to achieve immunization of over 90 per cent hence reduce infant mortality to less than 30 per 1000.

Age Group 0-5 Years (Under 5 years): This group comprises of 16.17 percent of the total population according to the 2008 population projection and there should therefore be more emphasis put in projects/programmes related to child care such as immunization in the health sector and there should be development of Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD) and training of more ECD teachers in the Education sector.

Primary school going age (6-13 years): The population of primary school going age is expected to increase from 115,003 pupils in 2008, 120,035 by 2010 and to 139,335 by 2012. The increase of primary school going age by 14.34% over the plan period will necessitate investments in educational facilities and services. The introduction of free primary education programme in 2003 has already witnessed an influx of pupils in the district's 270 primary schools.

Secondary going age (14-17 years): With the government initiating subsidised secondary education programme in 2008, it is expected that the transition and retention rates in secondary schools will be high. The secondary school going age is expected to increase from 49,978 persons in 2008 to 60,552 by 2012.

Female reproductive age (15-49 years): The female population in the age brackets 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. Females in the reproductive are projected to increase from 127,653 in 2008 to 154,662 in 2012. This constitutes 24.38% of the total population

at the start of the plan period. Given the district's high fertility rate of 5.3%, the district has a potential for rapid population growth during the plan period. This will exert pressure on maternal and child health facilities and services unless measures are taken to control the high fertility rate.

Labour force age group (15-64 years): The district's labour force is expected to increase from 280,530 persons in 2008 to 339,885 persons in 2012. This represents a 53.58% of the total population at the start of the plan period. The labour force population is more than half of the total population. Therefore, measures need to be put in place during the plan period to provide adequate employment opportunities.

Table 4: Projected District's Urban Population

Urban Centre	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Molo	47,574	48,584	64,317	65,683	68,775	70,235	73,541	75,102
Elburgon	11,827	11,346	15,989	15,339	17,098	16,402	18,282	17,539
Njoro	8,275	8,235	11,187	11,133	11,963	11,905	12,792	12,730
Mau Narok	1,677	1,667	2,267	2,254	2,424	2,410	2,592	2,577
Olunguruone	767	595	1,037	804	1,109	860	1,186	920
Keringet	569	438	769	592	823	633	880	677
Total Pop.	205660	20472	262395	261210	273877	272636	317915	316473

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008

Table 5 : Population distribution and density by Administrative Division

Division	Area in Km ²	1999 (census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
		Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density
Olunguruone	182.9	32,030	185	40,866	236	42,654	247	49,513	286
Kuresoi	295.4	40,924	143	52,214	183	54,499	191	63,261	222
Keringet	492.1	59,863	122	76,378	155	79,720	162	92,538	188
Molo	58.9	31,935	542	40,745	692	42,528	722	49,366	838
Mau Narok	195.1	29,916	162	38,169	206	39,839	215	46,245	250
Lare	159.6	27,727	199	35,376	253	36,924	264	42,861	307
Elburgon	436.4	65,314	150	83,333	191	86,979	199	100,964	231
Njoro	236.8	65,006	300	82,940	383	86,569	399	100,488	464
Mauche	178.4	15,391	95	19,637	122	20,496	127	23,792	147
Kamara	211.7	42,281	209	53,945	267	56,306	279	65,359	324
TOTAL	2447.3	410388	167	523605	214	546513	223	634388	259

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; agriculture, livestock forestry and wildlife. Among them, agriculture and livestock forms the most integral sub-sector due to its provision of food and employment. Agriculture contributes 80% of the National economy. In this plan period the sector aims to contribute more towards food security, promote a shift from subsistence farming to commercial farming. Provisions of specialised and applicable farm extension services are among other objectives planned.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors; Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, East African Community and National Heritage. In the district, the sector is characterized by low levels of trade development. Most of the registered retail and wholesale traders are small scale in nature and fall in the formal category. The remaining are informal micro enterprises and hawkers and this forms the majority. Some of the major factors impeding trade development in the district include poor infrastructure, unavailability of trading premises, high levels of poverty and low access to credit facilities.

The trade sub-sector is mandated to train business entrepreneurs on skills in trade and creating, enabling environment for doing business in Molo district, Trade Development Joint Loans Board gives support services to clients and trained over 300 traders in business skills, with a spill-over effect to agriculture, manufacturing and marketing. The main critical issues facing the trade sub-sector include limited firm-to-firm linkages, deteriorating infrastructure, HIV/Aids and lack of information for up-coming entrepreneurs.

The industry sector policy is to disseminate industrial information. It is expected to offer advisory services to entrepreneurs related to investment promotion and facilitate technology and financial resources to the entrepreneurs. It is also expected to support local entrepreneurship and indigenous enterprise development. In Molo currently there is major industry. The major challenges facing this sector in the district include limited access to financial services, inadequate business skills and limited linkage with large enterprises. Other issues are limited access to information and technology.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Public Works and Roads, Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure in national parks and reserves). Physical infrastructure sector largely focuses on measures aimed at improving the performance of the other sectors. The effectiveness of other sectors and the overall cost of trade largely depend on the state of the physical infrastructure.

The road network is generally sparse and most of the rural population is not well connected. The major hindrance to opening up new roads is scarce resources required to construct bridges and drifts. There is a large network of unclassified roads being maintained by various agencies including the county councils and CDF. The sector policy is to facilitate provision and maintenance of quality infrastructure mainly roads, building and other public works for social economic development. In the district, it is charged with the mandate of provision of machines for hire, supervision, construction and maintenance of roads, buildings and bridges and provision of technical services. The challenges facing the sector include lack of staff vehicles and heavy rains which damage roads,

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Natural resources are the main sub-sectors in this sector. Most of other sectors' (for instance agriculture, livestock, forestry, and tourism etc) growth is based on the natural based resources. In this regard protection of the District water source and a sustainable environmental conservation programmes shall be highly critical in enhancing progress across other sectors. The irrigation sub-sector seeks to reduce the over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture through harnessing water and increasing land under irrigation.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Medical Services, Education, Public Health, Labour and Human Resources Development. The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology.

The education and training sector is critical in the development of skilled manpower and human resource capacity necessary for growth and development of the district. The Health sector on the other hand will ensure access to basic health services with a strong emphasis on promoting preventative health services as opposed to curative measures and cost effectiveness of health services. The main focus in the district health sector will be the reduction of spread of major diseases which include Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB.

1.4.6 Special Programmes

This sector is represented by sub-sectors such as Regional Development Authorities, Gender and children affairs, Ministry of state for special programmes, youth and sports. Women and the Youth are not represented in top decision making levels. Therefore, one of the strategies in this plan period is to mainstream the marginalised groups and other vulnerable persons in all developmental activities.

1.4.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Higher Education, Information and Communication, KNBS, GITS, E-Government and Research Institutes. Molo district via the DIDC will seek to provide information and relevant statistics needed for educational research and planning.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The District Planning Office, under this sector, is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury is another department found in the sector charged with facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies.

Provision of services by sub-sectors in this sector is aimed at ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in coordination and management of public resources with a view to promoting sustainable socio-economic development at the grass-root level. In particular, the office of DDO engages in correct interpretation, dissemination and implementation of the government's national policies, mobilization of resources as well as effective planning and coordination of development activities. Further, it promotes and enhances participatory approaches with respect to selection, implementation and M&E of feasible community projects.

1.4.9 Government, Justice, Law and Order

The sector is among the most critical in the District, considering the crisis of post election. This sector consist the following sub-sectors; Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and registration of persons. To achieve a just and cohesive society in the long term, accountability, transparency and completion of result oriented reforms shall be central to that accomplishment.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The fact sheet below describes the basic figures and statistics on key sectors in the district. These include topographic and climatic conditions, demography, education, health and other indicators critical for growth and development of the district.

Information Category	Statistics
District area (Km²):	
Total area (Km ²)	2447.3
Water mass (Km ²)	Nil
Gazetted forests (Km ²)	435.45
National Parks/reserves (Km ²)	Nil
Arable land (Km ²)	1805
Non-arable land (Km ²)	95
Total urban area (Km ²)	111.85
No. of Towns	6
Topography and Climate	
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)	1800

Information Category		Statistics
Highest altitude (metres above sea level)		2500
Temperature range:	High(°C)	29
	Low (°C)	24
Rainfall:	High(mm)	1270
	Low(mm)	760
Average relative humidity (%)		44.3
Wind speed (km/h)		18
Demographic profiles		
Total population- 2008		523605
Total male population		262605
Total female population		261210
Sex ratio (F/M)		1.0159
Projected population:	Mid plan period	546513
	End of plan period	634388
Infantile population:	Female	9986
	Male	10196
	Total	20182
Population under five:	Female	41947
	Male	42732
	Total	84679
Pre-school population:	Female	24,769
	Male	24,749
	Total	49,518
Primary school age group:	Female	57,630
	Male	57,373
	Total	115,003
Secondary school age group:	Female	25,209
	Male	24,769
	Total	49,978
Youthful population:	Female	83,225
	Male	79,662
	Total	162,887
Labour force:	Female	139989
	Male	140541
	Total	280530
Aged population	Female	7,286

Information Category		Statistics
	Male	6,699
	Total	13,985
Eligible voting population:	Olenguruone	20,084
	Kuresoi	25,661
	Keringet	37,536
	Molo	20,024
	Mau Narok	18,758
	Lare	17,386
	Elburgon	40,954
	Njoro	40,761
	Mauche	9,651
	Kamara	26,511
	Total (district)	257,325
Urban population:	Female	95,805
	Male	95,567
	Total	191,372
Population density	Highest	692
	Lowest	122
	District	214
Crude birth Rate per 1000		41
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000		40
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1000		43
Post neo-natal mortality rate per 1000		37
Child mortality rate per 1000		66
Under five mortality rate per 1000		84
Life expectancy	Male	52.9
	Female	58.2
Poverty indicators		
Absolute poverty:	%	43
	Number	23,290
Food poverty:	%	36
	Number	194,994
Sectoral contribution to household income:	Agriculture (%)	70
	Rural self-employment (%)	20
	Wage employment (%)	5
	Urban self-employment (%)	5

Information Category		Statistics
Number employed per sector:		
	Agriculture	379,154
	Rural self-employment	108,330
	Wage employment	27,082
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (small scale) (acres)		2.5
Average farm size (large scale) (acres)		100
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		60
Total area under food crops (acres)		16,800
Total area under cash crops		25,000.
Total area under soil/land conservation		Nil
Total area under farm forestry(sq km)		70.515
Total area under organic farming		Nil
Main storage facilities Bags		Nil
Population working in agriculture (%)		75
Land carrying capacity (animals/acre)		2
Total number of ranches		Nil
Bee apiaries		Nil
Bee hives		23
Milk production:	Quantity (million litres)	107.52
	Value (Kshs in billions)	3.226
Egg production	Quantity (trays)	16,637
	Value (Kshs)	1.2
Poultry meat production:	Quantity (kg)	12,850
	Value (Kshs)	1.73
Pork production:	Quantity (kg)	6,960
	Value (Kshs)	1,044,000
Mines, mineral, quarrying and estimate quantities		
Sand and ballast quarrying sites		6
Numbers of people involved in quarrying		4000
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		10
No. of non-gazetted forests		None
Size of gazetted forests (km ²)		435.45
Size of gazetted forests (km ²)		Not Determined
Main forest products Charcoal(tons)		5000

Information Category		Statistics
Firewood(tons)		50,000
Bamboos (tons)		2000
Withies (tons)		10,000
No. of people engaged in forestry		5,000
Seedlings production		1,350,000
No. of farms engaged in farm forestry		45,000
Average no. of trees per farm		2000
No. of community forest associations (CFA) established		6
Quantity of timber produced(Tonnes)		350,000
Environment		
Number of EIAs endorsed		62
Number of environment audits executed:		30
Number of solid waste management sites:		Nil
Number of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected: (Mau Escarpment) Afforestation		1
Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected: (Molo) River bank conservation		1-
Number of coastal sites protected:		Not Determined
Number of quarry sites renovated:		Not Determined
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:		Not Determined
Cooperatives		
Number of cooperative societies		98
Active cooperative societies		40
Dormant cooperative societies		58
Collapsed societies		Not Determined
Total registered membership		65,322
Total turn-over		130,000,000
Health		
Number of health posts:	Hospitals	4
	Nursing homes	1
	Health centres	7
	Dispensaries	28
	Private clinics	10
Beds capacity		1,200
Doctor/patient ratio		1:49,000
Nurse/patient ratio		1:30,000
HIV prevalence rate		5.9
Average distance to health facility (km)		15
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)		30

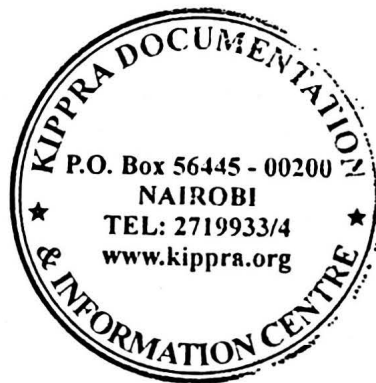
Information Category		Statistics
Health facility deliveries (%)		48
Contraceptive acceptance		60%
Children vaccination (%)		82
No. of TBA		0
No. Of CHWS		24
Education		
	No. of ECD centres	280
Pre-school:	No. of ECD teachers	270
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37
Total enrolment	Boys	4900
	Girls	4190
	Drop-out rate	Negligible
	Average years of attendance	4
Primary school:	Number of primary schools	270
	Number of teachers	2801
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:54'
	Total enrolment	28,000
	Drop-out rate	3.8
	Average years of attendance	8
Secondary schools:	Number of secondary schools	80
	Number of teachers	530
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22
	Total enrolment	151,252
	Drop-out rate	4.3
	Average years of attendance	4
Tertiary institutions		12
Public		8
Adult literacy:	Number of adult literacy classes	41
	Enrolment	346
	Attendance	
	Male	23
	Female	323
	Literacy rate	75%
Water and sanitation		
Households with access to piped water		52,145
Households with access to potable water		71,013
Number of permanent rivers		2
No. Of shallow wells		14,202

Information Category		Statistics
No. Of protected springs		23
No. Of un-protected springs		14
No. Of water pans		4
No. Of dams		62
No. Of bore holes		16
Households with roof catchment systems (%)		80
Average distance to nearest water point (km)		1.2
Water quality		Good
Number of water resource user associations (WRUA) established		1
Households with latrines (%)		98
Energy		
Households with electricity connection		30,543
Households without electricity connection		82,615
Trading centres connected with electricity (%)		40
Trading centres not connected with electricity (%)		60
Households using wood fuel (%)		90
Households using kerosene (%)		100
Households using solar energy (%)		1
Households using bio-gas (%)		1
Households using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves		5
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) Using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves		5
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) Using LPG		1
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) Using kerosene		N/A
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) Using solar energy		2
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) That have established woodlots		N/A
Transport & Communication		
	Bitumen surface (km)	170.1
	Gravel surface (km)	240.9
	Earth surface (km)	150.8 classified, 405 unclassified
	Total	966.8
	Bitumen surface (km)	170.1
	Gravel surface (km)	240.9
	Earth surface (km)	150.8 classified, 405 unclassified
	Total	966.8
	Bitumen surface (km)	170.1
	Gravel surface (km)	240.9

Information Category		Statistics
	Earth surface (km)	150.8 classified, 405 unclassified
	Total	966.8
Railway line length (km)		70
Railway stations		6
Sea/lake ports		Nil
Airports		Nil
Number of telephone connections		850
Mobile network coverage%		85
No. Of cyber cafes		2
No. Of private courier services		4
Number of post offices		5
Number of sub-post offices		3
Licensed stamp vendors		10
Tourism, Trade & industry		
No. of trading centres		32
Registered retail traders		12,405
Registered wholesale traders		10
Bakeries		
Manufacturing industries		30
Total production by industries (tons)		150
Total consumption (tons)		250
Surplus/deficiency (tons)		100
Hotels		48
Commercial banks		4
Micro-finance institutions		1
Village banks		0
Jua kali associations		4
Jua kali artisans		2000
HIV/AIDS		
VCT Centres		7
Molo constituency		11
Kuresoi constituency		06
Number of trained counsellors at each VCT		2
Number tested per month at each		32
Number of home based care		2
Youth clubs and youth friendly corners		1
Number of institutions offering ARVs		4
Security		
Police stations		5
AP posts		12
Indicate number of crime related incidences		5,789
Indicate location and number of victim support units		17
Indicate number and location of prisons		Nil
Indicate the number of law courts		1

Information Category	Statistics
Indicate number of community policing committees	17
Housing sector	
Type of housing in urban areas: High cost Medium cost Low cost Unplanned settlements	500 5,000 8,000 1

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides a review of implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan including constraints faced and lessons learnt during its implementation. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross cutting issues facing the district. In addition, it gives an overview of the District Development plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, its first Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Finally an analysis is done on the development issues/problems, their causes, immediate and long term objectives as well as strategies to address the problems/issues.

