

FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development".

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic indicators of the district.

Chapter Two: Defines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the National Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
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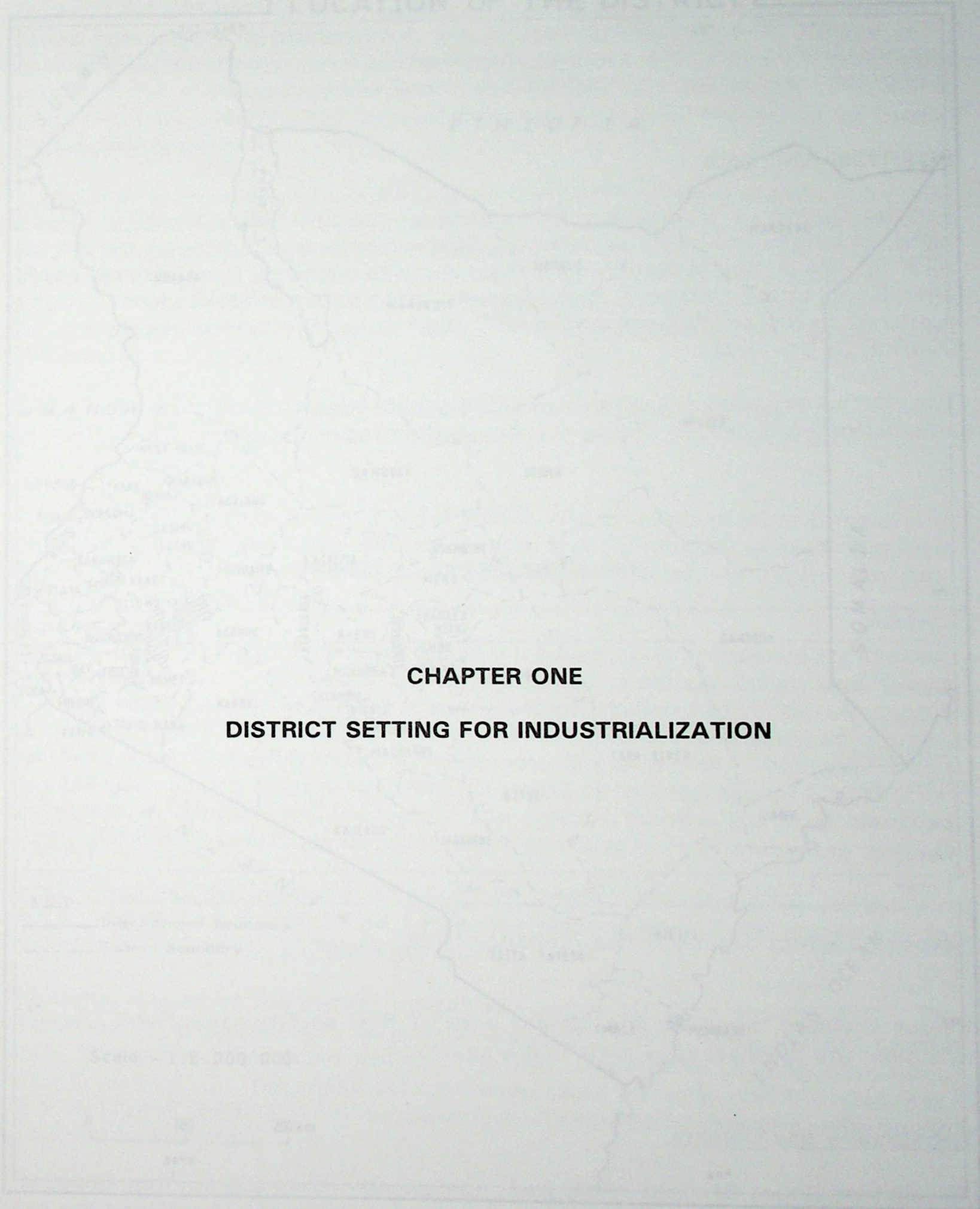
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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT

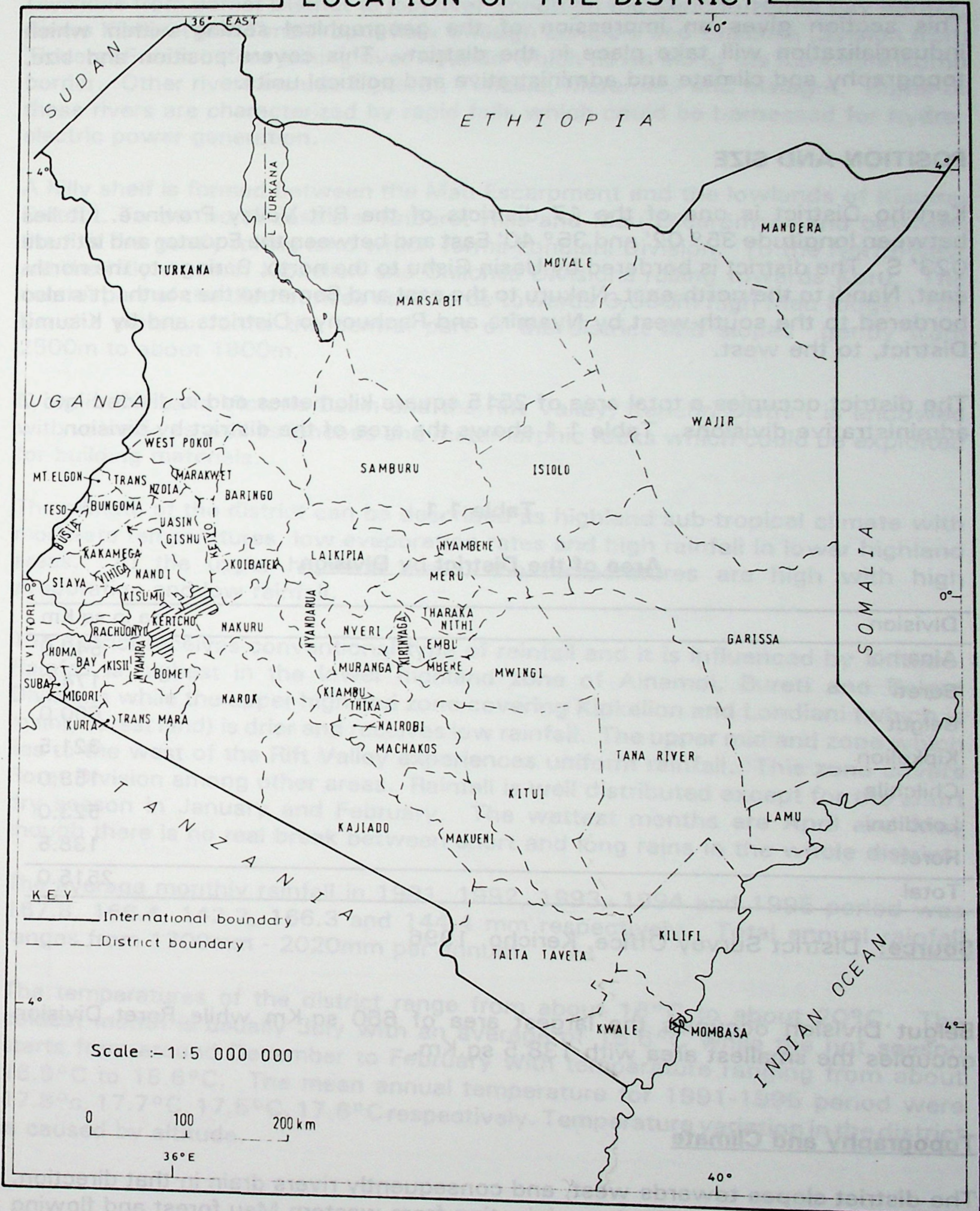


CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Designed by ICRAC

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section gives an impression of the geographical setting within which industrialization will take place in the district. This covers position and size, topography and climate and administrative and political units.

POSITION AND SIZE

Kericho District is one of the 17 districts of the Rift Valley Province. It lies between longitude 35° 02' and 35° 40' East and between the Equator and latitude 023' S. The district is bordered by Uasin Gishu to the north, Baringo to the north-east, Nandi to the north-east, Nakuru to the east and Bomet to the south. It's also bordered to the south-west by Nyamira and Rachuonyo Districts and by Kisumu District, to the west.

The district occupies a total area of 2515 square kilometres and is divided into 7 administrative divisions. Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division

Division	Area in sq.Km
Ainamoi	540.0
Bureti	174.0
Belgut	660.0
Kipkelion	321.5
Chilchila	158.0
Londiani	523.0
Roret	138.5
Total	2515.0

Source: District Survey Office, Kericho, 1996

Belgut Division occupies the largest area of 660 sq.Km while Roret Division occupies the smallest area with 138.5 sq.Km.

Topography and Climate

The district slopes towards west, and consequently rivers drain in that direction. These rivers include Kipchorion originating from western Mau forest and flowing through Londiani, Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions to join river Nyando on the

Kericho/Kisumu Districts border. River Yurith flows through Bureti and Roret Divisions from Bomet District to join river Sondu on the Kericho/Homa Bay border. Rivers Kipturet and Timbilil both flow through Londiani and Chilchila Division from Tinderet Forest before joining river Nyando which flows along the Kericho/Kisumu border. Other rivers include Kiptaret, Timbiliti, Maramara and Malaget. Some of these rivers are characterized by rapid falls which could be harnessed for hydro-electric power generation.

A hilly shelf is formed between the Mau Escarpment and the lowlands of Kisumu District. To the north-east are Tinderet Hills and Mau Escarpment and between them is the gently rolling land which forms Londiani Division. To the North-west are the hilly areas of Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions rolling towards Koru. The central part of the district rises eastwards towards 3,000m high Mau Ridge. The Kericho plateau forms the central part of the district and slopes gently from 2500m to about 1800m.

Lying in the Lake Victoria Basin and the Rift Valley, Kericho District is endowed with volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic rocks which could be exploited for building materials.

The climate of the district can be described as highland sub-tropical climate with moderate temperatures, low evaporation rates and high rainfall in lower highland areas. At the upper highland areas, the temperatures are high with high evaporation and low rainfall.

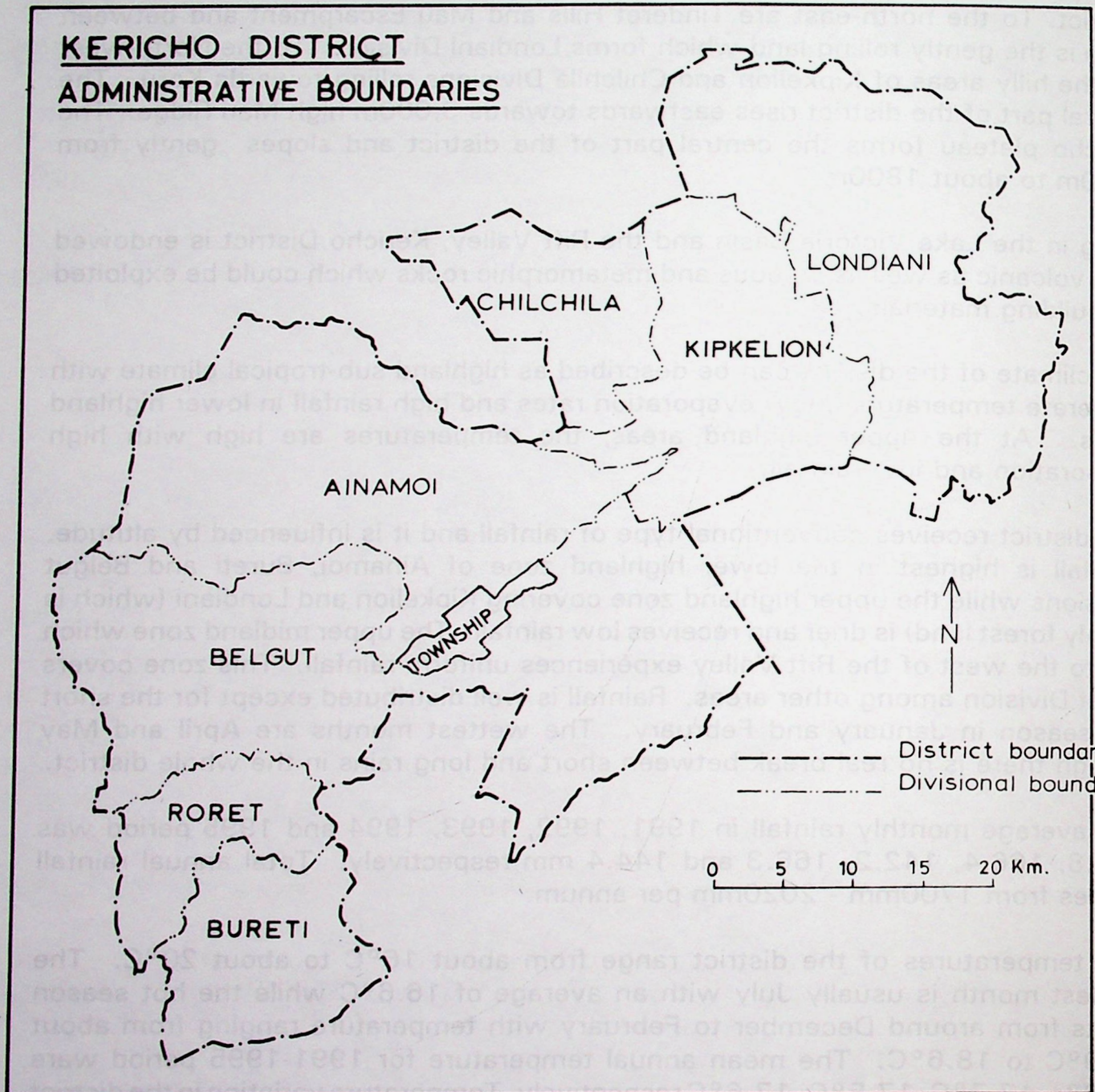
The district receives conventional type of rainfall and it is influenced by altitude. Rainfall is highest in the lower highland zone of Ainamoi, Bureti and Belgut Divisions while the upper highland zone covering Kipkelion and Londiani (which is mainly forest land) is drier and receives low rainfall. The upper midland zone which lies to the west of the Rift Valley experiences uniform rainfall. This zone covers Roret Division among other areas. Rainfall is well distributed except for the short dry season in January and February. The wettest months are April and May though there is no real break between short and long rains in the whole district.

The average monthly rainfall in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 period was 167.8, 166.4, 142.2, 166.3 and 144.4 mm respectively. Total annual rainfall ranges from 1700mm - 2020mm per annum.

The temperatures of the district range from about 16°C to about 20°C. The coldest month is usually July with an average of 16.6°C while the hot season starts from around December to February with temperature ranging from about 16.9°C to 18.6°C. The mean annual temperature for 1991-1995 period were 17.8°C, 17.7°C, 17.5°C, 17.6°C respectively. Temperature variation in the district is caused by altitude.

