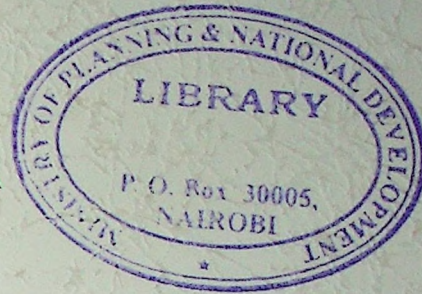




REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

KOIBATEK DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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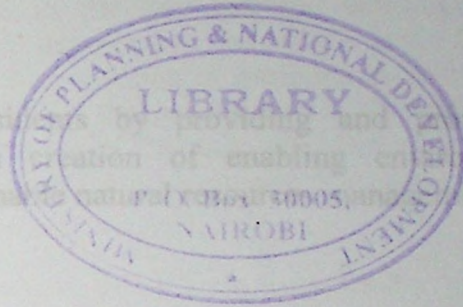
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Vision

To be the leading district in the fight against poverty, employment creation and income generation.

Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Koibatek residents by providing and promoting competitive socio-economic activities through provision of enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable development.



KOIBATEK DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be the leading district in the fight against poverty, employment creation and income generation

Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Koibatek residents by providing and promoting competitive socio-economic activities through creation of enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

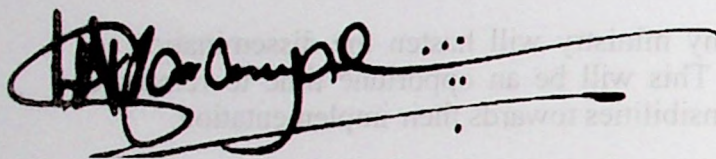
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

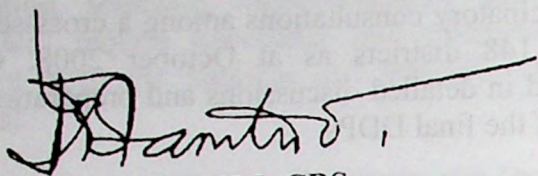
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VISION AND MISSION	iii
FOREWORD.....	v
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF MAPS	xiii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units	3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	5
1.2.1 Topographic features.....	5
1.2.2 Climatic Information.....	6
1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS.....	7
1.3.1 Population Structure	7
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE	12
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.....	12
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and industry.....	13
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector.....	13
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector.....	13
1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector	13
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	14
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector.....	14
1.4.8 Public Administration Sector.....	14
1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector	15
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	15
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.1 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLAN 2002-2008	25
2.2 CONSTRAINTS.....	26
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD.....	27
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	27
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	28
2.5.1 Development challenges	28
2.5.2 Cross cutting issues	29
2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES	33
2.7 DISTRICT POTENTIALS	39
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	43
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	43
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	43
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	44
3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	45

3.1.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	45
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	48
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues	48
3.2	TRADE TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	49
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	49
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	49
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	49
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	49
3.2.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints.....	49
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	50
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	51
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	51
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	51
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	51
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	51
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	52
3.3.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	52
3.3.6	Projects/Programmes priorities.....	52
3.3.7	Cross-sector linkages.....	55
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	55
3.4	ENVIRONMENTS, WATER AND SANITATION	56
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	56
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	56
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	56
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	56
3.4.5	Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	57
3.4.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	58
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages	61
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	61
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR.....	61
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	61
3.5.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission	62
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	62
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	62
3.5.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	63
3.5.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	64
3.5.7	Cross-Sector Linkages	66
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	67
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	67
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	67
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	67
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	68
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	68
3.6.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	68
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	69
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	69
3.6.8	Strategies to mainstream Cross-cutting issues.....	69

3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER	70
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	70
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	70
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	70
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	70
3.7.5	Sector/Sub Sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	71
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	71
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	73
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	73
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	73
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	73
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	73
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	74
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	74
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	74
3.8.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	74
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	75
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues	75
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR	75
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	75
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	76
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	76
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	76
3.9.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	76
3.9.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	77
3.9.7	Cross- Sector Linkages	78
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	78
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		79
4.0	INTRODUCTION.....	81
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT.....	81
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	81
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development	82
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and industry.....	85
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure	86
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation	92
4.2.5	Human Resource Development.....	100
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and technology	102
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, law and order.....	103
4.2.8	Public Administration	105
4.2.9	Special Programmes.....	105
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	107

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division 3

Table 2: Population Distribution & Density Projections by Division, 2008– 2012 5

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts, 2008-2012 8

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups 9

Table 5: Urban Population Projections by Centres, 2008-2012 11

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of Koibatek in Kenya 2

Map 2: Administrative boundaries of Koibatek District..... 4

GDP	Gross Domestic Product	African Inland Church
HC	Health Centre	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HCDA	Horticulture Crop Development Authority	And-Renovirals
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	ASAL
IEC	Information Education and Communication	ATC
IGAs	Informal Agricultural Technology	ATRI
IM	Instructional Materials	Board of Governors
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	Business Process Outsourcing
IT	Information Technology	Community Action Plan
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research and Training	Comprehensive Care & Counselling
KFS	Kenya Forest Service	County Council of Koibatek
LATF	Local Authority Technical Committee	Constituency Development Fund
LDC	Local Development Committee	Contagious Caprine Pneumonia
LU	Livestock Unit	Constituency Development Fund
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease	Community Development First Fund
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Community Forest Associations
MOE	Ministry of Education	Centre for British Teachers
MOH	Ministry of Health	Community Development Committee
MOR	Ministry of Roads	Community Project Monitoring Report
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	District Administration Police Command
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	District Commission
NALP	National Agricultural Livestock & Fisheries	District Children's Officer
NDP	National Development Plan	District Cooperative's Officer
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations	District Cultural Officer
NIMIS	National Information System	District Civil Registrar
TO	Technical Officer	District Development Officer
POP	Population	District Gender & Social Development Officer
OPEC	Oil Producing & Exporting Countries	District Information & Documentation Committee
OVCs	Orphan Children	District Information Officer
PAS	Participatory Assessment	District Livestock Production Officer
PATTEC	Participatory Assessment and Training	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
PCBME	Participatory Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation	District Management Information System
PELIS	Plantation Establishment & Livestock	District Officer
PMC	Project Management Committee	District Planning & Monitoring Unit
PMICT	Prevention Mother to Child	District Planning Unit
PHO	Public Health Officer	District Research Committee
PHT	Public Health Technician	District Research & Monitoring Unit
PPP	Public-Private Partnership	Plantation Establishment & Livestock
PTA	Parents Teachers Association	District Registrar of Persons
RMFLF	Rural Market Forum	District Statistics Officer
		District Veterinary Officer
		District Water Officer
		Early Childhood Education
		East Coast Fever
		Electoral Commission of Kenya

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Cooperation
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARVs	Anti-Retrovirals
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ATCs	Agricultural Training Colleges
ATIRI	Agricultural Technology Information Response Initiative
BOG	Board of Governors
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CAP	Community Action Plan
CCC	Comprehensive Care & Counselling
CCK	County Council of Koibatek
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CCP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Associations
CFBT	Centre for British Teachers
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DAPC	District Administration Police Commandant
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Children's Officer
DCO	District Cooperative's Officer
DCO	District Cultural Officer
DCR	District Civil Registrar
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DGSDO	District Gender & Social Development Officer
DIDC	District Information & Documentation Centre
DIO	District Information Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information System
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning & Monitoring Unit
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRC	District Roads Committee
DRM	District Resident Magistrate
DRP	District Registrar of Persons
DSO	District Statistics Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Water Officer
ECED	Early Childhood Education Development
ECF	East Coast Fever
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya

ETC	Eldama Ravine Town Council
EU	European Union
FESD	Forest Extension Service Division
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HC	Health Centre
HCDA	Horticulture Crop Development Authority
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IM	Instructional Materials
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LDC	Location Development Committee
LU	Livestock Units
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MIS	Management Information System
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCDM	Ministry of Cooperatives Development and Marketing
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOR	Ministry of Roads
MOYA&S	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation Systems
O/I	Officer in Charge
OOP	Office of the President
OPEC	Oil Producing & Exporting Companies
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAS	Participatory Approach System
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Evaluation Campaign
PCBME	Participatory Community Based Monitoring & Evaluation
PELIS	Plantation Establishment & Livelihood Improvement Scheme
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PHO	Public Health Officer
PHT	Public Health Technician
PPO	Provincial Planning Officer
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RMFLF	Rural Maintenance Fuel Levy Funds

RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies
SIDA	Swedish International and Development Agency
SMASSE	Strengthening Mathematics and Science Subjects in Secondary Schools Education
SMEs	Small Marketing Enterprises
STI	Science Technology Innovation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Koibatek District is one of the Districts in the Rift Valley Province and was carved out of Baringo District in 1995. It has a population of 173,025. It borders Baringo District to the North and Northwest, Nakuru District to the East, Molo and Kipkelion to the South and Keiyo and Eldoret South Districts to the West. It is located between longitudes 35° 30' and 35° 15' East and between latitudes 0°10' South and 0° 25' North. The equator cuts across the southern tip of the District. The area of the district is 2,306.4 square kilometres of which Lake Bogoria covers 34 km² while about the forest occupies 512.4 kilometres.

The District is divided into nine administrative divisions, thirty-nine locations and eighty-two sub-locations. The district has two constituencies (Mogotio and Eldama Ravine) and two local authorities (Eldama Ravine Town Council and County Council of Koibatek). There are several emerging urban and sub-urban areas in Koibatek district

The district has a well distributed road network of 692.4 kilometres which is maintained by Roads Maintenance Levy Funds. Most of rural and unclassified roads are earth which makes them impassable during the rainy seasons, thereby hampering access to essential services and markets.

This DDP builds on the previous District Development Plan of 2002-2008 whose theme was "effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction" in accordance with the *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation*. Various programmes, projects and activities were implemented to address the theme of the plan. There were several positive developments during the previous plan period as far as availing of resources to the districts is concerned. During the previous plan period, devolved funds played a major role in the implementation of many projects and programmes although most of the projects implemented using these funds were not in the plan.

The major constraints experienced during the previous plan period were insufficient funding for planned projects and programmes, bureaucratic procedures involved in project implementation, implementation of projects that were not in the plan, weak linkage between the DDP projects and the budget and other sources of funding, inadequate monitoring and evaluation, inadequate infrastructural facilities, undeveloped human resources, poor production and marketing systems and low access to affordable credit.

The district learnt a number of lessons from the implementation of DDP 2002-2008. Increase in devolved funding boosted sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the District. Other lessons were that involvement of the community and other stakeholders will lead to proper management of devolved funds and more impact, there is need to involve all stakeholders especially the community in the identification and prioritization of projects and that harmonized planning will build synergy which will lead to increased implementation rate.

The DDP has been prepared after the launch of the country's long-term development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its First Medium Term Development Plan. The Vision aims at making Kenya a middle income country with a good quality of life for its citizens by 2030. To achieve this goal each sector has identified its mission and vision for

the next five year plan period ending in 2012. The DDP has been aligned to the Medium Term Plan. This DDP is therefore the translation of district strategies into specific sector strategies and projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of the people in the district as envisaged in Vision 2030. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets out medium term milestones for impact assessment.

The major challenges holding back development in Koibatek District have been identified as inadequate infrastructure facilities, undeveloped human resources and poor marketing system, among others. Development potentials exist in the district. These include high potential for agricultural and livestock production. The upper zones of the district have a very high potential for crop and dairy farming. In the lower agro ecological zones, livestock and bee keeping have been identified as having the potential to improve the incomes of the residents. Investment should therefore be made in value addition to ensure honey is sold in its processed form ready for consumption thus fetching better market prices.

Monitoring and evaluation systems for the DDP implementation have been designed to provide a continuous tracking and feedback mechanism to all stakeholders in the process of plan implementation. Monitoring of the Koibatek DDP will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES). The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMECs) will be used to monitor district projects by defining, measuring and monitoring district performance indicators. Monitoring will be a continuous function which entails measuring progress towards planned objectives. This will ensure that inputs, plans, budgets, physical targets and other necessary actions proceed as planned. The fundamental objectives of M&E are to measure whether inputs and activities are being realized.

Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken at the midterm and the end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. Both monitoring and evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future. To make M & E successful, an implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix has been included in the DDP.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a background description of the district in terms of position, size, administrative boundaries, political units, settlement patterns and main physical features. It also gives information on population profiles and projection. It further provides a detailed district fact sheet on the physical, social and economic infrastructure of the district at the start of the plan period (2008).

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides information on the District geographic location, administrative boundaries, political units, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district strategies for the next five years.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

DISTRICT PROFILE

Koibatek District is one of the Districts in the Rift Valley Province and was carved out of Baringo District in 1999. It borders Baringo District to the North and Northwest, Nakuru District to the East, Molo and Kipkelion to the South and Kericho and Eldoret South Districts to the West. It covers an area of 2,316.4 km² of which 34 km² is under Lake Bogoria while 312.4 km² under forest cover. It is bounded between longitudes 35° 30' and 35° 15' east and between latitudes 0° 10' south and 0° 15' north. The equator runs along the northern tip of the district.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

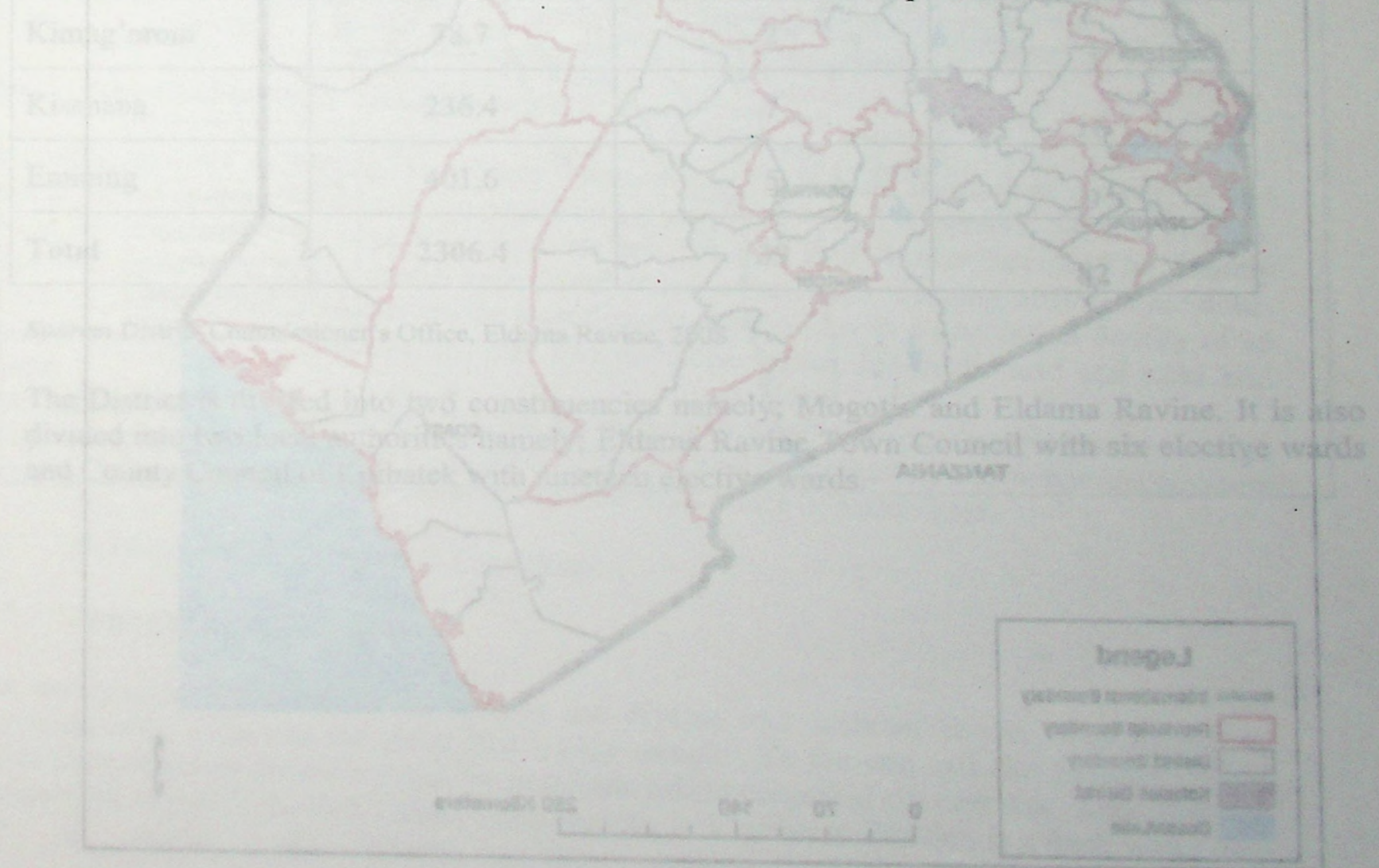
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1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

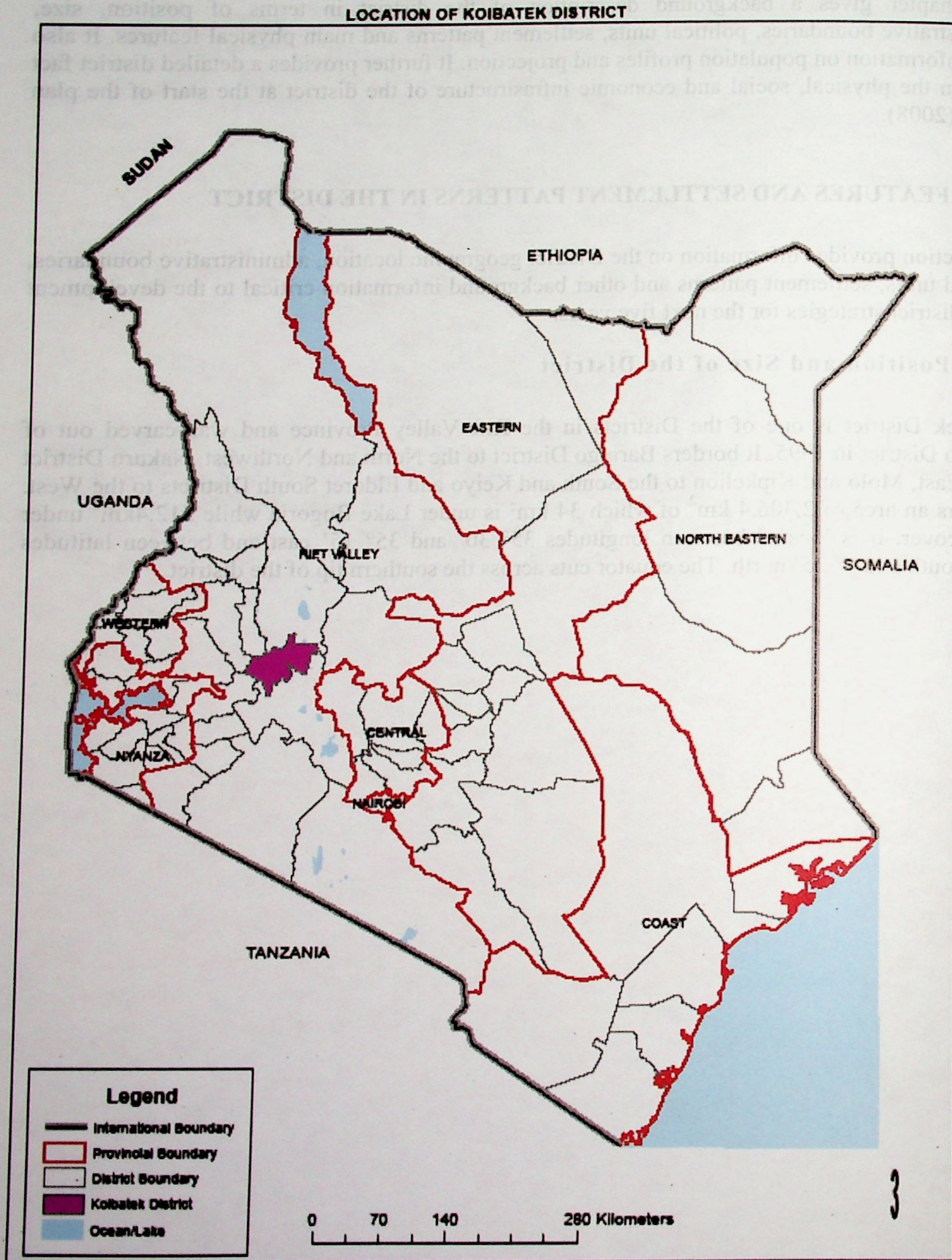
This section provides information on the District geographic location, administrative boundaries, political units, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district strategies for the next five years.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Koibatek District is one of the Districts in the Rift Valley Province and was carved out of Baringo District in 1995. It borders Baringo District to the North and Northwest, Nakuru District to the East, Molo and Kipkelion to the South and Keiyo and Eldoret South Districts to the West. It covers an area of 2,306.4 km² of which 34 km² is under Lake Bogoria while 512.4km² under forest cover. It is located between longitudes 35° 30' and 35° 15' east and between latitudes 0°10' south and 0° 25' north. The equator cuts across the southern tip of the district.



Map 1: Location of Koibatek in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is made up of nine divisions namely; Eldama-Ravine, Mogotio, Esageri, Mumberes, Torongo, Emining, Kisanana, Sirwa and Kimng'orom. These are further divided into thirty-nine locations and eighty-two sub-locations as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

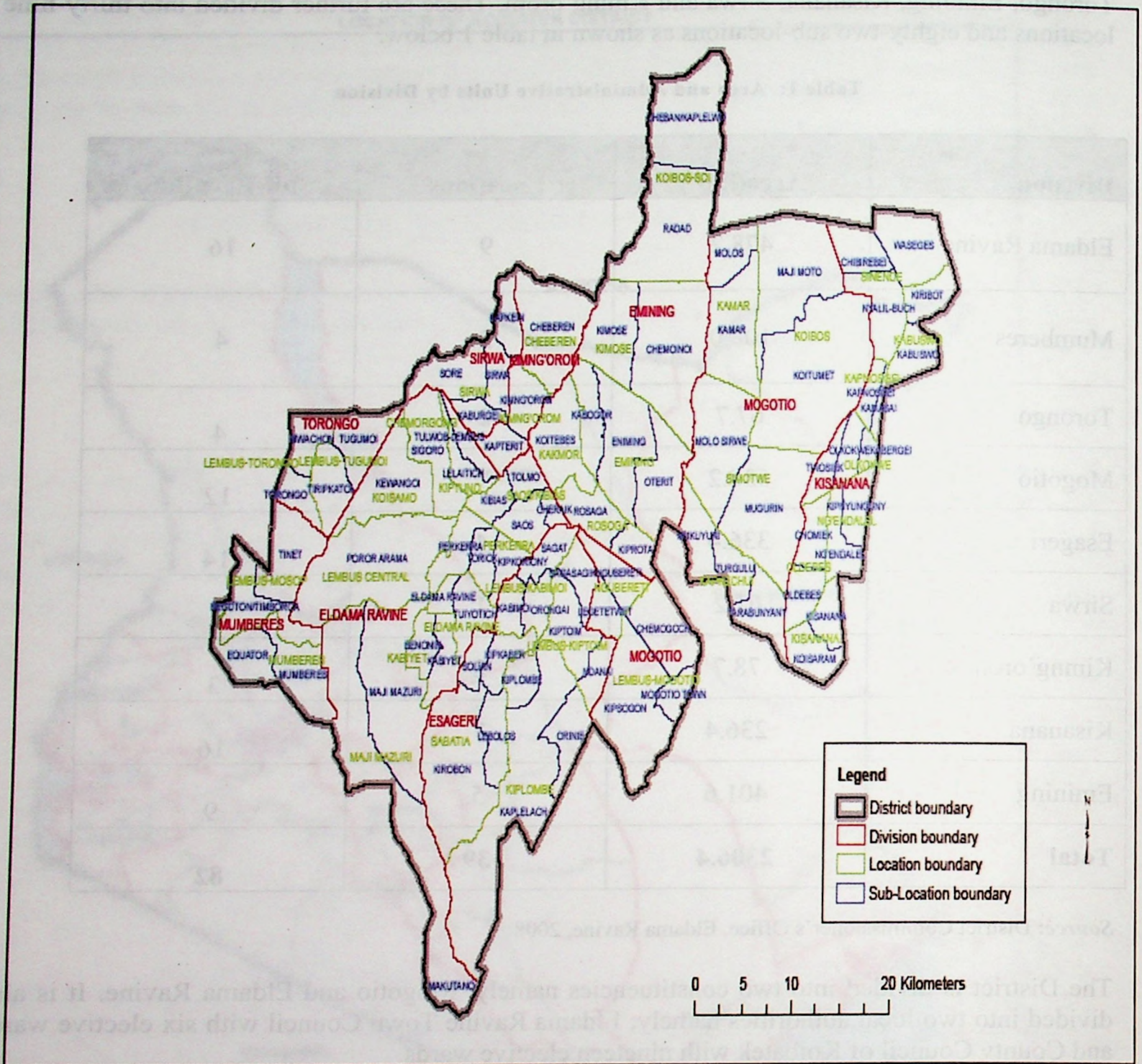
Division	Area(km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Eldama Ravine	478.2	9	16
Mumberes	108.0	2	4
Torongo	67.7	2	4
Mogotio	538.2	7	12
Esageri	336.4	4	14
Sirwa	61.2	1	4
Kimng'orom	78.7	2	3
Kisanana	236.4	7	16
Emining	401.6	5	9
Total	2306.4	39	82

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Eldama Ravine, 2008

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

Map 2: Administrative boundaries of Koibatek District

KOIBATEK DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 below shows population density projections by division. The District's average population density for 1999 was 60 persons per square kilometre. In the year 2008 it was projected at 75 persons per km² and it is further projected to reach 83 persons per km² by the end of the plan period (2012).