2.1 Review of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan

The plan under review was designed for the larger Nakuru district before carving out Molo as a district on its own. In the review, focus will be on the specific programmes that were designed for areas currently placed within the administrative boundaries of Molo. The 2002-2008 District Development Plan focused on poverty reduction for sustainable development. All the sectors' strategies were geared towards the attainment of this goal.

The objectives of Agriculture and Rural Development sector were to attain food self-reliance in the district, diversification of agricultural activities such as horticulture by small-scale, supply raw materials for the local industries and act as a source of income for the residents of Molo. The targets set for the sector could not be achieved fully due to the unpredictable weather conditions, rising cost of farm inputs, animal diseases and lack of adequate extension services due to inadequate capacity.

Under the Physical Infrastructure sector, the set objective was to ensure efficient and reliable road network. The Tourism, Trade and industry sector was to contribute to the socio-economic development of the district through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth, and promotion of trade, industry and tourism with a view to improving the welfare of all. The sector was to lay a leading role to stimulate foreign and domestic tourism as a means of local employment, conservation of the environment, and promoting and sustaining the emergence and growth of the small and medium scale enterprises.

While recognizing the crucial role of human capital in achieving the goal of poverty reduction, the human resource development was to provide quality education by expanding the existing education facilities, increase school enrolment and retention rates, increase the literacy rates, reduce the population growth rate and reduce the child/infant mortality rate. Adult literacy was pointed out as a key pathway of achieving most of the set targets among other approaches. On the other hand, the health sub-sector set objectives to increase and improve preventive and curative services in the district through improved health and nutrition programmes, increase immunization coverage, and promoting campaigns against HIV/AIDS in the district.

2.1.1 Status of Implementation of 2002-2008 DDP

In 2002-2008 DDP there were 57 proposed projects of which 46 were completed with a completion rate of 47%.

The Department of Trade and Industry successfully implemented its assigned programmes throughout the district. The Department of Veterinary Services managed to implement a number of ongoing programmes including disease and pest control (e.g. foot and mouth disease), meat inspections, hides and skins inspection. The emergence of Rift Valley fever in mid 2007 consumed most of the resources of the department. The epidemic led to loss of hundreds of livestock and ban on trade of animal products. A few human deaths were also registered. Table 6 shows the 2002-2008 District Development Plan projects implementation status.

Table 6: The 2002-2008 DDP Projects Implementation Status

Department	No. of projects in the 2002-2008 plan	No. of projects completed	No. of Ongoing Projects	Percentage completion status
Agriculture	2	2	0	60
Irrigation	2	1	1	70
Environment	0	0	0	0
Livestock	3	2	1	60
Veterinary	7	6	1	60
Water	2	2	0	60
Cooperative	3	2	1	65
Fisheries	1	0	1	0
Wildlife	2	2	0	60
Forest	5	5	0	60
Roads	2	2	0	60
Rural Electrification Programme (Energy)	0	0	0	0
Trade	1	1	0	80
Industry	1	1	0	80
Tourism	2	1	1	60
Education	3	3	0	65
Health and nutrition	1	1	0	60
Adult education	4	4	0	60
Employment	1	1	0	80
Social services	3	3	0	70
Culture	2	2	0	60
KNLS	3	0	3	0
DDO	0	0	0	0
CBS	1	1	0	100
Police	1	0	1	0
Office of the President	1	1	0	40
Probation	2	1	1	60

Department	No. of projects in the 2002-2008 plan	No. of projects completed	No. of Ongoing Projects	Percentage completion status
National Registration Bureau I	1	1	0	60
Children	1	1	0	60
Total	57	46	11	47

Source: District Planning Unit, Molo, 2008

The enactment and operationalisation of the Constituency Development Fund Act 2003 led to an increased resource allocation to constituencies. As a result, a large number of projects (most of them outside the DDP) were initiated at the constituency level. A total of Kshs 241,770,110 was allocated to the district under CDF, that is, Kshs. 126,092,911 and Kshs. 115,677,199 to Molo and Kuresoi constituencies respectively, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: CDF Funding to Molo and Kuresoi Constituencies

Constituency	Financial Year/Amounts in Kshs				
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Total
Molo	6,000,000	29,398,658	38,021,902	52,672,351	126,092,911
Kuresoi	6,000,000	26,824,592	34,792,454	48,060,153	115,677,199
Total	12,000,000	56,223,250	72,814,356	100,732,504	241,770,110

Source: Constituencies Development Fund, 2008

2.2 Constraints

Further, poor implementation rates of the projects in the 2002-2008 Plan can be largely attributed to inadequacy of funds, unfavourable weather conditions, and the long outstanding effects of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The SAPs affected most of the sectors, worst hit being agriculture, forest, housing and education sectors.

Discrepancy was observed between the proposed projects under the plan with those in the annual work plans. Consequently, a large number of projects were implemented outside the plan.

The plan commencement coincided with the coming to place of a new government in December 2002. The then new government began an ambitious economic recovery programme based in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The PRSP outlined priorities and strategies central to the implementation of government commitment of poverty reduction and economic growth necessary for broad based sustainable development.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

The community was not fully involved in the projects and programmes cycle hence putting sustainability in jeopardy. Monitoring and evaluation system of the projects and

programmes was not institutionalized in projects/programmes during the plan period except for the donor-supported projects. There is need for collaboration between the government departments and other development partners for efficient utilization of available resources in the district. All stakeholders should be consulted during the whole project cycle management. In Government funded projects there were delays occasioned by late release of development fund and piece-meal funding.

It is proposed that the coordination of projects at the district should be strengthened to ensure strict compliance with the DDP. The composition of the district co-ordination body should be broadened to accommodate the diverse interests in the district. All the major stakeholders in government, private sector, civil society and Non-governmental Organisations (NGO) should be represented. The various actors need to be sensitized on the importance of collaboration and adherence to the district development plans so as to foster faster development.

The District Development Committee should spearhead the implementation of the plan. Such an institution should be vested with powers of coordination through an Act of Parliament to ensure it is effective and sustainable.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

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

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

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

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross-Cutting Issues

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

(a) High Level of Insecurity

Security has been a major challenge in the district and mostly prior to general elections. The plan proposes to initiate an inter-ethnic reconciliation programme to foster peaceful co-existence among the various communities residing in the district. This will also go another level of boosting investor confidence.

(b) Poor Infrastructure

Poor road network hampers realization of full potential in agriculture, trade and tourism in the district. The problem has been compounded by the absence of a functioning roads rehabilitation programme. The dilapidated state of major roads especially feeder roads has led to high transportation costs in high potential areas, and in some cases transportation for agricultural products is seldom available.

(c) Inaccessibility to Health Services

Most of the inhabitants cannot access health services due to inaccessible roads and lack of sufficient facilities. More inaccessibility to clean water raises the concerns in health. This is due to poor sanitation and rampant water pollution. Lack of balanced diet because of poor eating habits and low income is also a major cause.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

(a) High Poverty levels

Unemployment, low production levels in quality and quantity, and an increasing dependency ratio are some of the major contributing factors to poverty. The plan seeks to initiate programmes that reverse the trend with the aim of improving the living standards of the districts' residents. The programmes will work towards promoting investments, embracement of modern techniques and practices and acquisition of appropriate skills.

Other challenges that contribute to poverty are poor marketing outlets for agricultural products, lack of credit facilities for farmers and escalating costs of farm inputs.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Arable land for cultivation; Entrepreneurial mind of the community.	Limited access to credit; Rising cost of farm implements; Unstable price for farm produce.	Devolved funds on CDF, LATF; Available market for farm produce.	High Inflation rate; Unpredictable weather conditions; HIV and AIDS menace.

(b) Gender Inequality

The rising poverty levels, insecurity and inter-ethnic strife in the district has continued to reduce any gains made towards gender equality. For instance, the girl child has got less chances of completing her education either in primary or secondary school as poor parents tend to give priority to the boy child in terms of paying school fees. Women spend most of their time in production activities but receive very little in return as most of the proceeds go to men. In addition, they also lack collateral resulting into inaccessibility to credit facilities. Most of the *shamba* and plot title deeds are owned by men and in the absence of the man; the woman has to consult their young or grown up sons for decision making. Most of the Land Control Committees are not gender sensitive at all.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Women trust fund; Access to free basic education.	Cultural practices limiting property ownership to women; Limited education on woman's rights.	Government policy to recruit 50% women in public service; Soft loans from microfinance to empower women	Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS Domestic violence

(c) HIV/AIDS

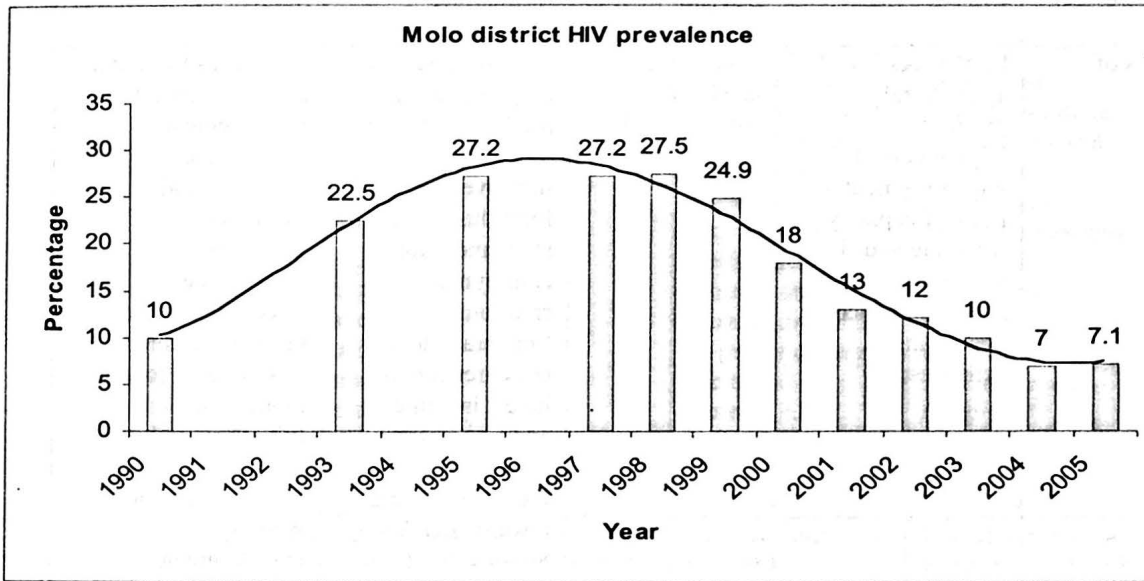
The impact of the pandemic has been felt at all levels of the district's economic and social circles. The HIV prevalence rate in the district stands at 5.9%, which is a decline from 10% in 2003. This has increased the dependency rate and impacted negatively on the labour force.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Strong support from NACC; Active NGOs; Organised awareness campaign.	Social stigma; Poverty, illiteracy and ignorance.	Guidance and counselling Programmes; Donor support; More enrolment rates in schools.	Unfavourable cultural practices; Drug and alcohol abuse.

The graph below, figure 1, illustrates the trend of HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district from 1990 to 2005.

Figure 1: District HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates, 1990-2005



Source: MoH – Molo District Hospital, 2007

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

The matrix below shows the issues/problems, causes, development objectives, immediate development objectives and strategies for the attainment of the outlined development targets.

