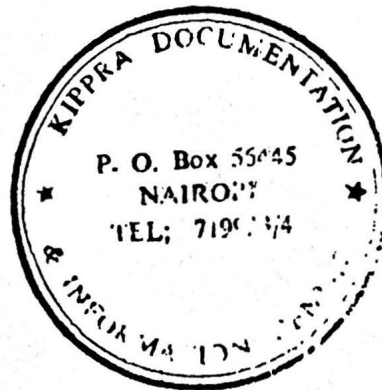




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KERICHO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



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

FOREWORD

The 7th Kericho District Development Plan (DDP) for the Plan period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the District Development Officer and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in the district. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is *“Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”*.

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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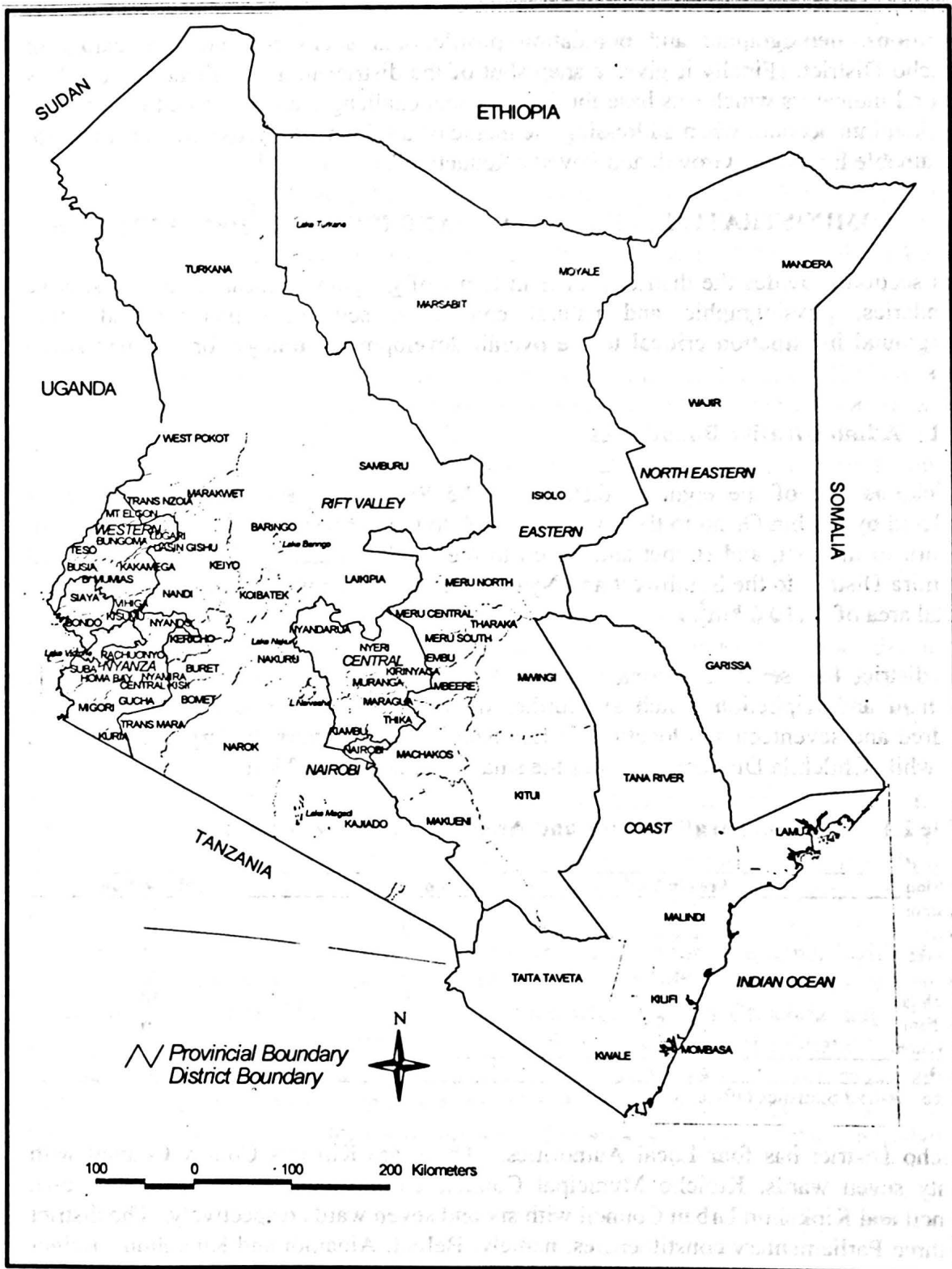
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAT	British American Tobacco
CACC	Central AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community Based organizations
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
DACC	district AIDS Control Committee
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DATO	District Applied Technology Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DSO	District Supplies Officer
DVMEC	Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IPC	Investment Promotion Centre
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRC	Kericho Rehabilitation Centre
KTGA	Kenya Tea Growers Association
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MOPW	Ministry of Public Works
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PMG	Pay Master General
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KERICHO IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers administrative and physical description, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic and population profile, and socio economic indicators of Kericho District. Finally it gives a snap shot of the district in a fact sheet that displays sectoral indicators which sets base for development challenges and cross cutting issues to be taken into account when addressing the theme of the Plan "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides the district profile in terms of geographic location, administrative boundaries, physiographic and natural conditions, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kericho is one of the eighteen districts of the Rift Valley Province. The district is bordered by Uasin Gishu to the north, Koibatek to the northeast, Nandi to the northwest, Nakuru to the east, and Bomet and Bureti to the south. It also borders Rachuonyo and Nyamira District to the Southwest and Nyando District to the west. The district occupies a total area of 2,110.6 km².

The district has seven divisions namely; Ainamoi, Belgut, Sigowet, Soin, Chilchila, Londiani and Kipkelion which are further divided into forty nine locations and one hundred and seventeen sub-locations. Londiani Division covers the largest area of 532 km² while Chilchila Division occupies the smallest area with 172 km².

Table 1.1 Administrative Units and Area of District by Division

Division	Area in Km ²	Locations	Sub-locations
Ainamoi	302.3	9	15
Belgut	290.6	7	17
Sigowet	207.1	7	15
Soin	291.2	6	23
Chilchila	172.0	5	10
Londiani	531.5	7	14
Kipkelion	315.9	8	23
Total	2,110.6	49	117

Source: District Statistics Office, Kericho 2001

Kericho District has four Local Authorities. These are Kipsigis County Council with twenty seven wards, Kericho Municipal Council with fifteen wards, Londiani Town Council and Kipkelion Urban Council with six and seven wards respectively. The district has three Parliamentary constituencies, namely; Belgut, Ainamoi and Kipkelion. Belgut Constituency covers Belgut and Sigowet Divisions. Ainamoi Constituency covers Ainamoi and Soin Divisions while Kipkelion Constituency covers the whole of Kipkelion, Londiani and Chilchila Divisions.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Kericho District is characterized by undulating topography. The overall slope of the land is towards the west, hence general drainage is in that direction. The district forms a hilly shelf between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Nyando District.

To the north and northwest are Tinderet Hills and Mau Escarpment and between them is the gently rolling land, which forms Londiani Division. To the northeast are the bushy and hilly areas of Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions rolling towards Koru. The central part of the district rises eastward to 3,000m high along Mau ridge. The Kericho Plateau forms the central part of the district sloping gently from about 2,500m to about 1,800m above the sea level.

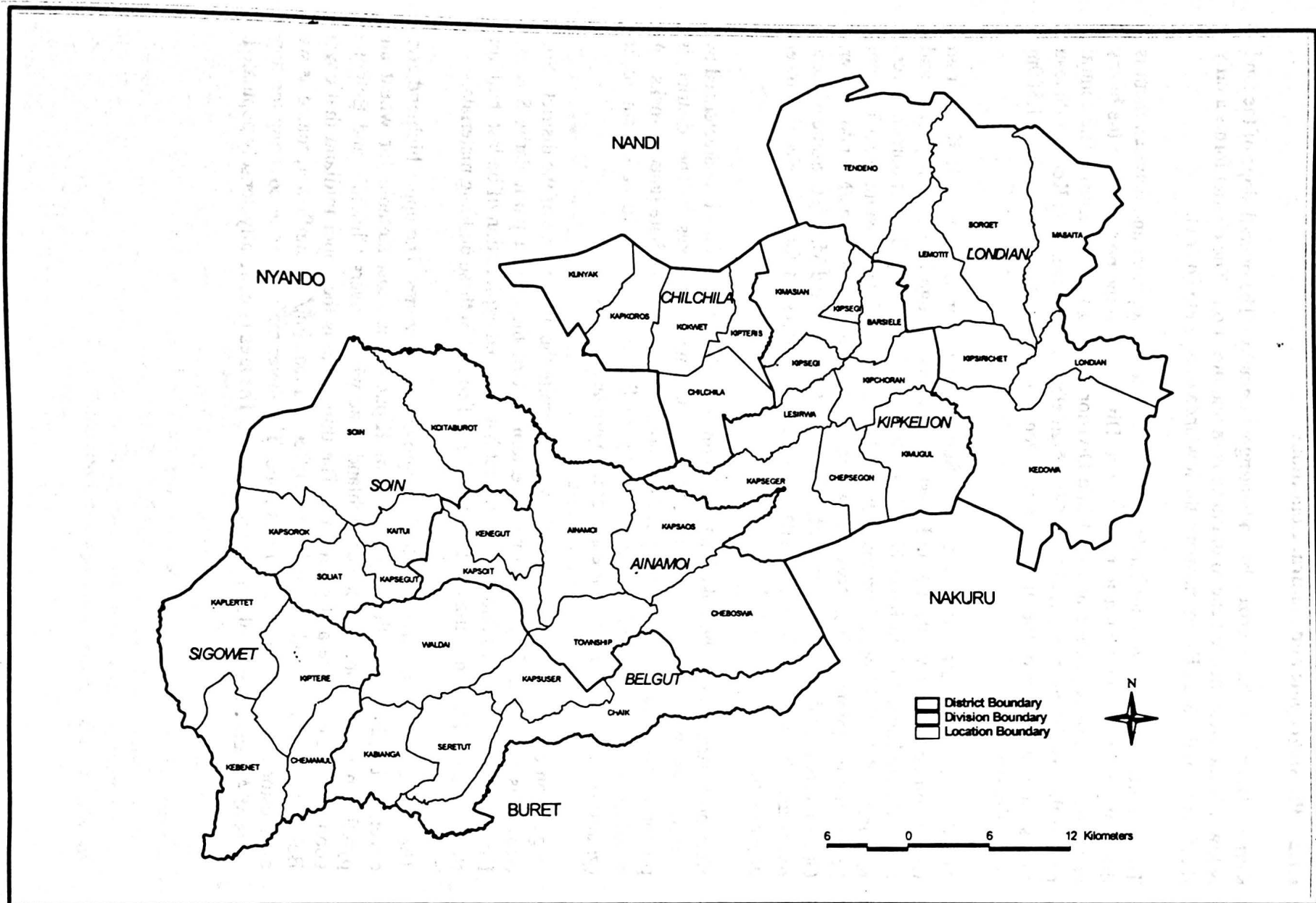
The district is well drained with rivers. Some of the main rivers include Kipchorian whose source is from Western Mau Forest and it flows through Londiani, Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions to join River Nyando on the Kericho/Nyando District border. Rivers Kipturet and Timbilil both flow through Londiani and Chilchila Divisions from Tinderet Forest before joining River Nyando, which flows along the Kericho/Nyando border. Other rivers include Kiptaret, Timbilit, Maramara, Chemosit and Malaget. Some of these rivers are characterized by rapid falls, which can be harnessed for hydroelectric power generation.

Kericho District lies in the Lake Victoria Basin. The district's geology is characterised by volcanic as well as the igneous and metamorphic complexes. The district is predominantly underlain by tertiary lavas (phonlites) and intermediate igneous rocks. A small part of the district is dominated by undifferentiated basement system rocks (granites), volcanic ash admixture and other pyroclastic rocks.