Table 2: Population Distribution & Density Projections by Division, 2008– 2012

Division	1999 (Census)		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)
E/Ravine	48,280	101	60,462	126	63,562	133	66,820	140
Numberes	20,451	189	25,611	237	26,924	249	28,305	262
Sirwa	4,110	67	5,148	84	5,412	88	5,690	93
Kimng'orom	3,031	38	3,796	48	3,990	51	4,195	53
Emining	14,066	35	17,615	44	18,517	46	19,467	48
Kisanana	6,698	28	8,388	35	8,818	37	9,270	39
Torongo	7,067	104	8,850	131	9,304	137	9,781	144
Mogotio	17,930	33	22,454	42	23,605	44	24,816	46
Esageri	16,530	49	20,701	62	21,762	65	22,878	68
Total	138,163	60	173,025	75	181,894	79	191,222	83

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2008

According to 1999 populating, Numberes Division had the highest population density of 189 people. Based on the 1999 census, the population is projected to be 237 persons per km² in 2008. Other divisions with high population densities are Torongo and Eldama Ravine. The densely populated areas are in high potential agricultural zones, where major farming activities are done. Kisanana and Mogotio Divisions are the least densely populated with a population density of 35 and 42 persons per km² respectively. The two divisions are located in the arid and semi arid zones.

The influence of urbanization has attracted the settlement pattern as most people prefer to settle in upcountry urban centre due to availability of basic social infrastructure and better employment opportunities. Settlement is also influenced by the availability of arable land.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic features

The topographical features in the district are diverse and include; rivers, ravines, plains, highlands, hills, lakes and the Great Rift Valley trough. To the east is Lake Bogoria on the Lobo Plain, which is mainly covered by lacustrine salt-impregnated silt deposits. Lake Bogoria occupies the trough of the Rift Valley. Lake Narasha in Numberes Division is a fresh water lake and a source of several water projects. The highlands to the

west have very steep slopes where much of the forest reserves are found. The hills found in the district are Koibatek Hills in the southern part and Tugen Hills in the northern part of the district.

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

The district has a forest area of 51,235.7 hectares. The exotic forests cover an area of 25,064 hectares while the rest is under natural forest. The forested area is concentrated in the high potential zones situated at an altitude of more than 2,700 meters above sea level. The major exotic tree species are the cypress and pines. The forest resources in the district are important assets in the provision of wood fuel and timber. They also provide raw materials for construction and furniture, employment opportunities and revenue to the government.

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

1.2.2 Climatic Information

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

1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS

This section provides information of the district population size, structure and distribution. It also gives information on the size of urban and rural population. The 2007-2008 post-election violence triggered inter and intra district displacement that will certainly affect the absolute population, its growth rate and rural urban distributions. The population profile and structure have a lot of bearing on the demand and provision of social services. It also shows the available productive capacity in terms of human resource at present and in the future. It thus provides useful information for planning in the district since each age cohort has different demand on social services and contributions to make towards the achievement of economic growth and prosperity as envisaged in the Vision 2030.

1.3.1 Population Structure

Table 1.3 below shows projections by sex and age cohorts. The total population of Koibatek town is estimated to be 173,025 people or the plan period is projected to from 181,890 and 191,22 by 2010 and 2010 respectively.

Generally males are more than females for most of the age cohorts. The population structure of the district also exhibits a very youthful population where 29 percent (50,983) of the total population are youth, while 46 percent (79,074) are children aged 0-14 years. While the high dependency ratio will impact negatively on the economy of the district the challenge is to turn the high youth population into productive labour force in the future. This will call for human capacity development through the provision of education, health services and training on appropriate skills so that the high projected youth population in the district may be turned into useful opportunity.

Table 4 below shows population projections for selected age groups, which are critical for socio-economic development of the district. These include; under one, under five primary, secondary school going age, youth, female reproductive age and the labour force.

Age Group	2008	2010	2012
Total	173,025	181,890	191,220
Male	86,512	90,945	95,610
Female	86,513	90,945	95,610
0-4	40,983	42,100	43,217
5-9	39,870	40,987	42,104
10-14	38,757	39,874	40,991
15-19	37,644	38,761	39,878
20-24	36,531	37,648	38,765
25-29	35,418	36,535	37,652
30-34	34,305	35,422	36,539
35-39	33,192	34,309	35,426
40-44	32,079	33,196	34,313
45-49	30,966	32,083	33,200
50-54	29,853	30,970	32,087
55-59	28,740	29,857	30,974
60-64	27,627	28,744	29,861
65-69	26,514	27,631	28,748
70-74	25,401	26,518	27,635
75-79	24,288	25,405	26,522
80-84	23,175	24,292	25,409
85-89	22,062	23,179	24,296
90-94	20,949	22,066	23,183
95-99	19,836	20,953	22,070
100+	18,723	19,840	20,957
Total	173,025	181,890	191,220

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts, 2008-2012

Age cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 to 4	12001	11722	23723	15029	14680	29709	15800	15432	31232	16610	16224	32834
5 to 9	10213	10021	20234	12790	12550	25340	13446	13193	26639	14135	13869	28004
10 to 14	9717	9468	19185	12169	11857	24026	12793	12465	25258	13449	13104	26553
15 to 19	8548	8382	16930	10705	10497	21202	11254	11035	22289	11831	11601	23432
20 to 24	6547	7053	13600	8199	8833	17032	8619	9285	17904	9061	9762	18823
25 to 29	4974	5206	10180	6229	6520	12749	6548	6854	13402	6884	7205	14089
30 to 34	3671	3606	7277	4597	4516	9113	4833	4747	9580	5081	4991	10072
35 to 39	3109	3076	6185	3893	3852	7745	4093	4050	8143	4303	4257	8560
40 to 44	2203	2105	4308	2759	2636	5395	2900	2771	5671	3049	2913	5962
45 to 49	1941	1764	3705	2431	2209	4640	2555	2322	4877	2686	2441	5127
50 to 54	1622	1515	3137	2031	1897	3928	2135	1995	4130	2245	2097	4342
55 to 59	1048	1101	2149	1312	1379	2691	1380	1450	2830	1450	1524	2974
60 to 64	917	948	1865	1148	1187	2335	1207	1248	2455	1269	1312	2581
65 to 69	690	743	1433	864	930	1794	908	978	1886	955	1028	1983
70 to 74	554	530	1084	694	664	1358	729	698	1427	767	734	1501
75 to 79	406	419	825	508	525	1033	535	552	1087	562	580	1142
80 +	537	686	1223	672	859	1531	707	903	1610	743	949	1692
Age Ns	538	582	1120	674	729	1403	708	766	1474	745	806	1551
Total	69236	68927	138163	86706	86319	173025	91150	90744	181894	95825	95397	191222

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	2655	2616	5271	3276	3325	6601	3495	3444	6939	3675	3621	7296
Under 5	12001	11722	23723	14680	15029	29709	15800	15432	31232	16610	16224	32834
Pri-sch 6-13	16231	15701	31932	19663	20326	39989	21369	20671	42040	22464	21731	44195
Sec-sch 14-17	7091	7057	14148	8838	8880	17718	9336	9291	18627	9814	9767	19581
Youth 15-29	20069	20641	40710	25849	25133	50982	26421	27175	53596	27776	28568	56344
Repr.age fem 15-49	0	31192	31192	0	39062	39062	0	41065	41065	0	43171	43171
Labour force 15-64	34580	34756	69336	43526	43305	86831	45526	45757	91283	47860	48103	95963
Aged 65 yrs & over	2187	2378	4565	2978	2739	5717	2879	3131	6010	3027	3291	6318

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2008

Under 1: This is the infantile population representing 3276 and 3325 males and females respectively at the start of the plan period. It is projected to increase to 3495 males and 3444 females by mid-plan period and is expected to rise to 3675 males and 3621 females by the end of the plan period. To cater for the needs of this group, there is need to increase human resource in the health sub-sector, encourage women to deliver in health centres and to establish a paediatric ward in the district so as to reduce mortality rates.

Under 5: This comprises pre-school population consisting of a total of 14680 and 15029 male and female respectively accounting for 17.2 percent of the total population. Therefore measures should be put in place to reduce child and infant mortality rates in line with MDG 4 by improving access to health care services in the district and providing adequate medical personnel and affordable drugs in all the health facilities within the district. In order to adequately serve the interest of this age cohort, there is need to expand and make accessible the early childhood development centers especially in the rural areas. This can be done through setting up of more centers in primary schools, offering quality training and employing ECD teachers.

Age Group 6 – 13 (Primary School age group): The total population in this age cohort was estimated at 39,989 in 2008 at the beginning of the plan period and is expected to grow to 44,195 in 2012 at the end of the plan period. This age group is under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target number two which aims at achieving universal primary education. The target is to ensure that all boys and girls of school going age complete primary schooling and eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2015.

There will be need to translate this goal into projects and programmes in primary education in the district. Such projects will range from construction of more classrooms, to enforcement of legal and policy directives with respect to enrolment of all children in primary schools. The population of the primary school going age group is expected to increase over the period from 39,989 at the beginning of plan period in 2008 to 44,195 by the end of plan period in 2012. There will be need for an affirmative action to promote completion rate in ASAL areas and among the girls. There is need also to promote awareness and compliance with the relevant conventions and statutes on the children's rights.

Age Group 14 – 17 (Adolescents/Secondary school age): The population in this group is estimated at 17,718 at the beginning of the plan period. It is projected to grow to 19,581 by the end of the plan period. The MDG goal 2 and 3 are relevant to this age group particularly the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education at all levels by 2015.

There is need to provide secondary school infrastructure in order to accommodate the increase of students due to introduction of free tuition by government. Currently, enrolment rate is 5,703 representing 32 percent of the school age group. Under education and training the overall goal for 2012 is to reduce illiteracy by increasing access to education, improving transition rate to secondary and raising the quality and relevance of education

Age Group 15 – 29 (Youth): The youth as defined by the age cohort numbering 50,983 in 2008 and projected to reach 56,344 by end of plan period constitutes 29 percent of the district's population. This group presents both a challenge and an opportunity to the districts' development. Unemployment is by far the most significant challenge among this group; therefore there is need for sustained efforts to create employment for this group.

The Vision 2030 has employment creation at the core of the social pillar particularly that of equity and poverty elimination. It aims at a society that guarantees equality of opportunity in providing income generating activities as widely as possible. Considering the untapped potential and large proportion of this age cohort, efforts will be made to create jobs by attracting investors particularly in the productive sectors such as horticulture and the service sector of eco tourism.