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low levels of income.	Low prices for agricultural produce. High levels of unemployment. Lack of capacity for value addition to produce. Inadequate income generating activities.	Double income levels of Households by 2012.	Improve quality of crop and livestock production by 60% by 2012. Improve incentives for industrial investment for employment creation. Encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in value addition to farm produce. Increase funding towards I.G.A.s by 50% by 2012.	Initiate a sustainable crop and animal improvement programme. Set up a local Entrepreneur Development programme. Encourage public-private partnerships in setting up local industries. Initiate an ambitious and sustainable Income Generating Activity Development programme.
High levels of insecurity	Incidence of ethnic animosity Prevalence of car-jacking and highway robberies. Political incitements Robberies and House breaking	Enforce laws and initiate community based programs to reduce incidence of crime by 60% by 2010	Increase awareness on the need for inter-ethnic harmony to 90% of the population. Promote cross-cultural practices. Increase funds to support security programs by 50% by 2010.	Initiate inter-ethnic arbitration programme Initiate community policing programme. Support highway patrol and surveillance operations by the security enforcement agencies.
Poor and dilapidated physical infrastructure.	Low investment on roads. Poor enforcement of road use rules. Poor and unplanned maintenance of roads. Encroachment on road reserves. Non-diversification of transport development e.g. Rail and Air. Poor drainage systems High cost of initial electrification.	Upgrade 40% of the existing roads to bitumen standards and 60% to gravel standard by 2012.	Increase funds by 40% in each constituency for routine maintenance and spot improvement of roads. Increase awareness on non encroachment of road reserves by 100%. Improve governance levels along the highway. Upstage rural electrification efforts.	Initiate a Road Development programme the district. Enforce laws against encroachment of Road reserves and water catchments areas. Undertake an aggressive water and sanitation improvement programme. Encourage communal Rural Electrification schemes. Initiate an alternative

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	High dependency on Hydro energy.		Increase access to piped water to 60% by 2012.	energy development programme.
Poor state of Health	Low access to health facilities. Poor and impassable roads. Inadequate health facilities. Inadequate clean water. Poor sanitation. Water pollution. Lack of a balanced diet. Poor eating habits High cost of nutritious food. Poor sanitation. Home based deliveries.	Reduce by 65% the incidence of malaria cases and other diseases in the district by 2012.	Reduce by 50% the average distance to health facility by 2012. Increase awareness on prevention techniques against malaria and other preventable diseases. Increase access to clean water. Promote and increase awareness on proper dietary habits. Increase ANC attendance and facility based delivery.	Initiate a programme to construct more health facilities. Initiate endemic diseases control programme. Initiate a working water supply and sanitation programme; Support a nutrition and Health improvement programme. Initiate a district wide ANC awareness campaign
Environmental Degradation	Abject deforestation. Over reliance on wood fuel. Poor drainage system. Unplanned urban settlements. Poor solid waste management. Unprotected rivers and water catchment areas.	Enforce environmental protection laws (EMCA) to safeguard the environment.	Increase funding to support a forestation in the district. Diversify energy sources. Increase awareness on the need for planned settlements. Increase awareness on the EMCA. Protect all the riparian zones.	Initiate a district wide a community based a forestation programme. Establish and sustain alternative energy sources. Initiate a rivers protection programme. Support and establish a solid waste management programme.
Lack of sufficient nutritious food production	Poor crop and animal. Husbandry practices. Soil over use. Unplanned agricultural activities. High levels of dependency High Pests and disease prevalence. Poor post harvest storage facilities. Use of unclean/uncertified planting materials. Inadequate water for farming. High levels of dependency.	Reduce food poverty by 50% by 2010.	Increase proper crop and animal husbandry practices among farmers to 75%. Increase funds for soil conservation by 50%. Reduce crop pests and animal disease incidence by 60%. Avail technical advice on proper planting materials to 100% of farmers by 2010. Increase rain water harvesting by 70% for use in small scale irrigation	Initiate a crop management and Development programme. Increase support for environmental conservation efforts as contained in the District Environmental Action Plan 2007 (DEAP). Initiate appropriate Agro-technology programme. Initiate farm input research and supply programme. Undertake a small scale irrigation and drainage programme.

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			schemes by 2010.	Initiate a sustainable orphan support programme in each constituency in the district by 2010.
Poor Educational Standards	High cost of education. High cost of transition. Lack of career guidance services. Inadequate education facilities. Inadequate special education facilities. Inadequate staffing levels. Low adult literacy levels.	Increase overall transition rates to 90% by 2012. Increase the literacy level to 80% by 2012.	Increase funds to support literacy education by 50%. Increase the number of adult literacy classes by 60%. Increase access of education in the district.	Initiate a Functional Adult Literacy Programme. Increase support for literacy classes in the district budget by the amount of money required. Initiate a Polytechnics and Vocational support programme. Increase the staffing levels throughout sourcing.
HIV/AIDS	Engaging in unprotected sex. Ignorance on safe sex practices. Reduced access to condoms. Unwillingness to use condoms. High levels of mother to child transmission. Ignorance on HIV status.	Reduce incidence of new HIV infections by 80% by 2012.	Increase awareness on safe sex practices. Increase access to condoms by promoting 100% installation of dispensers in social places. Strengthen mother to child transmission prevention programme. Encourage and promote counselling and testing through friendly and innovative VCT sites.	Initiate HIV/AIDS prevention programme. Support condom distribution channels to improve access. Initiate and support PMTCT programme. Strengthen district wide VCT services.

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

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 spurring economic growth. The strategies will serve as interventions to address the development of the district.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”

Mission: “To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries industry, accelerating the growth of a viable cooperative sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, sustainable environmental and natural resources management, enabling environment for trade and industry, sustainable tourism development and conservation of wildlife”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to realize the above vision and mission, the agriculture sub-sector will train farmers, introduce new crop varieties and provide market information and planting materials district wide. The veterinary sub-sector will train farmers on disease control and liaise with the community on provision of veterinary clinical and extension services. Co-operative society managers will be trained on management so as to effectively deliver the required services. The forestry Sub-Sector will focus on afforestation and reforestation programmes.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector plays a vital role in ensuring food security in the district. It employs over 70% of the district workforce in addition to contributing 60% of household incomes; it provides raw materials for the agro-based industries and assists in environmental conservation.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs	They will provide funds for various development projects e.g. water supply schemes, agricultural extension, environmental conservation, bursary schemes, road improvement, and micro-credit schemes. Additionally, they will be involved in mobilising the community in making their contribution towards project implementation.
GOK	The various GOK departments will provide policy guidance to other stakeholders. They will also provide technical advice for quality output by various agencies in addition to actual implementation. Through the devolved fund also, more resources shall also be made available to bridge gaps on programmes done by the central government.
CBOs	They initiate and manage the projects. They will also provide unskilled labour and local materials in addition to cash contribution. Sustainability of community initiated projects shall largely depend on them also.
Private Sector	The private sector will provide the market for the farm produce, as industrialists or as consumers. They will also provide farm inputs e.g. seeds, pesticides, and clinical services.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop development	Increase food production for consumption and marketing ; Produce adequate agro-industrial raw materials	Lack of organised marketing; High cost of input; Lack of credit to farmers; Impassable roads especially during rains; Lack of on-farm storage facilities; High attack of crops by pests	Encourage farmers to use adequate amount of fertilizers; Promotion of early land preparation; Proper weeding; Pest control methods application; Encourage farmers to have on-farm stores; Encourage use of marginal land to grow wheat; Promote micro-finance; Farmers to form groups to purchase farm inputs in bulk;
Livestock development	Increase livestock production	Lack of marketing channels for milk and other products; Poor animal husbandry; High cost of breeding services like AI; Inability to add value	Intensify provision of veterinary services; Intensify provision of meat control services; Ensure quality hide and skin; Establish milk marketing groups; Train farmers on milk production; Encourage production of exotic (quality) poultry; Promote dairy breeding;
Land administration Survey and Human Settlement	Reduce number of land disputes in the district	Large number of pending boundary disputes; Limited land registrars and logistics problems;	Modernise land information system; Educate people on how to prepare wills;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Rising cases of land fragmentation; Inadequate land information system; Slow process of title deeds	Harmonize on various land acts; Introduction of policy on the minimum acreage of subdivision
Co-operative development	Streamline co-operative development	Mismanagement; Rampant collapse of co-operatives; Obsolescence of farm purchase co-operatives; Marketing problems and low returns; Stiff competitions faced by co-operatives in accessing credit	Streamlining of management of co-operatives; Encourage co-operatives to add value to agricultural products; Capacity building on shareholders;
Food security	Produce enough food for the district	Lack of storage facilities; Under utilization of the NCPB silos; Increased poverty levels; Effects of HIV/AIDS on agricultural productivities	Encourage on grain and multi-year storage facility; Ensure full utilization of NCPB silos; Introduction of drought resistant crops; Introduce bulking silage and agro-forestry to guard against shortage of fodder.
Forestry	Conserve the environment	Deforestation; Rapid urbanization; Pollution of under-ground water; Poor farming practices; Intensive use of chemical as pesticides; Poor enforcement of existing environmental by-laws; Poor enforcement of public health act	Create awareness on the environment; Intensification of re-forestation programme; Stoppage of any further incision of existing forest; Critically address water and sanitation problems; Enforce the 1999 Environmental Act;
Agriculture and other Rural Financial Services	Provide agricultural credit	Inadequate credit to farmers; High interest rates; Poor performance of institutions meant to support farmers; Poor repayment of loans	Improve terms of credit to farmers; Revitalize operations of financial institutions; Sensitize farmers on the need for timely repayment of loans; Issues landowners with title deeds;

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

Agriculture Sub-Sector

A. Ongoing Projects: Agriculture Sub-Sector

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP SIDA (PHASE II) National Agric & Livestock Productivity Programme	-Increase Agriculture and livestock productivity in the district	All the ten divisions	Common Interest group (CIG) training Carry out field days & demonstrations

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
	-improve household food security, nutrition and farm income Collaboration with stake holders		-Flagging of opportunities
NALEP- GOK	Provision of extension services	District wide	-Field days -Demonstrations -Group trainings -Construction of buildings -Barazas
KAPP (Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project)	To contribute to sustainable increase of Kenya's Agricultural productivity and to improve on capacity building	Kamara and Olenguruone Division	
NMK (Njaa Marufuku Kenya)	Poverty and Hunger alleviation	District wide	-Alleviate poverty via provision of start-up capital to farmers -Farmers capacity building
NAAIAP	Enhance farmers capacity to acquire farm inputs	At least two divisions per season	-group approach through voucher system -Cereal banking
FAO/GoK	Support the District's vulnerable farmers	Molo division	-Assisting IDPs with farm inputs and -Cereal banking
FFS- (farmers Field Schools)	Train farmers to make own choices concerning agricultural production and how to build own organisation capacity	Lare and Njoro divisions	-Train farmers on high productivity -Implementations of action plans -Field days

A. New Projects: Agriculture Sub-Sector

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
CFC(CIP) Potato Project	Contribute to improvement of livelihoods of small holder farmers through integrated production and marketing chains	Elburgon, Mauche, Mau-Narok, Kamara, Keringet Olenguruone and Kuresoi Divisions	-Demonstration -Farm trials -Seminars
USAID G3 Project	Tackling the food prices crises in Eastern and Central Africa with the humble potato: Enhanced productivity and uptake through the '3'G revolution	Nine Divisions excluding Lare Division	-Individual farmers trainings -Group training
Construction of District Agricultural Office	To stream line and expedite extension services.	Complete and fully equipped District Agriculture Office at the end of plan period.	-Forward architectural plans to Headquarter. -Carry out tendering exercise -Tender awards and office construction

A. On-going/New Project/Programme: Veterinary Services

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Disease and pest control District wide	Ensure a healthy livestock population to facilitate access to markets, adequate provision of animal products for consumption	Increase milk output per cow, increased availability of slaughter animals in the district.	Vaccinations Disease surveillance Livestock control movement
Foot and mouth disease	Facilitate access to markets for livestock and products	80,000 heads of cattle	Vaccination twice a year
Meat inspection	Safe guard human health	All slaughtered animals to be inspected before consumption by public	Licensing of slaughter premises Inspection of all animals before and after slaughter
Hides and skin inspection	Ensure production of high quality hides and skin for both local and export market.	Large and small stock	Licensing of hides and skin premises Licensing of slaughter men Hides and skin movement control Producer education or extension
Rabies control	Ensure healthy dogs, cats and other animals thus safe guard human health.	5,000 dogs and cats	Baiting of stray dogs and cats Vaccination against rabies annually
Artificial insemination	Improve our herd genetically and control breeding diseases	Improved access to AI by farmers in 10 divisions	Licensing and supervision of private AI providers Farmer education on AI
Tick control	Reduction of livestock deaths by tick-borne diseases. Quality production of livestock products (Meat, Milk, Hides and Skins)	All livestock owners in the district	Supervision of all private and communal tick control facilities and monitoring of wash strength.

A. On-going Projects: Livestock Production

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP/SIDA	1	Empowering communities through capacity building	To train 2000 farmers per division per year	Improve farmers production skills through CLG training <u>Justification</u> The existing potential for increased production is over 50%
Small Holder dairy commercialization project	2	-increasing income levels of the poor	Increase milk production from 6kg to 15kg per cow	Extending extension service to the poor

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kenya Agricultural Productivity programme	3	Empowering farmers to increase their farm outputs	To train 1000 farmers per year	Training farmers on modern localised farming methods

B. New projects: Livestock Production

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Dairy Goats Production	1	To avail bucks to farmers to increase milk production	Raise dairy goat population from 5,000 to 20,000	Avail bucks to farmers groups
Promotion of modern Apiculture	2	Increase honey production and farmers income	Increase beehives from 4,600 to 10,000	Provision of quality live to farmers

3.1.7 Cross-cutting Linkages

The performance and success of Agriculture production and the overall rural development shall highly depend on the success of other sectors. Of significant is the physical infrastructure. Good road network will enable farm produce transportation into markets. Maintenance of law and order and peace building will be necessary for investments. Better service delivery from the central government shall as well contribute in the positive performance of the sector. Trade, tourism and Industry sector will enable famers to get investment funds, farm input and equipments, markets and marketing information. Labour is an important part in any field of production including agriculture. A skilled and healthy workforce will be determined by the efficiency and effectiveness of the Human Resource Development sector.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Projects in the sector aim at reducing extreme poverty and hunger in the district. Extension workers will integrate the issues of gender, HIV/AIDs and youth issues in their various projects and programmes. To alleviate major disasters such as drought the district will have to invest in technologies that will ensure that early warning systems are put in place and all other programmes are geared towards disaster management. To support the small scale holders, the sector will as well partner with major stakeholder to invest in storage facilities for milk products and thereby improve on quantity of milk.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Under this sector, focus will be on promotion of a private sector involvement in development as the main stakeholders. Promoting growth and development of whole selling and retailing is also expected to contribute towards the realization of the district vision and mission of the Sector.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Trade and industry shall play a significant role through provision of market for farm produce and strengthening the growth of small businesses thereby contributing to poverty reduction. Engaging youth in income generating activities will not only contribute to employment creation but also towards reducing incidences of insecurity which have destabilized the district’s progress.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
GOK via Trade and Industry department	Provide entrepreneurial training Formulating sectoral policies Providing an enabling environment thru’ essential infrastructure and simplify business licensing procedures
NGO/CBOs	Advocacy, training and mobilisation of resources
Private Sector, KAM, Kenya Chamber of Commerce, EPZ	Adopting appropriate technology in manufacturing Co-fund new venture with the government via Private Public Partnership (PPP)
Financial institutions	Providing credit services to both small and large enterprise

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub -sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Promote rapid industrialization in the district	Inadequate infrastructure; High cost of capital Inappropriate technology Inadequate credit facility	Upgrading of feeder roads; Encourage the Department of Water resources and the Local Authorities to develop additional water sources; Lobbying for reduction of tariffs on energy; Usage of sawdust as a source of energy; Encourage local industries to be more efficient; Take advantage is AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act) Industrialist to apply modern

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			technology Local Authorities in major urban centres to set aside land for industrial use Implementation of Central Bank Finance Bill, 2000 (Donned Bill) Make use of existing micro – credit facilities
Trade	Promote the Commercial Sector	Limited capital and inaccessibility to credit facilities Stiff competition from imported products Lack of entrepreneurial skills and Poor marketing strategies Poor loan recovery Hawking in central Business District (CBO)	Encouraging society for traders to develop saving culture Establish trading linkages e.g. AGOA, COMESA and EAC, Establish a training centre for traders.
Tourism	Promote local and foreign tourists in the district	Poor infrastructure facilities to and within tourist attraction destination Pollution and environmental degradation Poor domestic tourism.	Establish a tourist centre in Nakuru Improve on the existing infrastructure to and within the tourist destination Encourage local tourism
Financial services	Make financial institutions more accessible to the locals	Inaccessibility to financial institution by the rural population High interest rates on loans Poor repayment rates Low saving ratio Lack of collateral	Issue farmers with title deeds to enable them access credit facilities Encourage micro-credit schemes and SACCOs, Encourage loan repayment.
Small scale industries	Promote small scale industries and jua kali	Poor marketing of products Poor quality products	KIRDI to assist in quality products. Streamline Jua Kali Associations for marketing