Vegetation cover helps to reduce soil erosion despite the hilly nature of the district. Soil erosion is serious mainly in the northwestern part of the district particularly, Sigowet Division. The rock formation in the district has fostered exploitation of ballast, building stones and sand thus making the district to be self-reliant in these building materials.

The district can be subdivided into four agro-ecological zones. The upper highland zone covering Londiani and the upper parts of Kipkelion is most suitable for wheat and pyrethrum production. The lower highland zone which covers Chilchila and Belgut is good for wheat, maize and pyrethrum. The third zone is the upper midland that covers Belgut and Ainamoi and is suitable for coffee and tea although sunflower, maize as well as livestock activities do well in this zone. The lower midland zone covering the upper parts of Ainamoi is suitable for cotton growing. The area is generally densely populated.

KERICHO DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

From the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district population is projected to be 503,468 at the beginning of plan period. The average density is 238.5 people per km². Out of the seven divisions of the district, Ainamoi is the most densely populated with 430.2 people per km². Soin Division is the least densely populated with 96.2 people per km² as shown in Table 1.2.

It should be noted that Ainamoi Division covers Kericho Municipality among other areas. Belgut and Ainamoi Divisions are agriculturally very productive with tea and dairy as the main economic activities. Soin, Kipkelion and Londiani areas are dry with scarcity of water being a major problem. They also lack basic infrastructure such as schools, health facilities and roads and hence discourage human settlement. Pockets of poor are found in some of these divisions.

Table 1.2 Projected Population Distribution and Density by Divisions

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Sigowet	298	320	336	352	370
Belgut	345	371	389	08	428
Soin	89	96	100	105	110
Ainamoi	396	425	446	468	491
Chilchila	215	231	242	254	269
Londiani	112	120	126	132	139
Kipkelion	204	219	230	241	254
District	222	238	250	263	275

Source: District Statistics Office, Kericho, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet gives a snap shot of the district at a glance. It provides information on the area of the district, topographic and climatic conditions, demographic and population profiles and other socio-economic indicators.

Area		
Total area		2,110.6 km ²
Arable land		1,698.8 km ²
Non arable land (does not include water mass gazetted Forest and urban area)		327.3 km ²
Water mass		6.0 km ²
Gazetted forest		67.9 km ²
Urban area		10.6 km ²
Topography and Climate		
Altitude	Highest	3,000m above sea level
	Lowest	1,800m above sea level
Rainfall		1,800.5 mm
Rainfall by seasons (Long and Short rains)		1,500mm
Average Temperature		17 ⁰ C
Temperature range	Maximum	22.3 ⁰ C
	Minimum	10.8 ⁰ C
Demographic and Population Profiles		
Population size		503,469
Population structure		
Total no. of males		255,576
Total no. of females		247,893
Female/ male sex ratio		100:103
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)		124,838
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)		117,777

Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)	51,838
Total labour force (15-64)	261,708
Dependency ratio	100:93
Population growth	2.4%
Density	
Highest density: Ainamoi Division	425 people per km ²
Lowest density: Soin Division	96 people per km ²
Average	238 people per km ²
Rural population	
Rural population at the start of the plan period	337,774
Urban population	
Number of towns with a population of 2,000-10,000	3
Urban population at the start of the plan period	165,694
Crude birth rate	25/1000
Crude death rate	5/1000
Life expectancy: Male	52 years
Female	54 years
Infant mortality rate	35/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	100/1,000
Total fertility rate	5
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	98,867
Average household size	4.7
No. of people living in absolute poverty	60% (305,400)
Contribution to the national poverty	2.18%
Average household incomes. Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	80%
Other	20%
No. of unemployed persons	71,763
Agriculture	
Average farm sizes (small scale)	9 acres
Average farm sizes (large scale)	100 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes, finger millet and wheat
Main cash crops produced	Tea, coffee, sugarcane, pyrethrum, pineapples,
Total acreage under food crops	47,585Ha
Total acreage under cash crops	9,339.1 Ha (excluding the multinationals)
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	NCPB, (Kericho Town, Kedowa & Kipkelion)
Population working in the agricultural sector	203,716
Main livestock bred	Cattle, goats, sheep,
Land carrying capacity	3 animals per acre
Population working in the livestock sector	50,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Wild barbus, African sharp toothed catfish
Population of fish farmers	116
No. of fish ponds	166
Size of non gazetted forests	47,000 Ha
Main forest products	Timber, saw dust, firewood, poles,
% of people engaged in forest related activities	2%

Cooperatives		
No. of active cooperatives by type:		
Urban SACCOS		15
Rural SACCOS		3
Dairy		46
Sugarcane		18
Unions		2
Others		18
Key coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years		
		9
Total registered members by type (Kshs):		
Coffee		5,636
Dairy		13,790
Sugarcane		8,610
Urban Saccos		21,253
Rural Saccos		18,042
Stores		7,575
Transport		2,560
Total		77,466
Total turnover by type:		
Coffee		107,122,841
Dairy		15,732,194
Sugarcane		123,083,920
Urban Saccos		51,882,404
Stores		3,701,250
Transport		3,035,532
Total		304,558,141
Water and Sanitation		
Number of household with access to piped water		
		30,359
Number of household with access to portable water		
		47,988
Number of permanent rivers		
		3
Number of wells		
		8,345
Number of protected springs		
		33
Number of boreholes		
		24
Number of dams		
		20
Number of households with roof catchment		
		835
Average distance to the nearest portable water point		
		5 kilometres
Number of VIP latrines		
		988
Education Facilities		
Pre- Primary		
Number of pre-primary schools		
		425
Total enrolment rates		
	Boys	54%
	Girls	53%
Total drop out rates		
		0%
Teacher/ pupil ratio		
		1:35
Primary		
Number of primary schools		
		308
Total enrolment rates by sex:		
	Male	107%
	Female	104%
Total dropout rates by sex:		
	Male	21.8%
	Female	29.5%
Teacher / pupil ratio		
		1:35
Average years of school attendance by sex:		
	Male	7
	Female	6

Secondary		
Number of secondary schools		57
Total enrolment rates by sex	Male	29%
	Female	24%
Total dropout rates by sex	Male	31.9%
	Female	44.6%
Teacher / pupil ratio		1:17
Average years of school attendance by sex	Male	4 years
	Female	3 years
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. Colleges, polytechnics)		8
Main type of training institutions		Polytechnics
Adult literacy		
Number of literacy classes		125
Enrolment by sex:	Male	295
	Female	1,022
Dropout rates by sex:	Male	51.7%
	Female	55.8%
Literacy levels by sex:	Male	81%
	Female	64%
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		Malaria, upper respiratory tract infection and skin diseases
Doctor / patient ratio		1:15,000
Number of hospitals		7
Number of health centres		7
Average distance to the nearest health facility		15 kilometres
% of household with access to the health facility		40%
Energy		
Number of trading centres with electricity		10
% Households using solar power		1%
% Households using firewood		71%
% Households using kerosene, gas		23%
% Households using electricity		3%
Transport Facilities		
Total kms of roads		830.2 km
Total length of railway line		80 km
Number of railway stations		2
Number of airstrips		1
Communications		
Number of households with telephone connections		1,133
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		1,253
Mobile service coverage		2
Number of post and sub post offices		12
Number of telephone booths		105
Number of cyber cafes		2
Trade and Commerce and Industry		
Number of trading centres		14
Number of hotels		200
Number of tourist class hotels		2
Main tourist attractions		1 Sports, Tea, Birds, Topography, forest
Number of registered hotels		200
Total number of informal sector enterprises		3,115
Number of licensed businesses		2,650
Banks and Financial Institutions		
Number of banks		4
Number of other financial institutions		2
Number of micro- finance institutions		7

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

It begins by providing a broad overview of the last Plan 1997-2001 and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. It also analyses the implementation of projects and programmes proposed in the last plan, achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. Finally, it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district is likely to face during the implementation of this DDP.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLANS

The theme of the 1997-2001 Kericho District Development Plan was "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development". The DDP identified the major constraints to industrialization and proposed strategies for the promotion of rapid industrialization and development. The identified constraints included; inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor marketing system, inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization, inaccessibility to credit facilities, and underdeveloped human resource.

The projects and programmes proposed in the 1997-2001 DDP targeted the creation of a conducive environment for industrial transformation of the district. At the end of the Plan period, however, many of the proposed projects and programmes were not successfully implemented. A conducive environment for industrial transformation was, therefore, not created at the end of the plan period. The intended employment creation and increase in incomes was not realised thereby relegating in the district further into poverty.

The overall project implementation status was only 29.7 per cent. Some projects stalled while others took too long to be completed. Out of the 91 projects proposed only 27 were implemented. Lack of funding was a major constraint to project implementation. In some cases, donor funded projects stalled when donors prematurely terminated funding. Such donor funded projects were in agriculture, livestock and health.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Table 2.1 shows the implementation status of departmental projects proposed in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. As has been indicated in section 2.1, the implementation rate was only 29.7 per cent. The specific sectoral implementation rates varied from 100 per cent in Telekom Kenya and Kericho Municipal Council to zero implementation rate in a number of departments such as Culture and Social Services, Sports, Adult Education, Kenya Wildlife Services and Fisheries.

The low implementation rate of some of the projects was as a result of many constraints the district faced during the plan period. These constraints included: insufficient funds allocated to projects and programmes, delays in release of voted funds for projects, cash flow problems at the District Treasury and PMG rejections, freezing of voted funds due to economic hardships, bureaucracy in tendering procedures, lack of standard guidelines and resources for monitoring and evaluation of projects, and low community involvement in project planning, design and implementation. The other constraints experienced

included lack of transport and communication facilities, obsolete technical equipment or vehicles, e.g. graders and tools. There was also a poor linkage between the ministries budgeting process and the district priorities.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of Projects Proposed in the 1997-2001 Plan

Department	No of Projects Proposed During the 1997-2001 Plan Period	No of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status of Projects Physical/ Financial	Total Cost of Projects Implemented (Million Kshs.)
Industry	7	1	14	9.6
Health	7	4	56	27.7
Agriculture	6	4	56	25.38
Livestock	6	3	50	-
Education	9	2	22	6.6
Culture	3	Nil	0	4
Social Services	5	Nil	0	5.9
Sports	1	Nil	0	-
Adult Education	2	Nil	0	4.75
Energy	5	3	60	511.5
Public Works	12	3	25	-
Kenya Wildlife Service	3	Nil	0	-
Fisheries	2	Nil	0	0.6
Postal Corporation	1	1	95	-
Telkom Kenya	2	2	100	-
Water	19	3	15	4.8
Kericho Municipal Council	1	1	100	222
Total	91	27	29.7	822.83

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 2001

The district also managed to implement other projects and programmes outside the district development plan. These projects and programmes are shown in Table 2.2. These projects outside the Plan were successfully implemented due to adequate allocation and timely release of funds.

Table 2.2 Projects Implemented but not Included in the 1997-2001 Plan

Department	Project Name
Health	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization; DHMT offices; Ainamoi Health Centre; Renovation of the District Mortuary; Renovation of Kaitui Dispensary and Sigowet Sub District Hospital.
Veterinary	Foot and Mouth Disease Control, Disease and Pest Control A.I services; Tick Control Services; Clinical Services; Meat Inspection Services and Rabies Control.
Agriculture	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project; National Soil and Water Conservation Project; National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project; Agro-forestry Project; Hides and Skins Inspection.

ADRA Kenya (NGO)	Western Food; Capacity Building; Belgut MED.
Water	Poiywek, Kamogoweit, Kaplelach/Katebengwet Dam; Soliat Water Supply, Ngerechok, Tendwet, Fortterman.
Public Works	Sigowet- Kapsorok Road.
Kipsigis County Council	Slaughter Houses; Purchase of land; Access Roads.

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

The theme of the District Development Plan is derived from the theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan, that is “*Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction*”. This theme is consistent with the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), 1999-2015. The NPEP gives a 15 year perspective on how to address poverty and it is built on three major pillars, namely; improved access to basic social services, promotion of broad based economic growth, and as a charter for social integration. The NPEP recognizes the important role of all stakeholders, including the poor themselves in achieving the objectives and the targets for poverty reduction.