Age Group 15 – 64 (Labour force): The age cohort represents 50 percent of the district's population and is the engine for districts' development. Its productivity will depend on among other factors: health, skills training and availability of decent and productive work and entrepreneurial thrive. Considering the size of this population group, the dependency ratio is approximately 1:1.2 which is not good for the districts development. Concerted efforts are needed to provide for social security, improved productivity of labour and ultimately lower the dependency ratio through population control.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Population Reproductive Age): The age group represents the number of women in the reproductive age group. The population of this age group at the beginning of the plan period was 39,062 and is projected to increase to 43,171 in the year 2012. This indicates a high potential for rapid population growth during the period. This then calls for efforts to be put in place towards improvement of maternal and child health care services. These measures should have the effect of reducing infant mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, consistent with the Millennium Development Goals, besides reducing the population growth rate and health status of the population.

Urban Population: There are several emerging urban and sub-urban areas in Koibatek District. The major ones being Eldama Ravine, Mogotio, Maji Mazuri, Timboroa, Esageri, Sirwa, Emining, Torongo and Kisanana. Table 5 below is a summary of population estimates in these urban centres.

Table 5: Urban Population Projections by Centres, 2008-2012

Town	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
E/Ravine	16400	15793	32193	20538	19778	40316	21591	20792	42383	22698	21858	44556
Maji-Mazuri	2396	2239	4635	3001	2804	5805	3154	2948	6102	3316	3099	6415
Mogotio	1894	1922	3816	2372	2407	4779	2494	2530	5024	2621	2660	5281
Timboroa	1500	1538	3038	1878	1926	3804	1975	2025	4000	2076	2129	4205
Total	22190	21492	43682	28085	27182	55267	29525	28575	58100	31038	30040	61078

Source: District Statistics Office, Eldama Ravine, 2008

Most of these towns are growing steadily mainly as trading and market centres. Of these, Maji Mazuri has experienced somewhat sluggish economic growth with high prevalence of poverty due to a ban on logging and forest cultivation which were the two main livelihoods and economic activities in the area.

Eldama Ravine Town is the district's headquarters. It is the administrative, commercial and educational urban centre with steady growth. The town is largely unplanned and without a functional sewerage system and proper dumpsite. Generally, the urban centre has had unstructured spontaneous growth all with slum populations and inadequate supply of water and sanitation.

There is need to formulate and implement projects to address development needs and challenges of urban areas and its dwellers in the district. Eldama Ravine Town Council is, therefore, expected to play an important role in provision of basic facilities as well as setting aside land for industrial development, housing and commercial activities. The town serves as the centre of business activities for the people of Eldama Ravine, Esageri, Sirwa, Kimng'orom, Emining, Torongo, Mumberes and Mogotio divisions.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for majority of the people in Koibatek district. Mixed farming (crop and animal rearing) is generally practiced. Farming in the district is heavily dependent on rainfall. Major crops grown include maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans, Irish potatoes, groundnuts and sweet potatoes. The food situation in the district over the years has been improving in most parts of the district due to well spread rainfalls. Some areas have had recurrent food shortage due to late and suppressed rainfall. These include mostly lower parts of the district such as Mogotio, Kisanana, Emining and Esageri. However with the post election violence, vulnerability of the district in terms of food security increased.

Average land holding in the district is 10 acres (4.04 ha). There are three settlement schemes in the district namely Perkerra, Eldama Ravine and Sabatia with 675 beneficiaries. Adjudication sections have been established and currently nine are being worked on. Unregistered parcels of land account for 50 percent of the total land in the district.

Koibatek district has a forest area of 51,235.7 hectares representing 20.5 percent of total area of the District. The forest area is concentrated in the high potential zones situated at an altitude of more than 2700m above sea level. The exotic forest pine and cypress covers an area of 25,064 ha while the rest is under natural forest. The cooperatives in the district are mainly marketing, saving and credit cooperative societies. The share capital for all cooperative societies is Kshs. 107.7m with total turnover of Kshs. 277m

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and industry

This sector covers sub-sectors like Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and National Heritage. The district is predominantly agricultural and has one manufacturing industry. Both wholesale and retail businesses are thriving in the district. Most of the trading activities revolve around agricultural produce and livestock and this can be boosted by establishment of processing plants and hides and skins tanning factories. A number of the banking institutions are also found in the district offering the much needed credit for investment. The district has three registered hotels

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The district has a well distributed road network of 692.4 km which is maintained by Roads Maintenance Levy Funds. These roads include international trunk road A 104DB Nakuru (Kamar) – DB Uasin Gishu (Timboroa) (35.4km) and national trunk road B4 Nakuru (Mogotio) –DB Baringo (Mari) (52.2km). Classified roads (C, D, and E) total up to 515.2 kilometres, rural access roads total up to 58.9 kilometres and unclassified roads total up to 30.6 kilometres. Most of rural and unclassified roads are earth which makes them impassable during the rainy seasons, thereby hampering access to essential services and markets.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

There are three water service providers in the district; Eldama Ravine Water and Sewerage Company, Rift Valley water service board and community based organizations. The main water sources in the district include lakes, rivers, dams and water pans, boreholes, springs and wells. There are two permanent rivers in the district and five seasonal rivers. These provide opportunities for irrigation farming in the district. The major challenges in this sector include environmental degradation, pollution and waste management. In the whole district there is no town with sewerage system and this has led to poor sanitation and hygiene and increase environmental pollution especially in Eldama Ravine and Mogotio towns.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The district has 166 primary schools (160 public & 6 private), 45 secondary schools (42 public & 3 private). There has been an increase in enrolment of children in the district between 2003 and 2007. There are 348 ECD teachers and 321 ECD centres in the district with total enrolment of 10,926 representing 63 percent of the pre-school age group. 46,379 pupils were enrolled in primary schools in 2008 representing gross enrolment rate of 116 percent. The district has 1,667 primary school teachers for 1,642 streams meaning the district is adequately staffed. On the other hand there are 45 secondary schools with a total enrolment at 5,703 students as at the beginning of 2008 representing a gross enrolment rate of 32 percent.

Koibatek District has one district hospital and one mission hospital. There are seven public health centres and two mission health centres. There are also twenty six public dispensaries and one mission dispensary. The average distance to the nearest health

facility in the district is 5 kilometres. Immunization coverage has improved considerably with current coverage standing at about 84 percent.

There are also ten VCT sites, fourteen PMTCT sites and one ART site in the district. Major diseases in the district include respiratory system diseases, malaria and diarrhoea. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate currently stands at 4 percent with 250 people receiving anti-retroviral treatment.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

This sector plays a major role in providing information and communication and ensuring availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services at the district level. The sector plays a crucial role in providing a conducive environment for conducting business and investment. There are only three commercial cyber cafes in the district offering internet services. The district is adequately covered by mobile phone and radio broadcast networks. There is very low literacy level on IT in the district. Internet services are still low with only 3 commercial cyber cafes in the district. This is attributed to high cost of putting up these facilities. Most government departments lack computers thereby making information storage and retrieval difficult.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector in the district comprises of Provincial Administration, Law Courts, Children's Department, Registrar of Persons, Prisons Department, Civil Registrar and Probation Department. This sector ensures good governance and accountability in the management of public resources. The sector plays a key role in management and monitoring and evaluation of devolved funds.

The district has three police stations, three police posts, one patrol base and twenty Administration Police posts. There is one District residence magistrate court, GK Prison and Probation offices are all situated at the district headquarters.

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

Public Administration Sector includes District Treasury and District Development Office. The sector plays a major role in coordination and management of public resources for economic growth development in the district. District Treasury and District Development office are all located in the district headquarters. The district development office plays a key role in coordinating development planning at the district level, provision of leadership and coordination in preparation of district development plan, coordination and provision of leadership in the preparation of district annual monitoring and evaluation report and compilation of the district annual reports on projects and programmes. Construction of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) is complete and the facility will improve planning and act as a resource centre in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

This sector includes Youth and Sports, Gender and Social Services departments. Gender and Social Services sub sector is charged with capacity building of women groups and CBOs on income generating activities and disbursement and management of women enterprise funds. Youth and sports sub sector is responsible for the disbursement of the youth enterprise development funds and sports funds aimed at empowering the youth.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet gives all the available relevant data for the development of the district at a glance. It gives data on the area, topography and climate among other information. The socio-economic indicators, poverty indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The data given in the fact sheet is as at the start of the plan period 2008.

Information Category	Statistics
Total area (km ²)	2,306.4
Arable area (km ²)	1,500
Non-arable land (km ²)	806.4
Total water mass (km ²)	34
Gazetted forest (km ²)	212.4
Urban area (km ²)	215.1
Number of towns	4
Topography and Climate	
Altitude Range (meters above sea level)	
High	800
Low	2,700
Rainfall Range (millimetres per annum)	
Highest	800
Lowest	1,200
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains-mm)	
March – July	485
September – November	363
Temperature range (degrees centigrade)	
High	24
Low	30
Temperature average (degrees centigrade)	27
Administrative and Political units	
Number of divisions	9
Number of locations	39
Number of sub-locations	82
Number of constituencies	2
Number of local authorities	2
Number of elective wards	25
Demographic and Population profiles	
Population size(2008-projections)	173,025
Males	86,706
Females	86,319
Population projections	
Mid-plan (2010)	181,894
End-plan (2012)	191,222
Female/Male sex ratio	100:100

Information Category	Statistics
Under 1	
Male	3276
Female	3325
Total	6601
Under five	
Male	14680
Female	15029
Total	29709
Pre- school (3-5 years)	
Male	8528
Female	8660
Total	17188
Primary school going age(6-13 years)	
Male	19,663
Female	20,326
Total	39,989
Secondary school going age(14-17 years)	
Male	8,838
Female	8,880
Total	17,718
Youth population(15-29 years)	
Male	25849
Female	25133
Total	50982
Labour force(years)	
Male	43526
Female	43305
Total	86831
Female reproductive age (15-49)	39062
Aged population	
Male	2978
Female	2739
Total	5717
Eligible voting population	78908
Population growth rate (percentage)	2.5
Population Density	
Highest density (Mumberes)	263
Lowest density (Kisanana)	39
Average density	75
Urban population	
Male	28,085
Female	27,182
Total	55,267
Rural Population	
Male	58,621
Female	59,137
Total	117,758
Crude birth rate/1000	53.9
Crude death rate/1000	10.6
Life expectancy	59
Infant mortality rate/1000	63
Under 5 mortality rate/1000	80
Maternal mortality rate/1000	30.2
Total Fertility Rate	7
Socio Economic Indicators	

Information Category	Statistics
Total no. of households	28,837
Average household size	6
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	49
Number	84,783
Rural poor:	
Percentage	47
Number	55,642
Urban poor:	
Percentage	61
Number	33,329
Contribution to national poverty (percentage)	0.25
Contribution to household income	
Agriculture (Percentage)	75
Others (Percentage)	8
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale < 10 acres)	
Average farm size (large scale > 10 acres)	4
Main food crops produced (Tones)	16
Maize	
Finger Millet	408,000
Beans	10,000
Irish potatoes	72,000
Sweet potatoes	18,200
Ground Nuts	2,000
Total acreage under food crop seasonal crops) (hectares)	6,000
Total acreage under cash crop (perennial crops) (hectares)	18,000
Main storage facilities – off-farm	
Go downs	
Main storage facilities – on-farm (90 kg bags)	250,000
Granaries, Plastic drums & bags	70,000
Population working in the agriculture sector	
Livestock	
Main livestock bred (number)	
Dairy Cattle	111,350
Beef cattle	126,200
Goats	160,509
Sheep	176,480
Poultry	291,369
Pigs	30
Beekeeping (number of bee hives)	29,884
Land carrying capacity (hectares) (upper zone)	4.5 /LU
Number of auction rings	3
Number of slabs (12 slaughter slabs, 3 slaughter houses)	15
Number of artificial insemination providers	8
Number of pandas, hides and skin	14
Number of agro vets	37
Number of cattle dips	101
Number of spray races	1
Number of crush pens	1
Cooperatives	