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

On-going Projects: Trade and Industry

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Joint loans board District wide	Promote business growth in the District Nurturing new and upcoming business	Training 100 traders annually on basic business skills	Advance credit services to both small and medium enterprises
Product value addition	Value addition	Conducting meeting in all major urban centres	To increase value addition on agriculture sector
Industrial promotion	Attract investors from both within and without the district	Adopting new technology for the light <i>jua kali</i> industries	Identifying new ventures and sensitising
Verification of weights Measures and weighing instruments	Setting and Maintaining standards	Conducting verification exercises in all major town centres	Verify and certify all measures and weigh facilities

New Programme Project Proposals: Tourism

Project name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
entrepreneurial training and development Business	1	Enhance business growth	Training at least 100 new entrepreneurs	Conducting need assessments to identify training needs Identifying new and viable business opportunities
Promotion of Conference tourism	2	Increase the number of hotel accommodation and conference faci district	Construct at least three new hotel 2 new hotel with facilities Upgrade the existing centres	marketing the district as an ideal investment destination in recreational centres Justification The District presents mild tropical weather convenient for conference and workshops
Milk cooler plant	3	Improve the District storage facilities	Increase the number of cooler plants from the current 2 to at least 5	Mobilisation of resources from devolved funds Conducting appraisal studies
Business loans	4	Promote and enhance credit schemes	Double the current beneficiaries from the various loan schemes available	increase the youth and the women enterprise fund Justification The District vast business potential but lack start off capital outlay

A. New Project Proposal: Environment

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description Of Activities
Creation of Awareness on Environmental conservation	1	Promotion of viable and sustainable use of District Natural resources	Conducting awareness campaigns in every division every half year	Mobilisation and sensitisation of community organisation on effective methods of protecting the environment Justification Many of the destruction are partly based on ignorance
Afforestation Re- forestation Campaigns	2	Planting trees in every	Re- planting of tree in all the depleted water catchments areas	Strengthening the Youth organisations through provision of seedlings and offering incentives to promote these activities

3.4.7 Cross sector Linkages

Water and sanitation sub-sector depends on conservation efforts in the forestry sub-sector which forms the district catchments areas. Close provision of water supplies for both domestic and industrial purpose shall be enhanced by the existence of efficient and cost effective physical infrastructures. The sector provides water for both animals and

agricultural farming. Vandalism of water facilities and destruction of catchment areas is the duty of law enforcement agencies.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Adequate security will help build the confidence of the business community and motivate businesses to venture into new areas within the district. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide raw materials for the small-scale industries while good roads and adequate electricity will reduce the cost of doing business. The Human resource sector will provide the required manpower for the industries and businesses.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Improving the district's physical infrastructure (transport, housing, energy, and public works) is the aim goal of the sector. Currently, only 20% of the road network in the district can be said to be fair. Most bridges in the district are old and dilapidated due to long periods of neglect. However, this has not been given the attention it requires. The energy sector continues face many challenges which include high oil prices, a weak transmission and distribution infrastructure and inadequate legal and regulatory framework. Consequently, the district will embark on an enhanced rural electrification strategy to increase power coverage in rural areas, foster competition and diversify sources of energy and reduce costs.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is of great importance in the district since it aides all the other sectors. The sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and efficient management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to greater economic impacts in the economy.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

During the District Consultative Forum on Poverty Reduction, the sector was prioritized third in ranking after Agriculture and Human Resource Development sectors. The role of

the government is to provide adequate facilities and routine maintenance while the role of the private sector and other stakeholders is to complement the government's effort especially in the maintenance of feeder roads by local authorities and provision of transport by matatu and bus owners.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide efficient and reliable road network in the district	Inadequate funding; Destruction of roads by rain water; Destructions of roads by heavy vehicles and even high volume of vehicles; Blocking culverts and water logging; Inadequate machine with frequent mechanical problems;	Maintenance of rural access roads through Cess funds; Routine maintenance of all classified roads; Use of community services order of opening blocking drainage; District Roads Committees to be funded and revitalized.
Energy	Promote rural electrification programme	Unable to plan for rural electrification programme as it is difficult to know its annual budgets; High cost of energy provision; Increasing prices of kerosene; Depletion of forest resource;	Fair distribution of rural electrification fund; Intensification of reforestation and agro-forestry campaigns; Institution of compulsory tree planting programmes; Encourage use of alternative sources of energy e.g. solar; Encourage private tree planting;
Building and Construction	Promote affordable building designs	Declining standards of building and construction; Limited by-laws for the sub-sector; Incoherent allocation of land for building construction; Non-adherence to rules and regulations	Physical planning for all major urban areas; Review and strengthening existing by laws; Streamline land allocation;
Communication	Expansion of communication network	Post & telecommunications to cover most rural areas. Ai	Expansion of Post and Telecommunication services in rural areas;
Urbanization	Promote planned urbanization	Very high urban population growth rates while essential services such as water supply, sewerage systems, power supplies and cemeteries cannot cope with increased demand; Migration into urban areas due to tribal clashes	In the medium term, proper urban planning should be undertaken for towns; In the long term, rural/urban balancing will be encouraged by providing social facilities in rural areas; Adequate security should be provided;
Transport	Provision of reliable transport system	Poor maintenance of road network; Inadequate bus parks; Poor maintenance of PSV vehicles	Improve road maintenance; Develop bus parks;

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects: Roads Sub Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E262 Tendwet-Mwangate Kuresoi division Length – 18kms	1	The road passes through Agricultural potential area. Thus it will help farmers to transport their goods easily	F/Y 2007/2008 To be completed as planned	Bush clearing, grading and culvert installation
U/R Kiptagich-Sakutek-Emitik Olenguruone division Length – 12kms	2	The road connects C56 –D316 thus it is important for transportation of goods in the area	F/Y 2007/2008 To be completed as per the plan	Bush clearing, grading, spot patching & culvert Installation
U/R C56 Kenyatta stage – Kenyatta Institute Road Njoro division Length – 9.2kms	3	The road connects the institute to C56 thus it will ease transportation between the institute and town	F/Y 2007/2008 To be completed in the planned period	Bush clearing, grading, culvert installation & structure construction
U/R Karandi-Kimarany Elburgon division Length – 14kms	4	It will assist farmers to transport their milk, potatoes and maize to the market	F/Y 2007/2008 The work to be completed as per the plan	Grading, bush clearing and culvert installation
U/R Kwa Uji Jct – Murerechwa – Bagaria Njoro division Length 13.5kms	5	Since the road is situated on an agricultural area hence will help farmers ferry their farm inputs easily	F/Y 2007/2008 To be completed as planned	Grading, Bush clearing & culvert installation
RAR30 C56 Molo – D316 Muchorwe Molo division Length – 11.1kms	6	To ease means of transportation for the surrounding community because it connects C56 to D316	F/Y 2007/2008 To be completed as planned	Grading, Bush clearing, culvert installation and Side drains.

B. New Project Proposals (FY 2008/09) Roads Sub Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
U/R Keringet-Kapkures Teta Length – 16kms Keringet Division	1	To improve the living standards of the local community	F/Y 2008-2009 Grading, Bush clearing & drainage works completion in the plan period	Grading, bush clearing, drainage works. It helps the farmers to transport their products to the markets
U/R Highland – Sirikwa Bygum Length – 12 kms Kuresoi Division	2	To access the farm products to the market	F/Y 2008-2009 Grading & drainage system, completion in the plan period	Grading & Drainage works. To help farmers deliver milk to Molo cooling plant

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
U/R Maziwa – Wehegon Length – 10kms Keringet Division	3	To ease transport of both building materials & communication	F/Y 2008-2009 Grading & drainage, completion in the plan period	Grading & drainage works. To transport farm products to the market
E263 Elburgon-Mariashon Kiptunga Length – 10kms Elburgon Division	4	For the accessibility, movement and transportation of goods to the market	F/Y 2008-2009 Grading & drainage system, to be completed as per the plan	Grading & drainage works
E1463 C56 Elburgon – A104 Sachangwan Length – 18kms Elburgon Division	5	To ease the transportation of farm products to other parts of the country	F/Y 2008-2009 Grading & culvert works, to be completed by the period given	Grading & culvert works
U/R C57 Egerton – Kenyatta Institute Length – 10kms Njoro Division	6	To ease the communication between town and college to assist the surrounding community	F/Y 2008-2009 Grading & drainage system	Grading, culvert laying & bush clearing

B. New Project Proposals: Roads (F/Y 2009-2010)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E264 Junct D316 Pombo- Kiptunga Forest Olenguruone Division Length – 18.3kms	1	Grading & drainage works, to ease transport of farm products	F/Y 2009-2010 Commencement and completion of the works	Grading & drainage. Road to connect Nakuru from Olenguruone
D316 Junct C56 – Olenguruone Juct D319 Molo, Keringet Olenguruone Division Length – 43kms	2	To connect Molo constituency to Kuresoi constituency. To quicken development activities' in the areas served by the road	F/Y 2009/2010 Patching, resealing & drainage works	Patching & resealing works
U/R Kiptagich – Chebotoi Inamoi-Sinendet Olenguruone division	3	To ease transport of milk from Kiptagich (Olenguruone) to Nakuru	F/Y 2009-2010 Commencement and completion as per plan	Resealing & improvement of the pavement drainage system.
C57 Njoro-Mwisho wa Lami Njoro/Mauche/Mau Narok divisions Length – 30kms	4	To connect Molo district and Narok district to ease transportation of farm inputs to the markets	F/Y 2009-2010 Commencement and completion as per plan	Resealing & improvement of the pavement drainage system.
U/R C56 Kapsita Scheme Mariashon Elburgon division Length – 12kms	5	Grading, drainage Work & spot gravel for easier transportation of milk & potatoes to market	F/Y 2009-2010 To be completed as planned	Grading, bush clearing, drainage works & Spot Graveling
E263 Njoro-Elburgon Njoro Elburgon divisions Length – 26kms	6	Communication easy for the community around and transportation of farms inputs	F/Y 2009-2010 To be completed as per the stated F/Y	

B. New Project Proposals: Roads (F/Y 2010-2011)

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
U/R Bygam – Ngenia Kiaberiria Kuresoi Division Length – 9kms	1	To transport farm products to the market	F/Y 2010-2011 Completion in the planned period	Grading & Drainage works
U/R Juct RAR54 Matunda-Sirikwa Keringet division Length – 13kms	2	To transport milk from farms to the cooling plant Molo	F/Y 2010-2011 Completion in the planned period	Grading & drainage works
U/R Tegea-Haraka Kuresoi division Length – 20kms	3	To transport farm products to the market	F/Y 2010-2011 Completion in the planned period	Grading & drainage works
£320 Mitimngi – C57 Mau Narok Mau Narok division	4	To connect Mau Narok & Nakuru for easy transportation of farm inputs	F/Y 2010-2011 Completion in the given period	Resealing & drainage system improvement
C56 A104 Mau Summit Nakuru – Njoro Elburgon/Molo divisions Length – 56.5kms	5	To improve the living standards of the community around & ease transportation of farm inputs to other parts of the country	F/Y 2010-2011 Completion in the planned period	Resealing & drainage system improvement
U/R C57 Gachohi Centre- Naishi-Pwani Road Njoro division	6	Since the road is situated in an Agricultural area it will ease transportation of agricultural inputs. Thus improving the standards of living	F/Y 2010-2011 The road will be completed in the planned period	Bush clearing, Grading & improving the drainage system

B. New Project Proposals: Roads (F/Y 2011-2012)

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
U/R Mara – Mau Kiptenden Kamara Division Length – 4kms	1	To ease transportation of building materials and communication	F/Y 2011-2012 Completion in the planned period	Grading & drainage works
U/R Keringet-Kapkwen Pombo Keringet division Length – 18kms	2	To ease transportation of Milk & transport of farms products	F/Y 2011-2012 Completion in the planned period	Grading & drainage works
U/R Kamara – Mau Kipsinendet Kamara division Length – 7kms	3	To ease transportation of Agricultural products	F/Y 2011-2012 To be rehabilitated to the standard by the planned period	Grading & drainage works
U/R C57 Kihingo–Teret Centre Njoro division Length – 7.5kms	4	To improve the living standards and ease transportation of agricultural inputs to the market	F/Y 2011-2012 The road will be maintained to standards in the planned period	Grading, Bush clearing, sport patching and culvert installation

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C57 Gachuhi centre – Naishi – Pwani Road Njoro division Length – 12kms	5	Since the road is situated in an agricultural potential area, it will help the farmers to transport their farm inputs	F/Y 2011-2012 To be completed within the planned period	Grading, culvert installation & bush clearing
RAR30 C56 Molo – D316 Muchorwe Molo division Length 11.5kms	6	The road connects C56 & D316 thus it is situated in an agricultural potential area hence it will help farmers transport their farm inputs	F/Y 2011/2012 The road will be maintained to standards in the planned period	Bush clearing, structure construction, gravelling & side drain repair

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Energy - Electrification Programme

Project Name Location/Division	Status	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kamwaura Water Pump	Not done- non public utility	To supply clean water to the residents of Kamwaura	To supply power to Kamwaura Water Supply and the local community	To provide power through Rural Electrification Programme
Kihingo, Mauche Market and Environs	Done	To supply power to Kihingo an Mauche trading centres	Traders, Jua Kali Artisans, and the local community	Provide power through Rural Electrification Programme
Tombo Women Group	Done	Supply power to Tombo women group in order to promote informal sector	Tombo Women Group Members in Molo	Connect the water supply with electricity for pumping water
Kiptagich Water Pump and environs	Done	To supply power to Kiptagich Water Project	Kiptagich and surrounding population	Provide power to local community for pumping water and other purposes

B. New Proposed Projects: Energy - Electrification Programme

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Kapsita Market	1	Promote business growth through light <i>Jua kali</i> industries	All public facilities within the market and adjoining areas	Power line connection in major public facilities
Langwenda market, Kiptenden Water project (Olenguruone), Ambusket Market/Secondary, Kaplamai Health Centre	2	Promote business growth through light <i>Jua kali</i> industries	All public facilities in the areas	Power line connection In major public facilities

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector receives manpower and skills from Human Resource sector. The agriculture and rural development sector provides food to the physical infrastructure sector. Public administration sector monitors the implementation of projects in this sector while governance, justice law and order secure infrastructure projects from vandalism.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The tourism sub-sector provides the bulk of employment opportunities. Youth and gender will always be considered in employment. The revenue generated will be used in mainstreaming other cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and poverty reduction. The development of small medium enterprises will contribute to employment creation and therefore poverty reduction. In collaboration with the police, sex tourism will be discouraged to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all”

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector’s Mission and Vision

In order to achieve the mission and vision of the sector, the district will aim to increase the area under forest land. In addition, the construction of the Molo Sewerage system is expected to greatly reduce pollution of the water sources once completed. Further, the Rift Valley Rural Water supply Board intends to commercialise the management of major water supplies and drill new boreholes to improve water access. Rehabilitation of water dams and construction of new ones will be key to increasing the water resources available for both irrigation and livestock use.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector has the potential of substantially improving the lives of the district’s population by ensuring that access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities is achieved. It is estimated that 40% of the rural population have access to safe and reliable water while the proportion of urban households with access to reliable water stood at 60% in 2008. Clean and safe water is good for a healthy population.