Kericho District has prepared a three-year Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which is geared towards re-orienting government programmes and projects to poverty eradication. The PRSP covers the first phase of NPEP implementation. It outlines the policy, priorities and programmes that the district intends to put in place over the three years to reduce poverty.

The major link between the District Development Plan, the PRSP and the National Development Plan will be the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) three year rolling and annual budget. The MTEF budgetary process provides the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. This DDP covers a period of 7 years, thus incorporating two MTEF/PRSP terms. The District Development Plan, therefore, gives a medium term perspective to the district priorities for poverty reduction identified during the participatory PRSP process.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Kericho is an agricultural potential district. It has a conducive climate for the growing of both food and cash crops and for the rearing of livestock. The major challenge, therefore, is to improve agricultural productivity and returns to the farmer. The specific issues that will require to be addressed during the plan period include; improving the road network to enable the farmers have easy access to markets for their inputs and outputs; controlling livestock diseases such as foot and mouth; anthrax, rabies which are rampant in the district; involving all stakeholders in improving livestock breed through Artificial Insemination Services; provision of title deeds for land already surveyed to enable land owners to utilize their land maximally and also enable them use the title deeds to acquire development loans especially from the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC).

The other challenges that will require attention during the plan period include improving education facilities, increasing and equipping health facilities, improving access to safe drinking water and increasing employment opportunities. The district will also address a number of cross cutting issues including population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and disasters. These cross cutting issues, are discussed in the remainder of this chapter.

2.4.1 Population Growth

This section discusses population trends and the effect on the district's socio-economic development. The effect of population is discussed in relation to agriculture, education, health, water, employment, incomes, security, urbanization, sanitation, recreation, and other related variables.

The population of the district increased from 366,913 in 1989 to 468,493 in 1999, giving an absolute increase of 27.7 per cent and a growth rate of 2.4 per cent per annum over the intercensal period. Table 2.3 shows the population projections by age cohorts and sex over the plan period. The population is projected to be 503,468 at the start of Plan period (2002), growing to 528,224 in 2004 and to 581,448 at the end of the plan period in 2008.

The population of the district is predominantly young with about 57 per cent of the population falling below 20 years of age and about 76 per cent of the population below 30 years of age. The high percentage of young people in Kericho District poses the challenges of providing adequate educational facilities and services and creating adequate employment opportunities for those who finish school.

Table 2.3 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	39,433	37,866	42,377	40,693	44,461	42,694	46,647	44,793	48,940	46,996
5 - 9	33,653	33,414	36,165	35,909	37,944	37,674	39,809	39,527	41,767	41,470
10 - 14	33,887	34,415	36,417	36,994	38,207	38,803	40,086	40,711	42,057	42,713
15 - 19	28,600	28,480	30,735	30,606	32,246	32,111	33,832	33,690	35,496	35,347
20 - 24	23,819	24,779	25,597	26,629	26,856	27,938	28,176	29,312	29,562	30,753
25 - 29	18,950	17,522	20,365	18,830	21,366	19,756	22,417	20,727	23,519	21,747
30 - 34	13,632	12,211	14,650	13,123	15,370	13,768	16,126	14,445	16,919	15,155
35 - 39	12,136	11,738	13,044	12,614	13,686	13,235	14,358	13,885	15,065	14,568
40 - 44	8,931	7,835	9,598	8,420	10,070	8,834	10,565	9,268	11,084	9,724
45 - 49	7,562	5,983	8,127	6,430	8,526	6,746	8,945	7,078	9,385	7,426
50 - 54	5,771	4,230	6,202	4,546	6,507	4,769	6,827	5,004	7,162	5,250
55 - 59	3,166	2,966	3,402	3,187	3,570	3,344	3,745	3,509	3,929	3,681
60 - 64	2,421	2,794	2,602	3,003	2,730	3,150	2,864	3,305	3,005	3,468
65 - 69	1,880	1,958	2,020	2,104	2,120	2,208	2,224	2,316	2,333	2,430
70 - 74	1,438	1,610	1,545	1,730	1,621	1,815	1,701	1,905	1,785	1,998
75 - 79	1,236	1,121	1,328	1,205	1,394	1,264	1,462	1,326	1,534	1,391
80 +	1,304	1,750	1,401	1,881	1,470	1,973	1,543	2,070	1,618	2,172
Total	237,821	230,672	255,576	247,893	268,142	260,082	281,327	272,870	295,160	286,288

Source: District Statistics Office, Kericho, 2001

Table 2.4 shows population projections for selected age groups. The respective age groups relate to primary and secondary school going age, the female in the reproductive age and the labour force.

The population of primary school going age, 6-13 years is expected to increase from 117,777 in 2002 to 136,018 in 2008. This represents an increase of 18,241 persons over the Plan period. This increase calls for additional investment in primary schools, trained teachers and technical institutions to cater for the primary school leavers. It is noted that the existing educational facilities in the district are over-utilized, while staffing issue is another challenge, especially in the rural areas. Provision of technical education facilities are necessary to enable school leavers acquire skills which they can apply to initiate self-employment and hence reduce poverty and dependency. The challenge of providing adequate education facilities and services will require concerted efforts of all stakeholders and not the Ministry in-charge alone.

The secondary school going age, 14-17 years, is also expected to increase over the Plan period from 51,838 persons in 2002 to 59,867 persons in 2008, representing an increase of 8,029 persons. This group will similarly require to be provided with educational facilities and services.

The female in age group 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, there were 108,301 females in this age group. This population is expected to increase to 116,386 in 2002 and to 134,413 in 2008. This reproductive age is estimated to be 21.5 per cent of the total population of the district at the start of the Plan period. With an estimated fertility rate of 5, and a reproductive age group that accounts for more than 1/5 of the population, the population growth rate is likely to remain high over the Plan period unless urgent measures are put in place to reduce the fertility rate. Family Planning should be intensified in the district during the Plan period.

The age group 15-64 constitutes the districts potential labour force. This age group is projected to grow from 261,708 at the start of the Plan period in 2002 to 301,537 persons at the end of the Plan period, implying that 40,440 persons will be added to the labour force over the Plan period. This increase in the labour force calls for the creation of additional employment opportunities to absorb the growing labour force. Measures to create employment should focus on promotion of agro processing of products such as coffee, tea, sugar cane, milk, pyrethrum, tomatoes, pineapples, just to mention a few. Attention should also be given to creating an enabling environment for the informal sector. This sector provides a potential source of jobs for skilled, semiskilled and unskilled labour.

Table 2.4 Population Projections by Selected Age Groups And Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	54,647	54,948	58,727	59,050	61,614	61,954	64,644	65,000	67,823	68,196
14 - 17	24,228	24,009	26,037	25,801	27,317	27,070	28,660	28,401	30,069	29,798
15 - 25	57,928	58,483	62,253	62,849	65,314	65,939	68,525	69,182	71,895	72,583
15 - 49		108,548		116,652		122,388		128,405		134,719
15 - 64	124,990	118,538	134,321	127,387	140,926	133,651	147,855	140,223	155,125	147,118

Source: District Statistics Office, Kericho 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

The situation of poverty in the district was evaluated through the Welfare Monitoring Surveys (WMS) carried out in 1992, 1994 and 1997 throughout the country. Poverty is a situation where one fails to attain a level of well being considered by the society as reasonable minimum standard required to satisfy basic needs. Hence the poor are defined as those members of the society who are unable to afford minimum basic human needs, such as food, shelter and clothing. In Kericho, about 60 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. The most affected categories include unemployed youth, women and the disabled, women headed households, slum dwellers, the landless, the aged, the sick, orphans, street families/children and displaced people.

The poor are scattered all over the district; but most of them are in the urban areas. Due to poverty, negative social behaviour is on the increase in the district. These include petty crimes, child labour, prostitution, alcoholism and family breakages among others. As a result the district is now experiencing an increase in school drop out rates, access to health is becoming difficult, people are easily succumbing to HIV/AIDS, the number of slums is on the increase due to housing problems and many families cannot afford to buy food. The district contribution to national poverty is about 2 per cent. It is therefore inevitable that strategies in every sector should be geared towards poverty reduction in the district.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS and poverty are closely intertwined with each impacting on the other. Poverty contributes towards the spread of HIV/AIDS while the impact of the scourge on poverty is also significant. HIV/AIDS impacts negatively on all aspects of development. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS is, therefore, central to effective poverty reduction. Poverty provides a conducive environment for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Poverty also limits the scope for long-term development goals.

A large proportion of people in the district still do not understand the dynamics of HIV/AIDS, and hence they do not know how to protect themselves. The challenge therefore is to embark on massive education campaigns. The most affected age group is between 15 and 45. This is mainly the most active population as it provides the required labour force. The issue of orphans and its associated problems is becoming a problem as those infected are still young parents. This creates a dependent population which impacts negatively on the economy. The district through the Ministry of Health has put in place measures to sensitise the community on the prevalence of the disease and its consequences through the World Bank sponsored programme of sexually transmitted infections diseases (STI).

The district has formed both the Constituencies and District AIDS Control Committees to tackle the pertinent issues of HIV/AIDS in the district. It is hoped that the interventions of the committees will result in a change of the social behaviour of the community. The major challenge the district is facing in combating HIV/AIDS is the conservative nature of the community and also the influx of migrants who are seeking employment in the multi-national companies especially in the tea industry.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

There is an urgent need to improve the capacity of both women and men in order to achieve sustainable development in Kericho District. Women are the backbone of the rural economy. Women, therefore, require the necessary skills to participate fully in the development activities in their communities. This calls for measures to enhance women's participation in development. Measures will be put in place during the Plan period to give women equal opportunities in schools, and equip them with technological knowledge on modern farming techniques, including use of hybrid seeds, insecticides and herbicides. Women will also be equipped with skills on food processing, storage and marketing of their products. On dairy husbandry, women will be equipped with knowledge on artificial insemination and the processing of dairy products.

Women spend a lot of time working on farms and attending to household chores, hence there is need to address the issue of investment that will lighten their burden. Women and men will be sensitised on the need to invest in agro-forestry and water projects. Development agencies funding water programmes will be encouraged to involve women in the planning, design, construction and operation of such water projects and programmes.

As regards social services, the health and nutrition of women will be given priority. Measures will be put in place to improve access of the community to health services. Priority will be given to providing new and improving the existing health facilities to solve the problems of high maternal and child mortality rampant in inaccessible divisions such as Chilchila. It is also noted that in the multi national companies especially in the tea estates, a lot of the unskilled labour is composed of single mothers. These women eventually cohabit with single male counterparts, which leads to high rates of spread of HIV/AIDS in the tea industry of Kericho. To address this problem proper dissemination of information on reproductive health to the tea industry community including the youth and women will be stepped up.

Women lack the necessary collateral required by financial institutions to access loans. Further the interest rates are sometimes prohibitive. For example the NGO's like KWFT, Faulu Kenya and Care Kenya and ADEN who are currently advancing loans to women are charging very high interest rates. These institutions should be encouraged to reduce interest rates to 10 per cent like other Saccos. This will provide incentives for women to borrow money for investment.

At the local levels, very few women are in management committees such as Land Control Boards, Road Development Boards, School Boards of Governors and Parents Teachers Associations. It's essential to incorporate women in these committees, as they are equally learned and capable. The district has a lot of statistics on gender issues, the only snag is that there are very few women in the levels of management to influence the formulation of gender friendly policies. During the Plan period measures will be put in place to re-define and re-examine policies regarding the status of women and their level of participation in development.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

A disaster is a serious disruption of a function of society causing widespread human, material and environmental losses. The disasters which are likely to occur in Kericho District during the Plan period include: road accidents, fire outbreaks, floods, disease outbreaks, pests invasions, drought related problems, frosts, landslides, civil conflicts, pollution (environmental), deforestation and lightning.

The district has formed a Disaster Management Committee to manage disasters. However, for this committee to be effective, there will be need to equip the district with the necessary facilities such as fire fighting equipment and an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at the district hospital. There is also need to expand the existing theatre at the district hospital, expand the existing mortuary and place a first aid box in the district hospital for disaster preparedness. The District Disaster Management Committee comprises of the heads of departments, civil society, private sector and NGOs.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Sustainable utilization of natural resources constituting the environment is the meeting point between environmental conservation, management and development. This process enhances the living conditions of its population by improving health, nutrition, education, shelter and by providing opportunities for that population to contribute to the process through gainful employment as well scientific and technological construction. Thus, any activity, which depletes or pollutes drinking water, is for instance contrary to development objectives.