Information Category	Statistics
Number of marketing societies	17
Number of SACCOS	10
Total registered members by type:	
Marketing	10,564
SACCOS	14,236
Total turnover by type:	
Marketing (Kshs)	103,000,000
SACCOS (Kshs)	174,000,000
Share capital (Kshs)	107,679,548
Water and Sanitation	
Number of household with access to potable water	4,520
Number of permanent rivers	2
Number of wells	220
Number of protected springs	28
Number of boreholes	92
Number of dams/pans	205
Number of households with roof catchments	280
Number of households using wells	1,800
Number of households using boreholes	2,300
Number of households using dams/pans	6,164
Average distance to nearest potable water point (Kilometres)	
Pond	6.5
Dam	5.2
Stream/River	39.6
Spring	16.0
Boreholes	16.2
Piped	16.5
Education	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	266
Total enrolment	10,926
Girls	5381
Boys	5545
Total gross enrolment rate: Average (percentage)	50
Girls	49.2
Boys	50.8
Number of teachers	351
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:31
Average years of school attendance (Years)	2
Primary	
Number of primary schools	163
Total enrolment :	46,379
Girls	22,983
Boys	23,396
Total gross enrolment rates : Average (percentage)	116
Girls	113
Boys	119
Dropout rates Boys (percentage)	25.4
Dropout rates Girls (percentage)	22.3
Number of teachers	1667
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:28
Average years of school attendance by sex:	

Information Category	Statistics
Girls	7
Boys	8
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	45
Public	42
Private	3
Total enrolment	5,703
Girls	3,013
Boys	2,690
Total gross enrolment rates: Average (percentage)	32
Girls	33
Boys	30
Dropout rates: (Percentage)	
Girls	10.4
Boys	2.1
Number of teachers	315
Teacher/student ratio	1:28
Average years of school attendance by sex	3
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	3
Adult Education	
Number of adult literacy classes	52
Enrolment by sex:	
Male	418
Female	1277
Number of teachers:	
Full time	12
Part time	39
Adult Literacy Rate (percentage)	54.9
Male	62.6
Female	47.3
Health	
Doctor/population ratio	1:44,190
Nurse/Population ratio	1:1648
PHO/Community ratio	1:7365
PHT/Community ratio	1:4532
Number of dispensaries	27
Number of Health Centres	7
Number of hospitals	2
Number of pharmacies	12
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0-1Km	7.1
1.1-2.9Km	30.3
3-4-9Km	15.5
5+	47.1
Communication	
Number of telephone connections	245
Number of private telephone connections	115
Number of business telephone connections	130
Mobile service coverage (percentage)	98
Number of cyber cafes	3
Number of post/sub post offices	8
Number of letter boxes	1,400

Information Category	Statistics
Gender and Social Services	
Number of Self Help Groups	1,145
Number of Women Groups	710
Number of Youth Groups	718
Number of Community Based Organizations	83
Number of Groups for Persons with Disabilities	10
Number of Groups for People Living with HIV/AIDS	2
Department of Culture	
Number of Herbal Medicine Practitioners Identified	50
Registered	12
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of registered hotels	3
Number of licensed businesses	1,816
Total number of informal sector enterprises	377
Number of banks	1
Number of other financial institutions	7
Number of micro-finance institutions	5
Number of registered Retailers	206
Number of Registered Wholesalers	52
Number of Trading Centres	45
Number of Manufacturing Industries	1
Forest	
Size of gazetted forest (hectares)	51,235.7
Size of Non gazetted forest (Mogotio Trust land) (hectares)	12.9
Size Under natural forest (hectares)	26,172.2
Size under exotic forest (hectares)	25,064
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mill, furniture works etc)	50
Energy	
Number of trading centres with electricity	25
Number of trading centres without electricity	11
% rural households using solar power (percentage)	10
% House hold using firewood/charcoal (percentage)	98
% Household using kerosene, gas or biogas (percentage)	3
Roads	
Class A,B,C paved (kilometres)	156.5
Class D,E,G paved (kilometres)	94
Subtotal paved (kilometres)	251
Class A,B,C unpaved (kilometres)	-
Class D,E,G unpaved (kilometres)	441.4
Unclassified unpaved roads (kilometres)	343.3
Subtotal unpaved (kilometres)	785
Total all roads (kilometres)	1,035
Cross Cutting Issues	
HIV/AIDS	
Prevalence rate (percentage)	4.0
Location of VCT sites and number of trained Counsellors at each site	

Information Category	Statistics
Eldama Ravine District Hospital	5
Timboroa Health Centre	2
Emining Health Centre	2
Mercy Hospital	4
Igure Dispensary	2
AIC – Ravine Health Centre	3
Esageri Health Centre	2
Average Number of people tested per month	400
Number of Home Based Care	1
Number of Institution offering ARVS (Eldama Ravine District Hospital)	1
Security	
Number of police station	3
Number of police post	2
Number of Law Courts	1
Number of GK Prisons	1
Community Service Orders	41

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a review of the previous plan, constraints that hindered implementation and lessons learnt. The chapter looks at the linkages of the District Development Plan with Vision 2030, Medium-Term Plan, Millennium Development Goals and further looks at the major developmental challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during this plan period and gives an analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives and strategies.

2.1 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLAN 2002-2008

During the previous plan period 2002-2008, various programmes, projects and activities were implemented to address the theme of the plan, which was *effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction*. These programs and projects implemented were in accordance with the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation.

During the plan period, devolved funds such as CDF, FPE, LAIP, RMIFL, HIV/AIDS and CDIF played a major role in the implementation of many projects and programmes. Most of the projects implemented using these funds were not in the plan. The increased funding at the district and constituency level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Constituency development fund is an innovative tool by government in eradication of poverty and creation of wealth at constituency level. The CDF has had a major bearing in the district. In the district many sectors have benefited from CDF funding. These sectors include education, health, water and livestock. Education and water sectors have been major recipients. Small projects involving road reconstruction and rural electrification have also received a fair amount of funding. These sectors are critical in addressing socio-economic concerns and attaining the Millennium Development Goals.

In the 2002-2008-plan period, the district proposed to implement 219 projects, out of which, 146 projects were implemented showing 67 percent implementation of the proposed projects as shown in the table below.

Table 4. Implementation status of the 2002-2008 DDP

Department	No. of Projects in Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of un- planned Projects	No. of Staffed Projects/not started	Implementation Status (%)	Total Project Cost (Ksh/m)
Agriculture (crop dev.)	8	6	1	1	75	269.5
Livestock	12	10	1	1	83	364.2
Veterinary	11	9	1	1	82	65.63
Water	19	15	1	4	79	977.4
Cooperative	4	2	1	1	50	28.4
Forest	8	6	1	1	75	281
Land Administration	3	3	1	1	100	37

2.0 INTRODUCTION

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During the plan period, devolved funds such as CDF, FPE, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS and CDTF played a major role in the implementation of many projects and programmes. Most of the projects implemented using these funds were not in the plan. The increased funding at the district and constituency level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

Constituency development fund has been one of the most innovative tools by government in eradication of poverty and creation of wealth at constituency level. The CDF has had a major bearing on the development and rehabilitation of the socio-economic infrastructure in the entire district. In the district many sectors have benefited from CDF funding. These sectors include education, health, water and livestock. Education and water sectors have been major recipients. Small projects involving road reconstruction and rural electrification have also received a fair amount of funding. These sectors are critical in addressing socio-economic concerns and attaining the Millennium Development Goals.

In the 2002-2008-plan period, the district proposed to implement 219 projects, out of which, 146 projects were implemented showing 67 percent implementation of the proposed projects as shown in the table below.

Table 6: Implementation status of the 2002-2008 DDP

Department	No. of Projects in Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of on-going Projects	No. of Stalled Projects/not started	Implementation Status (%)	Total Project Cost Ksh.(m)
Agriculture (crop dev.)	8	6	1	1	75	569.8
Livestock	12	10	1	1	80	304.4
Veterinary	11	9	1	1	80	46.65
Water	19	15		4	75	977.4
Cooperative	4	2	2		50	28.4
Forest	8	6	2		75	281
Lands Adjudication	5	3	2		60	37

Department	No. of Projects in Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of on-going Projects	No. of Stalled Projects/not started	Implementation Status (%)	Total Project Cost Ksh.(m)
Roads	26	13		13	50	4,214.0
Transport & Communication	2	1		1	50	100
Trade	15	10	3	2	65	275.6
Education	12	10	1	1	80	98.6
Health	29	15	3	11	50	180.2
Culture and Social Services	30	20	2	8	65	222.45
Local Authorities CCK & ETC	15	12	1	2	80	30.65
Energy	2	1	1		30	2.5b
DIDC Development Planning	4	1	1	2	80	96.4
Registration of Births/Death and Persons	2	2	-	-	70	3.2
Prisons	1	0	-	1	0	6
Children	1	1	-	-	60	5
Resident Magistrate Court	1	0	-	1	0	15
Financial Management District Treasury	4	3	1	-	80	4.2
ECK	3	3	-	-	100	43
District Information Office	5	3	1	1	60	44.5
Total	219	146	23	50	66.67	

Source: District Development Office, Eldama Ravine, 2008

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The major constraints to implementation during the previous plan period were; insufficient or no funding for planned projects and programmes, bureaucratic procedures involved in project implementation and some implementing agencies and line ministries implemented projects outside the plan. Another constraint encountered was weak linkage between the DDP projects and the budget and other sources of funding. Other constraints faced were weak and inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, inadequate infrastructural facilities, undeveloped human resources, poor production and marketing systems and low access to affordable credit.

As regards the improvement of infrastructural facilities, notable progress has been made especially in rural electrification programme and water supplies projects, for example the proposed rural community water projects have been significantly successful. This has been due to high community participation and financial support from the Constituency Development Funds. However, communication especially landline telephony and the use

of the internet is still not developed. There are only three commercial cyber cafés in the district and this greatly hampers communication and sharing of information.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD

Increase in devolved funding boosted sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the District and involvement of the community in projects and programmes will lead to proper management of these devolved funds and more impact. In order to ensure proper implementation of the plan, there is need to involve all stakeholders especially the community in the identification and prioritization of projects. Proper monitoring and evaluation should be strengthened at the district and constituency level and planning should be harmonized for synergy purposes thus leading to increased implementation rate.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-

2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The major challenges holding back development in Koibatek District include inadequate infrastructural facilities (such as water supplies and roads) undeveloped human resources and poor marketing system, among others. Detailed explanation of how each of these constraints impedes development in the district is given below.

2.5.1 Development challenges

2.5.1.1 Poor Roads Infrastructure

Most rural access and unclassified roads are earth roads which are impassable during the rainy seasons, thereby hampering access to essential services such as schools, health facilities, designated trading centres and areas with high potential for production of raw materials. The highland regions of the district like Mumberes, Eldama Ravine and Torongo have high potential for the production of maize, beans, milk, pyrethrum, horticultural produce and mutton but are hampered by the poor state of roads due to the poor maintenance. These roads become almost impassable during the rainy season hence hindering the transportation of goods and services to the markets.

In the lowland regions of Kisanana, Emining, Mogotio, and Sirwa/Kimng'orom, there are very few classified roads. These areas specialize in the production of livestock and livestock products but due to transportation problems, raw materials for industries such as tanneries and meat processing have not been fully exploited.

Lack of sufficient plant equipment and old unreliable equipment coupled with inadequate funding greatly hampers the maintenance and development of roads in the district. Also bad weather and lack of enough technical staff hinders roads maintenance.

2.5.1.2 Inadequate Water Supply

Water shortages for human and livestock consumption is common in the arid and semi-arid areas of Mogotio, Kisanana, Emining, Sirwa/Kimng'orom and lower parts of Esageri divisions. This is caused by the low rainfall received and high evaporation rates. This has hindered development of livestock related activities such as processing of hides and skins and a lot of time is wasted looking for water instead of being engaged in production activities. Water from Lake Bogoria in the southern part of the district has not been exploited for domestic and irrigation purposes due to its high salinity.

2.5.1.3 Undeveloped Human Resources

Majority of the labour force is either semi-skilled or unskilled due to inadequacy of technical training institutions and limited training opportunities within the district. The district has got only three (3) youth polytechnics which are under-utilized due to lack of equipment, trainers and low enrolment of trainees. Plans are underway through the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to revive Mogotio and Kabimoi Youth Polytechnics

The capacity to adopt and apply appropriate technologies necessary for industrial ventures is low because of the limited number of skilled manpower available. There are few entrepreneurs capable of venturing into the industrial sector. This is a major challenge in the district that will need to be addressed through capacity building in terms provision of technical skills so that entrepreneurs are able to add value to their products.

2.5.1.4 Undeveloped Agricultural Potential

The District has potential to produce raw materials for industrial use, but the main problem is that most of them have not been developed to a state whereby they can sustain viable industries. For example, milk production is high in the highland areas of Mumberes, Torongo and Eldama Ravine divisions but production for industrial purposes is hindered by lack of storage facilities and transportation problems. Apart from milk, these areas also produce horticultural products, pyrethrum and varieties of cereals whose production currently is below the potential levels due to high cost of inputs such as fertilizers, machinery and lack of credit facilities resulting into low productivity.