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
District Water office	Oversee project implementation keeping all data on all district water sources; Provide technical on pre-feasibility and feasibility exercise on new projects;
CBO/NGO	Identifying priority area that needs; Provide labour and project sustainability;
Forest Department	Regulating timber industry; Implementing the forest Act; Increasing tree cover in the depleted forest zones;
NEMA	Promote a clean environment and regulate all waste disposal activities; Conducting EIA on all new ventures.
Irrigation department	Increase land under irrigation and advance appropriate water harvesting methods

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priority, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraint	Strategies
Major Water Works and Maintenance	Expand and rehabilitate water supplies in the district	Inadequate and old systems characterised by frequent breakdowns; Poor quality of underground water i.e. high fluoride content; Poor progress of major water works due to environmental degradation; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Poor/absence of water and sanitation planning; Disposal of sewerage into lake leading to pollution; Inadequate enforcement of laws governing sanitation.	Develop major water works for urban and rural areas; Sensitize the public on importance of conserving the environment; Purify borehole water; Undertake planning for sewerage system in all major urban areas; Maximize the utilization of the district Water Laboratory in order to check the quality of water;
Environment conservation	Ensure cost effective and sustainable environment Garbage disposal	Destruction of water catchments areas through deforestation and illegal logging; Ignorance in disposal of domestic waste.	Environmental Awareness campaigns Strengthening the Plant tree for jobs programme by offering more incentives Encouraging agro-forestry as an interim measure in the Mau encroachment Request assistance from NEMA to enforce laws on clean environment and innovate sustainable waste disposal mechanisms
Irrigation and Drainage	Drainage management and increase of land under irrigation	Inadequate and late funding	Construction of spill ways Water Culvert construction Rain harvesting through dam and pans construction

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraint	Strategies
Mining	To enhance mining activities	Controlled Exploration on minerals High cost of exploration Inadequate information on existing mineral deposits	Relax control on mineral exploration Implementation of the Environmental management and co-ordination act (1999) Mining areas to be declared public places Intensify exploration of minerals

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Tayari water project	Supply water to the community	Provide safe water nearer to consumers	Pipeline extension 63mm laying pipes 2.226km
Koige water project	Supply water to Total Township in Molo area	-Ensure availability of safe water	1.2km PVC 2"O PVC "D" Rising main 2km 2 ^{1/2} OPVC "C" distribution main at.
Olomoit water project	Extend water to Lolomoit community	-Extend water closer to the consumers form stream source	1 No. hydram 2.8km rising main 1No 24m ³ plastic tank
Kasarani water project	Supply water to the community	Provide safe water nearer to consumers	Pipeline extension 63mm laying pipes 1.668km at
Njuguni water project	Supply water to the community	Provide safe water nearer to consumers	Pipeline extension 63mm laying pipes 1.668km
Mauche water project	Supply water to the community	Provide safe water nearer to consumers	Pipeline extension 50mm laying pipes 2.364km
Olenguruone water project	-Increase the storage capacity	Increase the coverage area	Construction of 225m ³ storage tank
Cheponde water project	Increase the storage capacity	Increase the coverage area	Construction of 503 storage tank
Block IV (Bagaria) Water project	Supply water to the community	Provide safe water nearer to consumers	Pipeline extension laying pipes 4.5km

B. New Project Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Matuiku water project	1	Increase water production	Serve more consumers Increase revenue	Extend distribution system Drill additional borehole Justification Serve more consumers
Gichobo Water Supply	2	Increase water production	Provide more water to meet water demand	Drill and equip 1No. additional borehole Justification No surface water source in the area
Ngecha B' farm water supply	3	Increase water production	Provide more water to meet water demand	Drill and equip New borehole Justification

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
				No surface water source in the area
Kerisoi W/project	4	Increase storage capacity	Serve more consumers	Rehabilitate existing dam Justification Available piped water not adequate.
Molo W /supply	5	Increase water production	-Provide more water to meet water demand	Rehabilitate an existing borehole Justification No surface water source in the area

B. New Programme/Project proposals: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Njoro II drainage	1	Increase land acreage under cultivation	Increase more land and water for irrigation; Initiate fish farming from drainage water	Complete drain line; Install culverts to roads crossing on the drain Construction of fish ponds Desilt the thubuku dam
Kilo irrigation scheme	2	Increase land acreage under cultivation	To increase and be sure of food security	Dam construction Rain harvesting
Kamara drainage	3	Increase land acreage under cultivation	-Increase land under cultivation -Initiate fish farming	Construction of a dam Construction of drain line
Tinet Irrigation Scheme	4	Increase land acreage under cultivation	-Increase land under cultivation to ensure food security	Dam Construction Drain excavation Pond Excavation

3.4.7 Cross sector linkages

Provision of clean drinking water has a close linkage with the Human Resource Development sector since it is a prerequisite for a healthy population. In addition, projects under irrigation and drainage sub-sector require agricultural and livestock extension services in order to improve productivity.

At the same time, proper environmental management ensures that Agriculture and Rural Development thrives especially through availability of adequate rainfall. Conservation of riverbanks provides ideal ground for fish breeding.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Gender mainstreaming will be implemented through ensuring 30 per cent membership of women in water users associations in the district. This is in line with MDG 3- 'Promote gender equality and empower women'. This is because women are directly involved in the utilization of water and maintenance of household health.

In addition, deliberate efforts will be made to involve the youth in development activities in the district through membership in meetings and also through provision of employment opportunities in labour intensive projects under the sector.

3.5 Human Resource Development

It comprises of the following sub-sectors; Medical services, Education and Training, Public Health, Labour and Human resource development.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. To achieve this, the health sub-sector will implement activities that promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities.

For any meaningful development to take place in Molo District, the importance of human resource development is crucial. To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resource for better quality of life for all Molo residents, the sector aims at increasing school enrolment rates and retention rates and literacy rates.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The health sub-sector plays critical role in enhancing growth in all sectors through provision of a healthy and productive human capacity. Education sub-sector plays an important role in training of labour through provision of basic and secondary education and in technical institutions. The sub-sector also provides job opportunities through training, instructional and support staff at all levels of teaching.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Reversing the trends of health indicators cannot be achieved by the government health sector alone. Active involvement and partnership with other stakeholders in the provision of health care is needed. Thus the National Health Sector Strategic Plan (NHSSP II) provides that the Plan be jointly reviewed and revised annually by all stakeholders.

NGOs, CBOs and other organizations are involved in social, health and educational projects in the district.

In the education sub-sector, the government through devolved funds like CDF, sponsors students from needy families through bursary scheme. Further the private sector will continue to partner with the government in building new schools and institutions of higher learning. The various workers unions such as Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), Kenya Union Post Primary Education Teachers (KUPPET) and other trade unions and associations have the role of engaging in dialogue over the welfare of staff.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Increase health care services	High cost of drugs. Increasing bed occupancy. Lack of water and sanitation.	Increasing poor nutrition especially among children from the poor families.
Aware creation on HIV/AIDS Increase the Uptake level for ARV/ART services	Increase awareness on TB to the general public and all healthcare providers, Intensity HIV/AIDS control campaigns. Intensify Primary health care, Train health Management Teams, Improve provision of drugs, Increase awareness on environmental health, Address food security.	Rising prevalence rate Inadequate resources Societal stigma on the affected and infected	Increased bed occupancy by HIV/AIDS patients High cost of drugs Awareness creation Sensitisation of CBOs on implementation as per the new KNASP (09/10-13/14) Strategic plan Offering training and supervision to implementing organisations through the District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
ECDE	Enrolling all the school age going children Establishment of ECDE centers within reasonable distance from homes Ensure all schools have qualified ECDE teachers	Illiteracy and unwillingness of some parents to take pupils to ECDE Lack of adequate funding Insufficient number of trained ECDE teachers Employment of untrained teachers by the local Authorities	Sensitizing the community on the importance of ECDE Soliciting for funds from well wishers e.g. NGOs, and group ranches Encouraging establishment of private colleges for ECDE teaching Working closely with the civic leaders
Primary	Improve access, retention and completion rate Improve transition rate from 30% to 70% by 2012 Improve performance in KCPE	Illiteracy Lack of resources High rate of drop outs Poor performance Understaffing	Sensitize the community on the importance of taking children to schools Source for funding from stakeholders Employment of Parent Association teachers
Secondary	Improve transition rate from secondary to higher education Improve performance in KCSE Expand secondary education through	Poorly equipped schools Poor payment of fees Low academic performance in primary Congestion in some	Sensitize the community on the importance of education Expanding existing schools Ensuring qualitative completion of syllabus

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	establishment of more secondary schools	schools Under enrolment in some schools	
Special Needs Education (SNE)	Identify and place all children with SNE Establishment of more Special Units in existing schools Establishment of Special Schools	Some parents hide children with disabilities Inadequate resources e.g. funds and personnel	Sensitize the community on the need to educate children with disabilities Encourage more teachers to take courses in Special Education Source for funding from well wishers and stakeholders

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New projects: Health Sub-sector

Project/Facility Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Molo District Health Administration headquarter	1	To enhance efficacy & efficiency of service provision	To complete the construction of a health administration block by 2012	Construction of office block and allied equipment; Purchase 2 supervisory Vehicles and 1 ambulance; Construction of district stores and pharmacy
Molo District Hospital	2	Increase access to specialised health service to the population	To build and complete Equipping the Hospital with specialised medical facilities	Construction of outpatient complex and equipment Construction of male surgical ward and equipment Construction of paediatric ward and equipment Construction of 2 stores Construction of maternity with theatre Construction of amenity ward complex Construction of an incinerator Fencing on the facility
Olenguruone Sub District Hospital	3	Improve health services provision	To double the capacity of the health patients served	Purchase of theatre equipment Drilling borehole Construction of amenity ward with equipment Construction of a general store Construction of an incinerator
Elburgon Sub District Hospital	4	Improve health services provision	To double the capacity of the health patients served	Construction of X-ray unit and equipment Construction of maternity wing with equipment Construction of theatre with equipment Construction of mortuary coolers/freezers Drilling a borehole Purchase of an ambulance Construction of an incinerator

Project/Facility Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Keringet Health Centre	5	Provide health services and ease congestion in existing centres	To complete equipment of the healthcare center	Construction of a drug store Purchase of equipment Purchase of ambulance Construction of an incinerator Drilling of borehole
Njoro Health Centre	6	Improve access to health services	To complete the healthcare renovation	Purchase of equipment Renovations Purchase of ambulance Construction of an incinerator
Kuresoi Health Centre	4	Improve access to health services	To complete the healthcare renovation	Purchase of equipment Renovations Construction of an incinerator Drilling of borehole Construction of materials
Kamwaura Health Centre	5	Improve access to health services	To start and complete the construction of an outpatient wing	Painting and minor alterations Maternity construction Construction of outpatient block Drilling of borehole
Sachangwan Health Centre	6	Provide health services and ease congestion in existing centres	To complete the construction of a maternity block	Renovation and minor alterations Maternity construction Construction of outpatient block Incinerator construction Drilling of borehole
Extension of 5 rural health facilities, namely: Kamara, Mau Narok, Tinet, Kiptororo and Murinduko	4	Bring health facilities closer to the community	At least drill and complete one borehole by mid-plan period	Construction of maternity unit to each facility @ 1.5m * 5 Purchase of equipment and gas cylinders @ 1.5m * 5 Construction of an incinerator @ 1.5m * 5 Drilling of boreholes @ 5 * 3m
Muchorwe Dispensary	5	Provide health services and ease congestion in existing centres	To complete the construction of a health facility	Drilling of borehole Construction of health facility and equipment
Youth friendly centres Olenguruone/Molo, Kuresoi, Muchorwe, Kiptororo	3	Provide personalised healthcare facilities & raise awareness	Increase by 50% the number of youths reached	Construction of 5 youth friendly centres @ 9m
Primary health Programmes	2	Increase the number of patients accessing healthcare services	Increase by 50% the number of patients reached	Running of promotive/primary health care facilities
Community services	4	Take healthcare services closer to the community	Increase by half the number of those reached	Selling up of community health strategies

A. Ongoing Projects/programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mary Mount Secondary (Molo division)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provide for increasing need for secondary education in Molo town 2. To expand the school to admit more girls 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct a class each year 2. Completion of a stream by the year 2012 3. Construct an additional laboratory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Putting up a second stream 2. Construct a laboratory to meet the demand of two streams 3. Equip the laboratory
Naishi Sec. (Lare division)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of a secondary to serve the community 2. Reduce distance of travel by students to neighbouring schools. 3. Provide for the increasing need of secondary education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct of four classes 2. Construct and equip a laboratory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put up of four classes within the period 2. Construct and equip a laboratory

B. New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Education Office (Molo district)	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To house the District Education Office which is in a rented premise 2. To go online with the government policy of serving the people (services closer to the community) 3. Establish a permanent place to serve the community now and in future 4. Provision of vehicle for the District Education Office 5. Provisions of IT in offices 6. Provision of adequate manpower to serve the district 7. To monitor and evaluate on the ongoing district projects. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Putting up offices to house all departments in education 2. Equipping the said offices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Putting up offices for education department. 2. Earmarking the place the offices are to be built at district headquarters 3. Involving public works in planning 4. Equip the said departments 5. Provision of vehicles (3) 6. Provision of IT
Divisional Education Office (10 divisions)	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of monitoring 2. Construct offices for education department with divisional headquarters 3. Equip additional offices 4. Supply power to additional offices 5. Provision of IT in the offices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Putting up offices where divisions may be rented (10 divisions) 2. Equip the offices (10 divisions) 3. Supply power to the offices (10 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply power to all the divisional headquarters 2. Construct and equip divisional offices 3. Install computers

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		6. Employment for personnel to serve the division	divisions)	
Taita Sec. (Mauche division)	3	1. Meet the increased demand of secondary school education. 2. To meet additional needs of the community	1. Putting up an administration block 2. Putting up a classroom per year 3. Putting up a laboratory	1. Construction of an administration block 2. Putting up a classroom per year 3. Putting up a laboratory and equipping it
Cheptuech Sec. (Olenguruone division)	4	1. Increase the admissions of students in the school 2. Cater for increased demand for secondary education 3. Ease the long distance travelled by students to-day schools	1. Construction of a dormitory for boys	1. Construction of one dormitory
Kiptagich Sec. Sch. (Olenguruone division)	5	1. To meet educational needs for the local community 2. Ease the distance of travel to join far secondary schools	1. Equip the laboratory 2. Complete the already constructed classes	1. Complete the already constructed classes. 2. Equip the laboratory to cater for the students
Mutate Primary School (Elburgon division)	6	1. Putting up new classrooms and administration block. 2. Equip the school with books and other facilities	1. Putting up 12 classes 2. Putting up administration block 3. Equip the offices and classes 4. Buying of book and other equipments	1. Construct 12 classrooms 2. Construct administration block 3. Equip office and classes 4. Buy books and other equipments
Marwa Primary School (Keringet division)	7	1. To provide the community with a primary school	1. Putting up 8 classrooms. 2. Putting up an administration block 3. Equip offices and classrooms 4. Buying books and other equipments	1. Construct 8 classrooms 2. Equip offices and classrooms 3. Buy textbooks and other equipments
Banana Pry. Sch. (Keringet division)	8	1. To provide the community with a primary school	1. Putting up 8 classrooms. 2. Putting up an administration block 3. Equip offices and classrooms 4. Buying books and other equipments	1. Construct 8 classrooms 2. Equip offices and classrooms 3. Construct administration block 4. Buy textbooks and other equipments