Environment and its component in the district should be utilized to enhance the present development needs while ensuring that the future generations will similarly enjoy the same resources.

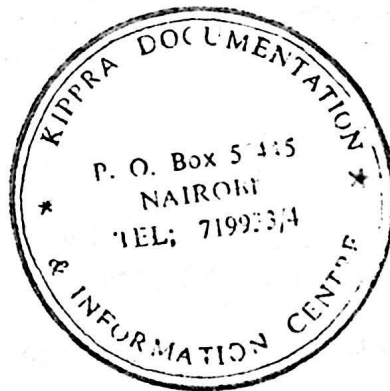
The problem of environmental degradation has been caused by scarcity of land and high population growth, which has put pressure on the available land. Already water catchments areas and forests are being encroached by the landless. This is likely to affect the climate and water sources, which might result to desertification. The district has a duty to protect the forest reserve of the 67,900ha. Cultivation along water catchments areas and excavation of murrum on hill sides will be discouraged because this causes land degradation through erosion and also it can create a risk in case of massive landslides.

The natural resources such as raw materials will be harvested rationally allowing for replenishment, regeneration or replanting to feed the industries today and in the future. Similarly, land use and water husbandry is to be designed so as to ensure sustained agricultural productivity for food security, agro-based industries and for export. Establishment of tree nurseries will be encouraged at all levels.

District Environment Committee has been constituted in the district to look into environmental issues. The Divisional Environment Committee also supports this institution.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES



3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

During the plan period 2002/2008 it is envisaged that the agricultural sector will contribute over 80 per cent to the development of the district and thus contribute significantly to poverty reduction.

The district predominantly produces maize and beans as major food crops. Irish potatoes, sorghum and millet are also produced. Major cash crops produced are tea, coffee, sugarcane and pyrethrum.

In the livestock sub-sector, milk production alone-earned farmers in the district about Kshs. 290 million in 2000. This is the biggest enterprise in this sub-sector followed by beef production. Other enterprises include poultry production and rearing of sheep and goats.

Agriculture sector employs well over 80 per cent of the total labour force in the district and there is enormous potential for job creation as agriculture under goes expansion, particularly in the rural areas of the district. Tea is the leading cash crop in the district employing 50 per cent of the labour force working in the agriculture sector.

The Cooperative Societies act as major agents of fund mobilization, agricultural marketing system, employment creation and overall economic, social and political development.

Environment and natural resources should in fact be utilized to enhance the present development needs while ensuring that the future generations will similarly enjoy resources. Thus, any activity that depletes or pollutes drinking water is for instance, contrary to development objectives. The natural resources should be harvested rationally allowing for their replenishment, regeneration or replanting to feed the industries today and in the future. The district will endeavour to integrate environment variables into planning.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The following are the various stakeholders in agriculture and rural development sector together, with their respective roles in the management and utilization of resources in the sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Fisheries Department	Educate and facilitate information to fish farmers on fish management technology; Ensure availability of quality fingerlings.
Agriculture Department	Ensure food self sufficiency through provision of extension services to farmers.
Veterinary Department	Provide clinical services for animals and AI Services, promote quality hides and skins and control livestock disease and tsetse fly infection.
Water Development Department	Plan and develop water resources, coordinate all water actors, water research; avail data, apportion water resources, control water quality, and train communities in management of water projects.
Forest Department	Increase forest and tree cover with a view to increasing the supply of forest products.

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	To promote food security; Support for industrial crops.	Scarce resources for major extension services; Poor marketing and infrastructure for agricultural produce.	Promote efficient use of scarce resources; Promote private sector participation; Provide marketing information; Improve infrastructure.
Research and Development	To disseminate research report on best tea crones; To promote Ruiru II.	Little use of research results; Lack of research knowledge by farmers.	To encourage farmers to adopt the recommended crones; Encourage farmers to plant Ruiru II type of coffee.
Livestock Development	Improve milk production through improved animal husbandry; Intensify disease control measures.	Inadequate A.I services. Delayed milk payment to farmers; Lack of organized groups to manage dips.	Private sector and civil society to be encouraged to start providing private A.I services; Farmers to be promptly paid; To revitalize the groups so as to manage cattle dips.
Cooperative Development	To encourage cooperative registration and extension.	Poor management of the cooperatives societies.	Conduct training for cooperative members and mobilize the community to form cooperative societies; Cooperative registration and extension; Policy advisory to the management committees; Collaboration with other supporting agencies to further propel the movement to greater heights.
Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services	Extend credit facilities to farmers.	Poor payments of loans.	Intensify recovering of the loans.
Fisheries	Promote fish farming as a source of income and alternative protein.	Low interest; Poor market	Educate the farmers on fish farming and management technology; Avail quality fingerlings; To provide information as marketing.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) 3 year project (2002-2005)	Facilitate increased agricultural production, food security, higher incomes and improved environment.	About 24 focal areas covered.	Provision of effective integrated extension services on identified focal areas in all the divisions.
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) (1997-2003)	Reduce flow of nutrients into the Lake Victoria water and hence contribute to water hyacinth control and better Lake Victoria environment.	About 15 catchment areas conserved and specific micro-projects supported.	Reduction of flow of nutrients and sediments from the Nyando River catchment through designing of remedial measures; Promoting sustainable agricultural practices; Offering of training.
Disease Control District wide	To reduce frequent occurrence or outbreak of the notifiable diseases; Improve animal health hence increase in production.	To vaccinate all livestock; Livestock keepers to be able to sell their stock all seasons; To ensure that livestock movement is controlled.	Vaccination against:- Foot and mouth disease, anthrax, black quarter, rabies and lumpy skin disease; Restrict illegal movement of livestock from one place to another.
Artificial Insemination District wide	To improve the local breeds and hence increase	All farmers to use A.I services except in	To encourage the private groups/individuals to start

	in milk production.	marginal areas where farmers are encouraged to have good quality bulls.	schemes.
Tick control District wide	Reduce tick borne disease occurrence; Reduce livestock deaths; Improve livestock health and production.	Proper dip management; All the 160 dip committees to be trained; Farmers to know the importance of dipping to eradicate tick borne diseases.	Train all dip committees; Supervise proper tick control.
Meat Inspection District wide	Ensure meat consumed is of good hygiene and quality; No occurrence of zoonotic diseases; Proper handling of all meat passed for human consumption.	All butchers and meat transporters; Gazette the takeover of all divisions in meat inspection.	Inspect all meat in slaughterhouses and slabs; Train butchers on good quality meat
Hides and Skins District wide	Good quality hides & skins for better prices; Proper handling of hides and skins.	Producers to get better pay; Reduce spread of diseases.	Train flayers on proper flaying and handling of the hides and skins; Restrict illegal movement of hides and skins; Visit all bandas and stores for supervision purposes.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Production

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Food Security Project Ainamoi Division	1	Enhance food security, particularly in the drought prone lowland areas of the district.	Plant 10,000 hectares of drought tolerant crops in lowland areas.	Provide extension, advisory services to promote food production. Justification: Make the district self sufficient in food.
Horticulture Promotion Chilchila and Kipkelion Divisions	2	Improve farm incomes from horticulture.	5,000 hectares in high potential areas covered by high value crops.	Promote horticultural production and provide processing facilities. Justification: The area is good for horticulture.
Industrial Crop Support Londiani, Belgut, Soin, Chilchila, Kipkelion Divisions	3	Improve availability of quality planting materials; Boost income from cash crops.	10,000 hectares expansion areas for industrial crops.	Promote production of pyrethrum, coffee and sugarcane. Justification: The soils here are suitable for these crops.
Youth and women groups Agricultural Projects District wide	4	Generate rural employment; Generate wealth.	Over 400 active agricultural groups throughout the district.	Mobilize youth and women group and provide training or income generating activities. Justification: This will create more employment.

B: New Project Proposals : Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Fodder Bulking Plots District wide	1	Avail planting materials to farmers to improve animal nutrition.	To increase current land under fodder of 4,956 hectares by 50%; Train 8 organized groups on establishment, management and utilization of fodder.	Establish Napier bulking plots; Acquisition of planting materials for farmers; Distribution of materials to farmers. Justification: During drought Napier grass is very useful.
Establishment of Cottage Milk Processing District wide	2	To enable farmers to carryout simple methods of milk processing; Enable farmers market them with processed milk.	To set up at least seven.(7) cottage milk processing units; Train 7 organized groups on simple milk processing methods.	Set up 7 organized groups ready for milk processing. Justification: These will boost farmer's incomes.
Establishment of Honey and Wax Processing District wide	3	Enable farmers earn good incomes from honey and honey products.	Increase honey production from current 10,000 by at least 50%; Train farmers on good apiary management.	Organize beekeepers; Avail beehives to farmers; Introduce modern hives, which are high yielding such as Langtroth. Justification: To increase farmers incomes.

B: New Project Proposals : Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Milk Processing by Kabianga FCS Kabianga Location, Belgut Division	1	Add value to members' milk; Ease the problem of marketing and competition from hawkers.	All member and non members to deliver milk to Kabianga FCS (4,000 members); 10,000 litres of milk to be delivered every day.	Raise funds; Study visits to existing plants in other districts; Prepare economic appraisal. Justification: This will widen farmers' knowledge.
A.I services Kabianga FCS Belgut Division	2	Increase milk production.	All farmers within Kabianga area	Improve quality of cattle breeds. Justification: To increase farmers' income.
Electricity Installation Kabianga FCS LTD, Belgut Division	3	Use of electricity in rural areas.	Kabianga FCS.	Raise funds; Contact KPLC for installation of electricity. Justification: Power will boost milk processing.
Establishment of Stores for Farm inputs Belgut, Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions	4	Avail farm inputs to farmers at affordable prices.	Farmers in all the societies in the area of operation to get farm inputs from stocked stores. (15,000 farmers)	Raise funds by members. Identify inputs; Identify suppliers; Stock the stores for resale. Justification: Farmers will buy inputs cheaply and will be guaranteed of good quality.
Capacity Building District wide	5	Efficient and effective management; Create awareness on importance and management of cooperatives.	25,000 farmers to be trained; 36 leaders to be trained.	To mobilize, sensitise and train members, leaders on the importance and management of co-operative societies. Justification: Better management societies will be able to improve the members'

Agricultural Extension Services District wide	6	To increase production; Better agricultural practices; Men, women, boys and girls to participate in income generating activities.	20,000 farmers and members.	standards of living. To train members on farm management; To train members on crop and animal husbandry; To train members on environmental management; To train members on gender disparities; To train members on study cycle. Justification: This will boost crop and animal husbandry.
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B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Preparation of the District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP) District wide	1	Create public awareness on environmental issues.	To translate NEAP into DEAP by the plan period.	To popularise the provisions of NEAP – 1999 and DEAP to members of District Environmental Committee and the public. Justification When people are fully aware, they take care of their environment.
Sustainable Utilization of Wetlands and Management of their Resources District wide	2	To protect, preserve and make use of wetlands in the district.	Put in place sound management strategies by the end of the plan period.	Identify pilot sites, train local committees on sustainable use of wetlands. Justification It is vital to tap wetlands which have a lot of potential for development.

A: On-going projects Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trout Development Chaik Location Belgut Division	To re-introduce high fish species; To increase fish production; To introduce commercial fish	Educate farmers from suitable areas to venture on trout farming; Generate revenue from sales of fish.	Construction of grow out ponds for rain bow trout and rearing of the same for culture and scale

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dam Fisheries Londiani and Kipkelion Divisions	1	To adapt the most suitable method of harvesting fish from dams; To realize the potential of dams and generate income.	Harvest fish from dams and increase total fish production; Encourage farmers to stock dams with fish.	Purchase of suitable fishing gear and equipment for harvesting fish from dams. Justification: Currently there is no fishing gear equipment for harvesting fish.