Map No. 2

KERICHO DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Prepared by DRSSRS

Administrative and Political Units

The district has seven divisions which are further sub-divided into 46 locations and 122 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Ainamoi	8	22
Bureti	3	8
Belgut	10	33
Kipkelion	8	22
Chilchila	5	10
Londiani	7	14
Roret	5	13
Total	46	122

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kericho, 1996

The district has four parliamentary constituencies namely Kipkelion, Belgut, Bureti and Ainamoi. Kipkelion covers the whole of Kipkelion, Chilchila, Londiani and some parts of Ainamoi and Belgut Divisions. Belgut Constituency covers Belgut and some parts of Ainamoi Division. Bureti Constituency covers Bureti and Roret Divisions. The district has five local authorities with 47 wards as shown in Table 1.3

Table 1.3

Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	Number of Wards
Kipsigis County Council	14
Kericho Municipal Council	12
Litein Urban Council	8
Londiani Town Council	7
Kipkelion Urban Council	6
Total	47

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kericho, 1996

POPULATION PROFILES

This section provides information on the district's population in terms of its size, structure, distribution and density. It also provides information on the size of urban population. The section further analyses the demographic effects on development in general and industrialization in particular.

Population Size

The district had a population of 463,464 in 1989. It is projected to grow to 597,708, 636,953 and 678,774 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively assuming an annual growth rate of 3.18%. The high growth in the district's population is attributed to improved health care and declining mortality rates as well as immigration of people from other districts in search of employment especially in the tea plantations. Table 1.4 shows population projection for the district between 1989-2001.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	90,943	117,285	124,986	133,192
5-9	80,585	103,927	110,750	118,022
10-14	66,272	85,468	91,080	97,060
15-19	51,656	66,618	70,992	75,654
20-24	38,006	49,015	52,233	55,662
25-29	34,264	44,189	47,090	50,182
30-34	24,714	31,872	33,965	36,195
35-39	18,923	24,404	26,006	27,714
40-44	14,649	18,892	20,133	21,454
45-49	11,095	14,309	15,248	16,249
50-54	8,459	10,909	11,625	12,389
55-59	6,352	8,192	8,730	9,303
60-64	5,068	6,536	6,965	7,422
65-69	4,160	5,365	5,725	6,093
70-74	2,906	3,748	3,994	4,256
75-79	2,231	2,877	3,066	3,267
80+	3,181	4,102	4,372	4,659
Total	463,464	597,708	636,953	678,774

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 1996

Population Structure

In 1989, there were more males than females. This was particularly so in 0-19 years and 25-59 years and 75-79 years age cohorts. This scenario is expected to remain in the plan period. Female were only dominating in 20-24 years, 60-74 and 80+ years. The youthful population (age 0-19) comprised 62.5% of the district's total population. It is projected to remain a high proportion of the district's population over the plan period. The female-male ratio stood at .95:1 in 1989 and this ratio is projected to prevail over the plan period. Table 1.5 shows age-sex projections for the district.

Table 1.5

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4	44,882	46,061	57,882	59,403	61,683	63,305	65,733	67,459
5-9	39,648	40,937	51,132	52,795	54,489	56,263	58,067	59,955
10-14	33,003	33,269	42,562	42,905	45,357	45,724	48,335	48,325
15-19	25,354	26,302	32,698	33,920	34,845	36,149	37,133	38,521
20-24	19,343	18,663	24,946	24,069	26,584	25,650	28,329	27,333
25-29	17,113	17,151	22,070	22,119	23,519	23,572	25,063	25,119
30-34	11,390	13,324	14,679	17,183	15,654	18,312	16,681	19,514
35-39	8,493	10,430	10,953	13,451	11,672	14,335	12,439	15,275
40-44	6,374	8,275	8,220	10,672	8,760	11,373	9,335	12,119
45-49	5,045	6,050	6,506	7,802	6,933	8,315	7,389	8,861
50-54	3,866	4,593	4,986	5,923	5,313	6,312	5,662	6,727
55-59	2,997	3,355	3,865	4,327	4,119	4,611	4,389	4,914
60-64	2,635	2,433	3,398	3,138	3,621	3,344	3,859	3,563
65-69	2,110	2,050	2,721	2,644	2,900	2,817	3,090	3,002
70-74	1,547	1,359	1,995	1,753	2,126	1,868	2,266	1,990
75-79	1,074	1,137	1,411	1,466	1,504	1,563	1,602	1,665
80+	1,752	1,429	2,259	1,843	2,408	1,964	2,566	2,093
Total	226,646	236,818	292,295	305,413	311,487	325,466	331,938	346,836

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 1996

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): There were 116,189 primary school going children in 1989 majority of whom were males. This population is projected to increase to 149,847; 159,688 and 170,174 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. The increase in this population calls for investment in the education facilities they need like more primary schools. There is also need to construct more polytechnics to train the primary school leavers in practical skills to enable them participate in the industrialization of the district.

Table 1.6 shows the population projections for selected age groups.

Table 1.6

Population Projection on Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13 (Primary)	57,676	58,513	74,384	75,463	79,269	80,419	84,474	85,700
14-17 (Secondary)	21,434	22,618	27,643	29,170	29,458	31,086	31,393	33,127
15-49 (Female)	92,996		119,936		127,811		136,204	
15-59 (Labour-Force)	91,874	99,346	118,489	128,126	126,269	136,539	134,561	145,505

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 1996

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): There were 44,052 people of secondary school going age in 1989. This population is projected to increase to 56,813, 60,544 and 64,520 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. The increase in secondary school population in the district calls for establishment of more secondary schools and institutes of technology to train them in various skills necessary for industrialization of the district.

Age Group 15-49 (Females): This is the most fertile group in the population. There were 92,996 females in this group in 1989 as shown in Table 1.6. This population is projected to increase to 119,936; 127,811 and 136,204 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. The increase in this population calls for additional facilities this population requires like health centres for improved health for both mothers and their children. It also calls for more job creation opportunities for these females to enable them have adequate incomes to cater for their families. With the large number in this age group, the district will also be called upon to promote family planning activities to control the population growth rate within manageable levels.

15-59 Labour-force: The district had a labour-force of 191,220 in 1989. It is projected to increase to 246,615, 262,808 and 280,066 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Majority of the labour-force are males. This labour-force is mostly semi-skilled and unskilled. 45% of this labour-force has attained over 5 years of formal education. The increase in the labour-force calls for increased employment opportunities to absorb it.

The district had a dependency ratio of 1:1.34 in 1989 and is projected to remain so over the plan period. The high dependency rate implies that more income will go into consumption instead of investment which adversely affects the industrialization of the district.

Distribution and Density

As shown in Table 1.7, in 1989 Belgut Division had the highest population followed by Ainamoi and Bureti while Chilchila and Roret Divisions had the least. Over the plan period, Belgut, Ainamoi and Bureti Divisions will continue to have large populations while Roret and Chilchila Divisions are projected maintain low population size. The high populations of Belgut is attributed to fertile soils which encourage farming while the high populations of Ainamoi is attributed to its urban status due to location of Kericho Town. Chilchila Division's low population is attributed to the fact that it is a new settlement area.

Table 1.7

Population Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Ainamoi	115,784	149,325	159,131	169,580
Bureti	63,164	81,436	86,784	92,483
Belgut	126,836	163,579	174,327	185,767
Kipkelion	47,512	61,276	65,299	69,589
Chilchila	27,488	35,461	37,779	40,260
Londiani	49,293	63,572	67,747	72,196
Roret	33,387	43,059	45,886	48,899
Total	463,464	597,708	636,953	678,774

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 1996

As regards population densities, the district had a density of 184 people/Km² in 1989. It is projected to increase to 238, 253 and 270 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively as shown in Table 1.8. Bureti Division had the highest population density in 1989 followed by Ainamoi and Belgut, while Londiani had the least. Over the plan period, Bureti Division will continue to lead with the highest

population density, followed by Ainamoi, while Londiani is projected to maintain the least density.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Ainamoi	214	277	295	314
Bureti	363	468	499	532
Belgut	192	248	264	281
Kipkelion	148	191	203	216
Chilchila	174	224	239	255
Londiani	94	122	130	138
Roret	241	311	331	353
Total	184	238	253	270

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 1996

Urban Population

The district had a combined urban population of 14,496. Kericho Town had 12,508, Londiani had 1,059 while Kipkelion had 929 in 1989. The three urban centres will be expected to attract more investments than the other centres as they are better endowed with infrastructure for development. Efforts will however be made to improve the infrastructure in small towns and market centres so as to attract investors. These Towns will require electricity, upgrading of roads, setting up of industrial sites etc. to be planned for over the next five years.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This sub-section describes the potential resources and their level of exploitation. It lays the basis for assessment and indication of gaps between resources potential and exploitation. It is these gaps that the district will address itself to during the plan period, by suggesting appropriate measures that can be taken, with the leading role being given to the private sector, in particular the small scale industries

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

In resource potential, areas of concern will be land and soils; water resources; forest recourse; commercial minerals and materials and tourist attraction. In resource exploitation, this potential will be addressed

Land and Soils

Clay and loams are the soil types found in the district. The clay soils are well drained, deep dark reddish brown and are of moderate fertility with acid humic top-soil. Loam soils have a similar profile as the clay soils but are shallow and partly with lithic contact.

Clay soils occupy about 47% of the district agricultural land and are mainly found in the central part of the district. The main crops grown in the area are cash crops such as tea, pyrethrum, maize, wheat and coffee. Maize is both a cash crop and food crop. Dairy farming is also practiced. Loam soils on the other hand, cover about 25% of the agriculture land and are found in areas bordering Kisumu District. The main agricultural activities include growing of beans, potatoes, vegetable, sugarcane and coffee. Table 1.9 shows land utilization in the district.

Table 1.9

Land Utilization

Land Use	Size (Ha)
Small Holding	158,080
Large Farms	57,760
Council Land/Trust land	3,477
Townships	10,100
Forests	67,940

Source: DAO, Kipsigis County Council, District Forestry Office, Kericho, 1996

Small holdings occupy the largest proportion of the district's land. The district can be divided into four main agro-ecological zones.

Upper Highland (UH): This zone is sub-divided into two sub-zones UH1 and UH2. UH1 zone is most suitable for sheep and dairy production while UH2 is most suitable for wheat and pyrethrum production. The UH zone is characterized by very long cropping seasons and intermediate rains divided into variable cropping

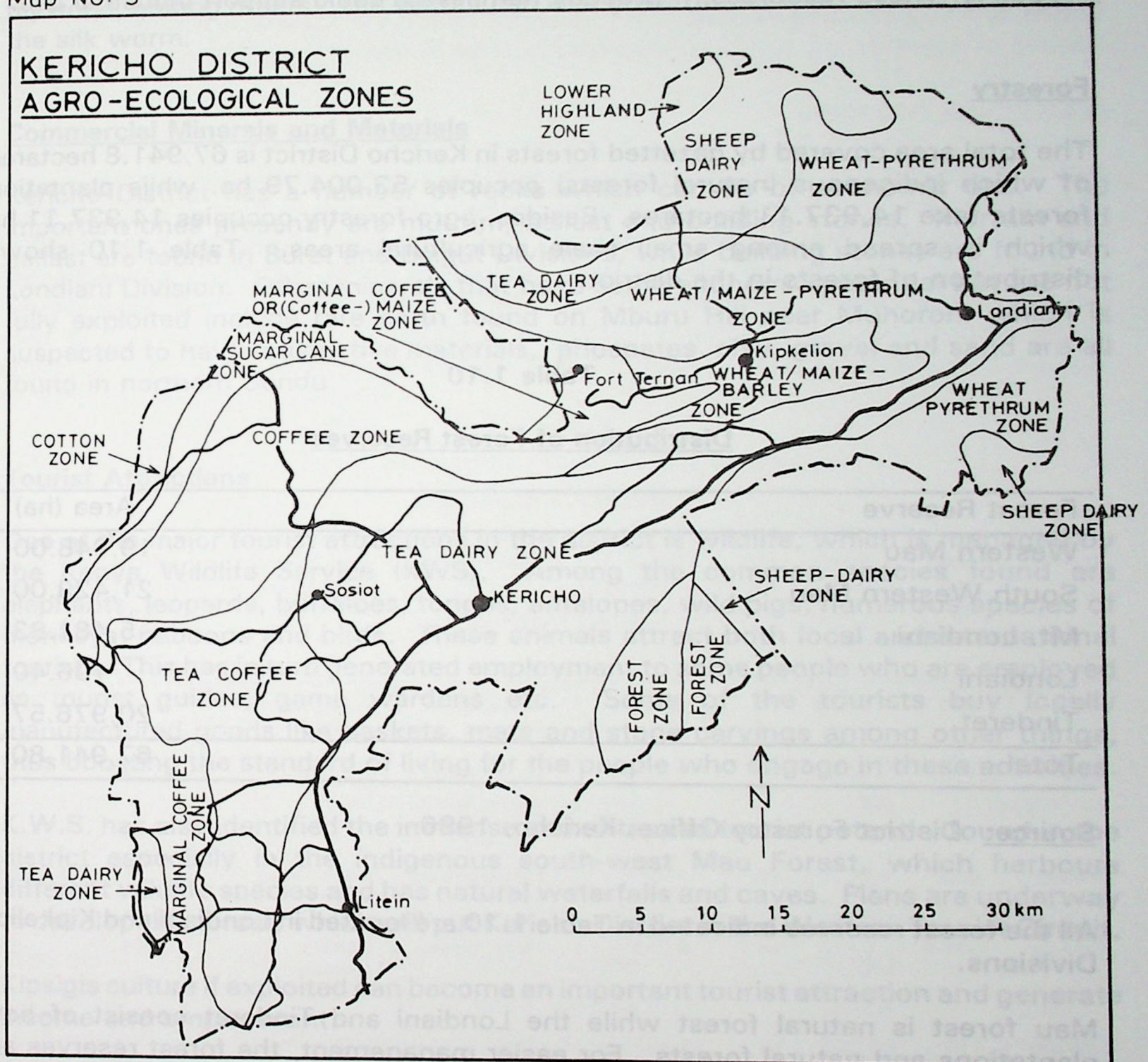
seasons. First rains realized here normally start around March while second rains come round June/July. This zone covers Londiani Division and some upper parts of Kipkelion Division.

Lower Highland (LH): This zone can be sub-divided into LH1, LH2 and LH3 it covers Chilchila Division and Belgut Divisions, especially around Kericho Town and Ainamoi and Roret Divisions. LH1 is the tea and dairy production zone. LH2 is the wheat, maize and pyrethrum production zone, with a very long cropping season with first rains starting in February and second rains at the end of July. LH3 is the wheat, maize and barley zone. It is also characterized by a very long cropping season and intermediate rains and has two variable cropping seasons. LH2 and LH3 are the zones cover Kipkelion.

Upper Midland (LM): This zone is divided into four sub-zones. It is suitable for tea and coffee growing. In some areas both tea and coffee can be grown while in others only coffee can be grown. This zone too is characterized by a long cropping season. Rains start in July in the coffee and tea zones. In the marginal coffee area, the rain starts in August. Other activities in the zone include growing of sunflower, maize and livestock keeping. This is the zone that covers Belgut and Ainamoi Divisions. There is also the marginal coffee zone which covers Roret and Buret Divisions.

Lower Midland (LM): This can be divided into two sub-zones with medium to long cropping seasons. First rains fall at the end of February, and the second rains start towards the end of August. The zone is suitable for cotton production. This zone covers the upper part of Ainamoi Division. There is also the marginal coffee which is covered in the area.