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Karirikania Pry. Sch. (Keringet division)	9	1. To provide the community with a primary school	1. Putting up 24 classrooms. 2. Putting up an administration block 3. Equip offices and classrooms 4. Buying books and other equipments	1. Construct 24 classrooms 2. Equip offices and classrooms 3. Construct 1 administration block 4. Buy textbooks and other equipments
Mwahe Primary School (Keringet division)	10	1. To provide the community with a primary school	1. Putting up 8 classrooms. 2. Putting up an administration block 3. Equip offices and classrooms 4. Buying books and other equipments	1. Construct 8 classrooms 2. Equip offices and classrooms 3. Construct 1 administration block 4. Buy textbooks and other equipments
Lare Primary School (Mau-Narok)	11	1. Meet the educational needs of the local community	1. Putting up an administration block 2. Buying books and furniture	1. Construct administration block 2. Buy textbooks and other equipments

A. On-Going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Literacy Programmes	To enhance better daily average attendance to classes for national development	More than 5000 learners	Mobilize adult learners in all the divisions
Post Literacy Programmes project	To train adult education teachers and learners as a continuous learning process	More than 5000 learners and 65 A.E teachers	Train teachers and adult learners
Community Learning resource centres (CLRCI) Molo and Njoro division	Establishing of community learning centres for self growth and continuous learning	Adult education learners per division	To complete construction of community learning resources centres
Income generation project in all adults Education centres	Initiating and upgrading of income generating projects for self sustenance in adult programmes	More than 5000 adult education learners in 60 centres	Mobilizing resources and give credit to needy groups
Procurement of necessary learning and teaching aids	To equip our centres with the required reading and teaching aids	More than 5,000 adults education learners and youths	Equip our centres and CLRC's with reading and learning materials. Buy black-boards, exercise books, chairs and chalks

B. New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Literacy Programmes in all divisions	1	To enrol and enhance better daily attendance of learners in adult education programmes	5000 adult learners to be taught	Publicity campaign to enhance better enrolment and daily attendance
Community learning resource centres (CRLC'S) Keringet, Olenguruone, Mau Narok, Mauche, Kamara and Elburgon	2	To provide facilities To enhance adult education and out of school, drop-outs and Youths	5,000 adult education learners and out of school, drop-out and youths	Initiating and establishment of all CRLC's in all the divisions
Income generating project	3	To provide avenue for adult learners for economic self reliance	5000 Adult education learners and out of school youth	Initiating and upgrading of all the income generating projects Justification: To assist the adult learners to be self-reliant and development minded.
Post literacy project in all divisions	4	To assist in continuous learning as a lifelong programmes and encourage out of school drop-outs to sit for national exams	5000 adult education learners and out school youth	Training of adult education teachers, learners and out of school youth. Justification: To enhance the education level in this country among adult learners and school drop-out
Procurement of necessary learning and teaching aids	5	To equip our centres with the required reading and teaching aids	More than 5000 adult education learners and youth	Equip our centres and CLRC's with reading and learning materials

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and rural development sector will offer conducive environment for the prevention of diseases by offering nutritional support to the population while the physical infrastructure sector will enhance access to health facilities. Public administration will offer a secure environment for the stakeholders in the health sector while enhancing collaboration with other sector. ICT infrastructure will enhance awareness on morbidity conditions and enhance networking amongst various health service implementers.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

On HIV matters, the sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected and infected with the virus. The sector will increase care given to those infected by providing them with nutritional supplements; drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services. On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. The sector through public health department, will work with the Environment, Water and Sanitation

sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof.

Secondary schools will be urged to adopt ICT as part of the curriculum in order to equip students with IT skills upon completion of school.³

3.6 Special Programmes Sector

The sector comprises the following sub-sectors; Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and Sports and Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the achievement of the sector vision and mission, various strategic objectives have been put in place. In this regard the sector will co-ordinate and increase support to youth development initiatives. The sector will further facilitate opportunities for youth to participate at all levels of economic development to contribute towards the attainment of the national goals. The sector will also work to mainstream the involvement of community self-help groups through mobilization of locally available resources, group registration and innovation of viable income generating activities

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is crucial in the on-going process of mainstreaming of the major cross-cutting issues in the development programmes of the district. These issues include; Gender, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Disaster management and Poverty reduction. The empowerment of the Youth and women in the district will be a major milestone in the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals as well as form a solid base for the attainment of Vision 2030. The children's department through the larger Nakuru District children office will contribute towards protection of children's rights and empowering them through sensitization.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Youth and Sports department	Provision of technical advice Initiating loan schemes and regulation of the same Lead in programme promoting community integration and cohesiveness especially through sporting activities
Microfinance institutions	Provide banking services through the spirit of Private Public Partnership.
NGO/CBOs	Mobilisation and sensitisation of the community, conducting need assessment on viable ventures in the community.
Social service department	Group registration and mobilization of financial resources
District information and Documentation centre	Providing support on proposal writing and information on all sources of funding Providing data and statistic necessary for planning, and informed decision making

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Subsector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
youth employment (a) youth fund	youth funding investment in micro and medium scale enterprise	Insufficient funds Low payment levels	-increase funding
Youth market days and trade fairs	Organise one youth market day and ten trade fairs in the district.	-lack of resources Inaccessibility Poor market products	Encourage the business oriented youth to participate
Youth empowerment Youth council	facilitate elections of national council leaders	Lack of resources inaccessibility	Hold elections from sub location level to district level
Youth empowerment centre	Setting up of one stop shop Youth ICT centre	Land required resources	Provide leisure recreation & sporting facilities and ICT, VCT
Youth and health (a)HIV/AIDS	Organise youth seminars on HIV/AIDS Conduct VCT and public health campaigns	Resources insecurity	Mobilize youth to participate in health campaigns
(b)sexual reproductive health	Mobilize youth involvement in counselling training on sexual and reproductive health	Resources Facilities Inaccessibility Culture	Youth forums Health clubs in schools
Youth and environment (a)environmental conservation (b)mass clean ups	Conduct mass clean ups in schools, villages compounds	resources	Mobilize youths to plant trees and own them Mobilize the youth in mass clean ups and start youth volunteer programmes
Leisure and recreation (a)sports	Organizing for activities from sub location level on sports	Lack of balls Neglected pitches and stadiums	funds be allocated to sporting activities encourage youth to

Subsector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	performing arts visual arts and community service		participate
youth and ICT	equip empowerment centres and polytechnic with ICT tools	Lack of resources and empowerment centres	Mobilize the youth to embrace ICT
Crime and drugs	Ensure reduction in crime and drugs especially in violence by sensitizing the youth on peace	Resources Politics	Mobilize dissemination programmes on peace and against drugs

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects and Programmes: Youth and Sports

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Funding of youth enterprises	Disbursement of the two million in the 2 constituencies	40 youth enterprises in all the divisions	Proposals receiving, vetting and disbursement
Equipping one Youth polytechnic	To ensure proper learning at youth polytechnic	One polytechnic (Molo YP)	Providing tools and learning materials
Planting of trees	To involve in Environmental conservation	3000 trees per year	Planting and taking care of trees
Youth entrepreneurship training	To equip the youth with business and entrepreneurship skills	200 youths per Division	Training and Workshops

B. New Projects Proposals: Youth and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of district youth office.	1	To encourage formal trainings, Provision of office accommodation	One office at Molo district H/Qs	Tenders awards, building
Construction of a Youth Empowerment Centres	2	Holding awareness campaigns Youth socialization, ideas sharing	Molo constituency Kuresoi Constituency	Tenders awards, building

A. New project Proposals-Social Services Sub-Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip women and groups with relevant skills	Train 15 women groups per year; Train 15 CDAs as TOTs	Conduct training. Justification: Group members are not trained leading to collapse of most groups.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (15) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stakeholders In sensitization campaigns by Chiefs, DOs, Civil Society, other government departments
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stakeholders in sensitization campaigns viz Chiefs, Dos, and Civil Society, other government departments.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to all the other sectors through its role of mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues on Gender, Youth, and HIV/AIDS, Public records management, disaster, Risk reduction and labour management.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. The sector will be involved in community mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of all vulnerable groups.

Through cultural centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects. The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

3.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

In the mid-term, Molo District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will be established and equipped with relevant reading materials. Latest government issues and progress report from the District will be catalogued in the DIDC. This is expected to cascade E-government service to the local level where *wananchi* will be able to access government services. The District Development Committee is encouraging civil servants in the district to undertake computer training locally.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

ICT will enhance communication in this district. In addition, the sector will make it possible to get services faster. Further, the sector is a source of employment to many people. Mobile telephone, computers, fax machines, e-mail, have assisted in the reduction of administration costs and even the selling and distribution costs in the commercial and industrial sectors.

3.7.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Establish necessary institutions to facilitate ICT Sensitive the public on the importance of ICT Maintain a good environment for the growth of ICT Provide funding for the essential projects Constructing and equipping District Information and Documentation Centre Operationalizing District Information and Management System
Private sector	Invest in the ICT sector Mobilize resources for the prospective investors Provide efficient and effective ICT service
Community	Consume and enable sustainability of ICT service Invest in ICT activities
NGOs	Sensitive the community on issues relating to ICT Link ICT users to the ICT producers

3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priority, Constraint and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraint	Strategies
ICT	Provision of computer and internet facilities at the DIDC Provision of data required for planning	Little or no funding from the central government Shortage of statistical officer at the district level Lack of transport	Constriction of DDC and equipping of the same Increase number of staff Equip the DIDC with all new data from 2009 census Provide fund for conducting short term assessment surveys Procure vehicles to District staff
ICT Training	Mainstream ICT course in learning institutions	Inadequate funding to procure ICT facilities	Mobilising donor and support and co-funding Lobby support from devolved funds

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New project proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Information and Documentation Centre Hqs.	1	For effective delivery of services as a resource centre.	Provide all the relevant development data	Construction and equipment installation.

B. New Project Proposals: Kenya National Library Service

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
KNLS – District Library, Molo	1	To facilitate reading for knowledge, information and research necessary for the development of the area and the nation as a whole	Students (Primary, Secondary and Colleges) Researchers & general public	Construction of a purpose built library (Complex) Justification To expand library facility to meet the rising demand

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research, innovation and technology facilitates smooth running of the other sectors ranging from security provision through telephone, radio calls, electronic and print media to facilitating business transaction through e-commerce, advertisement, electronic media interchange to facilitating learning and education to promotion of tourism in the district.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and

education. The ICT sector is also key in disseminating environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

3.8 Public Administration

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To promote socio-economic and political stable development in the district, the DDC has embarked on an efficient utilization resources e.g. cess fund accruing from agricultural products and other devolved funds notably CDF. Molo district has embarked on participatory planning approach in all sectors to ensure that committees come up with implemental action plans. In this case, the District planning Unit will provide relevant technical support on efficient management of resources at the district level.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very crucial in ensuring that poverty level is reduced through good governance. Effective implementation of projects is accompanied by accountability and efficiency in the use of the existing funds. Public administration creates an enabling environment for monitoring and evaluation.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The role of Provincial Administration in Molo District is co-ordination of development activities, interpretation of government policies, and ensuring that there is law and order prevailing at all levels of administration. The police department is engaged with the responsibility of enforcing law and order. The local authority is involved in provision and regulation of education, health, and urban planning and regulation of commerce and industry. The District Development Committee identifies, selects, approves, co-ordinates, monitors and evaluates development activities in the district.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration issues	Create a conducive environment for political and social economic development	Inadequate funding and logistics support; Inadequate capacity building; Lack of grass root participation in policy formulation	Involve all stakeholders build capacity for officials involved in administrative issues; Ensure accountability and efficiency in use of resources.
Financial management	Ensure financial accountability	Inadequate cash float; Slow reimbursement process; Cumbersome PMG-Runner system; Freezing of funds before end of financial year; Inconvenient quota allocation systems for AIEs; Untimely release of funds;	Improvement of district cash float; Automation of district treasury; Avoidance of freezing on spending; Revert to bi-annual allocation; Timely release of AIEs.
Development planning	Involve all stakeholders in development planning	Failure to link projects to budget; Inadequate and incoherent monitoring and evaluation of DDPs; Lack of clear and budgetary cycle and its linkage with development plans.	Introduce proper linkage between plans and budgetary process; Endorsement of an Act of Parliament to back the
Probation services	Reduce crime within the community; Re-integration of criminal offenders for meaningful development; Help offenders to continue playing a role in the provision of socio-economic services; Ensure harmonious existence in the community.	Inadequate logistic support and qualified personnel; Poor scheme of service for probation personnel; Lack of collaboration and networking; Inadequate probation hostels; Inadequate funding for the department;.	Improve transport and information and technology; Empower inmates with funds and basic tools in the areas of their training; Encourage networking among the key stakeholders;
Local governance	Promote economic growth through provision of services	Inadequate revenue and poor mobilization of funds; Bloated workforce; Obsolete Local Government Act.	Improve efficiency in revenue collection; Optimum staff levels; Acquisition of equipment and machinery; Improvement on information technology systems; Speeding up the review of Local Governments Act.
Administration of justice	Ensure rights of property and justice.	Adequate judges and magistrates; Piling up of cases; Complicated criminal and civil procedures;	Hiring more judges, magistrates and paralegals; Civic education; Adequate facilities and logistic support;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Inadequate logistical support; Inadequate number of courts.	Introduce special courts for municipal councils.

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Projects Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Planning Unit Molo District Headquarters	1	To host the district planning team in the district	DPU office block with 4 offices and a conference hall.	Construction of a modern DPU, furnishing and equipping.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For development to take place in the district, the sector plays a major role in provision of security to all other sectors and co-ordination of development activities, settlement of displaced personalities, interpretation of government policies and regulation of trade and commerce. The sector has linkages with all the other sectors. For example, no effective administration if the masses are hungry-they are to be fed by the agriculture and rural development sector.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved to ensure that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

3.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The Governance Justice Law and Order (GJLOS) sector programmes encompasses the wider governance reforms that address priority issues ranging from legal reforms, access to justice, improvement of governance, enhancement of participatory democracy and rule of law and security.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures there is security, and tranquillity prevailing to enable development actors to contribute towards development.