3.1.7. Cross Sector Linkages

For Agriculture and Rural Development Sector to develop in the district, good infrastructure will enable products like tea, coffee and milk to reach the markets. Provision of electricity to the urban centres will enable the starting of agro-processing industries. Trade and industry sub sector will enable marketing and processing of agricultural products.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the short-term, the district will grade and gravel all the roads in the high agricultural potential areas of the district. This will assist farmers in transportation of produce to the markets and inputs to potential areas will be opened for development. Power will be provided to all divisions within the Plan period. Major water works will be rehabilitated and expanded to serve more population.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The major importance of the sector is to create and maintain an infrastructural framework capable of facilitating sectoral/inter-sectoral and regional transportation of persons, goods and services inside and outside the district. In this respect, the sector aims to create and maintain a network of roads, bridges that will provide adequate and efficient transportation and communication services. The provision of the above will facilitate transportation of food and cash crops to major towns and strengthen linkages with markets.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads into motorable state all year round. Ensure that construction works in the district are of good quality; Provide plans and supervise public projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting company	Maintain the existing power lines, extend power lines to new consumers and implement the Rural Electrification Programme.
Brook Bond	Provide water to the resident in their respective tea estates.
NGOs (CDTF)	Funding of the community water projects.

JICA	Funding of community based water projects
Telkom Kenya	Maintain existing fixed telephone lines and extend telephone services to new consumers.
LVEMP	Monitoring of river pollution in all the rivers draining into Lake Victoria. Funding of water projects and monitoring of water catchment areas.

3.2.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Increase accessibility, income and employment to the rural areas; Improve condition of Kericho – Kisumu road.	Inaccessibility to rural areas due to poor state of roads; Poor state of the road connecting Kericho and Kisumu.	To improve the state of existing road for ease of transportation; Rehabilitate the road to Kisumu.
Water	Increase access to potable water supply and sanitation to raise standard of living; Intensify water resources management.	Lack of clean water; Inaccessibility to water; Poor management of existing water facilities; No proper sanitation; Water pollution by companies.	Rehabilitate 25 water supplies, 10 bore holes and 5 dams; Train water committees and hand over 7 water supplies; Intensify catchment, soil and water protection; Intensify water quality and pollution control. Sensitise the community on the need to boil drinking water.
Energy	To reduce over dependency on wood fuel; To increase the proportion of population with access to electricity especially the poor.	Over dependence on wood fuel. High cost of electrification charges and electric appliance; Slow pace of rural electrification.	To promote development of biogas, solar and wind technologies; Closely monitor technical and financing of rural electrification.
Telecommunication	Improve delivery of information.	High registration cost.	Encourage the private sector to venture into telecommunication.
Buildings	Availability of housing. Improve the condition of housing.	Lack of housing in Kericho Town; High cost of renting houses; Poor conditions of housing.	To encourage the community to build houses; Poor government houses should be condemned and replaced.

3.2.6 Project Programmes and Priorities

A : On-going Projects Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kapsoit-Sondu Road C25	To link Road A1 on B1	To tarmac 33 kms.	To tarmac the road.
Londiani – Forternan Road.	To link Kapsoit-Sondu markets.	To gravel 46 kms.	To gravel the road from Londiani to Forternan.
Road Maintenance on Road B1.	To open access to Chilchila, Kipkelion and Londianj divisions; Routine maintenance.	To maintain 71 kms of the road between Total Junction to Kipsitet Junction.	Bush clearing and spot patching.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree Planting Programme District wide	Ensure adequate supplies of wood energy (firewood and charcoal) for households.	Conduct 20 organized farmers on agro forestry training in every division; Distribute 100 kg of appropriate agro- forestry tree seedlings annually; Establish one central nursery with 10,000 assorted agro-forestry tree seedlings every planting season; Establish one agro-forestry demonstration plot.	Agro forestry training. One central nursery; Development of agro-forestry demonstration plot; Agro forestry film shows and exchange visits.
Biogas Promotion Programme District wide	To promote the use of biogas in the district.	Establish one biogas demonstration unit at the centre; Carry out 10 biogas awareness demonstrations in every division annually.	Carry out biogas awareness campaigns in the district.
Energy Conservation Programme District wide	Promote energy conservation in the district.	Establish one stove production centre; Carry out 10 energy conservation demonstrations in each division; Carry out one energy audit in every tea factory in the district.	Set up one stove production centre at the Energy Centre; Carry out energy conservation and demonstrations in the district; Carry out energy audits in the factories.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Solar Promotion Programme District wide	1	To promote the use of solar energy in the district.	Establish one solar demonstration unit at the centre; Carry out 5 solar awareness demonstrations per division annually.	Carry out solar energy application demonstrations in the district. Justification: Solar is not developed in the district.
Wind Power Promotion Programme District wide	2	To promote the use of wind energy in the district.	Carry out 5 wind energy campaigns in every division annually.	Carry out wind energy campaigns in the district. Justification: Use of wind power will save on hydro-power use.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ngecherok Water Project Kapsoit Location, Ainamoi Division	To ensure availability of adequate safe drinking water, increase access of water to more people, provide a source of income and employment for existing and potential water vendors.	To ensure more people are provided with safe drinking water.	Rehabilitation of intake pipelines and storage tanks.
Kapsorok Water Project Kapsorok Location Soin Division	To ensure availability of water at Kapsorok Centre, dispensary and the residents.	To ensure residents and livestock have enough and reliable supply of water.	Extension of Soliat water project to Kapsorok by laying a 2" line for a distance of 4km.

Kapkenyeloi - Sombicho Water Project Kaitui Location, Soin Division	To ensure availability of safe drinking water for the residents of Kapkenyeloi and Sombicho areas and for watering of livestock.	To ensure residents are provided with piped water, within a reasonable distance.	Building of weir, laying of gravity line with 3" UPVC pipes for 1.2 km; construction of storage tank 100m and laying of distribution lines of various sizes 2" to 1"UPVC pipes a total distance of 3km.
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B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Baroton Water Project, Londiani Location, Division.	1	To ensure that there is enough drinking water to the school and the community of Baroton.	To ensure all the community of Baroton have water for domestic use.	Rehabilitation of pumping unit, pump house, rising main, storage tank and distribution main. Justification: The location does not have water.
Kebeneti/MindililWet Water Project, Kebeneti Location/ Sigowet Division	2	To ensure that good quality and safe drinking water is available.	To ensure 2,000 more people get water for their use, hence improve their income.	Rehabilitation of intake weirs, tanks, distribution lines and to increase the area of water coverage. Justification: This area has inadequate water.
Ainamoi Water Project Ainamoi Location/ Ainamoi Division.	3	To ensure adequate safe drinking water is available to the centre, i.e. Ainamoi and its environs.	To ensure 1,500 more people are served with safe drinking water.	Rehabilitate the intake and protect the spring's 2 tanks and extension of distribution line. Justification: The area lacks enough water.
Kipkelikon Water Project Kipkelion Location/ Kipkelion Division	4	To ensure the residents of Kipkelion Township have regular supply of water.	To ensure another 2,500 people are served with safe water.	Rehabilitation of intake of weir gravity line to treatment works, rising main and reticulation system in the township area. Justification: The town with a population of more than 2,000 people suffers from water shortage.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector assists the Agriculture and Rural Development sector by enabling easy transportation of agricultural products to the markets and inputs to the rural areas. It makes communication of information and other types of technologies easy. Enhanced Agricultural production will increase revenue, hence the cess which will be used to repair and extend infrastructure.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Responses to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the national vision and mission, the district expects to achieve the following in the medium term:- encouraging more tourists in the districts through improvement of hotels and tourist attractions; develop an entrepreneurship culture among local residents; to improve capacity utilization on local small-scale industries and promote their products in order to improve marketing; encourage development of new industries in the district; increase employment opportunities in the small-scale industrial sub-sector and provision of credit and facilitation of training in the informal sector, conducting of traders courses and seminars.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a major role in the district through provision of numerous employment opportunities both technical and non-technical.

The Industrial Sub-sector in this district has led to the growth of other micro-enterprises in metal fabrication, furniture making, motor vehicle repairs, retail trade, hospitality services and increased farm production.

The Industrial sector in this district provides a ready market for farm produce such as tea coffee, and milk and therefore contributes significantly to increased incomes for local farmers.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Trade	Formulation of overall policy guidelines on the development of the sub-sector.
Department of Industry	Assist potential investors through the District Industrial Committee in acquisition of industrial machinery; Provision of consultancy services to micro and small-scale enterprises and monitoring of implementation of industrial policies relating to small-scale industrial sub-sector.
Private Sector	Invest in potential areas.
Kenya Wildlife Service	Provide security for wildlife and visitors to the protected areas, mediate human wildlife conflicts and create awareness on the importance of wildlife and the need to conserve the same.
Financial Institutions	Provide banking services to the general public and business community in particular.
Kenya Industrial Estates	Provide credit facilities to medium and small scale enterprises.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Create an enabling environment for investment/business.	Limited micro-financing institutions; Insecurity; Over taxation; High interest rates and lack of collaterals.	Reduce/waive taxes; Lower the interest rates; Train entrepreneurs on basic issues of book keeping and accounting; Provide Jua Kali sheds for the informal sector.
Industry	Provide credit to industrial entrepreneurs.	Lack of credit lack of security; Lack of business training.	Create a product development centres.

3.3.6 Project Programme and Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurship Development Courses District wide	1	To create awareness on existing industrial potential and industrial schemes to enable local people venture into manufacturing.	Hold at least six seminars and workshops every financial year; To reach at least 300 potential entrepreneurs every year.	Organizations workshops and seminars on entrepreneurship development. Justification: People are not aware of the existing potentials.
Establishing an Industrial Information Centre. District Headquarters	2	To enable potential industrialists have access to information that is necessary for establishment of industries in the district.	Print District Industrial Profiles and distribute to at least 1,000 people in the district annually; Prepare a district Industrial Master Plan; Prepare brochures on new processing technologies.	Preparation of a data bank on available raw material, market opportunities, affordable processing technologies and financial schemes available for industrialists. Justification: The information is vital to prospective investors.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision Credit Facilities District wide	To offer credit facilities to small scale traders at affordable interest rates.	The project is a revolving fund. It needs an initial capital of 5 million It is an existing Board but it needs additional funding of up to 5 million from County Council of Kipsigis and other urban councils.	To establish a Municipal Loans Board; To seek additional funding from other local authorities for Kipsigis Joint Loan Board.
Training District wide	Train traders.	Kshs.500,000 per year.	To train loanees.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training Programme.	Improve the infrastructure for development for Jua Kali artisans.	Kericho Town and its environs.	Provide skill upgrading for the Jua-Kali artisans within the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jua-Kali Exhibition District wide	1	Expose and create markets for the products produced by the informal sector.	2 Jua Kali exhibitions to be organized for products within Kericho Town and it's environs.	Improving the marketability of Jua-Kali products. Justification: The community around Kericho and its environs are not aware of what is available in the Jua-Kali sector.
Office Construction for DATO District Headquarters	2	To provide office accommodation.	To get four roomed offices to accommodate the departments' staff.	Construction of departmental office for staff. Justification: The department is currently housed in a corridor within the County Council premises.
Completion of Jua-Kali shed at Chepseon Market	3	Create an enabling environment for Jua kali practitioners.	Complete construction of 12 Jua Kali sheds.	Construction of sheds. Justification: The land around the shed is liable to grabbing and therefore it should be completed and be occupied; The project stalled in the early 1990 and the artisan needs to use it.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector relates very well with other sectors in the district. It assists in the delivery of goods and services in the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, where products are marketed within and outside the district. Also through Agro-processing industries the sectors are dependent on one other. With good infrastructure the sector is able to develop and provide employment in the district especially in the informal sector.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the Plan period the government will undertake to implement various programmes in the sector.

Given the already existing infrastructure in form of permanent schools, good climate and fairly understanding communities, it is hoped to achieve at least half of the medium term vision, of increasing enrolment rates and reducing dropout rates through starting bursary fund to boost what the government is giving and assist to start food programmes in schools where there is need. To accommodate more pupils in schools the district will embark on building more classes.

In provision of health services, the district will address the outbreak of the three most prevalent diseases, i.e. malaria, U.R.T.I and skin diseases, and take keen interest in improving maternal and child health care.