Map No. 3



Prepared by DRSRS

Water Resources

The major sources of water in the district are rivers. All the rivers in the district are perennial and have adequate potential for exploitation. The small streams and tributaries of the major rivers that characterize the central parts of the district are ideal for human and livestock use, irrigation and for industrial use especially the tea industry. These resources, if properly harnessed, could support industrial use.

Forestry

The total area covered by gazetted forests in Kericho District is 67,941.8 hectares of which indigenous (natural forests) occupies 53,004.79 ha. while plantation forests take 14,937.11 hectares. Besides, agro-forestry occupies 14,937.11 ha which is spread among small scale agricultural areas. Table 1.10 shows distribution of forests in the district.

Table 1.10

Distribution of Forest Reserves

Forest Reserve	Area (ha)
Western Mau	19,948.00
South Western Mau	21,429.00
Mt. Londiani	5,481.83
Londiani	106.40
Tinderet	20,976.57
Total	67,941.80

Source: District Forestry Office, Kericho, 1996

All the forest reserves indicated in Table 1.10 are located in Londiani and Kipkelion Divisions.

Mau forest is natural forest while the Londiani and Tinderet consist of both plantations and natural forests. For easier management, the forest reserves are divided into 8 forest stations, namely Tendeno, Malagat, Sorget, Makutano, Londiani, Kerisoi, Kericho and Masaita.

The plantations are owned by the Government, tea estates and Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation. The major exotic trees found in the district are Indian ash, Maciritius thorn, casuarina, cypress, blue gum, Mexican green ash

grevillea and black wattle. The indigenous trees consist of acacias, croton species, Nandi flame, red stink wood, fig and Cape ash.

Wood from these forests is mainly used for timber, building poles, fuelwood, power and telephone poles. The forests also prevent soil erosion. Apart from these uses, the forests have the potential for production of other products such as resins and plywood, among others. The district can also grow rubber trees mulberry trees for the silk worm.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Kericho District has a number of rocks which can be of economic use. The important ones presently are murrum, ballast and building stones. Murrum and ballast are found in Buret and Belgut Divisions, while building stones are found in Londiani Division. Other minerals that have some economic potential but are not fully exploited include rare earth found on Mburu Hill near Muhoroni which is suspected to have radioactive materials, phosphates, clay, gravel and sand are all found in northern Sondu.

Tourist Attractions

One of the major tourist attractions in the district is wildlife, which is managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Among the common species found are elephants, leopards, buffaloes, tongos, antelopes, wild pigs, numerous species of monkeys, baboons and birds. These animals attract both local and international tourists. This has in turn generated employment to some people who are employed as tourist guides, game wardens etc. Some of the tourists buy locally manufactured goods like baskets, mats and stone carvings among other things, thus boosting the standard of living for the people who engage in these activities.

K.W.S. has also identified the immense and untapped tourist potential found in the district especially in the indigenous south-west Mau Forest, which harbours different wildlife species and has natural waterfalls and caves. Plans are underway to develop this forest, which will put Kericho District in the Western Tourist Circuit.

Kipsigis culture if exploited can become an important tourist attraction and generate income and employment.

The district also has major tourist hotels which cater for tourists. There is potential for the development of similar hotels and these opportunities will be expected to be exploited by private investors with the encouragement of the DDC during the plan period:

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

Agriculture and livestock are the two major resources currently being exploited in the district. This section analyses the current level of exploitation of these resources and the employment opportunities they have created. The section also analyzes non-farm activities which need to be developed to absorb the growing labour-force as well as the possibility of establishing new industries which will utilize the local raw materials.

Agricultural Activities

Agriculture plays an important role in the socio-economic welfare of the population of the district. The main staple crops grown are maize, beans, pulses, Irish potatoes, millet, pulses and sorghum. The main cash crops are tea, coffee, pyrethrum, sugarcane and wheat. 75% of the total agricultural land is under small holding while 25% is under large farms. Table 1.12 shows the small farm sector in the district.

Table 1.11

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm area sq.km	Rural H.H	H.H Per sq.km	Small Holding(NO)	Main Product	Main Cash Crops Grown	% H.H with High Value Food Crop	% H.H with High Value Cash Crop
Ainamoi	540	23,103	14	9,918	Maize, beans, Potatoes	Maize, Beans, coffee	13	15
Bureti	174	15,873	91	8,619	Maize, honey, pulses, beans, millet, sorghum	tea, coffee, maize	50	70
Belgut	660	19,202	29	2,6205	Maize, pulses, potatoes	tea, coffee, maize	70	70
Kipkelion	321.5	4,575	14	9,213	Maize, pulses	maize pyrethrum, coffee, tea	25	31
Chilchila	158	9,233	58	5,845	maize, hortic	coffee, maize, hortic.	40	43
Londiani	523	9,133	17	8,521	Maize, hortic.	maize, pyrethrum	30	36
Roret	138.5	7,525	54	6,614	maize, pulses	tea, maize, coffee	20	25

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kericho, 1996.

Table 1.12 shows the agricultural activities that are carried out mainly in the small farm sector which is spread in each division of the district. The division with the highest number of small holdings is Belgut while Chilchila Division has the lowest number. The number of household engaged in agriculture is highest in Bureti Division while it is lowest in Kipkelion Division.

The percentage of households with high value crops is highest in Belgut Division i.e. 70% while it is lowest in Ainamoi Division i.e. 13-15%. High value cash crops are tea, coffee and maize, which earn substantial incomes for farmers in Belgut Division.

Bureti and Belgut have the highest percentage of households growing cash crops while Ainamoi has lowest, both of cash and food crops. This means therefore that if agricultural surpluses are to be created for the development of small scale agr-based industries such as flour mills, fruit and food processing industries, edible oil factories etc. the most likely places for them to be located will be in Belgut, Chilchila and Bureti Divisions since the farmers there already produce quite a high level of cash and food crops. These concerns will mostly be supplied by the small scale farmers, thus providing them with ready market outlets for their produce and earning them increased income.

Table 1.12 shows the large scale farm sector in the district.

Table 1.12

Large Farm Sector

Division	No. of Farms	Total Area(ha)	Main crop	Number of Employees	
				Permanent	Seasonal
Ainamoi	12	240	maize, sorghum, tea.	120	1080
Bureti	3	126	maize, tea	33	380
Belgut	8	800	maize, tea	4000	20000
Kipkelion	90	3500	maize, coffee	1800	18000
Chilchila	3	48	maize, coffee	24	240
Londiani	50	2000	maize, pyrethrum	500	5000
Roret	2	84	maize, tea	17	120

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kericho, 1996.

Kipkelion Division has the highest number of large scale farms covering 3,500 ha. followed by Londiani (2000 ha) and Ainamoi (240 ha). Chilchila has the least number of large scale farms. These large farms are used for production of maize, tea, pyrethrum and sorghum and coffee and employ 6,494 permanent and 44,820 seasonal employees as shown in Table 1.12.

Maize production fell between 1991-93 but later recovered in 1994 as shown in Table 1.13. The area and total production of maize has also been decreasing. Production of beans has been increasing since 1991, in terms of both volume yields/hectare and area under production. Table 1.13 shows crop production trends between 1991-95.

Table 1.13

Crop Production Trends (1991-95)

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area(Ha)	43,427	43,095	40,600	41,800	4,2500
	Yield(tons)	156,337	155,142	93,380	15,048	4,4500
	Av.Yld/Ha.	3.6	3.6	2.3	3.6	3.4
Beans	Area(Ha)	7,176	7,643	8,470	8,500	9900
	Yield(tons)	3,588	6,114	5,929	7,650	8910
	Av.Yld/Ha.	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Wheat	Area(Ha)	365	100	130	80	70
	Yield(tons)	620.5	180	208	144	126
	Av.Yld/Ha.	.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
Millet	Area(Ha)	811	650	695	695	920
	Yield(tons)	568	520	278	348	552
	Av.Yld/Ha.	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
Sorghum	Area(Ha)	342	160	192	259	356
	Yield(tons)	308	128	96	130	249
	Av.Yld/Ha.	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
Irish potatoes	Area(Ha)	629	578	941	950	990
	Yield(tons)	6,227	7572	8469	9,405	9,801
	Av.Yld/Ha.	9.9	13.1	9.0	9.9	9.9
Tea	Area(Ha)	13,839	14,300	14,400	14,544	14,830
	Yield(tons)	747	77,220	51,840	14,898	11,715
	Av.Yld/Ha.	31 5.4	5.4	3.6	7.9	7
Sugarcane	Area(Ha)	4262	2789	3800	3800	3800
	Yield(tons)	511440	306790	34200	41800	418000
	Av.Yld/Ha.	120	110	90	110	110
Coffee	Area(Ha)	1720	1720	1721	1724	1768
	Yield(tons)	2580	2580	2237	2586	2625
	Av.Yld/Ha.	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
Pyrethrum	Area(Ha)	608	569	530	630	570
	Yield(tons)	243	228	159	252	228
	Av.Yld/Ha.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kericho, 1996.

The area under wheat production declined over 1991-95 resulting in decline in yield over the same period.

As for cash crop production, tea production increased over 1991-95 as well as the area under its production. Tea yield also improved over the period with the exception of 1993. Other cash crops like pyrethrum, sugarcane and coffee generally realized increased outputs and near constant yields over the period as shown in Table 1.13. For the crop types indicated in Table 1.13 the district has high potential for their production. However only 55% of this potential is realized while only 40% of cultivatable land under production. Crop production can be increased through expansion of area under production as well as adopting new technologies.

Tea, sugarcane, fruits, coffee, pyrethrum and vegetables have high potential for development of agro-based industries. Maize, beans, wheat, finger millet, sorghum and Irish potatoes act as both food and cash crops.

Livestock Production Activities

The main types of livestock reared include dairy cattle, goats, sheep, beef cattle and chicken. Table 1.14 shows the type of livestock reared in each division and the main livestock products.

Table 1.14

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area sq.km	HH. No	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Pop.density sq.km
Ainamoi	540	2380.3	Dairy cattle chicken	Milk, beef eggs	53
Buret	174	1637.7	Dairy cattle chicken	Milk eggs	100
Belgut	660	1920.2	Dairy cattle	Milk eggs	39
Kipkelion	321.5	4575	Dairy cattle chicken	Milk	58
Chilchila	158.0	9233	Beef cattle	Beef, skin	97
Londiani	523.0	7255	Dairy cattle sheep	Milk Mutton	45
Roret	138.5	7918	Dairy cattle chicken	Milk chicken	40

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kericho 1996.

The main livestock products produced are milk, beef and eggs. Dairy cattle are reared in all the divisions in the district except Chilchila Division. Roret and Londiani have the highest number of households keeping dairy cattle while farmers in Chilchila specialize in beef cattle production.

Since 1991, the number of cattle reared has been increasing as shown in Table 1.15. However, sheep and goats production declined over the same period. Poultry production also improved considerably over the period. The improvement in cattle production is attributed to the National Dairy Development Programme.

Table 1.15

Livestock Production (1991-1995)

Types of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	270,268	287,000	300,000	304,863	310,000
Sheep	122,705	50,000	68,000	45,000	42,000
Goats	111,635	77,076	63,000	52,411	53,000
Poultry(local)	285,000	223,355	300,000	300,000	301,228
Exotic	6,350	7,030	12,000	12,000	12,168

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kericho, 1996

Table 1.16 shows quantities of sale of livestock and livestock products.

Table 1.16

Quantity of Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products (1991-1995)

Year	Live stock (No)			Live stock Pro-ducts				
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Hides (Kg)	Skins (Kg)	Milk (Kg)	Honey (Kg)
1991	16,830	1890	2,130	12,063	32,862	41,900	11,215829	2,414
1992	16,608	980	1,170	8,509	95,162	100,891	25,316451	2,313
1993	18,273	500	578	13,935	76,712	94,802	22,534455	1,255
1994	19,475	870	890	14,000	56,133	89,083	30,566241	12,694
1995	20,540	1,199	1,298	15,000	51,233	99,698	18,237271	1,075

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kericho 1996

The quantities sold of cattle and poultry increased over 1991-95 period as shown in Table 1.16. The sale of hides and skins also increased over the plan period. The sale of honey, declined over the period.

The district has vast potential for development of dairy products such as butter ghee, cheese and yoghurt. These could easily be taken up by the private sector in particular women and youth groups and could earn them substantial incomes. The district can also benefit from the development of local tanneries for the processing of leather, and could also branch into making of shoes and other leather products.

From the livestock production figures and sales indicated potential also exists for the development of honey refineries and wax making. During the plan period, the DDC through the District Industrial Committee will conduct feasibility studies to look into the possibility of establishing such industries and encourage private entrepreneurs to invest in them if they are found to be viable.

Other Natural Resources Exploitation

Fisheries: The district has high fisheries potential though it is not fully exploited. However, there has been an increase in fish production with tilapia and catfish being the leading catches. There were 117 fish farmers undertaking the activity in 154 dams and pans. Table 1.18 shows fish production trends between 1991-95.

Table 1.17

Fish Production (Tons)

Division	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Belgut	50	44	54.95	110.5	50.55
Ainamoi	43	44.1	23.45	45.17	14.50
Kipkelion	68	10	59.95	7.05	113.3
Chilichila	270	-	-	-	-
Londiani	-	-	-	-	4.75
Bureti	-	28	54.95	-	-

Source: District Fisheries Office, Kericho, 1996

Fishing in the district did not perform well over the 1991-95 Plan period. This was partly due to dormancy of Kericho-Sotik Fish Association and abandonment of

entrepreneurs have started a fish drying cottage industry using locally caught fish. Similar efforts will be encouraged during the plan period, to encourage more farmers to enter into fish farming.

Forestry and Agro-forestry

The number of households involved in forestry and agro-forestry activities is about 2,000. Forestry and agro-forestry are undertaken for environmental conservation, protection of water catchment areas, soil conservation, to act as windbreaks, for fodder and fuelwood production, as well as for the individual household supply of building poles for construction and to a small extent to support bee keeping. Table 1.18 shows forestry and agro-forestry production among the divisions. Agro forestry seedling production includes those supplied by the Forestry Department nurseries, the Kenya Woodfuel Agro Forestry Programme and community tree nurseries.

Table 1.18

Production Figures for Forestry and Agro-forestry Production

Division	Forest Seedling Production	Mature Tree Harvesting	Agro-forestry Seedling Production
Belgut	30000	2000	20000
Bureti	20000	2000	15000
Roret	10000	1500	10000
Londiani	6000	1000	1000
Kipkelion	4000	1000	2000
Chilchila	2000	500	1000
Ainamoi	500	200	1000

Source: District Forestry Office, Kericho, 1996

72,500 forest tree seedlings were planted of which Belgut and Bureti Division led in both planting and exploitation of mature trees. These two divisions also led in production of agro-forestry tree seedlings as shown in Table 1.18. Bureti and Belgut have the capacity of establishing forestry and agro-forestry related activities as they have adequate raw materials needed.

Mining: The minerals found in the district are murrum , ballast and building stones, rare earth, phosphates, clay, gravel and sand. Murrum and ballast are found in Bureti and Belgut Divisions while building stones are found in Londiani Division. Murrum, ballast, building stores and sand are currently being exploited fully.