3.9.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration & Internal Security	Maintaining law and order. Development coordination in the field Creating conducive social-political environment for national development and sensitization of the public on Government policies. Prevent and reduce drugs and substance abuse through awareness creation, education and health services. Disaster and relief coordination Printing of all government documents Maintenance of all airstrips and security roads
Office of the Vice President & Ministry of Home Affairs	Contain in safe custody and subsequent rehabilitation of all categories of offenders and provide care and protection to children. Generate and provide information to courts as well as resettle and re-integrate offenders into the community. Regulate and control the gaming industry.
Judiciary	Compilation and dissemination of case law and other legal information for effective administration of justice Formulation and implementation of judicial policies
Electoral Commission of Kenya	Management of general/by elections. Registration of eligible voters. Provide Voter education. Review of electoral boundaries.
Kenya National Audit Office	To carry out statutory audit of the central government, state corporations and the local Authorities. To report the audit findings to parliament within set deadlines To ensure that funds appropriated by parliament are expended for the intended purposes.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Provide immigration services Registration of persons, births and deaths Management of Refugees Issuance of identification and travel documents

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Probation services	Reduce crime within the community; Re-integration of criminal offenders for meaningful development; Help offenders to continue playing a role in the provision of socio-economic services; Ensure harmonious existence in the community;	Inadequate logistic support and qualified personnel; Poor scheme of service for probation personnel; Lack of collaboration and networking; Inadequate probation hostels; Inadequate funding for the department;	Improve transport and information and technology; Empower inmates with funds and basic tools in the areas of their training; Encourage networking among the key stakeholders;
Local governance	Promote economic growth through provision of services;	Inadequate revenue and poor mobilization of funds; Bloated workforce; Obsolete Local Government Act.	Improve efficiency in revenue collection; Optimum staff levels; Acquisition of equipment and machinery; Improvement on information technology systems; Speeding up the review of Local Governments Act;
Administration of justice	Ensure rights of property and justice;	Adequate judges and magistrates; Piling up of cases; Complicated criminal and civil procedures; Inadequate logistical support; Inadequate number of courts.	Hiring more judges, magistrates and paralegals; Civic education; Adequate facilities and logistic support; Introduce special courts for municipal councils;

3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New Project Proposals: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Building of the District Registration Office in Molo Town	1	To provide avenue for registration officers to work in, for safe custody of registration material.	To register and issue ID cards to 10,000 persons and collect around Ksh.300,000 as revenue	Ensure that all eligible customers are identified and issued with ID cards. Create public awareness through posters, Barazas, schools and churches. To collect government revenue
To renovate divisional offices in Molo district (i.e. Keringet, Kamara, Njoro, Mauche, Lare, Mau-narok, Kuresoi, Elburgon, and Olenguruone	2	To provide avenue for registration officers to work in, for safe custody of registration material.	To register 15,000 and collect Ksh.700,000 as revenue	Ensure that all eligible customers are identified and issued with ID cards. Create public awareness through posters, Barazas, schools and churches. To collect government revenue

B. New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration Internal Security

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
construction of District complex (D.Cs) & Treasury- Molo District Hqs.	Provide office accommodation for effective service delivery	All government dept. Business men and community	Construction, operation and maintenance of District Treasury

On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Compliance to Community Service Order in Molo District	- to ensure offenders perform CSO satisfactorily and that the community appreciates CSO as an effective community based sentence	400 CSO offenders annually	Identify suitable work places. Involve the Provincial. Administration, village elders and other stakeholders in the management of CSO
Provide Aftercare Supervisees with skills and tools	- To enhance skills acquired at the Penal Institutions - To make the supervisees self reliant for successful reintegration back to the community	10 supervisors annually	Conduct trainings and workshops. Apply and provide the tools to eligible cases.
Publicity Sensitization and awareness creation	- To ensure that the population has a good understanding of probation programs	- 2 open days annually - 4 sensitization meetings - 2 stakeholders meetings annually	- Hold probationers open days - conduct seminars and workshops -visit CSO projects
Rehabilitation of Probationers community orders supervisees and aftercare cases,	To ensure that the clients are rehabilitated socially, economically and be law abiding	600 offenders to be rehabilitated in their community annually	-Making home visits -Follow ups -Providing guidance and counselling

B. New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Offer our clients specialized professional counselling	1	To build the capacity of our clients to help them overcome trauma and lead towards self-actualization; To address the individual needs of the clients To enhance client and victim relationships; To reduce recidivism	100 clients annually	Identify professional counsellors; Identify high-risk offenders who will benefit; Create linkages between the clients and the victims; Organize group and individual counselling sessions; Develop crime prevention programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Public sensitization and awareness creation	2	To ensure that Molo population has a thorough and objective understanding of the probation and community service programmes	To ensure at least 10 opinion leaders are sensitized	Produce brochures on departmental programmes Organize Open days forums Conduct seminars and workshops
Conduct an exchange programme for the Probation and CSO District Committees	3	To share experience with the district committees To enhance the participation of the members during district committees To enlist greater support by the District Committees on offender management Involve the District Committees in crime prevention	20 members of the district probation case committee	Identify and visit the districts for exchange Expose the committee members Develop strategies on offender management and the crime prevention initiative Conduct monitoring and evaluation of Probation programmes
Extension of Office	1	To improve office accommodation in order to provide a conducive environment for the probation officers Improve client management especially maintaining confidentiality of the clients matters	5 probation officer 3 support staff Overall clients Other Government departments that may require office accommodation	Get bills of Quantities from public works Acquire AIE from the Ministry Commence the construction

B. New Project Proposals: Prisons Services

Projects Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description Activities
1. Construction of staff houses	1	To provide decent accommodation for prison staff.	1000 Housing units per year.	Field reports produced.
2. Prison Borehole	2	Improve water supply to the prison.	Reduce chances of contamination or disease out break	Rehabilitate existing borehole and install a submersible pump.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The sector plays a crucial role of ensuring that law and order is maintained in the district making it easy for the other sectors to carry out their operations smoothly. In the Agriculture and Rural Development sector for example, farmers and pastoralists cannot engage in their activities in an unsecure environment. In the education sub-sector, activities cannot proceed smoothly if the children are not assured of their safety. In order

for the sector to carry out swift response to cattle rustlers, it will not only require properly developed infrastructure such as passable roads but also ICT equipments such as radio calls in order for proper coordination to take place.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations. This will enhance security in the rural areas and make investment possible. Also, this will improve security for women and children and reduce cases that target these vulnerable groups.

The sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the district an investment hub in the region; thus creating employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter elaborates on the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used during the plan implementation period in all envisaged projects and programmes as detailed in chapter 3. The M&E framework set up clear performance indicators and the various committees that will be involved in the M&E exercise at various levels in the district.

4.1 Institutional Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The district has a special committee for monitoring and evaluation—District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) which reports to the District Development Committee (DDC) and District Executive Committee (DEC). DMEC will also co-opt members from the development partners in the district including NGOs, CBOs, church organizations and active development groups. The DDC reports to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC).

Divisional Development Committees will be monitoring progress on all development activities at the divisional level. At the grass root level, a project management committee will be formed immediately a project proposal is identified.

The District Roads Committee will have the responsibility of monitoring all roads in the district while the District AIDS Control Committee will be in charge of HIV/AIDS activities in the district. District Environment Committee will ensure environment of the district is conserved accordingly. All these committees will report to DDC hence need to strengthen the DFRD through legal backing.

Community Management Committees will be required to monitor their own projects using indicators reflected in the District Development Plan through site meetings and reports to the sub-district development committees (sub-DDCs).

The PMEC and DMEC will provide guidance to the District Development Committees on how best to implement their projects whenever required. District Planning Teams (DPTs) will also require strengthening to form a broader secretariat of the DEC unlike the past DPU.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

For the district to achieve the set targets, monitoring indicators will be used to gauge the progress made during the plan period as indicated in the matrix below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
NALEP SIDA (PHASE II) National Agric & Livestock Productivity Programme	Approx 6.3M/ year	2008-2011	10 BBS reports per year	Monthly reports to headquarters/ Quarterly progress reports	District Agriculture Office Farmers groups /	SIDA/	Community to provide demonstration farms Training of farmers by partners
NALEP-GOK	Dev budget from D10	2008-2011	1 dist field day and one per division	Monthly reports to headquarters Quarterly progress reports	District Agriculture Office Farmers groups /	GoK	Documentation of progress and M&E
KAPP (Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project)	200,000 per group lending	Continuous	At least two trainings held per year	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports Quarterly progress reports	District Agriculture Office/ Farmers groups	World bank/KARI	Empowering farmers on productive methods of farming
NMK (Njaa Marufuku Kenya)	120,000 per group	continuous	Grant provisions to upscale food productivity	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, Quarterly progress reports	District Agriculture Office/ Farmers groups	GoK/Grants	Bridge gaps ensure a food secure district
NAAIAP	Approx 6.5 M yearly	2008-2012	No. of farmers assisted with inputs No. of cereal bankings done	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	District Agriculture Office	GoK	Enable farmers acquire inputs and apply them as per rate
FAO/GoK	Approx 3.5 M per year	2008-2010	No. of farmers assisted with inputs seed and fertilizers	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	District Agriculture Office/individual farmers	FAO/GoK	Assistance to vulnerable farmers
FFS- (farmers Field Schools)	50,000 max per group	2008-2012	No of farmers trainings done	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	District Agriculture Office/ Farmers groups	FAO	Training of farmers on high productivity and build own organisational capacity
CFC(CIP) Potato Project	-	2008-2012	No of field days done No. of demonstrations done	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	District Agriculture Office	JICA/ GoK	Farmers mobilisations Holding stakeholders forum
USAID G3 PROJECT	-	2008-2012	No of farmers mobilised No. of price regulations effected	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	District Agriculture Office/Farmers groups	USAID/GoK	Farmers mobilisation and sensitisation to build a common bargain on commodity prices
Construction of District Agricultural Office	8M	2009-2011	No of office constructed	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	District Agriculture Office	GoK	Public works office to provide technical advice and supervise construction

Veterinary Sub Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Disease and pest control	Dependant on the spread and coverage	Continuous	No. of animals vaccinated; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Vaccination and create awareness of the same
Foot and mouth disease control	To be determined	Continuous	No. of animals vaccinated; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	To monitor and inform farmers whenever there is an outbreak and vaccinate animals
Meat inspection	To be determined	Continuous	No of carcasses inspected vis avis animals slaughtered	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Improve safety at of meat in slaughter houses
Hide and skin improvement	To be determined	Continuous	Premises licensed; Quantity sold;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	To improve quality of hides and skin
Rabies control	To be determined	Continuous	No. of dogs vaccinated	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Vaccinate and destroy dogs
Artificial insemination	To be determined	Continuous	Number inseminated	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Educate farmers where to get quality AI
Tick control	To be determined	Continuous	No. of dips; No. of operational dips; Prevalence of livestock diseases reduced;	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DVO	GOK	Educate farmers on the importance of dipping their animals

Livestock Sub-Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Small Holder Dairy Commercialisation	1M	2008-2012	Increase in the rural farmers income; Value of exports from the district;	DLPO's reports	IFAD Project, community	GOK, Donor Funding	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme	2.2M	2008-2012	Increased agricultural production	Production reports	Agriculture department	GOK, Donor Funding	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration
Dairy Goat Production	5M	2008-2012	Milk production	DLPO's reports	Livestock department.	GOK, Donor Funding	Focused training, intensive demonstration Breed identification

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Promotion of modern agriculture	4M	2008-2012	No. of new technologies adopted	Field visits	Department of agriculture	GOK, Donor Funding	Potential assessments
NALEP/ SIDA	2M	2008-2011	Increase in value of livestock products; Modern practices adopted by farmers	DLPO's reports	NALEP Community	GOK, Donor Funding	Training of farmers; Intensive demonstration

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
entrepreneurial training and development Business	300,0000 per half year	2008-2012	Number of groups	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DIDO, District Trade Officer	GOK and Partners	DIDO And DTO to in initiate training programmes based on the need assessment
Promotion of Conference tourism	varying	Continuous	Number of programmes initiated to market the District	Monthly reports to headquarters; DEC, DDC reports	DIDO, District Trade Officer	Externally and internal investors	Community and to provide labour to the investors NGOs and CBOs to mobilise resources
Milk cooler plants	1M per division	2008-20012			Community	CDF	DIDO to provide technical support
Business loan	varying	Continuous	No of groups funded	Mobilisation and sensitisation meeting held, Quarterly reports DEC and DDC minutes recorded	DIDO, District Trade Officer	Trade Department	Trade department to manage the loan schemes

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
U/R Keringet-Kapkures Teta Length - 16kms Keringet Division	4,837,200	2008-2009	No. of km graded; No. of km rehabilitated;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
U/R Highland – Sirikwa Bygum Length – 12 kms Kuresoi Division	3,627,900	2008-2009	No. of km graded; No. of km rehabilitated;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Maziwa – Wehegon Length – 10kms Keringet Division	3,023,260	2008-2009	No. of km graded; No. of km rehabilitated;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
E263 Elburgon-Marioshoni Kiptunga Length – 10kms Elburgon Division	6,046,520	2008-2009	No. of km graded; No. of completed drainage works;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
E1463 C56 Elburgon – A104 Sachangwan Length – 18kms Elburgon Division	5,441,868	2008-2009	No. of km graded; No. of culverts work completed;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R C57 Egerton – Kenyatta Institute Length – 10kms Njoro Division	3,023,260	2008-2009	No. of km graded; No. of culverts work completed;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
E264 Junct D316 Pombo-Kiptunga Forest Olenguruone Division Length – 18.3kms	3,186,872	2009-2010	No. of km graded;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
D316 Junct C56 – Olenguruone Junct D319 Molo, Keringet Olenguruone Division Length – 43kms	7,488,278	2009-2010	No. of km patched; No. of km resealed; No. of completed drainage works;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Kiptagich – Chebotoi Inamoi-Sinendet Olenguruone division	3,482,920	2009-2010	No. of km resealed; No of km of pavement drainage system;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
C57 Njoro-Mwisho wa Lami Njoro/Mauche/Mau Narok divisions Length – 30kms	5,224,380	2009-2010	No. of km resealed; No of km of pavement drainage system;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
U/R C56 Kapsita Scheme Mariashoni Elburgon division Length – 12kms	2,089,752	2009-2010	No. of km graded; No. of km rehabilitated; Size of drainage work completed; No. of km gravelled	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
E263 Njoro-Elburgon Njoro Elburgon divisions Length – 26kms	4,527,796	2009-2010	No. of km graded; No. of completed drainage works;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Bygam – Ngenia Kiaberiria Kuresoi Division Length – 9kms	2,061,675	2010-2011	No. of km graded; No. of completed drainage works;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Juct RAR54 Matunda-Sirikwa Keringet division Length – 13kms	2,977,975	2010-2011	No. of km graded; No. of completed drainage works;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Tegea-Haraka Kuresoi division Length – 20kms	1,603,525	2010-2011	No. of km graded; No. of completed drainage works;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
£320 Mitimangi – C57 Mau Narok Mau Narok division	4,581,500	2010-2011	No. of km resealed No. of improved drainage systems;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
C56 A104 Mau Summit Nakuru – Njoro Elburgon/Molo divisions Length – 56.5kms	12,942,738	2010-2011	No. of km resealed; No. of improved drainage systems;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R C57 Gachohi Centre-Naishi- Pwani Road Njoro division	1,832,600	2010-2011	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of improved drainage systems;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
U/R Mara – Mau Kiptenden Kamara Division Length – 4kms	1,587,788	2011-2012	No. of km graded; Size of completed drainage works	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Keringet-Kapkwen Pombo Keringet division Length – 18kms	7,145,046	2011-2012	No. of km graded; Size of completed drainage works	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Kamara – Mau Kipsinendet Kamara division Length – 7kms	2,778,629	2011-2012	No. of km graded; Size of completed drainage works	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK and Donor Partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R C57 Kihingo–Teret Centre Njoro division Length – 7.5kms	2,977.103	2011-2012	No. of km graded; No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km patched; No. of culverts installed	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
C57 Gachuhi centre – Naishi –Pwani Road Njoro division Length – 12kms	5,358.785	2011-2012	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
RAR30 C56 Molo – D316 Muchorwe Molo division Length 11.5kms	4,564.891	2011-2012	Site rehabilitated; No. of km gravelled; Size of side drain repair; Structures constructed;	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
E262 Tendwet–Mwangate Kuresoi division Length – 18kms	1,410.300	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Kiptagich-Sakutek-Emitik Olenguruone division Length – 12kms	1,117.500	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed; No. of km patched	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK and Donor Partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
U/R C56 Kenyatta stage – Kenyatta Institute Road Njoro division Length – 9.2kms	1,976,055	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed; Constructed structures	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Karandi-Kimarany Elburgon division Length – 14kms	2,100,000	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
U/R Kwa Uji Jct – Murerechwa – Bagaria Njoro division Length 13.5kms	1,900,000	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;
RAR30 C56 Molo – D316 Muchorwe Molo division Length – 11.1kms	1,544,470	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of km rehabilitated; No. of km graded; No. of culverts installed; Side drain works	Monthly progress reports; Monthly site meeting minutes; DDC/DEC minutes	Department of Public Works	GOK, and Donor partners	Provision of funds; Contracting; Monitoring;