The community will be sensitised on the need for clean wholesome water and the demand for protection of springs and construction of ferro-cement tanks. In addition, the health care providers will sensitise the community on better hygiene.

In social services the district will increase programme coverage to cover women groups. Improve coverage through workshops and seminars and ensure effective community participation for improved nutrition. In addition, the district population office and local NGOs will sensitise the community on better methods of family planning.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has a relatively well developed human resource base as exemplified by various socio-economic indicators such as adult literacy level of 72.5 per cent, gross primary schools enrolment rate of 105 per cent, overall enrolment rate of 75.6 per cent and infant mortality rate of 35/1000. These factors have resulted to overall improvement of the human development in the district in terms of expansion of human capabilities and the access to opportunities including those in the economic social and political arenas. It is from this human resource base that the district depends and will continue to depend on for the development of the district in this plan period.

Employment as an activity cuts across the whole spectrum of economic activities and industries in the district as a whole.

Education is one of the important source of human resource development in the district. It prepares and educates citizens in various specialized skills which enables them man the district's economy in terms of manpower resource and also participation in other development activities.

Health sub sector coordinates the preventive and promotive health services in the district and is a cornerstone to development. The government policy is geared towards preventive health services as well as curative. By intensifying promotive and preventive health more resources will be diverted towards achieving a healthy citizenly in the district. A healthy community will improve productivity in agriculture, industry, education and in Jua Kali sector. Having a healthy community increases productivity and hence create employment opportunities to cope up with the production. The sector is involved in empowering the community by training them to carry out activities related to health promotion as well as earning incomes for themselves, e.g. community pharmacy, sale of impregnated bed-nets, community artisans, and community sprayers.

Housing and population sub-sectors supplement the input of education and health sub-sectors in developing sound human resource base in the district. It is partly through a well sheltered community and planned families that positive variables in health and education can be attained.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers, supervising and inspecting education institutions.
Health Department	Provide preventive and curative health services. Conduct immunization for preventable diseases.
Social Services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups to address their local problems, provide training to groups registered by the department, avail grants to groups and disabled groups.
Adult Education Department	Establishment of adult education centre, encourage the enrolment of adult literacy classes and supervision of adult education programmes.
Sports Department	Coordinate sporting activities, provide advice on sports related matters and help tap the local sporting talents.
Department of Culture	Coordinate cultural activities, promote and pursue the culture of the community and establish and maintain cultural centre.
NGO's/CBO's	Provision of textbooks and physical facilities to schools, support children from poor families with fees and uniforms.
Population Department	Dissemination of population issues, promote reproductive health services and use of contraceptives.
District AIDs Control Committee	Help reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence, encourage care and support for the affected and infected people.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	To increase access to basic education; Increase enrolment at secondary and tertiary levels; Improve performance in science subjects.	Inadequate preparatory schools; Irregular changes in school curriculum; Lack of school fees; Limited facilities at the institutions; Lack of facilities for science related subjects.	To subsidize education fees by starting a bursary fund to subsidize what the government provides; Expanding existing facilities to schools; Improve staffing levels in schools; Equip schools with the needed facilities especially for science subjects.
Adult Education	Office accommodation and advocacy. Production of adult education learning materials.	Lack of funds.	Build offices with modern facilities; Train officers in relevant areas; Provision of funds and materials for IGP by learners, NGOs and GOK.
Health and Nutrition	Improve health delivery; Provide quality medical services; Increase accessibility to medication; Improve nutritional status of the people.	Inadequate health facilities; Lack of drugs; Uncommitted health workers; Mushrooming private clinics; High cost of medication; Lack of awareness and poverty.	To equip existing health facilities; Construct more and complete stalled health facilities; Improve working environment for health workers; Streamline licensing of private clinics; Subsidize the cost of medication; Intensify nutritional education.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence; Encourage care and	Conservative nature of the community; Inadequate resources;	Creation of awareness on how to control/prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS; Create centres to

	support for the affected and infected people.	Stigma to the infected persons.	provide voluntary counselling and testing services.
Population	Reduce population growth rate; Improve reproductive health services.	Family planning methods have not taken root; Lack of awareness on reproductive health (RH).	Intensify awareness on family planning methods; Increase reproductive health services.
Employment	To create job opportunities.	Lack of the required skills.	To start agro-based industries.
Gender	Encourage gender equity.	Low involvement of women in development activities.	Sensitise and assist women to get access to credit facilities.

3.4.6 Project and Programme and Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
A.E.O.'S office Ainamoi Location Ainamoi Division	To provide educational services at close proximity of the divisional headquarters.	Surrounding schools and the community in the division.	Collection of funds to complete the project which is at roof level.

B: New Projects Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D.E.O.'s Office Headquarter Township Location Ainamoi Division	1	To provide office accommodation for sections in the department.	All officers who are currently accommodated in detached office buildings scattered around town.	Raising of funds through schools is on going; Construction Justification: The Township Location needs offices.
DICECE teachers resource and training centre classrooms and administration block Headquarters	2	To provide sufficient quality building for effective administration and learning.	All pre-primary teachers in the district and even neighbouring districts.	Preparing of site ground ready for take over by main contractor as soon as bids are advertised. Justification: The district has no centre.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Adult Education Office Ainamoi Division.	1	To provide office accommodation.	7 rooms.	Construction works of the office block. Justification The department stays in a leased premises which is relatively expensive.
Income Generating Activities.	2	To reduce poverty.	25 IGP'S For Adult Education Centres.	To grant loans to Adults in the Adult Education Centre. Justification Poverty is so rampant in the district.

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

Project Name/ Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria control District wide	Creating of awareness on mode of transmission and prevention; Reduction of the mosquitoes population; Reduction of human to mosquitoes contact.	Reduction of malaria; Reduction of morbidity and mortality in all divisions; Susceptible groups e.g. pregnant women and children to have access to the use of bed nets (impregnated).	Health education, spraying, fogging, draining stagnant water, screening of houses, use of impregnated bed nets, oiling of stagnant water.
Communicable Diseases District wide	Create awareness; Cut transmission cycle; Reduction in air borne diseases.	Creating awareness in the entire community; Control of communicable diseases like worms, typhoid; Reduction of diseases e.g. T.B and pneumonia.	Health education; Increase latrine coverage; Improve housing.
Protection of Minor Water Supplies District wide	Reduce water borne and water related diseases; Provision of wholesome water where piped water is not accessible; Improve water quality.	Protection of at least 3 springs in every division per year; Construction of five ferro-cement tanks in every division per year; Protection of 5 hard dug wells per year; Construction of 5 water jars in every division per year.	Protection of springs, hard dug wells; Construction of ferro-cement tanks and water jars.
Establishment of Community Pharmacy District wide	Treatment of minor ailments.	Each village to have 3 trained community health workers and 3 village health workers.	Training of community health workers and village health workers.
Income Generating Activities District wide	Establishment of a revolving fund.	Each village to have an income generating activity.	Establish income generating activities which are geared towards health promotion and prevention.
Disease Surveillance District wide	Reduce / Eliminate the immunizable diseases.	Diseases like measles, polio, and neonatal tetanus to be reduced in the communities and even eliminated completely.	Intensify awareness on immunizable diseases.
Sanitation Improvement District wide	Reduction of diseases related to poor sanitation.	Improve garbage collection in urban centres from 35% to 65%; Improve latrine coverage from 45% to 60%; Improve housing from 36.5% to 50%.	Garbage collection; Building of latrines (VIP); Shelter improvement.
HIV/AIDS District Wide	Reduction of HIV/AIDS; Reduction of morbidity and mortality in the district.	Affected and the infected; Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 13% to 5%.	Prevention and advocacy; Care and support for the affected and infected; Mitigation of the socio-economic impact; Monitoring and evaluation; Management.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre District wide	1	To provide a cultural centre.	4 roomed block.	Construction of the centre. Justification: This centre will apart from being the focal point of all cultural activities also encourage cultural tourism.
Cultural Sites District wide	2	To act as a tourist attraction.	Both locally and internationally.	Identification of cultural sites. Justification: These sites are important National Monuments. May encourage tourism.
Cultural Artifacts District wide	3	To assemble Kipsigis artifacts.	The future generation and act as a tourist attraction.	Collection of cultural artifacts across the district. Justification: These may be preserved at the proposed cultural centre for the benefit of the future generations.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support Self-Help Groups District wide	To support self-help groups.	50 self-help groups.	Give grants to established self help groups to act as a catalyst for completion of the project.
Kericho Rehabilitation centre Ainamoi Division Township Location.	To provide a training centre.	To train more than 100 disabled persons.	Construction and equipping of KRC.
Support Women Groups Projects District wide	To support women groups.	100 women groups.	Aid women groups in seven divisions.
Kericho Rehabilitation Centre Ainamoi Divison Township location	To provide a training centre for disabled persons.	To train more than 100 disabled persons.	Construction and equipping of KRC.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Support Projects District wide	1	Boost already existing groups engaged in income generating activities.	200 youth groups.	Granting loans to youth groups engaged in income generating activities. Justification: There are many young people who are unemployed.
Tools And Equipments for Disabled Youth District wide	2	To offer credit facilitates to the disabled youth.	100 disables to benefit.	Unemployment is a major problem in the district despite the fact that the resources are abundant. Justification: Disabled have no equipment; Youth need small loans to start small scale business.

Office Construction Township Location Ainamoi Location	3	To provide office space.	4 roomed block to cater for staff.	Construction of office for the ministerial staff. Justification: The department requires offices since it has no offices of its own.
Gender Mainstreaming in Development District Wide	4	To encourage everybody to participate in development activities.	Already existing groups, 10 per division.	To train communities on male involvement for sustainable development. Justification: The women are so much involved in farm work yet they are not accountable for what they produce.
Women Support Project District wide	5	To improve entrepreneurship of women groups.	10 women groups per division.	Granting loans to 10 women groups engaged in income generating activities. Justification: Women require micro-credit facility for entrepreneurship.
Micro-Credit Finance Provision to Women Groups to IGA'S .	5	To improve entrepreneurship of the women groups.	10 women groups per division	Granting loans to 10 women groups engaged in income generating activities. Justification: Women require micro-credit facility for entrepreneurship.
Purchase of a vehicle and motor bike	6	To ease supervision of work	1 motor bike and 1 vehicle	Purchase of the motorbike and a vehicle. Justification: The old land rover needs a lot of money to rehabilitate.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sports Equipment District Headquarters	1	To provide sports equipment.	Sports associations operating within the district.	Purchase of sports equipment. Justification: There is no adequate equipment; The office needs enough sports equipment to be lent out to associations during competitions.
Sporting Grounds District Wide.	2	To have a good playing ground.	Kericho Township and Kipkelion.	Renovation of the existing play grounds in the district. Justification: Most of the playgrounds are in a bad shape and need renovations.
HIV/AIDS District Wide	3	To create awareness on HIV/AIDS.	Sports associations and during tournaments and sporting games.	Organize HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns through sports. Justification: Sports bring a lot of people together so there is need of taking that advantage to educate the public on the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of this sector is closely linked to the performance of other sectors e.g. Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Public Administration Law and Order. The first two sectors provide funds for investment in this sector. The production sector has to perform well so that education and health facilities will be provided from the benefits derived from there.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is set to start development of IT in the Public sector which has lagged behind the private sector in this area. Establishment of institutions to train personnel on IT will be developed during the plan period. Cyber cafes, District Information and Documentation Centres will be established to enhance IT in the district.

3.5.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Since the district has many investors in the production sector who have started using IT, it is important to extend it to other service providers. It is also a source of income and employment to the district. It assists in the marketing of tea, horticulture and dairy products in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Information Technology Services	Provide Policy on ICT and guidelines on its implementation.
District Information and Documentation Centre	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on development of the district.
Private Sector	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet-access. Stocking of software and hardware.
Learning Institutions	Train students on applications of ICT.
Donors	Provide funds for installation of district management information systems.