Industrial Activities

Industrial activities in the district involve processing of tea, milk, maize and coffee. These industries have attracted growth of service industries like transport, banking, insurance and hotels.

Other industrial activities taking place include furniture making, flour milling (posho mills), tea processing, animal feed processing and others. Most of these industrial activities are concentrated in Kipkelion and Ainamoi Divisions as shown in Table 1.19 and most of them are agro-based.

Table 1.19

Industrial Activities by Division

Activity/ Division	Ainamoi	Bureti	Belgut	Kipkelion	Chilchila	Londiani	Roret
Coffee Processing	5	-	2	5	14	-	1
Tea Processing	3	2	1	5	-	-	1
Saw Mills	2	-	-	3	-	10	-
Milk & Dairy Processing	-	1	1	2	-	4	-
Bakeries	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering Works & Construction	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flour Milling	21	25	23	22	10	14	16
Mining	-	1	1	3	-	-	-

Source: District Industrial Development Office, Kericho, 1996

Commerce, Trade and Services

Formal Sector: Commercial activities undertaken in the district include retail trade, catering, wholesale trade, motor vehicle repairs, distribution of goods and other miscellaneous commercial activities. Retail trade is most dominant. In 1994 over 1,982 businesses were licensed in this category. In 1995, these businesses increased to 2,402 and they are expected to rise over the plan period. However, most of these businesses are small units with a capital of less than Kshs.100,000.

Hotels and kiosks are prominent commercial activities and there are over 230 businesses of these types. During 1994 and 1995 there were over 100 businesses out of which 14 motor vehicle repairs which were concentrated within Kericho Town. There are about 10 distributors of goods dealing in beer, soft drinks, wines and spirits and bread. Miscellaneous commercial activities included insurance brokerage commercial colleges, petrol stations, transport and security guards services. A total of 66 such businesses were in operation in 1995. Table 1.20 shows distribution of commercial activities between 1991-95.

Table 1.20

Distribution of Commercial Activities (1991-95)

Period Type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Retail	3,989	1,745	1,767	1,982	2,402
Catering	345	169	178	230	300
Wholesale	165	78	96	100	116
Motor Vehicle Repair	48	21	11	14	22
Miscellaneous	126	61	59	66	78
Manufacturers	34	12	12	13	15
Distributors	11	5	5	7	9

Source: District Trade Development Office, Kericho, 1996

The reason for decline of formal sector activities after 1991 is partly due to the sub-division of the district into two, when Bomet District was created.

Informal Sector: The district's informal sector activities are mostly found in the main towns and market centres in the district and include among others furniture making, hawking, charcoal burning and selling, shoe shining, shoe making and repair, tailoring and welding works among others.

Roadside and market centres hawkers are found all over the district. The majority deal in agricultural produce from within the district. A small number deal in manufactured goods. There are also some who sell second hand and new clothes along the roadside and market stalls set aside specifically for this purpose. The main products manufactured in the small sector include traditional beads, baskets and pots made mainly by women groups and individuals. Building stone, grinding stones for flour and traditional beehives are also made in the informal sector.

The sector contributes substantially in employment creation in the district. A number of school-leavers especially from youth polytechnic and primary school leavers are absorbed in this sector. A substantial proportion of the district's income is also derived from this sector and more efforts should be made to strengthen it. More credit should be availed to this sector and the artisans should be trained in financial management to improve their business acumen.

SOCIO- ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Development of infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This sub-section deals with the most important infrastructure existing in the district and how they require to be developed to support industrialization.

Communication Network

The district has a total of 675 km gravel and earth roads while the total coverage of tarmac roads is 160.3 km. Map No 4 shows the major road network in the district by division and the maintaining agency. The road network is adequate to support the economic activities in the district although some areas have poor roads despite having high production potentials. Those with poor accessibility during wet weather include Chepkecheli area of Chilchila Division with coffee, dairy, maize production potential and Mtaragon-Nyagacho area of Kipkelion Division with potential for the same. Other areas are Soir Location, Ainamoi Division with sugarcane potential, and Sorget-Kamwingi and Mugumoini area of Londiani Division with pyrethrum, dairy and maize production potential.

The postal and telecommunication services are mainly found in the major urban and market centres and are well developed especially with the introduction of system exchange lines in Ainamoi, automatic exchange lines in Belgut and Londiani, Magneto Exchange line in Kipkelion, money order services and EMS speed post.

Rail transport also plays a vital role in transporting both goods and people in the district. The railway passes through Londiani, Kipkelion to Chilchila Divisions before it proceeds to the neighbouring Kisumu District.

Kerenga airstrip in Belgut Division is being expanded to cater for air transport in the district. This will greatly enhance faster transportation for potential investors.

It is important that the communication network in the district is enhanced to cover the needy areas identified, most of which will have a key role in the industrialization process of the district. Unless this is done, lack of communication will constitute a major impediment to industrialization. Of key importance will be the development and maintenance of roads which play an important role in the marketing of the farm produce.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

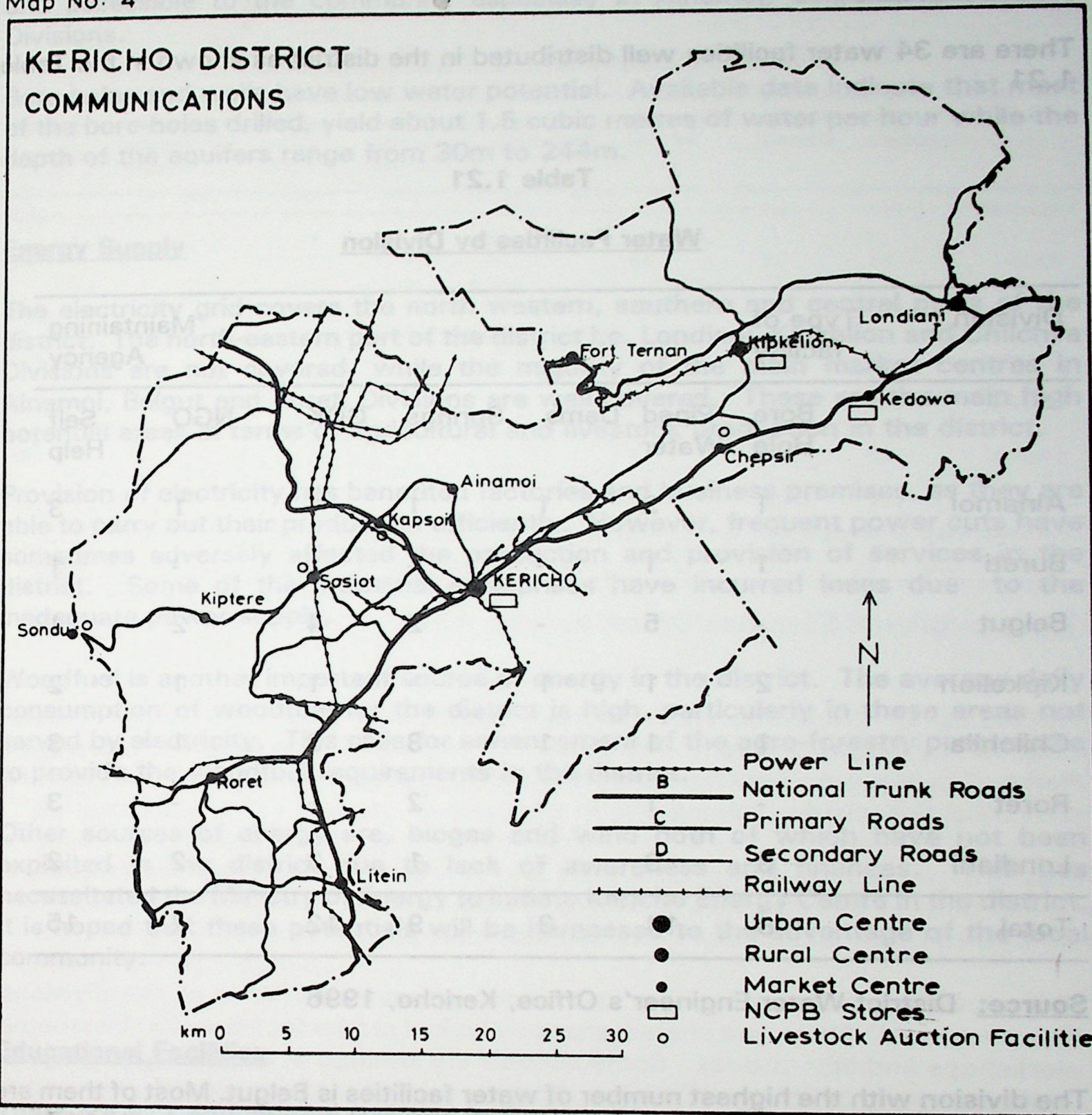
Development of infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This sub-section deals with the most important infrastructure existing in the district and how they require to be developed to support industrialization.

Category	Existing	Required
Communication Network	545	691

The district has a total of 675 km gravel and earth roads while the total coverage of tarred roads is 180.3 km. Map No 4 shows the major road network in the district by division and the maintaining agency. The road network is adequate to support the economic activities in the district although some areas have poor roads despite having high production potentials. Those with poor accessibility during wet weather include Chepkereit area of Chilchila Division with coffee, dairy, maize production potential and Marogon-Nyagoch area of Kipkelion Division with potential for the same. Other areas are Bor Location, Ainamol Division with sugarcane potential, and Sorget, Kamwani and Mugumol area of Londiani Division with pyrethrum, dairy and maize production potential.

The postal and telecommunication services are mainly found in the major urban and market centres and are well developed especially with the introduction of system exchange lines in Ainamol, automatic exchange lines in Belgut and Londiani. Magnet Exchange line in Kipkelion, money order services and EMS speed post

KERICHO DISTRICT COMMUNICATIONS



- Power Line
- B** National Trunk Roads
- C** Primary Roads
- D** Secondary Roads
- +----- Railway Line
- Urban Centre
- Rural Centre
- Market Centre
- NCPB Stores
- Livestock Auction Facilities

Prepared by DRSRS

Water Facilities

There are 34 water facilities well distributed in the district as shown in the Table 1.21

Table 1.21

Water Facilities by Division

Division	Type of facility					Maintaining Agency		
	Bore Hole	Piped Water	Dams	Springs	GOK	NGO	Self Help	
Ainamoi	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
Bureti	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	
Belgut	-	5	-	2	4	2	1	
Kipkelion	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	
Chilchila	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	
Roret	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	
Londiani	3	3	-	1	3	2	2	
Total	8	14	3	9	12	7	15	

Source: District Water Engineer's Office, Kericho, 1996

The division with the highest number of water facilities is Belgut. Most of them are owned by the Government. Londiani and Ainamoi Divisions have a total of 17 and 15 water facilities respectively. Roret Division has the lowest number of water facilities compared to the other divisions. The operating facilities in Kipkelion, Chilchila, Buret and Roret Divisions are over-utilized as others are not yet complete. In the other divisions utilization rates are normal.

There are several bore-holes and dams in the northern parts of the district which are major sources of water in Londiani Division. The quality of water in the district though not tested, particularly from bore-holes and wells is good and fit for both human and livestock use. Other than the ground water which is only recommended for small water schemes, the rest of the water sources are reliable

and accessible to the community especially in Ainamoi, Belgut and Londiani Divisions.

Bore-holes and wells have low water potential. Available data indicate that most of the bore-holes drilled, yield about 1.5 cubic metres of water per hour while the depth of the aquifers range from 30m to 244m.

Energy Supply

The electricity grid covers the north western, southern and central parts of the district. The north-eastern part of the district i.e. Londiani, Kipkelion and Chilchila Divisions are not covered, while the majority of the main market centres in Ainamoi, Belgut and Bureti Divisions are well covered. These are the main high potential areas in terms of agricultural and livestock production in the district.

Provision of electricity has benefited factories and business premises, as they are able to carry out their production efficiently. However, frequent power cuts have sometimes adversely affected the production and provision of services in the district. Some of the industrial enterprises have incurred losses due to the inadequate power supply.

Woodfuel is another important source of energy in the district. The average daily consumption of woodfuel for the district is high, particularly in these areas not served by electricity. This calls for enhancement of the agro-forestry programme to provide the woodfuel requirements in the district.

Other sources of energy are, biogas and wind both of which have not been exploited in the district due to lack of awareness and finances. This has necessitated the Ministry of Energy to initiate Kericho Energy Centre in the district. It is hoped that these potentials will be harnessed to the advantage of the local community.

Educational Facilities

There are 911 educational facilities in Kericho District. These comprise 482 pre-primary schools, 352 primary schools, 69 secondary schools, 5 youth polytechnics, 1 family life training centre and 1 teachers training college. Table 1.22 shows the distribution of these facilities by division.

Table 1.22

Distribution of Educational Facilities of Division

Division	Pre-primary	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Youth Polytechnic	Farmer Training Centres	F/Life T/Cen. (FTCS)	Teachers Training Colleges	Total
Ainamoi	147	99	18	1	-	1	-	266
Bureti	43	38	13	-	-	-	-	94
Belgut	101	74	15	2	1	-	-	193
Kipkelion	63	47	7	2	-	-	1	120
Chilchila	45	29	4	-	-	-	-	78
Londiani	50	39	4	-	-	-	-	93
Roret	33	26	8	-	-	-	-	67
Total	482	352	69	5	1	1	1	911

Source: District Education Office, Kericho, 1996

According to the table, most facilities are concentrated in Ainamoi Division followed by Belgut Division. The division with relatively low number of facilities is Roret. There are no national schools in the district and the ones existing are only provincial and district schools.

Most primary schools enrol both boys and girls students although the majority of the schools record higher enrolment for the boys than for the girls. The pre-primary schools have equal number of female and male pupils.

The secondary schools and the institutions are over-utilized in all the divisions. However most of them are characterized by lack of proper facilities like classrooms, workshops and laboratories. Some schools are situated in areas with impassable roads especially in Londiani Division. There is need to improve the existing schools in all divisions before putting up new facilities.

The Youth Polytechnics are under-utilized due to the low enrolment of students. The polytechnics also lack adequate facilities and equipment to serve the required number of students. The Farmers Training Centre (FTC), Teachers Training Centre (TTC) and Forestry College are well utilized and have the necessary capacity to serve the district.

Table 1.23**Enrolment by Sex per Division as at September 1996**

Division	Pre-primary		Primary		Secondary		T.T. College		Youth Polytechnic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bureti	1,283	1,244	9,612	9,540	2,844	1,266	9	7	-	-
Roret	748	828	5,165	5,004	563	669	7	7	-	-
Belgut	2,171	2,006	15,276	15,270	2,268	1,375	16	13	254	106
Ainamoi	4,499	4,357	18,852	17,571	2,683	1,864	18	17	-	-
Kipkelion	1,563	1,347	7,563	7,797	421	611	11	11	128	34
Chilchila	855	874	3,877	3,767	348	217	11	7	13	22
Londiani	1,263	1,183	6,613	6,765	683	518	13	10	-	-
Total	12,382	11,839	66,958	65,714	9,810	6,520	85	72	395	162

Source: District Education Office, District Youth Training Office, Kericho, 1996

Table 1.23 shows the school enrolment per division. Ainamoi Division has the highest number of pupils and students in the primary and secondary schools as well as in colleges. This is because the division covers the major towns in the district, Kericho Town. The male to female ratio of primary schools in all the divisions is almost 1:1 while the ratio in the secondary schools and youth polytechnics varies with males dominating, except for Roret and Kipkelion Divisions where the females dominate. Efforts will be made to maintain these ratios and in particular to ensure that the girl-child is given equal access and opportunities for gainful employment during the plan period.