Despite the vast potential, honey production is still low in the district especially in the marginal areas. This is because there are few collection centres and no refineries in the district for value addition. Market information on honey marketing is inadequate. Many producers sell their honey to middlemen at low prices.

Forest resources have not been fully exploited, since there are no industries processing timber into finished products, despite the district having a larger area of 51,235.7 ha under forest. Quarries which produce high quality building materials have not been fully exploited due to inaccessibility of mining areas as a result of poor road network and difficult terrain.

2.5.2 Cross cutting issues

2.5.2.1 Poverty

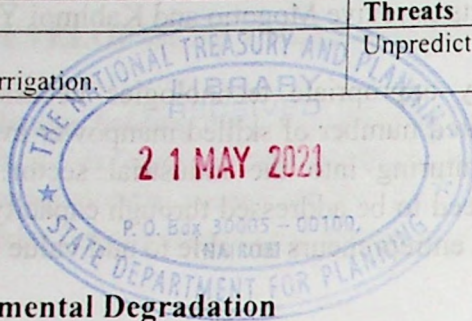
According to geographic dimensions of well being in Kenya (2005), poverty incidence of individuals below poverty line in Koibatek District is 50 percent. It contributes 0.25 percent to national poverty and 1.5 percent to provincial poverty.

Poverty is more pronounced in the rural areas, especially in the lower zone of the district. People in this area are agro-pastoralist and depend on rainfall for successful farming and therefore, unreliable rainfall has disastrous impact on their economic activities. It is worth noting that the rural areas in the lower region of the district are the most affected by poverty in comparison to the highland zone. Poverty is more pronounced in Kisanana, Mogotio, and Emiming Divisions, which are mostly in the low lands experiencing

intermittent and unreliable rainfall. The divisions having the least poor are Eldama Ravine, Mumberes and Torongo, which are in the highlands and receive high rainfall.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Projects and Programmes to address poverty: Eradication Programmes, (Njaa Marufuku Kenya).	Poor farming methods; Inadequate funding to support agriculture.
Opportunities	Threats
Large arable land; Water harvesting for irrigation.	Unpredictable weather patterns.



2.5.2.2 Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation in the district is common and this has led to decline in the quality of land due to unsustainable farming practices, effects of climate change and soil erosion. Soil erosion is prevalent in the district especially in the lower zones due to soil erodibility and poor soil cover. Environmental shocks and stresses brought by droughts compound poverty and affect the poor disproportionately because the poor tend to live in marginal and vulnerable areas. Extreme weather conditions are likely to become more frequent and more severe as a result of climate change. Environmental shocks also have negative impact on the economy of the district.

Measures to be taken to check on environmental degradation include enforcement of a ban to curb logging, charcoal burning and harvesting of indigenous forests and plant seedlings on the destroyed sections of the gazetted forests. At the local level, initiatives to improve vegetation cover in the district have been taken through community tree nurseries and formation of Community Forest Association (CFA).

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Active District Environmental Committees; Support from the relevant government departments.	Active District Environmental Committees; Support from the relevant government departments.
Opportunities	Threats
Goodwill from partners; Afforestation programmes; Promotion of alternative sources of energy.	Overdependence on wood fuel; High population growth; Poverty and unemployment; Forest encroachment.

2.5.2.3 HIV/AIDS

In 2008, the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the district was 4.0 percent. The prevalence rate dropped significantly from 8.1 percent in 2002 to 4.0 percent in 2008 mainly due to the strategies the government put in place to combat the spread of the disease. These interventions are: Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), condom distribution and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) which has led to reduction of new incidences. The impacts of HIV/AIDS include increased number of orphans, loss of the active labour-force, increased dependency ratio, and strain on the government budget on

health care provision and health facilities among others. HIV/AIDS cases in the district have had a negative effect to development by reducing productivity due to sickness and loss of labour force through death.

Between 2002 and 2008, a number of community Based Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations were funded by National Aids Control Council to undertake HIV/AIDS related activities in the district.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong support from development partners; Prevention of mother-to child transmission (PMCT) of HIV services in the district now available up to dispensary level.	Inadequate health personnel; Long distance to health care services.
Opportunities	Threats
Partnership with stakeholders; Existing inter-sectoral collaboration in health care provision.	Persistent insensitivity to HIV/Aids issues; Poverty.

2.5.2.4 Gender Inequality

The sex ratio in the district (female: male) is 1:1. The gender division of labour is such that the female are predominantly occupied in agriculture. However, many more women are now involved in agribusiness and trade especially in horticultural markets in the district.

Though the males are almost equal to females in number and in access to control of resources, decision making on major issues in the family unit is still dominated by the males. Decision making on property and assets like land, livestock and cash crops is a man's affair. The females have access to these properties but they do not have authority on their disposal and benefits thereof.

In order to develop the district and alleviate poverty both men and women have to be actively involved. To address the plight of women and lighten their workload, efforts will be made to implement projects like improvement of water supply and health facilities. Bringing such facilities closer to the people will reduce the distance walked and save time and energy that can then be devoted to other productive activities.

To promote gender equity, the government has ensured that women have representatives at all development levels. At the grass root level, the government has also ensured that women are represented in the Constituency Development Fund Committee

To promote economic empowerment of women, the government has introduced the Women'Enterprise Fund. Women groups and individual women can now access credit facilities at the constituency level through the constituency women fund and other financial intermediaries.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
High priority within GOK programmes	Inadequate legal framework for institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in the development process.
Opportunities	Threats
Participation in policy formulation.	Misconceptions on gender issues among policy makers, project implementers and the general public.

2.5.2.5 Disaster Management

The potential of wildfires outbreak is very high in the district especially during drought and it could wipe out entire forested areas. However, the Kenya Forest Service is involved in training the communities on scouting and reporting of any such fire outbreaks. The district is also prone to drought especially in the low agro-ecological zones of the district. To combat the effects of drought, efforts towards the management of drought related disasters in the short term will involve the provision of water and relief food, disease control and provision of human health services. In the long run, management mechanism of encouraging the pastoralists to dispose of their animals when early warning is issued will be put in place.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Emergency fund from CDF; District Disaster Management Committee.	Inadequate preparedness; Lack of fire fighting equipment; Inadequate personnel to guard forest.
Opportunities	Threats
Partnership.	Natural catastrophes; Drought.

2.5.2.6 Youth

The youth in Koibatek District constitute 30 percent of the district's population. They present a challenge as well as an opportunity in the districts' development. Unemployment is by far the most significant challenge faced by this group and this is because majority of them do not have appropriate vocational or professional training and therefore have limited chances of fully participating in the labour market.

There is need for sustained efforts to create employment opportunities. Vision 2030 has identified employment creation as the core of the social pillar especially in relation to poverty reduction.

Through Youth Development Enterprise Funds, efforts are being made to create jobs by attracting investors particularly in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector such as horticulture and the service sector of eco tourism.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
High priority within GOK programmes.	Inadequate institutional structure.
Opportunities	Threats
Government goodwill and increased budgeting support to the youth.	HIV/AIDS; Limited skills; Low entrepreneurial thrives.

2.5.2.7 Persons with Disabilities

A major challenge in the district is that there is only one institution that takes care of needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer the training required up to secondary and tertiary level thus students have to go for further education outside the district. Another challenge that faces this group is limited data pertaining to people with disabilities. There is need for data collection to establish the number of people with disabilities and the extent and type of disability. People with disabilities need to be involved in making decisions that relate to them. In equal measure, there is need to target people with disabilities to empower them economically.

There is also need to sensitize the community about challenges facing people with disabilities, so that it is easier to link them with institutions such as Association of People Living with Disabilities in Kenya so that they can be accorded necessary assistance. In the district, sensitization of community members will be done to ensure that people with disabilities' are integrated in the society.

SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong support from development partners.	Inadequate legal frame work for institutionalizing people with disabilities and mainstreaming in the development process.
Opportunities	Threats
Goodwill from partners.	Persistent insensitivity to disability issues arising from existing socio-cultural beliefs and attitudes.

2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

Many development issues cut across the district. However, within the district, some issues are endemic and specific to particular zones.

High unemployment rate among the youth has been identified as a major development challenge. This is mainly attributed to inadequate training for the youth in entrepreneurship, commercial education and lack of capital and other resources for skills exploitation.

Low levels of training among the youth and inadequate human resource development is also a major issue identified by the sector working groups. This is attributed to inadequate modern training facilities that have outdated technologies in institutions of technical training.

In addition, lack of information and communication technology knowledge amongst the youth was also identified as a development issue. Business process outsourcing is a new and promising sector in Kenya, which involves providing business services via the internet to organisations in the developed world. This is seen as a great employment opportunity, especially to the youth that will be realised if the vision of Kenya of becoming one of the top three Business Process Outsourcing countries is realised.

In the livestock production sector, low livestock productivity has been identified as a major issue. This has mainly been attributed to poor livestock husbandry practices, lack of quality breeding stock, lack of affordable credit to the livestock farmers and prevalence of livestock diseases.

Poor access to markets for livestock and livestock products is also another issue affecting the livestock development sector. This is attributable to poor roads infrastructure in parts of the district, lack of and poor access to market information and poor management of cooperative and marketing societies.

Poor monitoring and evaluation of livestock development programmes also hinders speedy development of the sector. This is mainly caused by inadequate training of the staff on monitoring and evaluation and lack of information technology infrastructure especially at the divisional level who are directly involved in project implementation. Weak policy and legal framework especially at the district level is also an issue negatively impacting on implementation of livestock development programmes.

District Development Objectives, Immediate Objectives and Strategies

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
Agriculture				
Food Insecurity	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall especially at the lower zone of the district; Low adoption of water; harvesting techniques for crop production.	To reduce the food gap of 5 months by 2012.	Promote water harvesting for crop production by 1,500 households.	Increase support for crop production in district budget; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies.
High rate of environmental degradation	Lack of knowledge on environmental management techniques.	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 20% by 2012.	Increase farmers' knowledge on environmental management techniques 75%.	Undertake an aggressive campaign on soil & water conservation.
Low use of farm inputs	Lack of funds to purchase of farm inputs; Lack of stockists in some areas of the district; High cost of farm inputs.	Increase the use of certified farm inputs by 20% by 2012.	Increase farmers' access to credit facilities to 20%; Encourage investment of eight (8) agro-input stores in the District; Encourage bulk	Encourage farmers to take credit facilities from banks, SACCOs; Initiate table banking among the farmer groups; Encourage farmers' to join groups & societies to procure inputs in bulk;

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
			input procurement by 30 farmers' groups: Initiate market linkages for agricultural inputs and improve access to the agro-inputs.	Initiate agro-input enterprise training programme for stockiest.
Low uptake and adoption of technology	Inadequate extension service providers; High poverty levels.	To increase the uptake & adoption of technology by 50%.	Encourage and promote private extension service provision: Provision of credit facilities & grants to 30 resource poor farmer groups.	Improve link between research-extension & farmer for better technology development, transfer & adoption.
Poor trade and Low market value for agricultural produce	Lack of organized marketing groups; Lack of knowledge on value addition techniques.	To initiate value chain addition for three (3) agricultural crop produce by 2012.	Promote at least sixteen (16) farmer marketing groups Initiate market linkages for agricultural products	Initiate training for farmers on value addition; Initiate organized marketing groups for farmers to undertake produce marketing
Undeveloped information management system (IMS)	Lack of equipment and information sourcing.	Develop an IMS policy to guide the adoption of appropriate technology by 2012.	Improve access to agricultural information by staff, collaborators & farmers.	Develop an affective agriculture information system to improve agriculture production, processing & trade; Review policies on agricultural IMS with reference to information sourcing, storage, disbursement & use.
Livestock				
Frequent outbreak of notifiable diseases (FMD, LSD, CCPP, Rabies, Sheep Goat pox)	Uncontrolled livestock routes, quarantine not easy to enforce; Delayed vaccination programs Low vaccination coverage.	Reduced incidences of disease outbreak.	Increase resource and personnel: Increase vaccination coverage to 80%.	Enhance community participation; Enhance trade.
Tsetse & Trypanosomiasis	Tsetse vector infected with trypanosomes.	Eradicate of tsetse in the L. Bogoria basin.	Suppression and eventual eradication.	Use of integrated control method: set traps, dips and targets. Eventual eradication using aerial spray.
Low Livestock productivity	Limited enterprise diversification; Poor marketing infrastructure; High cost of livestock inputs;	Increase the average income accruing to livestock farmers from the average	Increase amount of honey produced, processed and marketed from the current 142 tonnes per year to 450 tonnes per year by	Provide training on improved apiary management; Mobilize groups to obtain improved modern hives; Promote establishment