Energy Projects

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Kamwaura Water Pump	2 m	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of households connected with electricity; Electricity power to pump;	Reports from KPLC; Project management committee reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports	K.P.L.C.; Ministry of Energy; Community	Rural Electrification programme	MoE and the community will fund the project; K.P.L.C. will provide technical support
Kihingo, Mauche Market and Environs	15,982,768	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of households connected with electricity	Reports from KPLC; Project management committee reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports	K.P.L.C.; Ministry of Energy; community	Rural Electrification programme	MoE and the community will fund the project; K.P.L.C. will provide technical support
Tombo Women Group	6,276,523	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of households connected with electricity	Reports from KPLC; Project management committee reports;	K.P.L.C.; Ministry of Energy; Community	Rural Electrification programme	MoE and the community will fund the project; K.P.L.C. will provide

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
				Monitoring and evaluation committee reports			technical support
Kiptagich Water Pump and Environs	5,460,850	2007-2008 (ongoing)	No. of households connected with electricity	Reports from KPLC; Project management committee reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports	K.P.L.C.; Ministry of Energy; Community	Rural Electrification programme	MoE and the community will fund the project; K.P.L.C. will provide technical support
Kapsita Market	11 million	2009-2010	No. of electricity connections to households and businesses	Reports from KPLC; Project management committee reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports	K.P.L.C.; Ministry of Energy; Community	Rural Electrification programme	MoE and the community will fund the project; K.P.L.C. will provide technical support
Langwenda market, Kiptenden Water Project (Olenguruone), Ambusket Market/Secondary, Kaplamai Health Centre	8 million	2009-2010	No. of electricity connections to households and businesses	Reports from KPLC; Project management committee reports; Monitoring and evaluation committee reports	K.P.L.C.; Ministry of Energy; Community	Rural Electrification programme	MoE and the community will fund the project; K.P.L.C. will provide technical support

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Tayari Water Project	1.2 million	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Koige Water Project	1 million	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	Project management and Monitoring
Olomoit Water Project	1 million	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	Ensure quality implementation & sustainability of project

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Kasarani Water Project	0.9 million	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Njuguni Water Project	675,000	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Mauche Water Project	729,000	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	
Olunguruone Water Project	1.5 million	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Cheponde Water Project	750,000	2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Block IV (Bagaria) Water Project	1,003,500		No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Matuiku Water Project		2008-2009	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Gichobo Water Project		2009-2010	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Ngecha 'B' farm Water Project		2009-2010	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Kuresoi Water Project		2010-2011	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation
Molo Water Supply		2011-2012	No. km of pipeline laid; No. of beneficiaries, Distance to the nearest water point	Monthly progress report headquarters; DEC & DDC reports; Site inspection.	Department of Water and community	GOK, Community & Partners	Mobilization of funds, Provision of labour, Maintenance operation

Irrigation Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Njoro II drainage	1.2 M	2008-2010	Number of Km excavated	Site inspections, Monthly and quarterly progress reports, DEC, and DDC brief	GOK/Community	GOK	Mobilization of resources and
Kilo irrigation scheme	1.5M	2010-2012	Acreage land under irrigation	Site inspections, Monthly and quarterly progress reports, DEC, and DDC brief	GOK/ community	GOK	Community mobilization and sensitisation
Kamara drainage	750,000	2010-2012	Acreage land under irrigation	Site inspections, Monthly and quarterly progress reports, DEC, and DDC brief	GOK/ community	GOK	GOK do appraisals studies And community to provide land
Tinet Irrigation Scheme	800,000	2009-2012	Acreage land under irrigation	Site inspections, Monthly and quarterly progress reports, DEC, and DDC brief	GOK/ community	GOK	Community to provide land fir irrigation

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Health Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Molo District Health Administration headquarter	35 million	2008-2012	Contract award documents; Construction work done No. of patients admitted	Progress reports Annual Monthly DHMT Reports to the DEC & PMEC Reports to the Ministry of Health	MOH, DHMT, Health Worker NGOs, CBOs, GOK	GOK, Donors funds, NGOs, CBOs	Resource Mobilisation, Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting, Progress Review, Implementation
Molo District Hospital	91.5 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Olenguruone Sub District Hospital	14.5 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Elburgon Sub District Hospital	34.5 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Keringet Health Centre	12 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Njoro Health Centre	6.5 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Kuresoi Health Centre	9.5 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Kamwaura Health Centre	10.5 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Sachangwan Health Centre	9 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Extension of 5 rural health facilities, namely: Kamara, Mau Narok, Tinet, Kiptororo and Murinduko	50 million	2008-2012	No. of Health facilities extended Percentage of work done No. of Patients admitted	Progress reports Annual Monthly DHMT Reports to the DEC & PMEC Reports to the Ministry of Health	MOH, DHMT, Health Workers NGOs, CBOs, GOK	GOK, Donors funds, NGOs, CBOs	Resource Mobilisation, Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting, Progress Review, Implementation
Muchorwe Dispensary	18 million	2008-2012	No. of Health facilities extended Percentage of work done No. of Patients admitted	Progress reports Annual Monthly DHMT Reports to the DEC & PMEC Reports to the Ministry of Health	MOH, DHMT, Health Workers NGOs, CBOs, GOK	GOK, Donors funds, NGOs, CBOs	Resource Mobilisation, Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting, Progress Review, Implementation
Youth friendly centres Olenguruone/Molo, Kuresoi, Muchorwe, Kiptororo	45 million	2008-2012	No. of youth friendly centres initiated No of youths tested for HIV	" "	" "	" "	" "
Programmes	30 million	2008-2012	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Community services	30 million	2008-2012	Percentage of local population accessing Health services	" "	" "	" "	" "

Education Sub-sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Mary Mount Secondary (Molo division)	3 million	2008-2012	Enrolment rate; Classes in place; Laboratory build;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	GOK, Donors funds, NGOs, CBOs	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Naishi Sec. (Lare division)	3 million	2008-2012	Enrolment rate; Classes in place; Laboratory build;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Taita Sec. (Mauche division)	2.85 million	2008-2012	Enrolment rate; Administration block build; Classes in place; Laboratory build;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	GOK, and Partners	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Kiptagich Sec. Sch. (Olenguruone division)	1.5 million	2008-2012	Classes in place; Laboratory build;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Cheptuech Sec. (Olenguruone division)	4 million	2008-2012	Dormitory build;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
District Education Office (Molo district)	23 million	2008-2012	Staff offices build; Equipments in offices; Staff working environment	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation;
Divisional Education Office (10 divisions)	18.5 million	2008-2012	Staff offices build; Equipments in offices; Staff working environment	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation;
Mutate Primary School (Elburgon division)	8.05 million	2008-2012	Classes build; Administration block build; Offices and classes equipped;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Marwa Primary School (Keringet division)	5.45 million	2008-2012	Classes build; Administration block build; Offices and classes equipped;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Banana Pry. Sch. (Keringet division)	5.45 million	2008-2012	Classes build; Administration block build; Offices and classes equipped;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation
Karirikania Pry. Sch. (Keringet division)	14.85 million	2008-2012	Classes build; Administration block build; Offices and classes equipped;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	GOK, Donors funds, NGOs, CBOs	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Mwahe Primary School (Keringet division)	5.45 million	2008-2012	Classes build; Administration block build; Offices and classes equipped;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation;
Lare Primary School (Mau-Narok)	2.05 million	2008-2012	Administration block build; Offices and classes equipped;	BOG and PTA minutes; Progress reports from AEO;	PTA BOG	"	Mobilization of funds; Monitoring and supervision; Evaluation;

Adult Education

Project Name	Cost Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Basic Literacy Programmes	500,000 per division	2004-2008 (ongoing)	Average attendance; No. of enrolled learners;	Reports from AAEOs, teachers, and the community;	DAEO, GTZ, and community	GOK, Donors funds, NGOs, CBOs	Funding; Monitoring; Community mobilization
Post Literacy Programmes Project	1.5 million	2004-2008 (ongoing)	No. of trained teachers; No. of enrolled adult learners	Reports from AAEOs, teachers, and the community;	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Funding; Monitoring; Community mobilization
Community Learning Resource Centres (CLRC)	500,000	2004-2008 (ongoing)	No. of CLRCs; No. of attendants	Reports from divisional heads and development committees;	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Funding; Monitoring; Evaluation
Income generating projects in all adult education centres	1.2 million	2004-2008 (ongoing)	No. of beneficiaries; Level of income; No. of viable projects;	Reports from AAEOs, class committees and teachers	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Mobilization of funds by GOK and GTZ; Community will cost share
Procurement of necessary learning	500,000	2004-2008 (ongoing)	Learning materials; Literacy levels	Reports from AAEOs, and class teachers	DAEO	"	Mobilisation of funds; Perform procurement process
Basic Literacy Programmes	500,000 per division	2008-2012	Average attendance; No. of enrolled learners;	Reports from AAEOs, teachers, and the community;	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Funding; Monitoring; Community mobilization
Community Learning Resource centres (CLRS)	5 million	2008-2012	No. of CLRCs; No. of attendants	Reports from divisional heads and development committees;	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Funding; Monitoring; Evaluation
Income generating project	1.2 million	2008-2012	No. of beneficiaries; Level of income; No. of viable projects;	Reports from AAEOs, class committees and teachers	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Mobilization of funds by GOK and GTZ; Community will cost share
Post literacy projects	2 million	2008-2012	No. of trained teachers; No. of enrolled adult learners	Reports from AAEOs, teachers, and the community;	DAEO, GTZ, and community	"	Funding; Monitoring; Community mobilization
Procurement necessary for learning and teaching aids	500,000	2008-2012	Learning materials; Literacy levels	Reports from AAEOs, and class teachers	DAEO	"	Mobilisation of funds; Perform procurement process

4.2.6 Special Programmes

Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Construction of district youth office.	2.0M	2008-2010	Construction works done	Site inspection Quarterly reports, DEC, and DDC briefs	GOK	GOK	Public work to provide Construction design and B.o.Q DYO oversee the implementation
Construction of a Youth Empowerment Centers	15 Million per constituencies	2008-2012	Land provide for the centre	"	GOK/ Community	CDF/ GOK and Donors	Community to provide land and Sustainability
Training and sensitization District Wide	Dependant Activities at hand	2008-2012	Number of Organisation trained Number of groups provided credit	Site meeting training workshops,	District Social Development office	GOK/ Community/ donors	NGO/CBOs mobilisation DSDO to offer technical support and registration of groups
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	As per District allocation from National Kitty	2008-2012	Number of Organisation trained Number of groups provided credit	Site meeting training workshops,	District Social Development office	"	"

4.2.7 Research Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
District Information and Documentation	4.5 million	2008-2010	Office complete	Quarterly Progress reports, DEC and DDC briefs	GOK	GOK	Molo district HQ to provide land
Kenya National Library	1,859,281.61	2008-2012	Resource centre constructed, Resource materials supplied	Site inspections, Quarterly progress reports	GOK and partners	The Kenya National Library and Devolved funds	Community mobilisation for resources, and provision of project sustainability

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Molo District Planning Unit	4.9 M	2008	Design and Plans put forward Construction office block completed and completion certificate issued	Quarterly progress report,	GOK	GOK	DDO forward proposal the Rural planning Directorate Provincial Administration to provide site for the construction

4.2.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

National Registration Bureau

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibility
Building of the District Registration Office, Molo Town	1.8 million	2008-2012	% completion	Site reports	DRP	GOK/ Devt partners	GOK: Funding Community: M&E
To renovate divisional offices in Molo District (i.e. Keringet, Kamara, Njoro, Mauche, Lare, Mau-Narok, Kuresoi, Elburgon, and Olenguruone)	10.8 million	2008-2008	No. of structures renovated.	Site reports	DRP	GOK/ Devt partners	GOK: Funding Community: M&E

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Impacts And Performance Indicators

The following are performance indicators that will determine the proposed and influence of the projects/programmes in various sectors.

Sector/Sub-sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-term Projections	2012 End-term Projections
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	42/1000	40/1000	30/1000
Immunization Coverage	82%	95%	98%
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:49,238	1:30,000	1:25,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%
Education			
Primary School Enrolment rate	90%	95%	98%
Primary School Dropout rate	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Pupil/teacher ratio	1:48	1:40	1:35
District Literacy Level	75%	80%	85%
Roads			
Bitumen surface (km)	170.1	250	400
Gravel surface (km)	240.9	400	600
Earth surface (km)	555	750	1000
Water			
Access to clean and safety water (%)	60%	75%	85%
Poverty			
Absolute poverty	44%	40%	35%

Sector/Sub-sector	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid-term Projections	2012 End-term Projections
Energy			
Household with electricity connection	30,543	45,000	70,000
Households using firewood or charcoal	80%	70%	60%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	40%	45%	50%
Telecommunication network			
Automatic Public Telephone Booths	800	1,500	2,500
Manual Public Telephone Booths	120	300	500
Employment level	35%	40%	50%