3.5.5. Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology	To improve computer skills among civil servants; Increase accessibility to computers by GOK staff; Improve communication link between offices.	Limited IT institutions and expensive; Lack of equipment; Lack of the necessary facilities.	Train officers on IT skills. Provide computer accessories in GOK offices; Allocate adequate funds for telephone operations.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposal: I.C.T.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre Kericho District Hqs.	To equip the existing DIDC with computers for Training of civil servants.	Purchase of 5 computers with accessories; To train civil servants in all the departments in the district by end of Plan period.	Purchase of equipment, collection of books, publication and other reading materials; Hold training classes.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has linkages in all other sectors. In Human Resource Development, IT is essential in the Education and Health sub-sectors on data collection, analysis and storage for good decision making. In Agriculture and Rural Development, it is vital when modern technology is taken into account. In Public Administration, Law and Order, it will assist in monitoring security data in the district and especially the crime rates, occurrences and types. ICT is also vital in physical infrastructure of the district.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order is an important sector for a meaningful development to be realized. Maintenance of peace in the district will be ensured to allow other sectors to develop during the Plan period. Access to legal education and services will be enhanced; while prisons department will be strengthened to be able to operate properly and generate the required revenue through its diverse income generating activities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The coordination role of the sector in the district is very vital. It cuts across all other sectors of the economy in the district. Probation work has been beneficial to the district in that many people who have been placed on probation have become rehabilitated and have contributed to the development of the district. Most of the juveniles who have been committed to borstal institutions through the department have been taught skills of trade and are now contributing to the development of the district. Other children who have resorted to crime have had a chance, through the department to continue with their

education in approved schools. As far as community service order is concerned lots of money has been saved by institutions like schools, councils and other public amenities through their provision of unpaid public work. This has contributed to the development of the district. Some community service workers have also been employed after they completed serving their terms in the various work placement areas.

Development planning sub-sector coordinates project planning, implementation and evaluation in the district.

Legal services, prosecution and administration of justice sub-sectors assist in monitoring the crime rate and administration of justice which is vital for investment in the district.

Local Authorities sector play an important role in the district. Their goals and objectives are translated into specific goods and services for the community.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government is the main stakeholder in this sector. It will be expected to provide security which is vital to the development of the district. Conflicts of various categories will be expected to be resolved by this sector. For people to do their day to day activities crime rates will be expected to come down to manageable levels where Prisons and Probation Departments will be called upon to play their part. The NGOs and the Private Sector will also be expected to assist in maintaining security and also engage in development activities. Religious organizations play an important role in the district in making sure that there is peace and harmony.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Prbation	To provide office accommodation To rehabilitate ex inmates.	Lack of offices; Lack of finance.	Build offices with the necessary facilities; Purchase of tools and equipment.
Children's	To provide office accommodation To provide additional rooms for the juvenile remand, classrooms for Kericho approved school	Lack of offices; Lack of finance.	Build offices with the necessary facilities; Construction of additional rooms and classrooms.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block Township Location Ainamoi Division	To provide office space for the probation officers.	4 roomed office space.	To construct office block.
Construction of divisional offices Kipkelion, Londiani and Fort Ternan Divisions	Close supervision for effective performances.	2 roomed office space per division.	To construct offices.

A: New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Divisions	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	1	To provide office accommodation.	4 roomed building.	Construction works of the office block. Justification: The department has no offices.
Construction of additional classrooms for Kericho Approved School.	2	To provide further classroom for standard 6, 7 and 8.	To build 3 classrooms.	Construction of classroom. Justification: The present classrooms are overcrowded hence affecting students performance.
Construction of additional rooms for Juvenile remand	3	Expand the existing juvenile remand.	To accommodate 25 boys and 15 girls.	Construction of dormitories. Justification: To ensure comfortable accommodation for the boys and girls.
Construction of a separate room for juveniles in the Kericho Police station	4	To provide a cell for the juveniles.	Two (2) rooms.	Construction of buildings. Justification: There is need of more rooms in order to ease congestion.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector Co-ordinates all other departments, development oriented partners, NGOS, CBOS in the district. For other sectors to prosper, this sector provides a conducive environment. For ease of movement within the district, the infrastructure is vital to this sector. Skilled manpower also boosts the effectiveness and the performance of this sector. Security is paramount for any investment to take off and hence a conducive environment encourages investments for producers, investors and the consumers.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes set out in chapter three. The purpose of the M and E is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programmes is on schedule while ensuring that the original objectives of the projects are realized. The chapter further presents a hierarchical institutional framework that will be adopted to carry out the M and E in the district thereby ensuring involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

One of the major problems experienced during the previous Plan period (1997-2001) was the lack of proper monitoring and evaluation guidelines. The responsibility for M and E will be entrusted with three levels of committees starting right from the community level where the various project committees will be responsible for the follow-up of the implementation process and report to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) through the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DVMEC).

During the 2002-2008 Plan period, monitoring will be carried out continuously while evaluation will be done periodically. Implementers will play a leading role in both monitoring and evaluation. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) with members drawn from various departments, NGOs, the civil society and all stakeholders will be charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating all development projects and programmes in the district so as to ensure faster implementation and high completion rates. The District Commissioner will be a member of the DMEC. The DMEC will also play a crucial role as it will mainly be responsible for ex-post evaluation including value for money evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation will be the onus of the various project committees at the community (Village, sub location, location level). The assessment of projects by committees will be based on the project plans. These project committees will draw membership from the whole spectrum of stakeholders involved at this level.

At the divisional level the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMEC) and DVMEC will be carrying out periodical follow-ups of the project implementation to corroborate the reports submitted by the project committees at the community level. The DMEC will therefore be responsible for co-ordinating the development activities of all stakeholders in the district including NGOs, CBOs and local authorities.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Sectoral projects, monitoring indicators and instruments that will be used to carry out the M&E are presented in the following matrices.

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Evaluation Instruments
Project A	Indicator 1, Indicator 2	Instrument 1, Instrument 2
Project B	Indicator 3, Indicator 4	Instrument 3, Instrument 4
Project C	Indicator 5, Indicator 6	Instrument 5, Instrument 6
Project D	Indicator 7, Indicator 8	Instrument 7, Instrument 8
Project E	Indicator 9, Indicator 10	Instrument 9, Instrument 10

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	2.1M	2002-2003	Production per hectare; No. of farmers covered.	Quarterly and monthly reports to the DDC and DEC; Annual reports.	MOA&RD/NGOs Private sector; Community.	DDC to carry out M&E
Tree Planting Programme	2.5m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions per division; Existence of a centre for agro-forestry; No of demonstrations undertaken; Acreage covered under tree planting.	Data and information; Reports to DDCs and DEC.	Energy Department; Environment Department; NGOs & CBOs; Community; MOA&RD; Public Administration.	Energy, environment and MOA&RD to offer extension services and avail the tree seedlings; Community to implement the project; DDC to monitor.
Establishment of Fodder Bulking Plots	0.8M	2002-2008	Size of land under fodder.	Reports to the DDC; Annual reports; Data and information.	MOA&RD; Private sector; NGOs; CBOs.	NGOs and CBOs mobilize community; MOA &RD to guide and provide policy.
Establishment of Cottage Milk Processing	5M	2002-2008	Number of cottage milk processing units; Number of people trained in simple milk processing methods.	Data and Annual, monthly and quarterly reports to the DEC and DDC; Site inspection reports.	MOA&RD; Private sector; NGO's and CBO's.	MOA&RD to provide the technical assistance; Private sector, NGOs, and CBOs to put up the cottages and mobilize the community.
Establishment of Honey and Wax Processing	75,000	2002-2008	Quantity of honey produced; Number of farmers trained on good apiary management.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Site inspection reports; Quarterly and annual reports.	MOA & RD; Farmers/ community NGO's and CBOs.	NGOs and CBOs to mobilize the community; MOA&RD to give technical support.
AI services Kabianga FCS	55,000	2002-2008	Amount of milk produce increased; Quality of cattle breeds.	Data and information; Quarterly, monthly and annual reports; Reports to DDC and DEC.	Cooperatives; Veterinary Department; Private sector.	Cooperatives to mobilize funds; Veterinary Department and private sector to provide the service; DDC to monitor.
Disease Control	1M annually	2002-2008	Minimised occurrence of diseases.	Reports to DEC and DDCs; Annual reports.	Department of Veterinary.	Veterinary Department to carryout vaccination; Community to report the occurrences of the disease.
Artificial Insemination	0.6M annually	2002-2008	Number of A.I schemes	Reports to DEC and	Private sector; Veterinary	Private sector to start A.I

			operating; Nature of livestock breed.	DDC; Annual reports.	department; Community.	schemes; Veterinary Department to provide training and technical support;
Tick Control	0.5M annually	2002- 2008	Number of operational dips.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	Private sector; Veterinary Department; Community.	Private sector to start A.I schemes; Veterinary Department to provide training and technical support; Community to avail the animals.
Meat Inspection	0.7M annually	2002- 2008	Number of butchers trained; Number of slaughter houses and slabs inspected.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	Veterinary Department; County and Municipal Council; Public Health Department;	Veterinary to inspect meat; County and Municipal to inspect the slabs and slaughter houses, Public health to inspect meat.
Hides and Skins	0.3M annually	2002- 2008	State of flyers.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Annual reports.	Veterinary Department; Private sector.	Veterinary Department to give technical support; Private sector to carryout the work.
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project	1M	2002- 2003	Reduction of soil erosion; Level of protection of catchment areas.	Site inspection; Field reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOA&RD; Fisheries; Donors; Community.	Donors to provide the required funds; DDC to monitor the progress.
Preparation of the District Environment Action Plan (DEAP)	10m	2002- 2008	Number of trainings conducted; No of field visits; Impact assessment reports prepared; Size of area reafforested.	Quarterly and monthly reports to DDC and DEC Annual reports	Private sector, Community, Environment committee, NGO's GOK.	Private sector and community to implement; GOK to provide the policy; DEC to monitor.
Sustainable utilization of the wetlands and management of their resources	5m	2002- 2008	Size of area protected; Number of sensitisation barazas conducted.	Quarterly and monthly reports to DDC and DEC Annual reports	Private sector, Community, Environment; committee, NGO's GOK.	Private sector and community to implement; GOK to provide the policy DEC to monitor.
Horticulture Promotion	6.6M	2002- 2008	Increase in hecterage under horticulture.	Annual reports.	MOA&RD; Private sector, NGOs.	DDC to monitor; Private sector to market; DEC to give technical advice.
Industrial Crop Support Tendeno, Londiani, Seretut, Belgut, Soin,	4.8M	2002- 2008	Hecterage under the industrial crops expanded; The quality of the crops produced.	Reports to DDCs; Annual reports.	MOA & RD; Research stations; Private sector.	Research stations to disseminate research findings; DDC to coordinate M&E.