Health Facilities

There are 59 health facilities in the district with 37 of them being government dispensaries.

Table 1.24 shows the number of health facilities in the district by division.

Table 1.24

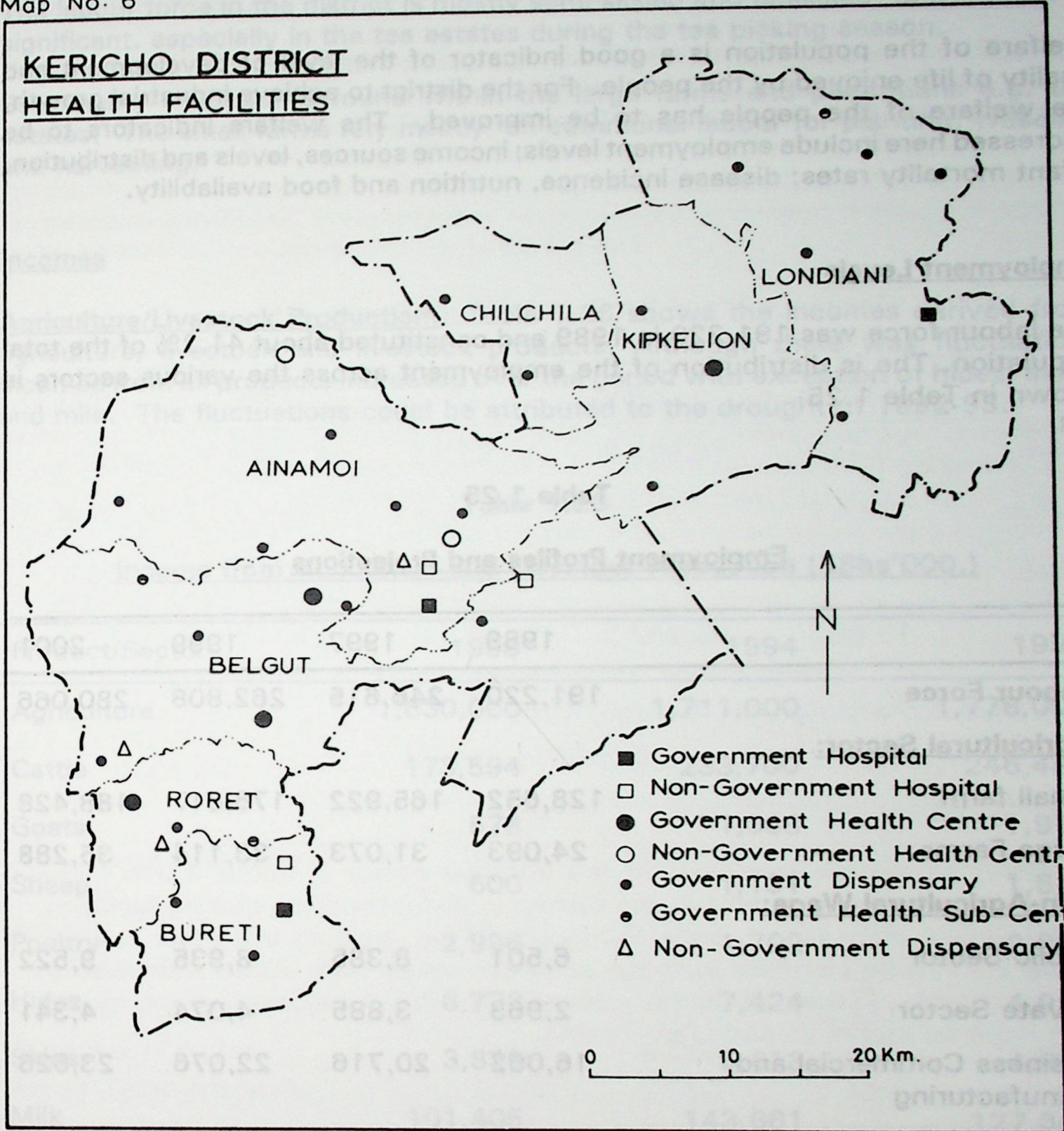
Health Facilities by Division

	Government Hospital	Non-Government Hospital	Government H/Centre	Non-Government H/Centre	Government Dispensary	Non-Government Dispensary	Government S/H Centre
Ainamoi	1	-	1	5	10	1	-
Bureti	1	1	-	-	2	-	2
Belgut	-	-	2	-	5	1	1
Kipkelion	-	-	-	1	7	-	1
Chilchila	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Londiani	1	-	-	-	6	-	-
Roret	-	-	1	-	4	1	-
Total	3	1	4	6	37	3	5

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Kericho, 1996

The degree of utilization of these facilities depend on the individual facility. On the average, these facilities are well utilized in the district. Although the private facilities have better equipment and are better supplied with drugs, preference is still given to the Government facilities because they are cheaper. Even with the existing cost sharing system, there is still an influx of patients to the Government facilities because of the lower charges.

KERICHO DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



Prepared by DRSSRS

WELFARE INDICATORS

Welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. For the district to achieve industrial growth, the welfare of the people has to be improved. The welfare indicators to be addressed here include employment levels; income sources, levels and distribution, infant mortality rates; disease incidence, nutrition and food availability.

Employment Levels

The labour force was 191,220 in 1989 and constituted about 41.2% of the total population. The is distribution of the employment across the various sectors is shown in Table 1.25.

Table 1.25

Employment Profiles and Projections

	1989	1997	1999	2001
Labour Force	191,220	246,615	262,808	280,066
<u>Agricultural Sector:</u>				
Small farm	128,652	165,922	176,817	188,428
Large Farms	24,093	31,073	33,114	35,288
<u>Non-Agricultural Wage:</u>				
Public Sector	6,501	8,385	8,935	9,522
Private Sector	2,963	3,885	4,074	4,341
Business Commercial and Manufacturing	16,062	20,716	22,076	23,526
Informal Sector	1,721	2,382	2,365	2,521

Source: District Labour office, Kericho, 1996

As shown Table 1.25 about the bulk of the labourforce or 77% is employed in the agricultural sector. Non-agricultural sector, mainly the public sector and the informal sector have the least employment. This trend is expected to continue throughout the Plan period, although the manufacturing and industrial sector is expected to pick up as industrialization takes root.

The labour force in the district is mostly semi-skilled and unskilled. Child labour is significant, especially in the tea estates during the tea picking season.

Seasonality of labour is found within the large farms and plantations e.g. tea estates. The small farms rely mainly on communal labour for planting, weeding and harvesting.

Incomes

Agriculture/Livestock Production: Table 1.26 shows the incomes derived from agriculture, livestock and livestock products. Although there was fluctuation, incomes from all products increased over the period with exception of hides, skins and milk. The fluctuations could be attributed to the drought of 1992-93.

Table 1.26

Income from Agriculture and Livestock Production (KShs'000.)

Product/Sector	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture	1,630,000	1,711,000	1,778,000
Cattle	173,594	233,700	246,480
Goats	578	1,068	1,915
Sheep	600	1,131	1,619
Poultry	2,996	1,702	2,800
Hides	6,772	7,424	4,985
Skins	3,836	5,613	4,658
Milk	101,405	143,661	127,661
Honey	114	105	108

Source: District Agriculture/Livestock Production Office, Kericho, 1996.

Incomes from agricultural activities increased steadily over the years although not to the expected extent.

Wage Earnings

Table 1.27 shows the trend of wage earnings in the major towns in the district. Between 1989 and 1993, the income for Kericho Town and Londiani had been increasing while those for Kipkelion Town kept fluctuating. However, the total wage income for the three towns increased over this period.

Table 1.27

Trends in Wage Earnings in Major Towns (K£)

Town	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kericho	13,120	14,827.2	15,837.1	18,239.3	18,354
Kipkelion	458.1	377.1	533.6	665.6	665
Londiani	413.9	502.9	543.2	546.9	547
Total	13,992	15,707.2	16,913.9	19,451.8	19,566

Source: District Planning Unit, Kericho, 1996

Informal Sector

The number of people employed in the informal sector is about 3,016. The activities in the informal sector in the district include, furniture making/hawking, charcoal selling, shoe repair, shoe shining, tailoring, welding and other Jua Kali activities. Average incomes in these activities range from about KShs.580 to 3,500 per month. These are mostly concentrated in the major urban and market centres such as Kipkelion and Liten Towns.

Distribution of Income

Incomes are higher and more evenly distributed in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Most incomes are earned from milk and tea particularly in Bureti, Belgut, Kipkelion and Roret Divisions where farmers are relatively well off. In contrast, in the areas where maize is the dominant crop, most people are poor and live just above subsistence level.

In areas like Chilchila Division, where it is dry, most people are poor because they cannot grow enough food to feed themselves and also because they do not have surplus production for sale to earn income.

Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rates for the district were 62 and 42 per 1000 live births for the years 1991 and 1992 respectively. Currently it has declined to about 27 deaths per 1000 live births which is much lower than the national rate. The decline may be attributed to intensified immunization programmes especially on communicable diseases which are covered under the Kenya Expanded programme on Immunization (KEPI); enhancement of nutritional activities, intensification of health education through public barazas.

Disease Incidence

Table 1.28 shows the number of reported cases of various types of diseases in the district and their causes between 1992-1995. All cases increased over the period except for eye infections, which went down in 1995. There is dire need to educate the public on general causes of these diseases so that they can try to avoid them. Programmes for eradication and prevention are also required especially for malaria. This will enhance the health of the population in order to undertake the projected industrial transformation of the district.

Table 1.28

Disease Incidence

Disease	1992	1993	1994	1995
URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection)	76,090	56,031	77,235	77,304
Malaria	33,232	40,792	124,497	114,408
Skin Diseases	32,517	25,085	35,050	37,416
Intestinal Worms	16,456	11,770	14,331	23,268
Diarrhoeal Diseases	10,638	8,206	9,800	13,908
Urinary Tract Infections	8,039	5,857	7,474	10,788
Eye Infections	7,065	5,031	8,160	8,004
Ear Infections	4,106	5,208	7,308	8,114
Dental Disorders	3,888	2,492	3,641	5,532

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Kericho, 1996

As shown in Table 1.28 URTI and malaria are the top disease in Kericho District. These are followed by the skin diseases, intestinal worms, and diarrhoea, urinary tract infection, eye and ear infections and dental disorders in that order. The morbidity seem to have shown little improvement between 1992 and 1995

although between 1994 and 1995, malaria and diarrhoea diseases took over as the first top two diseases in the district.

Nutrition

Table 1.29 shows the reported cases of malnutrition in the district from 1993 to 1995. Of these diseases, most reported cases were kwashiorkor followed by marasmus throughout the entire period .

Table 1.29

Reported Cases of Malnutrition

Disease	1993	1994	1995
Kwashiorkor	270	252	179
Marasmus	173	160	148
Others	95	84	106
Total	538	496	106

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Kericho, 1996

Other diseases related to malnutrition included goitre and anaemia. The most affected by these deficiencies are the population on the Tea Estates.

Malnutrition in the district is either caused by lack of knowledge of nutritious food, or by lack of enough food in take due to poverty.

Food availability

Food consumed in the district is mostly produced within the district, although some of it is imported from neighbouring districts or from the neighbouring countries.

Table 1.30 shows the food produced in the district between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.30

Food Production (Tonnes)

crop	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	156,337	155,142	93,380	150,480	144,500
Beans	3,588	6114	5,929	5,950	8,910
Wheat	621	180	208	144	126
Millet	568	520	278	348	552
Sorghum	308	128	96	130	249
Irish potatoes	6,227	7,572	8,469	9,405	9,801
Sugarcane	511,440	306,790	342,000	418,000	418,000
Kales	9,720	9,240	9,820	9,160	9,050
Cabbage	12,564	13,056	13,462	12,116	13,468
Tomatoes	6,220	4,020	6,851	6,001	4,523
Onions	2,450	2,075	2,141	2,230	2,011
Pineapples	4,080	6,600	5,680	4,831	4,029
Milk (kg)	11,215,821	25,316,451	22,534,455	30,566,241	1,823,727
Beef	20,046	16,994	17,213	20,316	15,328
Honey	2,414	2,313	1,255	1,269	1,075

Source: District Agriculture Office, District Livestock Production Office, Kericho, 1996.

The district is self sufficient in the supply of maize, milk, pineapples and beef. Other foods crops like Irish potatoes, wheat, beans, tomatoes, are produced in amounts which are not adequate to meet the demand the district. The deficit is met by importing these products from the neighbouring districts. The availability of food has enabled people diversify their food intake and thus have a balanced diet.

Under the inter-district trade the food surplus produced in the district is sold to the neighbouring districts while Kericho District meets food deficit by buying from Kisumu and other districts.

Social Dimensions of Development

Due to the hard economic conditions especially those imposed by the Structural Adjustment Programme, more than 50% of people in the district live in poverty. The most affected areas are in Londiani, Kipkelion, Ainamoi and Chilchila Divisions.

In Ainamoi Division, the most affected area is Soin Location. The whole of Chilchila Division is also affected. In Kipkelion Division the most affected areas are Kipsegi Location, Chepcholiet Sub-Location in Kapseger Location and Morau Sub-

location in Kamasian Location where the area is mountainous and is not very productive.

The affected groups include the youths and women, destitutes, orphans, single mothers, the aged, widows, disabled and street children. They live under very poor conditions, and some of them depend on charity. The hardest hit group of people are the single mothers and the children. Besides living under very stringent and difficult circumstances, their capacity to access to basic human needs is limited.

Moreover, there is observed decline in the literacy levels as the majority of parents cannot afford to pay the relatively high school fees particularly at the secondary school level. On the other hand, there is a general decline in the health care particularly among the poor.

The employment opportunities cannot match the growing number of the labour force. The growing number of immigrants which include people from other districts coming to seek for jobs in the existing industries have exacerbated the problem. This in turn has given rise to the social ills, notably crime.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

In order to enhance effective implementation of District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, development committees have been established at various levels starting at the grassroots. Their purpose is to identify those areas of the district which if assisted would contribute to the well being of the people and overall development of the district. These committees operate under the District Development Committee which is the supreme committee at the district level. The major supporting institutions are discussed below.

DDC and Its Sub-committees: The DDC covers many perspectives of the development needs of the district. Its role is to establish priorities of development projects and monitor the progress in the implementations of the same. The committee meets four times per year. It is composed of all heads of departments, members of parliament, representatives from the local authorities, regional authorities and parastatals represented in the district. The committee is central to providing the needed enabling environment for industrialization.

District Executive Committee: This is the technical arm of the DDC. Its functions includes preparation of plans and management and implementation of projects. It also promotes the inter-ministerial co-ordination of development activities in the district.