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
	Lack of value addition.	15,000/= per household per year to 60,000/= per year by 2013.	2013; Increase livestock off take from the current 15% to 30% per year by 2013; Increase milk production from current 3 litres per cow per day to 7 litres per cow per day by 2013; Increase mutton and chevron production from the current dressed weight of 12kg to 18kg by 2013.	of desirable bee forage; Construct honey refinery plant in the district Construct auction rings at Maji Moto and Olkokwe in Kisanana; Avail high quality breeds to farmers through establishment of Chemogoch Livestock multiplication centre; Avail high quality breeds to farmers through establishment of Olkokwe Sheep and Goat multiplication centre and Mosop Wool sheep production centre.
Education				
Low Literacy levels	High dropouts; Inadequate teaching staff for adult education; Low enrolment and transition retention.	Increase adult literacy levels from 55% to 70% in 2012.	Increase No. of teachers for adult education from 1 per location to 3.	Employ more teachers; Increase the level of awareness on the importance of adult literacy through Barazas; Increase funds to support the adult literacy programmes.
Gender and social services				
Gender inequality	Socialization process; Few role models; Access and control of vital resources.	Carry out advocacy on gender mainstreaming in all socio-economic spheres.	Increase representation of both women and youth in all development forums.	Advocate for the implementation of 1/3 women and youth representation in important decision making bodies; Gender parity in enrolment in both primary, and secondary schools and also transition to tertiary level.
Youth				
High rate of unemployment among the youths	Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth; Inadequate technical training institutions in the district;	Reduce the level of unemployment to below 50% by 2011.	Provide credit finance to youth led enterprises; Engage in labour export to countries which require certain skills.	Create youth enterprise development committee to disburse the funds; Develop skills inventory data to a certain technical skills available locally.
Low level of youth participation in socio-economic activities and policy formulation	Lack of professional and leadership goodwill to engage youth participation in society.	Improve youth participation and mainstreaming in both socio-economic activities and	Provide legal framework for youth engagement in socio-economic activities and policy formulation through the	Dissemination of the National youth policy to create awareness; Establishment of sub location, location and district youth councils one the necessary

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
		policy formulation by 2012.	establishment of National youth council structures up to the sub-location level.	legislation is passed.
High rate of unskilled labour among the youths	Lack of enough and technical training institutions in the district.	Provision of capital to at least 50 youth groups involved in income generating activities annually.	Promote technical, industrial and vocational education and training (TIVET); Expand youth training opportunities; Improve quality of youth training.	Expand youth polytechnic programmes through support for youth.
Low access of information by youth leading to lack of awareness and low participation in society	Lack of information resource and empowerment centres.	Improve access to information by youth and create vibrant information, culture among the youth.	Provide easy access of information by youth; Mobilize youths through groups to interact with ICT.	Establish youth resource and Empowerment centres in every constituency; Partner with private sector and stakeholders to develop community information resource centres (IRCs).
High rate of crime and drug abuse amongst the youth	Social and moral degradation in society.	Enforce preventive and curative interventions to minimize crime and substance abuse among the youths.	Promote youth guidance and counselling activities to help young drug addicts.	Poverty reduction; Social inclusion; Mobilize and collaborate with other stakeholders to put in place measures to reduce crime rate and level of substance abuse among the youths.
Water				
Prevalence of water borne diseases	Inadequate funds to construct and rehabilitate water supplies; Low awareness on better water and sanitation practices.	Increase access to safe and clean water coverage from 35% to 55%.	Reduce the prevalence of water borne diseases by 40%; Increase funds for the construction and rehabilitation of water schemes; Plan for training programmes.	Source for funds by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organizations involved in water and sanitation development; Organize and hold training on water and sanitation issues.
Inadequate water supply for domestic	-Inadequate funds to construct and rehabilitate water schemes and water conservation structures (i.e. dams/pans).	Increase access to water coverage by constructing and rehabilitating water schemes.	Construction of water conservation structures (i.e. dams/pans); Rehabilitation of existing water supplies.	Source for funds by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organization dealing in water & sanitation.
Mismanagement of water schemes	Lack of technical	Enhance community	Plan/organize training	Source for funds for training programme by

District Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/Targets	Strategies
(community based)	knowhow and institutional weakness.	management skills.	programmes for water management committees and operators.	forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organization involved in water and sanitation activities.
Roads				
Poor roads infrastructure	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical staff; Unreliable roads works equipment, plants and vehicles; Bad weather.	Improve the state of rural access and unclassified roads in the district; Promote sustainable rural development by securing and improving accessibility and mobility in the rural areas.	Increase funding in the budget and acquisition of new equipments; Reduce the no. of impassable days (closure) and securing the all weather roads traffic; Increase technical manpower by 50%.	Involvement of communities in road construction and maintenance; Routine maintenance of existing roads; Institutional capacity building to respond to maintenance requirements from all stakeholders.
Environment				
Inadequate waste disposal	Lack of sewerage system and facilities for local authorities in the district (i.e. CCK and ERTC).	Enforce the provision of EMCA 1999;	Construct sewerage system in Eldama Ravine town by 2012;	Promote partnerships, joint initiatives and corporations with lead Agencies, private sector and civil society.
Health				
Poor health status	Inadequate funding; Shortage of staff especially clinical officers and nurses; Shortage of vehicles for supervision.	Reduce the IMR to 41/1000 live births and increase immunization coverage to 90%.	Ensure adequate supply of drugs to health facilities; ensure accessibility of 80% of the rural population to health facilities by 2012.	Intensify immunization programmes; Construct/ equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases; Intensify nutrition and balanced diet programmes; Intensify HIV/AIDS control projects.
Forest				
Encroachment on conserved/protected forest areas due to population pressure	High demand for timber and wood fuel.	Promote sustainable production of wood fuel supply.	Encourage increase in on farm production of wood fuel.	Encourage community to start tree nurseries to provide quality planting materials; Sensitize the community to plant more trees on their farms for commercial purposes.
Illegal poaching of tress	High and increasing population.	Enhance the community policing strategy.	Institutionalize the community policing initiative.	Build the capacity of community policing up to the sub location level.

2.7 DISTRICT POTENTIALS

The district has a very high agricultural potential, both for production of subsistence and cash crops and livestock production. The upper zones of the district have a very high potential for production of maize, beans, pyrethrum, potatoes and dairy farming for local consumption and market. In the lower agro ecological zones, livestock and bee keeping has been identified as having the potential to improve the incomes of the residents. Investment should therefore be made in value addition to ensure honey is sold in its processed form ready for consumption which fetches better market prices.

There is adequate human resource in the district to offer the requisite labour force for the prospective industries especially in processing of agricultural products.

Existence of an extensive road network especially the rural access roads have improved the district's transport of agricultural products. However, the roads need to be improved to all weather standards to ensure that they are passable all year round. The existence of the main Nakuru-Eldoret road passing through the district is of strategic importance because it links the district to the provincial headquarters and Eldoret which, owing to their large populations, offer a large market for locally produced goods.

The district population is estimated at 173,025 with over 70 percent being involved in agricultural activities. This provides a unique market for agricultural inputs and consumer goods.

The district investment in Information and Communication Technology has been minimal. There are a limited number of cyber cafes in the district and these are limited to Eldama Ravine and Mogotio town only. This presents an opportunity in training in ICT and investment in this unexploited sector with promising returns.

This is the overall view of district strategies into specific sector work plan and outline of various sectoral projects/programmes that collectively will lead to an improvement in the living standards of the population in the District. The strategy in projects/programmes will focus on the main and priority sectors and includes the relevant sub-sectors. It describes the vision and mission of each sector, the response of the district to the sector, functions and status, importance of the sector to the district and the impact of the strategy at the district level in each sector. In addition, it provides clear sectoral budgets and strategies for implementing cross-cutting issues in all aspects of the national development priority programmes.

The strategies have been developed under the following priority sector headings: Agriculture and Rural Development sector, Human Resource Development sector, Physical Infrastructure sector, Special Programme sector, Research, Information and Extension Sector, Public Administration sector and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Environment, Water and Sanitation.

CHAPTER THREE

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.1.1 Sector Vision, Mission, Objectives, Functions and Status

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "to have an innovative, sustainable, efficient and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector".

The sector mission is to improve livelihoods of citizens through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries resources, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to increase crop and livestock production so as to attain food security and provide marketing of farm and livestock produce. In addition promotion of drought resistant crops and small scale irrigation will be adopted.

The cooperative development and marketing sub sector will also be improved. Construction of honey refinery will be a priority in order to add value to the locally produced honey. Farmers will be encouraged to form marketing societies for their farm produce and livestock so as to reduce exploitation by middlemen.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Agriculture and Livestock Production are the major economic activities in the district. 55 percent of the district population depends on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods thus the sector creates jobs and food security in the district. The main crops

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the translation of district strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities in the district. The chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF sectors, and includes the relevant sub-sectors. It describes the vision and mission of each sector, the response of the district to the sector mission and vision, importance of the sector in the district and the role of stakeholders at the district level in each sector. In addition, it provides cross-sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in all stages of the proposed development projects/programmes.

The strategies have been developed under the following priority sector headings; Agriculture and Rural Development sector, Human Resource Development sector, Physical Infrastructure sector, Special Programme sector, Research, Innovation and Technology Sector, Public Administration sector and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Environment, Water and Sanitation.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the main sector in the district. The sector includes sub sectors like Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperatives development; Lands; Forestry and Wild life.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to have an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector”

The sector mission is to improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to increase crop and livestock production so as to attain food security and provide marketing of farm and livestock produce. In addition promotion of drought resistant crops and small scale irrigation will be adopted.

The cooperative development and marketing sub sector will also be improved. Construction of honey refinery will be a priority in order to add value to the locally produced honey. Farmers will be encouraged to form marketing societies for their farm produce and livestock so as to reduce exploitation from middle men.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Livestock Production are the major economic activities in the district. 85 percent of the district population depends on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods thus the sector creates jobs and food security in the district. The main crops

grown are maize, beans, finger millets, sorghum, and Irish potatoes. While livestock breeds include dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and goats.

The sector also provides raw materials such as milk, meat and timber for industries within and outside the district. The district has 17 marketing societies and 10 SACCOs which play a major role in marketing and provision of credits to farmers.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs	Facilitate the implementation of water, agriculture, livestock and environmental activities.
Banks and Financial Institutions	Provide credit and banking services.
Kenya Forest Service	Increase forest and tree cover with a view of increasing the supply of forest products and services; Conserve natural habitats and collect revenue.
Veterinary Department	Livestock disease and disease control; Provision of clinical services; Artificial Insemination (AI) services; Promote the quality of hides and skins.
Cooperative Department	Registration and liquidation of societies; Enforcement of the Cooperatives Society Act.
Land Adjudication and Settlement Department	Settling of the landless on government and trust land; Sub-division of group ranches hearing and determination of disputes over unregistered land and land consolidation; Registration and coordination of settlement scheme matters.
Survey Department	Sub-division of individual registered land and settlement schemes provision and, revision of topographical maps; Solving land boundary disputes.
Land Department	Issuance of title deeds and certificate of leases; Registration of loans on title deeds and certificate of leases; Determination and indication of other land documents
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Conduct research on food production to improve yields.
Agricultural Finance Corporation	Provide credit facilities to farmers.
Kenya Farmers Association	Ensure that the necessary farm inputs are available.
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.
Donors	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, EU-CDTF/ programmes.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase production of food and cash crops; To promote food security and support for industrial crops; Promotion of agro-based industries and horticulture crop development.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of certified seed; High cost of inputs. Inadequate extension services; Lack of finance and credit; Unreliable rainfall; Poor marketing systems	Intensify extension services; Strengthen marketing system Improve land use management; Introduce drought resistant crops; Develop small scale irrigation.
Livestock Development	Increased of livestock productivity and value addition of products; Improved marketing channels/supply chains management; Improved access to markets; Facilitate affordable credit facilities.	High cost of credit; High cost of inputs; Low adoption of modern farming technologies; Frequent livestock diseases outbreaks; Recurrent drought; Poor credit and marketing systems and supply chain management.	Encourage value addition of animal products; Provision of A.I services and enhanced disease and pest control; Construction of modern export slaughter house; Strengthening of cooperatives and extension of credit facilities.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of cooperative societies.	Weak leadership and lack of entrepreneurial skills.	Encourage formation of marketing groups; Conduct training for farmers

3.1.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. Ongoing projects/programmes: Cooperatives

B. New projects/programmes proposals: Cooperatives

Projects/programmes	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Proposed establishment of divisional cooperative office in Mumberes/Timboroa divisions.	1	Improved service delivery to cooperatives in the area Increased revival of cooperatives and mobilization of farmers into cooperatives.	One completed office block and occupied.	Submit proposals to MOCDM HQS for funding; Ensure compliance with public procurement act.
Milk coolers for enhanced milk collection and marketing.	2	To provide dairy farmers with milk coolers in Mumberes and Torongo; To improve milk intake and reduce operational costs related to transport; To encourage more milk production and	2 societies of Mumberes and Torongo with 1400 members and potential.	Organize meetings with members in the 2 societies; Carry out feasibility studies and involve stakeholders; Establish possibility of joint investment with milk processors.