Chilchila, and Kipkelion Divisions						
Electricity Installation Kabianga FCS LTD	7.5M	2002-2005	Availability of electricity supply; No. of power using enterprises started.	Reports to DDCs; Interviews.	KPLC; Kabianga farmers cooperative society	KPLC to carryout survey and install power supply; Community to mobilize resources; Ministry of Energy to subsidize the cost of installation.
Establishment of Farm Inputs Stores	0.5M	2002-2008	Availability of stores at the divisions.	Reports to DDCs and DEC.	Cooperative department; Cooperatives societies.	Cooperative societies to mobilize the members; Cooperative Department to provide technical support; Licenses dealers to sell stores to the societies.
Capacity Building District wide	4M	2002-2008	Number of farmers trained; No. of leaders trained.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Interview with trainees.	Cooperative Department; Cooperative Societies; Private sector.	Cooperative Department to coordinate training; Cooperative Societies to mobilize members.
Trout Development	0.8M	2001-2003	Quantity of fish produced.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Site inspection.	Fisheries Department; Community.	Fisheries Department to provide technical support; Farmers to venture into fish farming.
Dam Fisheries	0.6M	2002-2004	Methods used in fish harvesting; Quantity of fish caught.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Fisheries Department; Fish farmers.	Fisheries Department to provide expertise; Farmers to stock the fish.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Energy Conservation Programme	0.25M	2002-2008	Establishment of one stop production centre; Number of energy conservation demonstrations per division.	Reports to DDC and DEC; Data and information.	Department of Energy; Jua Kali; MOA&RD.	Jua Kali to exhibit the product and sell; MOA&RD and Energy to advise the community; DDC to do monitoring & evaluation.
Use of Alternative Energy e.g Biogas, Solar and Wind	1.4M	2002-2008	Increased awareness of the alternative source of energy by the community;	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Reports to PMECs;	Private sector; Dealers in solar panels; Department of energy; CBOs;	Energy Department to provide technical support; Private sector and dealer to provide

Power			No of biogas demonstration units established.	Data and information.	Community.	solar panels; Community to implement the project; CBOs to play the mobilization role.
Kapsoit-Sondu Road C25	297M	2000-2003	No. of kms tarmacked.	Reports to DDC, DECs; Data and information.	Ministry of Public Works.	Community to provide the labour; Public works to carry out supervision; DDC to monitor the status of the project.
Londiani-Forterman Road	97M	3003-3004	Condition of the road; No of kms gravelled.	Reports to the DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	MOPW.	Community to provide the labour; Public Works to carry out supervision; DDC to monitor the status of the project.
Routine maintenance	245m	2002-2008	State of the roads within the district.	Reports to the DDCs and DECs; Data and information.	MOPW; Community.	Community to provide the labour; Public works to carry out supervision; DDC to monitor the status of the project.
Ngechenok Water Project Kapsoit	3M	2002-2003	Rehabilitation of intake pipelines and storage tanks; No of HH with access to water connections; Average time taken to the nearest water point.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Water department; Country council of Kipsigis.	Water Department to coordinate and procure materials; County Council of Kipsigis to subsidize the funding; DDC to monitor and PMEC.
Kapsorok Water Project	1.2M	2002-2004	Availability of water at Kapsonok centre, dispensary and the residents; Average time taken to the nearest water point.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Water Department.	Water Department to coordinate and procure materials; Community to provide labour and land to build the tank and where the pipes will pass; DDC and PMEC to monitor.
Kapkenyelo Sombicho Water Project	3M	2002-2005	Availability of water for Sombicho and Kapkenyelo residents and livestock.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Water Department.	Water Department to coordinate and procure materials; Community to provide labour and land to build the tank and where the pipes will pass; DDC and PMEC to monitor.
Barotian Water Project	1.8M	2002-2004	Proper functioning pumping units, pump house, rising main, storage tank and distribution main.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Department of Water.	Department of water to coordinate and secure materials and implement; Community to provide labour; DDC and PMEC to monitor; Sub-DDCA to come up with project; NGOs to assist with finance.
Kabneti/	1.5M	2002-	Proper functioning	Reports to	Department of	Department of water

Mindililwet Water Project		2005	intake weir tank and distribution lines; Area of coverage (2000 extra people to get water).	DDCs and DECs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Water.	to coordinate and secure materials and implement; Community to provide labour; DDC and P MEC to monitor; Sub-DDCA to come up with projects; NGOs to assist with finance.
Ainamoi Water Project	8M	2002-2005	1,500 extra people to get water; Number of water tanks built; No. of springs protected; Operational intake.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Water Department.	Donors to provide funds; Water department to coordinate; Community to provide labour; DDC and P MEC to monitor.
Kipkelion Water Project	20M	2002-2005	Extra 2,500 people receive piped water; Intake, weir, gravity lines, rising main and reticulation system in place.	Reports to DDC and DEC; Annual reports; Data and information.	Water Department	Donors to provide funds; Water Department to coordinate; Contractor to operationalise the project; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to award the tenders; DDCs to monitor; Community to provide the labour required.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Entrepreneurship Development	3.5M	2002-2008	Number of entrepreneurial courses conducted; Number of people trained.	Annual/ Reports; Reports to DDCs and DECs.	Trade and Industrial Departments; Private sector; NGOs; Business community; Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry; KIE; ICDC.	Trade and Industry to coordinate and source for funding; Private sector and NGOs to mobilize the business community, assist with funding and conduct training; Business community to be trained; Financial institutions to provide training.
Office Construction for DATO	500,000	2002-2005	Office accommodation in place.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Annual reports.	DATO; Public Works; DSO.	DSO to invite quotations; DATO to coordinate; Public Works to provide technical advice Community to provide labour; DDC to monitor.
Training	3.5m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions	Annual reports;	Trade and Industrial	Trade and industry to coordinate and

			conducted.	Reports to DDC and DEC.	Departments; Private Sector; NGO'S; Business community; Kenya Chamber of commerce and Industry.	source for funding; Private sector and NGO's to mobilize the community, assist with funding and conduct training; Business community to avail themselves for training.
Industrial Information Centre Establishment	1M	2002-2005	Existence of the centre and the necessary facilities; No of patrons received.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual report;	Department of Industry; Community; Private sector.	Department of industry to collect information; Private sector to avail the information.
Credit Facilities Provision	5M	2002-2008	Number of traders accessed with credit facility; No of businesses started.	Reports to DDCs; Annual reports; Data and information.	Department of Trade; NGOs.	Department of Trade to provide credit together with NGO; Financial institutions to give credit.
Voucher Training Programme		2000-2008	Number of applicants trained.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	DATO.	DATO to coordinate; Business community to conduct training.
Jua Kali Exhibition District Wide	200,000	2002-2006	Number of exhibitions held; No. of traders who participated.	Reports to DDCs and DEC.	Jua Kali artisans; Department of Applied Technology; Private sector.	Jua kali artisan to avail the products; DATO to coordinate; Private sector to assist with funding.
Completion of Jua Kali Sheds at Chepsem Market	300,000	2002-2005	Number of sheds built.	DDC/DEC reports; Data and information.	DATO; Public works; DSO.	DSO to invite quotations; DATO to coordinate; Public Works to supervise; Community to provide labour.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Completion of AEO's Office at Ainamoi Division	0.15M	2002-2004	Building completed; No. of staff accommodated.	Reports to DDCs and DEC.	Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Education.	Public Works to carry out supervision of project implementation; Ministry of Education to source funds; Community to provide labour & funds.
Construction of DEOs Office at the District Headquarters	1.5M	2002-2005	Building completed Set of approved drawings; Staff accommodated.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Tender award documents.	Ministry of Public works; Ministry of Education	Ministry of Public works to supervise; Ministry of Education to solicit for funds and also monitor;

						DDC to monitor.
District Adult Education Office Construction	0.75M	2002-2004	Building completed; Set of approved drawings; Staff accommodated.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports.	Department of Adult Education; Department of Public Works; Community.	Adult education to source for funds; Public Works to give technical support; Public Administration to mobilize community.
DICECE Teachers Resource and Training Centre, Classrooms and Administration Block	6.5M	2002-2003	Teachers resource and training classrooms and administration block complete; No of teachers admitted.	Reports to DDC and DECs; Annual reports.	Public Works; Education department.	Public Works to supervise; District supplies office to invite tenders; Education Department to coordinate; Community to provide labour.
Capacity Building	4M	2002-2008	Number of adult education officers trained; Number of text books issued to adult education teachers.	Reports to DDCs and DECs; Annual reports;	Department of Adult Education; NGOs; Private sector.	Adult education to offer the expertise; NGOs and private sector to assist with materials and funds.
Income Generating Activities (IGA)	11.25M	2002-2008	Number of IGAs started; No. of food items bought by the group; Levels of income at present among the group.	Reports to DDCs and DECs.	Adult Education Department; Department of Trade; Private sector and NGOs; Community.	Adult Education Department to source for funds; Trade to train the entrepreneurs; Private sector and NGOs to assist with funds and mobilization; DDC to monitor implementation.
Disease Control	To be determined.	2002-2008	Reduced cases of morbidity and mortality; Number of springs and wells protected; Number of VIP latrines put up.	Reports to DDCs and DECs.	Ministry of Health; NGOs; Community.	Ministry of Health and NGOs to sensitise the community on prevention of diseases (provide health education); Donors to assist with funds; DDCs to monitor.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Creation	To be determined.	2002-2005	Level of HIV/AIDS prevalence; Level of stigma attached to the infected and affected persons; Level of awareness of HIV/AIDS and prevention.	Data and Reports to DDCs and DECs; Quarterly and annual reports.	NGOs; Private sector; District Aids Control Council; CBOs; CACC.	NGOs, private sector, DACC and CBOs to create awareness on HIV/AIDS, provide care and support; DACC to support with funds; CBOs, private sector and GOK to identify the strategic activities and implement them; DDCs to monitor.
District Cultural	415M	2002-	Existence of the	Reports to	Community	Department of

Site; Centre and Artifacts		2008	centre; Availability of the cultural artifacts at the centre; Number of people both locally and internationally visiting the cultural centre.	DDCs and DEC;	County Council of Kipsigis; Department of Culture; Private sector and NGOs.	Culture to coordinate the activities; Community to assist access the artifacts; Private sector NGOs and county council of Kipsigis to fund; County council of Kipsigis to assist locate the site.
Youth Groups Training in IGAs	700,000	2002-2008	Number youth groups trained; No of IGA started.	Report to DDCs and DEC.	The youth group.	Social services to coordinate; Trade and private sector to train.
Social Services Department Office Construction	800,000	2002-2008	Office established; Members of Staff housed.	Reports to DEC and DDC. Site inspection reports; Reports from the department.	Social Service Public Works & Community.	NGOs and CBOs to mobilize the community; Social Services to issue registration certificates; Social services to source fund; Public works to give the technical support.
Community Training on Gender Mainstreaming in Development	2M	2002-2008	Number of persons trained.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	Social services; CBOs; NGOs; Private sector.	Social services to coordinate; CBOs and NGOs to mobilize the community; NGOs to assist in funding and conducting training; NGO and private sector to conduct training needs assessment.
Micro-credit Finance Provision to Women Groups to start IGAs	30M	2002-2008	Number of groups accessed credit; Number of IGAs initiated.	Annual reports; Reports to DDCs.	CBOs; NGOs; Social services; Private sector; Trade department.	CBOs and NGOs to mobilize the community; NGOs to access credit and department of Trade to assist in training.
Purchase of a Vehicle and Motor-Bike	2M	2002-2005	Tender documents awarded; Vehicles; Motor bikes in place.	Annual reports; Observation.	Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs; National Heritage Culture and Sports.	Office of the President, Ministry of Home Affairs National Heritage, Culture and Sports to purchase the vehicles and motor bikes.
Construction of Kericho Rehabilitation Centre	To be determined.	2002-2005	Number of units rehabilitated; Tender documents awarded; No. of cases admitted.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	Public Works; Social services.	Public Works to give the technical support; Social service to coordinate.
Sports	To be	2002-	Availability of	Annual	Private sector;	Private sector

Equipment District Headquarters	determined.	2008	sports equipment; No of matches played/hosted	reports.	Sports associations; Sports department.	assist with equipment; Sports association to use the equipment; Sports department to coordinate sporting activities.
Sporting Grounds	1M	2002-2008	Good playing grounds; Contract awards; Ongoing works.	Annual reports.	Department of sports; Kericho Municipal Council; County Council of Kipsigis; Kipkelion Urban Council.	Department of sports is to coordinate; All the councils to control funds towards the rehabilitation of these grounds.

4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Purchase of 5 computers; Training of Personnel Kericho District Hqs	3.3M	2002-2008	The number of staff trained at the end of the plan period:	DEC/DDC Reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	GOK to provide funds for computers and Training; Donor Partners to assist with Funds; Civil Servants to avail themselves for training.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Divisional Offices	1M	2002-2007	Offices built as mentioned.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	Department of probation; Public works.	Department of probation to coordinate; Public works to supervise; Community to provide labour and implement; DDC to Monitor.
Construction of Office Block	400,000	2002-2004	Office block in place.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	Children's Department; Public works.	Children's department coordinate; Public Works supervises; Community to provide labour; DDC to monitor; District statistical officer invite quotations.
Monitoring and Evaluation	320,000	2002-2008	Number of projects monitored.	Reports to DDCs.	District Planning Unit; DDC.	District Development Office to coordinate; DDC to carryout monitoring and Evaluation.
Construction of Additional Rooms for Juvenile Remand	200,000	2002-2004	Additional rooms for juvenile remand; No of juvenile remands.	Reports to DDCs and DEC; Annual reports.	Children's Department; Public works	Children's department to coordinate; Public Works to give technical knowledge and supervise; Community to provide labour.