Divisional Development Committees: At the divisions level, these committees have the responsibility of assembling initial project ideas, sorting them out according to local priorities and forwarding them to the DDC for more formal review and approved. Their planning and implementation capacity can be improved with proper training of all the members.

Locational and Sub-Locational Development Committees: At the grassroots level, these committees are responsible for identifying and selecting projects and programmes. However their meetings are irregular and their effectiveness in planning and implementation of projects is hindered by lack technical knowledge and illiteracy of the majority of its members.

Specific Purpose Sub-Committees: There are also other specific-purpose committees which are charged with the responsibility of the planning, implementation and monitoring projects and programmes pertaining to specific sectors. They also advise and recommend proposals forwarded for approval to the DDC and DEC for deliberation. Some of these committees include District Social Development Committee, District Industrial Development Committee, District Education Board, District Agricultural Committee, District Joint Loan Board, District Health Committee, District Land Control Board, District Environmental Committee, District show committee, and District Social Dimensions for Development Committee. Among these the most instrumental committee for industrialization are the District Industrial Development Committee and the District Joint Loans Board. The District Social Dimensions for Development Committee is also a special committee established to address poverty alleviation.

The District Joint Loans Board: Its operations is hindered by lack of funds for lending. This problem is partly due to poor repayment by past loanees.

District Industrial Committee(DIC): Among other functions it is expected to facilitate the development of industrial sector. This should be achieved through providing information on industrial opportunities existing in the district. In addition it is expected to provide the lead in identifying the potential local and external markets for the industrial goods produced in the district.

However, the committee has not been effective in carrying out these functions. Some of the possible reasons for this is that its functions are overstretched as they cover two districts namely Kericho and Bomet. Another cause of ineffectiveness is irregularity of its meetings. During this plan period its work load and hence efficiency is expected to improve as Bomet is expected to have a separate committee.

District Planning Unit (DPU):The DPU serves as a secretariat to the DEC for the day to day co-ordination, planning and implementation work. It has not been effective but plans are underway to make it operational in 1997-2001 plan period.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has been opened in the District to serve as an information and data bank for planning purposes. The centre has not been very effective since 1994 as it is not adequately staffed. For the centre to be more useful it requires materials, equipment, extra staff and funds for purchase of stationary and other relevant publications and books. The centre is under-utilized because of lack of awareness of its usefulness by the people in the district.

Local Authorities

There are five local authorities in the district. These are:

Kipsigis County Council: The boundaries of the council cover the whole district. The role of the councils is to provide basic infrastructure and ensure full maintenance of the same. The council has constructed five slaughter slabs and improved four other slabs. The Council have fenced their rental houses, constructed a sale yard in Kipkelion division and fenced an open air market in Kapsoos location.

Kericho Municipal Council: The council covers Kericho township. It is charged with the responsibility of providing water, street lights, roads, drainage services and garbage collection services, rental houses. This council has prepared its physical development plan in which specific areas have been designated for setting up of industries. The council has also improved water supply in Kericho town.

Londiani Town Council: It covers Londiani town. Its main role is provision and maintenance of infrastructure within its area of jurisdiction. This council has constructed and improved slaughter slabs in the division. In its physical development plan the council has considered specific areas designated for industrial development.

Litein Urban Council: It covers both Roret and Bureti Divisions. This is a fairly new urban council carved out of Kipsigis County Council recently. It covers Litein market centre and some locations of Bureti Division with an estimated total population of 30,000 people. The council provides services in garbage collection, road maintenance within the market centre; water supply; such social amenities as indoor games in the social hall and general maintenance of the hall and provision of electricity to the government offices.

The council has been very supportive in the activities pertaining to industrial activities, commerce and trade by setting a side plots for the same.

Kipkelion Urban Council: It covers the town of Kipkelion which has been supported through the RTPC programme and the rest of Kipkelion Division. As a result, the town has a modern slaughter house, a water supply system and an open air market. This urban centre has no electricity but a lot of industries have been proposed for the area. These include a milk processing plant, a poles treatment plant, a tomato processing factory among others. The council maintains the roads through the assistance of the Kipsigis County Council.

Voluntary Agencies

There are a number of Non-Governmental Organizations that are operating in the district. These include the Family Planning Association of Kenya, the Family Planning Private Sector, and Christian Health Association which are the three major voluntary agencies concerned with family planning activities in the district. Their role is to provide family planning services, training of CBD and Community Health Workers, setting up of mobile clinics, primary health care services and maternal child health. Their planning and implementation of projects and programmes is incorporated in the district planning machinery.

The Diocesan Development Programme of the Nakuru Catholic Diocese was initiated in 1973 with the purpose of identifying people's development priorities and ways of achieving them. Projects supported by this organization include water projects, agriculture and education. A number of projects are on-going and others have also been proposed in the current development plan. Some educational projects like schools started by diocese are cater handed over to the government with the diocese acting as the sponsor. Other projects run by the diocese are accommodation for the prison officers' and for clergy.

World Gospel Mission and NCKK are also involved in development activities in the district and have supported successful projects. Such projects include schools, health services and family planning programmes.

Maendeleo ya Wanawake The objective of Maendeleo ya Wanawake is to develop and improve the status and their conditions of life of women and families of all communities in the district. The women are mainly engaged in such economic activities as posho milling, bee keeping, cattle and sheep rearing, construction of residential and commercial houses, butcheries and horticultural farming.

KWAP (Kenya Woodfuel and Agro-forestry Programme): It started its activities in the district in April, 1992. It has undertaken agro-forestry farming systems survey in an effort to understand and map out the major farming systems in the district. Using information gathered from the surveys the district was divided into zones with certain similar characteristics for agro-forestry intervention. KWAP has also been able to train extension staff and farmers in the district. The project has also been developing a demonstration farm within the office compound. It has also identified certain priority areas for agro-forestry intervention.

Harambee Movement

This movement has assisted a number of projects such as schools, health facilities, offices, factories, community based projects among others in the district.

A total of KShs.17,151,953, KShs.39,449,492, KShs.47,339,390 and KShs.132,550,290 was raised through the harambee movement in 1991, 1993,

1994 and 1995 respectively. The money was used to assist development of various schools, colleges, Hospitals and health centres and churches.

With proper co-ordination of the movement, commitment of people and management of funds realized, the harambee spirit has a lot of development potential in the district. This will help areas which have no other sources of funds and which have urgent need for setting up development projects. Among projects which are targeted to benefit from the harambee movement in the coming plan period are the New site for the showground at Chelimo and the National Youth Development Fund.

Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

Lake Basin Development Authority: Kericho District was incorporated within the Authority's development area in 1991. The Authority's main aim is to improve economic structure by promoting manufacturing industry on its agricultural base and creating employment opportunities. The authority has formulated a development framework for development alternatives and strategies based on eight area development schemes of which Kericho District is covered under the 'Eastern Gateway Development Scheme'. The basic development strategy for Kericho are:-

- To increase the production of tea and coffee by rehabilitation and expansion;
- To integrate fishery, livestock and tourism with crop cultivation for intensifying land use by means of provision of such infrastructure as small dams, a net work of access roads and tourism facilities;
- To expand the water supply to urban centres and smaller towns in the rural areas.

The authority undertakes monitoring of effluent and control of discharge into the major rivers to ensure and guarantee safe water for domestic use.

The authority has also undertaken the development of small scale fish farming in the district to create self-sustenance in the fish farming industry. These objectives are being achieved through farmers associations, training, revolving credit scheme, integrated fish farming and demonstration centres.

Other planned projects which will be undertaken in the district include Horticultural Development Project; Catchment, Conservation and Rehabilitation Programme and Sondu/Miriu Multipurpose Development Project.

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS): It is a state corporation formed in 1990. It handles all wildlife related issues in the district. It is charged with the responsibility of conserving and protecting the natural flora and fauna, encouraging local and international tourism, minimizing conflicts between wildlife verses human and assisting the local communities to benefit from wildlife. Of major interest to KWS

is the south west Mau Forest. This is a natural forest with several wildlife species and has potential for promotion of tourism. A memorandum of cooperation is already in place between KWS and Forest Department on joint management of the Mau Forest by these two organizations.

National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB): The NCPB has four depots in Kericho Town, Kipkelion, Kedowa and Fort Tenan Township. The main role of the board is to collect and distribute cereals and produce grown locally.

Kenya Power and Lighting Company: Its major role is to supply electricity in the district. Under the Rural Electrification Programme, markets and institutions are supplied with electricity in the rural areas of the district.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunications: This parastatal has managed to upgrade offices and installation of STD lines in the district. It has also extended postal and telecommunication services to the rural centres.

Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

There are five banks operating in Kericho District. These are the Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Cooperative Bank and the National Bank of Kenya.

The Kenya Commercial Bank has a branch in Londiani and mobile units in Kipkelion and Chepseleon. Utilization of these facilities is fair especially the mobile units which assist the areas which experience transportation problems. There is still need to open bank branches at Sosiot, Kipteret and Kipkelion so as to increase its support to the commercial activities in those areas. The existence of these banks has been very instrumental in mobilization savings of and giving of credit. Kenya Commercial bank and Barclays bank provide credit to small industries in the informal sector. Co-operative bank gives development funds mostly to the sugarcane and dairy farmers.

Agricultural Finance Corporation: The corporation extends credit to farmers in the district. The credit help in farm improvement through acquisition inputs and working capital including farm machinery.

Kenya Industrial Estates (K.I.E): From early 1970s this parastatal has been providing loans to small scale industrialists. Most of the development attained in the urban areas have been through this assistance. This parastatal also undertakes surveys on potential investment projects in the district.

Industrial Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC): This organization extends credit but specifically to industrial investors. This corporation is expected to play a vital role in enhancing industrialization during this plan period.

Co-operative Movement

The main co-operative societies operating in the district are coffee, dairy, sugarcane, savings and credit and to a smaller extent pyrethrum and horticulture societies. There are 22 coffee societies in the district. These are mostly concentrated in Chilchila Division. Dairy co-operative societies are 15 in the district and they are well distributed in all divisions. There are 17 sugarcane co-operative societies and they are mainly found in Ainamoi Division which is the major sugarcane growing area in the district.

Under the S.C.I.P II, the coffee society offers credit to farmers, provides farm inputs on loan basis and also offers factory development loans (coffee pulping). The Sugarcane Co-operative society offers loans under the Co-operative Development Programme. They also offer loans for purchase of farm inputs and tractors used in the cultivation and transportation of sugarcane. Dairy co-operative societies offer loans under the Co-operative Development Fund to farmers for the production and purchase of animals. They also avail delivery vans which are used to transport milk to the market. Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies mobilize savings for lending to members.

However, the coffee cooperative societies face various financial and management problems coupled with existence of very few factories and high transportation costs of the processed coffee. The management problems include high turnover of officials, constant wrangles, continued decline in coffee prices and high costs of inputs. Another problem is that the coffee Board of Kenya does not have a store in the district. Therefore the district suffers from lack of adequate coffee storage facilities.

For Sugarcane Cooperative Societies, there is potential threat from Muhoroni Outgrowers Company who offer similar services. In addition, there are problems of communication due to poor roads. There are also no prompt payment for the sugarcane. This has resulted in the stalling of a proposed sugar factory, i.e. Soi Factory in the district.

INTRODUCTION

From the analysis on resources potentials and exploitation in Chapter 1, it is evident that the district is endowed with various resources for industrial development. However there are constraints that are holding back the district's industrial growth. These constraints hold the development of Agriculture, Livestock and Commerce among other sectors and their related industries. There is therefore, need to develop appropriate strategies to counter these constraints and foster industrial development in the district. The major constraints to development in Kericho District are discussed below.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Although the district has an adequate road network, most roads particularly those in the semi-rural parts of the district are poorly maintained. The most affected areas are Chichila and Kiptalon Divisions. In addition most roads become impassable during the rainy season, this is more so in Amambao, Chichila and Londiani Divisions. This makes transportation of farm produce and inputs difficult resulting in considerable losses. The situation is worse where perishable commodities such as tea, milk, fruit and vegetables are concerned.

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Most urban centres in the district lack electricity. This has hindered the establishment of many small scale industrial centres. The worst hit centres are in Kiptalon Division. This is due to the fact that the division has high potential for milk production.

Chichila, Kiptalon and Londiani Divisions lack postal and telecommunication services. This has hindered the development of these divisions since fast communication within and outside the district is not possible. This is a major constraint to the industrial growth.

The district is also faced with lack of adequate land for industrial development. This has hindered investors who are interested in investing in the district from doing so. In the urban areas some centres lack adequate supporting infrastructure for the development of industries.

Poor Marketing System

The district lacks proper marketing systems for both industrial raw materials and agricultural products. This is mostly due to lack of information on the existing markets for various products. There is also inadequate or lack of storage facilities for industrial raw materials e.g. maize in some areas. During bumper harvest some of these just go to waste or fetch very low prices.

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Most urban centres in the district do not have electricity. This has hindered the establishment of small scale industries in these centres. The worst hit centres are in Kipkelion Division where milk processing factories cannot be established inspite of the fact that the division has high potential for milk production.

Chilchila, Kipkelion and Londiani Divisions lack postal and telecommunication services. This has hindered the development of these divisions since fast communication within and outside the district is not possible. This is a major constraint to the industrial growth.

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The other cause of marketing problems is inefficiency of the existing co-operative societies. The management of the societies have to be streamlined to make them efficient and to increase their capability to handle the marketing of the agricultural/livestock produce and thus increased the income generated in the district.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

Some industries in Kericho District rely very heavily on raw materials produced outside the district as the locally produced ones are underdeveloped. This is the case with the animal feeds factories, flour mills and bakeries. This in turn makes the final product expensive hence rendering it un-affordable to many people in the district. The district has potential for development of wheat, fish and livestock which could in turn be used as raw materials to support the local industries.

Within the agricultural sector, there is low adoption of modern, scientific forms of farming. This is common with irrigation farming which may be feasible during the dry spells but is not practiced. This also applies to horticulture, which would do very well especially in the high potential areas of Bureti, Ainamoi and Belgut Divisions. In addition, there is low usage of scientific inputs such as fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides.

Consequently, the quality of these raw materials is poor do not appear attractive to manufacturers operating in the district, hence they opt to obtain their supplies of raw materials from outside the district.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

Small scale industries like Jua Kali, with small capital outlay, lack tangible securities to enable them acquire loans to develop their firms and to enjoy the economies of scale. Some wouldbe investors lack proper information on how and where to obtain credit to enable them develop their enterprises. The high interest rates charged by the existing financial institutions and collateral securities demanded by such banks, disqualify many small investors from getting credit. Nevertheless, for those institutions giving credit to small scale investors, they are facing the problems of defaulters. This has therefore made some of these institutions reluctant to continue lending and in some cases have to reschedule the repayments but at relatively higher interest rates.

Underdeveloped Human Resources

The district is not well served with middle and higher level colleges which can impart industrial skills to school leavers. The existing youth polytechnics are poorly equipped for industrial training. A large proportion of the population has no access to training due to the low incomes earned by the farmers and irregular payments

for their farm produce. They therefore have not been able to undertake business requiring some training.

Most people engaged in the small scale industrial sector and business enterprises have little experience in modern commerce and manufacturing. This coupled with the fact that the majority of the people have little or no education has led to mismanagement of these commercial activities hence holding back the districts industrial development. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS have serious effects on the productivity of the labour force. This negatively affects the output of the productive enterprises in the district. Other industries underpay their workers and this leads to the workers being demoralized and this too has led to low productivity.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1997 - 2001

To counter the constraints identified above, the following development strategies will be implemented.

Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities

The DDC, through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing will improve the general condition of roads through gravelling and recarpeting of the roads in the district. This will make transportation of goods and services in the district easier. In areas where there is potential for industrial development, the local authorities will be requested to use the cess and service-charge money to repair roads leading to the tea, sugar and coffee growing areas.

The Kenya Postal and Telecommunication Corporation will be requested to provide postal and telecommunication services to all the divisional headquarters and other major urban centres particularly those in the areas with potential like Chilchila Division.

Rural Electrification Programme will be expanded to cover those areas where electricity does not exist. Nevertheless, alternative sources of power should be exploited where possible. Such may include Solar, biogas, fuel saving stoves, etc.

A review of some of the existing land legislation laws should be made with an aim of discouraging existence of idle lands. Some of the plots which are held in trust by the local authorities, attempts should be made designated sites for industrial development. Physical plans for the local authorities will ensure that there is adequate land set aside for industrial development. This should be reflected in the various physical development plans and they should be readily accessible to prospective investors and industrial enterprises.

Improvement of the Marketing System

Advertisement campaigns, participation in shows and other forms of sales promotion will be intensified in the entire district with an aim of popularizing the locally produced goods. In addition, the services of those institutions which are strategically placed for providing information and technology for improving local goods, on existing markets such as the District Industrial Committee, will be used to improve on the quality of the local products so as to compete effectively with those coming from outside the district. Alongside this, farmers should be paid their proceeds promptly so that they are able to adopt advanced forms of farming which require capital investment. One way of doing this will be improving the performance of all marketing co-operative societies.

Storage facilities will be constructed so as to regulate flow of raw materials to the industries.

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

Locally produced raw materials will be promoted so that the local industries can use them instead of relying on imported ones. Production of such crops as wheat and pulses, for which the district has high potential will be increased efforts will be made to increase fish production of such species as *omena*, tilapia e.t.c. through setting up of more fish ponds and dams. This will aim at substituting the otherwise imported fish from other districts.

Extension services will be intensified so as to promote application of modern scientific methods of farming in the district. Farmers field days, seminars, educational tours will be used as avenues of disseminating advanced farming technologies. Alongside this, there will be frequent follow-ups to individual farmer to ensure that the recommended practices are taken up by all the farmers in the district.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit Facilities

Financial institutions and other NGOs will be encouraged to expand credit facilities and to include loans to Jua Kali artisans and small scale traders. There is also need to encourage Jua Kali artisans to pool resources together and form co-operatives societies, which will later offer credit facilities to its members. Existing GOK lending institutions e.g. Kipsigis Trade Development Joint Loan Board will be strengthened to enable them to disburse credit. In addition, loan collection will be improved to generate funds for further lending and to support industrialization in the district.

Development of Human Resources

During the plan period, high priority will be given to the development of human resources in the district. Emphasis will be given to strengthening and expanding the existing educational facilities such as youth polytechnics and technical training institutes. Relevant courses will be introduced in these institutions. Entrepreneurial skills will be improved through education and seminars. AIDS awareness campaigns will be intensified to curb the high incidence of the disease among the labour force in the district. Improvement of health facilities in the district will ensure that there is a healthy labour force so as to increase the productivity in the district.

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

Having given the district's setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One, and identified constraints to and strategies for industrialization in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the programmes and projects the district will implement in order to achieve industrial transformation in the five years.

It should be noted that industrial transformation calls for an overall growth in all the sectors of the economy, particularly a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and market for the industrial products.

The Government will continue to provide infrastructure where possible so as to create an enabling environment for private sector to participate fully in industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be paid to ensuring that issues of poverty are addressed so that all the members of the community are allowed to actively participate in development.

The chapter is divided into four sections namely: Sectoral Policy Objectives; Review of 1994-96 Plan Period; District Specific Objectives and Targets and Projects and Programmes Priorities for the Plan Period. These are given per sector.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CHAPTER THREE

Sectoral Policy Objective

SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

The main objectives are:

- Encourage dispersing of large, medium and small scale industries and businesses;
- Stimulate the growth of and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers and for exports;
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and insuring availability of essential commodities;
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors;
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors;
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- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standard, weights and measures; and

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objective

The main objective of the sector are to:

- Encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and businesses;
- Stimulate the growth of and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers and for exports.;
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities;
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- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standard, weights and measures; and

- Protect consumers from trade malpractice such as fraudulent manipulation of weighing and measuring equipment, ensure correct descriptions of goods and services as well as curbing misleading statements as to the price of goods.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The department during the plan period initiated the construction of offices at Ainamoi Division which are fifty percent completed. Loans to small scale traders were disbursed district-wide while seminars for small scale traders could not be undertaken due to lack of funds.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Objective: | Develop entrepreneurship |
| Target: | Hold barazas and workshops for potential industrialists district wide to provide them information on industrial opportunities. |
| Objective: | Impart technical knowledge |
| Target: | Organize industrialists training on accounting, book-keeping, costing, pricing, marketing, warehousing, banking, financing etc. |
| Objective: | Encourage development of new factories. |
| Target: | Identify potential factory sites in raw material rich areas. |
| Objective: | Prepare industrial profiles. |
| Target: | Disseminate industrial information to 60% of the population. |
| Objective: | Increase credit facilities to small scale traders district wide and train them in business management. |
| Target: | Set up the loan recovery taskforce and educate programme by educating the loanees on usefulness of paying back the loans for re-issue as revolving loans. |
| Objective: | Train traders. |
| Target: | Enlist and train over 1,000 traders district wide hold 7 courses per year. |

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Industry

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Construction of office block Township Location Ainamoi Division	Complete construction works of the office block Funding Source: GOK
2.	Provision of Loans to Traders District wide	Vet loan applications, disburse loans, collect and bank loan repayments. Funding Source: GOK
3.	Traders Courses District wide	Organize traders courses to teach traders on basic book-keeping and accounting skills as well as general marketing and management skills.. Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Staff Houses Township Location Ainamoi Division	1	Construction of six housing units. Justification: The staff members stay in privately rented houses which are scarce and very expensive. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Construction of Jua-kali sheds in Ainamoi, Londiani, Kipkelion, Bureti Divisions	2	Construct Jua Kali sheds.
		Justification: To provide suitable working places for Jua Kali artisans as they operating on vacant plots and along road sides.
		Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Pineapple Factory Roret Division	3	Construct pineapple processing factory.
		Justification: To process abundant pineapples which usually go to waste.
		Funding Source: Private investors
Tomato Factory Chilchila and Kipkelion Divisions	4	Construct tomato processing factory.
		Justification: To process tomatoes which usually go to waste.
		Funding Source: Farmers/Potential Entrepreneurs/Donors

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The overall policy objective of the sector is to direct its financial and other resources to those projects and programmes that will lead to the achievement of the Government's long term goal of providing health services within easy reach of all Kenyans with emphasis on preventive and curative services. Other objectives are:

- Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation and intensify activities aimed at control; Preventive and eradication of disease.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the period under review, the roof of Kapkatet Hospital was rehabilitated as well as the floor of Sigowet Health Centre. Drug store at Kenzuo District Hospital were also completed. Four dispensaries were also renovated in Buret Division while Londiani Hospital water project was completed over the period.

A: On-going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Water and Sanitation Ainamoi, Kipkelion Divisions	Demonstration on protection of minor water supplies and sanitation eg VIP latrines, malaria control, training of implementors and community, food hygiene and house improvement. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SIDA
2. Maintenance Project for Rural Health Facilities District-wide	Renovation of health centres and dispensaries and provision of medical and non-medical equipment and training of staff. <u>Funding Source:</u> Danish, IDA and GOK
3. Primary Health Care Activities District-wide	Water, and sanitation, immunization, Nutrition services, public health education, essential drug supplies. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Tenwek Community Health
4. Eye Ward and Theatre Project Kericho District Hospital Township Location Ainamoi Division	Construction of one ward and a small theater. <u>Funding Source:</u> Lions Club of Kericho

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Medical and Non- Medical Equipment Provision District-wide	1	Provision of equipment Justification: To improve services rendered. Funding Source: DANIDA/Donor
Casualty Department Kericho District Hospital Ainamoi Division	2	Construction of casualty department's buildings Justification: There is no functioning casualty department Funding Source: GOK
MCH/FP Project Kericho District Hospital Ainamoi Division Township Location	3	Undertake renovation works Justification: To ease congestion Funding Source: GOK

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming communities to:

- Produce and market a wide range of food crop products to feed the nation and ensure efficient and effective management of food supply;
- Provide raw materials for local industries such as cotton, tobacco, oil crops, hides and skin etc;
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases and pests;
- To ensure that the food stuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

Department of Agriculture

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Two coffee factories were constructed at Chilchila and Kipkelion Division. Construction was started of a pyrethrum store in Londiani Division but has not been completed. Control of diseases and pests was done through vaccination of cattle for foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, limpy skin, black water and anthrax. This is done both annually and biennially. Clinical services were provided for the sick cattle. Meat inspection was also carried out in the district in all the divisions.

In addition to the above achievements, there were also other continuous programmes which were undertaken in the district. These include National Extension Project, Soil and Water Conservation, National Dairy Development Projects and National Poultry Development Programme.

The only set back was the low prices offered for milk, maize, sugar and tea. Animal products affected adversely by privatization of dips and A.I. services, since most small scale farmers could not afford the fees charged.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Agriculture

Objective: Intensify milk production and marketing among small scale farmers.

Target: Training of farmers in all the divisions in the district on modern methods of dairy keeping using field days, farmers tours, farmers workshops and residential courses in the farmer training colleges.

Encourage farmers groups, individuals and co-operatives to start private artificial inseminations in the district by the year 2001. At least 4 Artificial Insemination (AI) private centres will be operational per division.

Encourage farmers to adopt zero grazing dairy farming.

Encourage individual farmers groups and co-operatives to start small scale milk processing and marketing firms.

Objective: Increase production and consumption of poultry, meat and eggs.

Target: Intensify farmers training on modern methods of poultry keeping using field days, demonstrations, etc.

Continued rearing of chicken at Kabianga Farmers Training College for exchange purposes.

Encourage individuals to start at least 2 private hatcheries in the district.

Objective: Increase the population of dairy goats and milk production among small scale farmers.

Target: Assist two farmers' groups each year in each division to get breeding stock (dairy goats).

Objective: Increase the production of honey by increasing the number of bee-hives in the district.

Target: Construct at least one honey refinery in Belgut Division by 1999.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Agriculture

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities.
1	National Extension Programme II (NEPII) District-wide	This is a National Programme which started in 1992 and is an extension tool where farmers are taught new methods of farming to increase crop production. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
2.	National Soil and Water Conservation Programme (NSWCP) District-wide	It is a programme started in 1974. It involves environmental protection. <u>Funding Source:</u> Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).
3.	Second Coffee Small Scale Improveprogramme (SCIP II) District wide	Improvement of coffee industry through providing inputs, construction and improvement of factories. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
4.	Agricultural Sector Adjustment Operation (ASAO II) District wide	Promote use of fertilizer <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
5.	Pyrethrum Store Londiani Division Kedowa Location.	Construction of a store for pyrethrum to avoid loss of weight after harvest when waiting transportation to the factory. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Horticulture, Floriculture Promotion District Wide	1	<p>Promote horticulture and floriculture in the district.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The project will provide exportable produce and foreign exchange to the nation, reduce produce and quality losses, and provide employment to the community.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Private Entrepreneur</p>
Youth Agricultural projects. District Wide	2	<p>Establish youth agricultural projects.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Large proportion of rural youth are unemployed and lack production resources. This project will provide the youth with employment and income.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Community</p>
Safe use of Agricultural Chemical Projects District Wide	3	<p>Train the farmers and stockists on safe handling of poisonous farm Chemicals.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> A lot of present farm produce is contaminated and are source of a health hazard due to unsafe methods of handling chemicals at farm level.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community</p>

Tomato Factory Project 4
Kamasian Location
Kipkelion Division

Establishment of a tomato canning factory.

Justification: Parts of the district has very high potential for tomato production. This project will provide rural employment.

Funding Source: Community/Donors

Livestock Production Department

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Divisions/Location	Description of Activities.
1.	National Dairy Development Project District Wide	To increase milk production through intensive farming methods in small scale farms and educating dairy farmers on how to improve milk production. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
2.	National Extension Project District Wide	To improve the performance of livestock sector by training farmers. Funding Source: World Bank/ GOK
3.	National Poultry Development Project Belgut, Ainamoi and Bureti Divisions	To improve performance of indigenous birds through cockerel exchange and to increase production of poultry meal Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities.
Private Artificial Insemination Programme District wide	1	<p>Establish A.I. services on private basis in the district.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The Ministry no-longer provides this services to farmers hence farmers' groups need to be trained and facilitated to start their own A.I. services.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Farmers</p>
Dairy Goats Projects District- Wide	2	<p>To initiate a dairy goats project in the district. This project is geared towards increasing milk production from goats.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Due to inability of the district to produce adequate milk from cattle, farmers need alternative source of milk.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Farmers</p>
Bee-keeping Project Kipkelion, Chilchila, and Belgut Divisions	3	<p>To provide modern bee hives and equipment to farmers.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Due to limitation of rain in these areas, beekeeping projects will give an alternative income to the farmers.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> Self Help/GOK</p>

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives and Target

The objectives of sector are to:-

- Improve the quality of human life by imparting knowledge which will enable individuals to be self reliant;
- Remove social injustice and disparities between sexes, social and economic groups;
- Prepare and reoriented the youth to realize and practice the norms and values of the society;
- Provide educational facilities at primary, secondary and vocational training levels with full and effective participation of the community by taking heavier responsibilities for the creation of more educational institutions with better facilities.

Review of Achievements over 1994-96 Plan Period

During the Plan period, the district centre of Early Childhood Education offices were completed. Three Teachers Advisoral Centre (TAC) were constructed in Bureti, Belgut and Aianamoi Divisions. 6 new primary schools were also constructed and registered.

District Specific Objections and Targets

Objective: Improve the quality of education through provision of the necessary facilities to enable school leavers to be appropriately absorbed in the industries.

Target: Complete the construction of laboratories, home science rooms and workshops in primary and secondary schools and provide equipment to these facilities.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITY

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Nursery School Teacher College Ainamoi Division	Completion of kitchen and office for the college. Funding Source: GOK/PTA
2.	Teachers Advisory Centres District wide	Construction of teachers resource centres. Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Chepteny Secondary School Waldai Location Belgut Division	1	To provide reliable sewage system to the school. Justification: The school does not have a reliable sewerage system. Funding Source: GOK/PTA
	Taita Towett Secondary School Kipkelion Location Kipkelion Division	2	Construction of water tank Justification: To provide adequate and reliable water supply to the school. Funding Source: GOK/PTA

<p>Roret Mixed Secondary School Roret Location Roret Division</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Construction of staff houses.</p> <p>Justification: To provide staff houses for a developing secondary school.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/PTA</p>
<p>Chepkechei Secondary School Kokwet Location Chilchila Division</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Construction of staff houses.</p> <p>Justification: To provide staff houses for a developing secondary school in a semi-arid area.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/PTA</p>
<p>Chilchila Secondary School Chilchila Location Chilchila Division</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Construction of science laboratory</p> <p>Justification: To provide science lab to ease teaching of science in school.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/PTA</p>
<p>Kabianga High School Kabianga Location Belgut Division</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Construction of staff houses</p> <p>Justification: To provide staff houses in a provincial school.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/PTA</p>
<p>Kaitui Secondary School Soin Location Ainamoi Division</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Construction of staff houses</p> <p>Justification: To provide staff houses in a developing school.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK/PTA</p>

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The key objectives of the sector are to:

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs, enhance their capacity for involvement in development processes, improve incomes and reduce poverty;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Promote the preservation and the role of culture through visual arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili and local languages for identity and pride;
- Establish and encourage cultural co-operation with neighboring districts for greater regional understanding;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the district through Kenya National Library Services;
- Improve sports facilities such as district stadium, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the district;
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the district's sports administration;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and settle disabled persons for self-reliance; and
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

Department of Social Services

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

The Department managed to complete administration block and workshops for Kericho Vocational Rehabilitation Centre.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve Family Life Education Programme by incorporating the aspect of appropriate technology for development.

Target: Increase programme coverage to cover at least 10 women groups per division per year. Improve coverage through workshops and seminars and ensure quality training programmes.

Objective: Train youth groups engaged in income generating projects.

Target: 180 youth groups will be trained in skills such as business enterprise and management in all the divisions.

Objective: Increase the capacity of self help groups in the 7 divisions of the district for efficient performance.

Target: Carry out 7 workshops in the 7 divisions on management and entrepreneurship skills.

Objective: Increase training programmes for the disabled in the field on garment making, woodwork, leather-work, and hand craft.

Target: Train 150 disabled at Kericho Rehabilitation Centre in five years through the provision of facilities, tools and equipment.

Department of Social Services

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

Department of Social Services

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Support self help groups in all District wide	Give the funds to established self help groups to act as a catalyst for completion of the project. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self help
2. Kericho Rehabilitation centre Ainamoi Division Township	Construction and equipping of Kericho rehabilitation centre. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank
3. Support women groups projects District wide	Aid Women groups in seven divisions running self help projects. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Self help

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Youth Support Projects District-wide	1	Granting loans to youth groups engaged in income generating activities. <u>Justification:</u> Unemployment is a major problem in the district despite the fact that the resources are abundant. Youth need small loans to start small scale business. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Office Construction
Township Location
Ainamoi Division

2

Construction of offices for the ministerial staff.

Justification: The department needs this offices as it is currently housed by the county council.

Funding Source: GOK

Tools and Equipment for
Disabled Youth
District-wide

3

Provision of tools for the disabled.

Justification: These tools will enable the disabled to be self-reliance.

Funding Source: GOK

Department of Culture

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promote cultural activities which are enterpreneural in nature, so as to stimulate economic growth, promote change in beliefs and practices inhibiting industrialization.

Target: Training through barazas and seminars to target registered cultural groups.

Objective: Preserve Kipsigis culture while discarding out-dated practices.

Target: 10 performing arts groups will be identified to preserve cultural practices.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Culture

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre Township Location Ainamoi Division	1	Construction of a cultural centre. <u>Justification:</u> This will help the preservation of Kipsigis culture. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Departmental Offices Township Location Ainamoi Division	2	Renovation of the department's office. <u>Justification:</u> The office is in a bad state of disrepair and is an important centre for cultural groups meetings. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Cultural Artifacts District-wide	3	Collection of cultural artifacts <u>Justification:</u> Will help preserve the culture of the people of the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Sports

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities.
Kipkelion Stadium Kipkelion Division	1	Construction of modern stadium. <u>Justification:</u> The division has no sports facilities i.e stadium. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kapkatet Stadium Bureti Division	2	Expansion of the stadium <u>Justification:</u> There is a great need for this facility in the division. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Adult Education

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of activities.
Adult Education Office Ainamoi and Chilchila Divisions	1	Construction of adult education offices. <u>Justification:</u> There is a need for education office in these areas as currently there is none making co-ordination difficult. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Training District wide	2	Training of AAEO and teachers. <u>Justification:</u> The training will help in imparting skills to those concerned. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

ENERGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:-

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy;
- Continue with development of domestic hydro and geothermal sources of electricity;
- Increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in woodfuel utilization;
- Encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible;
- Strengthen the existing energy centres and at the same time encourage creation of new ones gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered;
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the district energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy;
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	On-Farm Tree Planting District-wide	Screen, develop and disseminate appropriate agro-forestry technologies; Increase and improve accessibility of tree seed/seedling to the community. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Woodfuel Burners Project District-wide	Hold energy conservation awareness seminars for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and Home Economic staff. Support groups producing more efficient cook-stoves in the district. Initiate an efficient stove production centre in the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Biogas Promotion Programme District-wide	Promotion of biogas use in the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District-wide	1	<p>Extension of the electricity grids to towns and market centres without electricity</p> <p>Justification: Promote the growth of small scale enterprises in these towns</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Sondur Miriu Hydro-Electric Power Belgut Division	2	<p>Construction of Sondur Miriu hydro electric power dam</p> <p>Justification: The dam will boost the power supply in the district</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Ainamoi Ainamoi Division		<p>Opening up of 15 Km of new road</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Routine Road Maintenance District Wide		<p>Grading, Opening of drainage, pothole patching, culverting and spot graveling on all roads in the district.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objective of the sector are to:-

- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network;
- Ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development plus safer roads and environment;
- Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation;
- Provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements.

Review of the 1994-96 Plan Period

46 km, 29 km and 41 km of roads in Ainamoi, Bureti and Belgut Divisions respectively were graded. Gravelling was done in roads in Ainamoi and Belgut Divisions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of activities
1.	Road D229 Ainamoi Division	Gravelling 13.2 Kms from Kericho to Kapsoit <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Road D226 Roret/Belgut Division	Gravelling 9.0 Kms from Roret to Mrumbasi <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Road D314 Londiani Division	Heavy Grading, Culverting and Gravelling of 15 Kms from Londiani to Makutano <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Ainamoi-Fort Ternan road Ainamoi/Chilchila Divisions	Opening up of 15 Kms of new road <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5.	Routine Road Maintenance District Wide	Grading, Opening of drainage, pothole patching, culverting and spot gravelling on all roads in the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Londiani- Forternan Londiani/Chilchila Division	1	Construction of road Justification: The area is rich in Milk, Coffee, Maize and Pyrethrum production and the road is also a short-cut to Kisumu from the two divisions Funding Source: GOK
Kiptere-Sondu C25	2	Tarmarcking the remaining 17km of the road from Kiptere to Sondu. The first 16 km has already been done. Justification: The road connects Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces and it is also a short-cut to Homabay District. Sand which is harvested in the area can also be transported by this road to other districts. Funding Source: GOK
Road D312 Kipkelion-Tinderet Divisions	3	The road will connect Kipkelion Division and Tinderet which is in Nandi District Justification: There is a great need to link the two areas. Funding Source: GOK

Bridges/Culverts
District Wide

4

Renovation of culverts and building of bridges. This work will be done in areas needing them.

Justification: Some of the existing bridges/culverts are in poor condition rendering communication difficult.

Funding Source: GOK

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of are to:

- Optimize returns from the wildlife resources through proper management;
- Encourage cordial relationship especially with foreigners who come as tourists to watch the wildlife;
- Conserve and manage national parks as both national and international heritages and as an attraction for the tourism industry;
- Diversification of tourism product and markets as a means of encouraging local employment and broadening the base for a more equitable spatial distribution of tourism related income to the local communities;
- Ensure a high level of retention of foreign exchange earnings per tourist and through encouragement and marketing of tourism based on tourism-cum-wildlife safaris;
- Intensify capacity building especially training of personnel in the tourism industry so as to expand the participation, management and eventual ownership of tourism establishments by Kenyans;
- Promote international, regional and domestic tourism with a view to earning scarce foreign exchange and creating employment;
- To administer and develop the existing fisheries resource on a sustained yield basis to ensure its future utilization.

Kenya Wildlife Service

Review of 194 - 96 Plan Period

Although the development of Mau Forest into a tourist circuit was planned, fund to implement the programme were not availed. However, the department was able to rehabilitate ranger's camps at the district headquarters.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promote tourism in the district.

Target: Intensify campaigns by advertising local hotels and tourist attractions.

Objective: Increase fish production

Target: Increase the number of ponds by 50% during the plan period in the district.

1	Funding Source: KWS	Construction of Mau Forest Wildlife
2	Funding Source: KWS	Construction of Mau Forest Wildlife

Ranking	Description of Activities	Project Name, Location, Division
2	Construction of 3 classrooms, store and administration block. <u>Justification:</u> The facilities will enable the school to offer better learning facilities.	Kikuyu Primary School, Kikuyu Division
3	Purchase of beehives for distribution to the community. <u>Justification:</u> This will boost the income of the local community.	Fort Morgan Beekeeping Project, Kikuyu Division

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Kenya Wildlife Service

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Sewerage System Kericho Municipality Ainamoi's Division	Rehabilitation of the main sewerage system to connect it to the wildlife camp Funding Source: KWS
2.	Mau Forest Wildlife Headquarters Ainamosi Division	Construction of Mau Forest Wildlife headquarters Funding Source: KWS

B: New Project Proposal

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Kiletien Primary School Chesinende Location Kipkelion Division	1	Construction of 3 classrooms, store and administration block Justification: The facilities will enable the school to offer better learning facilities Funding Source: KWS/Community
	Fort Ternam Bee-keeping Project Chilchila Location Chilchila Division	2	Purchase of bee hives to be distributed to the community Justification: This will boost the incomes of the local community Funding Source: KWS/Community

Kapsorok Bee-keeping Project
Soin Location
Ainamoi Division

3

Purchase bee hives to be distributed to the community.

Justification: This will boost the incomes of the local community.

Funding Source: KWS/Community

Fisheries Department

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fish Ponds Development Chemosit Location Roret Division	1	Production of fingerlings. Justification: There is need to establish a fingerling production centre for farmers. Funding Source: GOK
Dam Fisheries Londiani and Kipkelion Division	2	Introduction of fingerlings in the dam. Justification: The project will make private and public dams more productive. Funding Source: GOK
Extension of Office Township Ainamoi Division Township Location	3	Extension of the existing office. Justification: This is an increase in the number of staff which has led to pressure on available space. Funding Source: GOK

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sectoral policy objectives of the sector are to:

- Develop and sustain an efficient, adequate and safe national transport system;
- Maintain an efficient and effective communication network, both domestic and global.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The Kenya Posts and Communication was able to undertake an extension and renovation of its offices in Kericho Town. During the same period, telephone services were extended to most of the rural towns of Fort Ternan, Kipkelion, Rolel and Ainamoi. Construction of a satellite dish was completed in Kericho Municipality. Upgrading of post offices were done in Kipkelion, Londiani, Kedowa, Belgut and Ainamoi.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Post Office Hqs Kericho Municipality Ainamoi Division	Construction of a storey building to house all postal and telecommunication offices. <u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC
2.	Kiptugumo Magneto Exchange Belgut Division	Construction of an exchange with a capacity of 600 lines. <u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC
3.	Chilchila Exchange Chilchila Division	Construction of an exchange with a capacity of 180 lines. <u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Diversify the economy through the promotion of rural industrialization;
- Increase the production of food through livestock and irrigation development to attain food self sufficiency;
- Slow down rural-urban migration by improving the rural infrastructure;
- Develop and distribute water to all rural and urban areas for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial usage;
- Plan, utilize and conserve water resources;
- Monitor against the dangers of pollution of the water resources;
- Encourage the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Provision of safe and clean water to all households.

Target: Completion of all on-going water supplies and rehabilitation of the existing ones.

Objective: Conservation and protection of water catchment areas.

Target: Ensure all water catchment areas are protected.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Fort Ternan Rural Water Supply Chilchila Location Chilchila Division	Construction of treatment works, staff quarters, storage tank and laying of distribution lines. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Getarwet Sec. School Rural Water Supply Chemosit Location Roret Division	Installation of pumpset and electrification. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Londiani's Forestry College Water Supply Londiani Location Londiani Division	Completion of pump house and electrification of treatment works. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Kapkatet Water Supply Kapkatet Location Bureti Division	Extension of the distribution network. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5.	Kipkelion Water Supply Kipkelion Location Kipkelion Division	Rehabilitation of reticulation system and purchase pumpset. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
6.	Sewerage System Kericho Municipality Ainamoi Division	Construction of treatment works, closed sewers and open drainage. <u>Funding Source:</u> GTZ/GOK
7.	Chepseon Dam Chepseon Location Kipkelion Division	Dam rehabilitation <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

8. Benchitai Dam
Londiani Division

Dam rehabilitation.

Funding Source: National Famine Relief
Fund

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ainamoi Rural Water Supply Ainamoi Division	1	Construction of a rural water supply. <u>Justification:</u> Will serve Ainamoi Nyayo wards, divisional headquarters and market center. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Sototwet Rural Water Supply Belgut Division	2	Construction of a rural water supply. <u>Justification:</u> Will serve a densely populated area with no water supply nearby. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kipsirochet Phase II Water Supply Londiani Division	3	Construction of phase II water supply. <u>Justification:</u> The project will serve more people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kimugul/Chepseon Water Supply	4	Construction of a water supply. <u>Justification:</u> Will serve an area with no other water supply nearby. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Tugunon Water Project Kipkelion Division	5	<p>Construction of a rural water supply.</p> <p>Justification: Will serve an area with no other water facility nearby.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Koitabmat Water Project	6	<p>Construction of a rural water supply.</p> <p>Justification: Will serve an area with no other water facility nearby.</p> <p>Funding Source: KWAHO/PC</p>
Kipsitet Water Project Belgut Division	7	<p>Construction of a rural water supply.</p> <p>Justification: Will serve an area with no other water facility nearby.</p> <p>Funding Source: KWAHO/PC</p>
Kimasian Water Project Kipkelion Division	8	<p>Construction of a rural water supply.</p> <p>Justification: Will serve an area with no other water facility.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
Soin Water Project Belgut Division	9	<p>Construction of a rural water supply.</p> <p>Justification: Will serve the whole of Belgut Division.</p> <p>Funding Source: NWCPC</p>
Litein Phase II Water Project Bureti Division	10	<p>Extension of Litein water supply.</p> <p>Justification: The project will serve more people.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Kabianga Water Project 11
Belgut Division

Construction of a rural water supply.

Justification: To serve nearby schools and community.

Funding Source: GOK

Nyakach Water Supply 12
Belgut Division

Extension of the water project.

Justification: The project will serve more people.

Funding Source: GOK

Lelu/Kimologit Water 13
Supply
Kipkelion Division

Construction of a rural water supply.

Justification: Will serve an area with no nearby water facility.

Funding Source: GOK

Teldet Water Project 14
Belgut Division

Construction of a rural water supply.

Justification: Will serve an area with no nearby water facility.

Funding Source: GOK