Projects/programmes	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		dairy husbandry.		
Promote ICT compliance in cooperative societies.	3	Improved business and service delivery to members; Increase efficiency in accounting and record keeping.	12 cooperative societies both agricultural marketing and SACCOs.	Organize on job training for staff. Carry out information and education days to management committees and staff; Organize for participation of members in ICT activities; Encourage societies to liaise with partners in implementation of ICT programmes.

A. Ongoing projects: Livestock

Project name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	To enhance extension services.	To cover 40 focal areas during plan period.	Identification of focal areas; Carrying out broad based surveys; Resource poor targeting; Development of Community Action Plans (CAPs).
Kimose Sheep & Goat Station Emining Division	Improvement of meat production.	Supply 500 improved stock to farmers annually.	Purchase of breeding stock; Construction of training facility; Rehabilitation of the farm.
PATTEC Mogotio and Kisanana	To remove Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis constraint.	Kisanana and Mogotio Divisions.	Entomological and Parasitological socio-economic baseline surveys; Tsetse suppression activities and treatment of infected livestock.

B. New projects proposals: Livestock

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Radat Honey processing plant	1	Improve honey production and marketing.	Increase processed honey by 80%.	Construction of honey processing plant.
Auction rings at Maji Moto and Olkokwe in Kisanana	2	Increase livestock off take.	Increase livestock off take by 50%.	Fencing, Construction of office & crush; water reticulation.
Chemogoch livestock multiplication centre	3	Improve the genetic potential of the existing livestock.	Complete office construction, fencing & water reticulation.	Construction of office block, fencing, & water reticulation.
Olkokwe Sheep and Goat multiplication centre	4	Increase milk and meat production for goats and sheep	Supply 300 dairy goats per year by 2013 Produce 300,000 kgs of milk per year by 2013. Train 500 farmers per year by 2013	Fencing of the area, construction & installation of the necessary infrastructure and acquisition of breeding stock

B New projects proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Food Security	1	To increase food security.	Over 300,000 bags of beans per year up to end of period; Over 15,000 ha of maize & beans per year.	Diversification of food crops.
Environmental Conservation	2	Improve and maintain the natural resource base.	Construction of 10 dams/water pans at end of plan period; 300km of river bank protected by end of period.	Constructions of dams and Pans; Planting of indigenous trees at the catchment areas.
Horticulture development	3	Produce farm products that meet export quality standard and improve income.	Increase total acreage under crops by 30% at end of plan period; Increase total production by 20% at end of plan period.	Encourage commercial production of fruits and vegetables.
Oil crop production and Processing	4	Develop oil crop processing and utilization.	1000 ha. Of Macadamia, Sunflower, Groundnuts per year at end of period. 12,000 tonnes of oil crop per year at end of period.	Encourage oil crop production; Train farmers to extract oil from various oil crops
District/Division Office Construction & Renovation; Construction of Dormitory at ATC	5	Avail appropriate office space. To avail residential accommodation to farmers	1 office by end of plan period; 5 buildings renovated by end of plan period; To accommodate - farmers	Construction of offices; Construction works.
Farm business planning & Record keeping	6	Improve farmers' record.	10 farm business plans by end of period.	Conduct farm business planning & Record keeping.
Machinery training programme	7	To have well equipped plant operators for machine handling.	300 plant operators trained by end of plan period.	Conduct training of machinery operators.
Industrial crops (Coffee, Sisal, Pyrethrum, Aloe Vera)	8	Increase production of industrial crops hence increased income.	Increase current by 200 ha by end of plan period; Increase production to 500 tonnes per year by end of period.	Encourage plantation of industrial crops.

A. Ongoing projects: Kenya Forest Service

Project name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Plantation development	To increase forest cover; To provide timber in future; To provide fuel wood, poles.	Production of 300,000 seedlings/year; Planting 130 Ha/year.	Seedling production; Land preparation; Planting.
Forest Extension Service	Increase Community knowledge on planting and usage of trees and shrubs; Control of soil erosion; Beautification of towns; Monitoring and evaluation.	Produce 150,000 Seedling/year; 200,000 Seedling/year; 1 Day/year tree planting day.	District tree planting launching; Rehabilitation degraded sites; Planting of selected trees; Seedling survival survey.
Catchment and Natural Forest Conservation	To conserve and protect the indigenous tree species and water catchment area.	Produce 27,000 Seedlings/year Planting 22.0 Ha/year	Seedlings production; Rehabilitation of degraded site; Fire breaks maintenance.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays a key role to the overall national economy through revitalizing other sectors like agriculture for food security, revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings. The success of this sector is dependent on physical infrastructure, education, health among other sectors. Physical infrastructure sector will provide good road network in order to reduce the cost of production. Health and education sub sectors play a key role in development of this sector. Healthy skilled work force will lead to increase in productivity and adoption of new technologies. Information Communication Technology (ICT) sector has a close linkages to the productive sector due to its importance in access to ready market.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector Ministries will collaborate with the manpower sector Ministries and will provide training for women and youth engaging in sector related activities. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector. Consequently, this will help to achieve MDG goal 3 which aims at promoting gender equality and empower women

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

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the importance of protection of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives this will ensure that the district is in the front line in its effort to achieve MDG 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

3.2 TRADE TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is: to have a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.”

The sector mission is “to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.”

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the sector to achieve its vision and mission, the district will strive to provide financial support, relevant business skills and information and development of an efficient marketing system in order to improve the performance of up-coming traders and businessmen in the community.

Promotion of tourism will be intensified by improving infrastructure in Lake Bogoria and completion of construction of Mogotio Eco-tourism Centre.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a major role in exploitation of the local natural resources on a sustainable basis. The sector also creates employment especially in the informal sector. It also facilitates exchange and movement of goods and services.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Financial institutions	Provide banking services to the public.
County Council of Koibatek	Promote tourism and collect revenues from businesses.
Kenya Wildlife Service	Mitigate human-wildlife conflict; Educate public on the importance of conservation of wildlife;
Department of trade	Provide training of entrepreneurs on business skills; Provide loans to the business community.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Provision of credit; Research and development.	Few financial institutions providing credit facilities.	Creation of awareness on the availability of credit facilities; Training and development of appropriate technology.
Trade	Business management training; Provision of	Poor business management skills; Inadequate credit facilities.	Source for more funds to be loaned to business community; Training of business community on business management.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	financial credit.		
Tourism	Improvement of infrastructure in tourist areas including construction of tourism centre.	Inadequate funds; Poor infrastructure especially roads.	Tourist promotion; Source for more funds; Tarmac Mogotio-Lake Bogoria road
Culture	Education and awareness on preservation of culture; Promotion of creativeness.	Low funding; Lack of amenities equipment and other utilities; Poverty.	Organize frequent cultural festivals; Advocacy; Education and provision of enough funds; Encourage theatre artistic.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New projects proposals: Trade

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Office Building District Trade Development Offices Eldama Ravine.	1	To provide office accommodation.	8 Offices to be constructed; 2 Computers to be purchased.	Construction of office.
Products Development and Marketing of Milk, Honey, Hides and Skins, Fruit, Bakeries and Textile District wide.	2	Improve the income levels for the farmers.	15 Persons/artisans per division per year; 15 Enterprises per year to acquire appropriate capital and machinery; 10 persons trained per year.	Products development and marketing

B New projects proposals: Culture

Project name	Ranking priority	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Cultural centre	1	Establish a depository centre for cultural material and artefacts.	Acquire a piece of land and source for funding of the same, complete and operationalize.	Construction of a hall, offices and a store.
Grants to cultural groups/artist District wide	2	Create self-employment opportunities and promote cultural tourism.	Provide financial support to 10 cultural groups' leaders.	Provide financial support to cultural groups engaged in various activities. Setting up curio kiosks. Training group leaders in management and marketing skills.
Office block Koibatek	1	To accommodate district culture officer and other staffs.	Build a standard office block with all necessary facilities.	Building to be done in 2 phases.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of efficient physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the sector. The sector also depends on human resource development sector for healthy skilled manpower. The performance of governance, justice, law and order and public administration sectors also play a major role in this sector. The sector also provides markets for the agriculture and rural development sector especially tourism and industry through processing of agricultural produce.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues the sector will mainstream the issues of gender through empowering women and youth. More efforts will be put on business management training to enhance the productivity of the groups. Trade, tourism and industry sector contributes towards reduction of extreme poverty and hunger by empowering women and youth and also promote global partnership for development.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector includes roads, public works, transport, energy and housing

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030."

The mission is "to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities."

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The roads sub sector will focus on expansion of roads networks and routine maintenance of all classified roads in the district. Electricity supply will be expanded to reach all public institutions mainly secondary schools, primary schools, markets and health centres and water projects. The housing sub-sector will aim at improving the overall shelter situation at the district by providing designs for better homesteads which are affordable and cheap to construct.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Economic growth largely depends on well maintained physical infrastructure. Improvement of roads network enhances access to markets for agricultural produce, schools and health facilities. It also provides direct employment and reduces poverty. Improvement in transport has improved efficiency in service delivery and decision making.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development; Provide plans and supervision for public projects.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Implement the Rural Electrification Programme.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Receive letters, telegrams, money orders and parcels and ensure that they reach their intended destinations.
Donors(CDTF)	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development.
Private Sector	Provision of communication services.
Constituency Development Fund	Fund roads projects.
Eldama Ravine Town Council	Provision of serviced plots.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provision of efficient adequate and reliable road network; Routine maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads.	Inadequate funding for maintenance and development of new roads; High cost of construction; Poor drainage system; Inadequate construction equipment.	Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance; Involvement of the community in road construction and maintenance; Routine maintenance of existing roads; Opening up of new roads.
Energy	Promotion of environmental friendly sources of energy; Development of alternative sources of energy; Encourage energy savings strategies/methods; Up-scaling access to electricity in rural areas.	Increasing demand due to increasing population; High cost of electrification and lack of alternatives sources of fuel; Lack of funds to supply electricity.	To promote the development of alternative sources of energy e.g. biogas, solar energy and wind; Exploitation of geothermal potential; Closely monitor the technical and financing of rural electrification.

3.3.6 Projects/Programmes priorities

A. Ongoing Projects: Roads

Project name/division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Chepnos – Cheraik	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 11.5km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Majimazuri – Igure – Makutano	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 9.2km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Equator – Lelgelo – Kisorobil – Boito	To ease and improve road transport.	To maintain 8.5km	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Orienie – Nakurtakwei	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 27km.	Routine and spot improvement of road

Project name/division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
			works.
Chemilil – Orinie	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 14km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Kiplombe – Kapkitet – kipkaber	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 8.8km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Lebolos – Kiplombe	To ease and improve road transport.	To maintain 12.3km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Torongo – Soibei	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 6 km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Tripkatoi – Mwachoni	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 14.5km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Kipkaber – Kapkeden – Kirobon	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 4km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Society – Tabare – Kabiye – Kabitol	To ease and improve road transport.	To maintain 9km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Soy Mining /Mlango Nne – Daraja Mbili	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 8km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
E1431 Poror-Sirwa-Lawina)	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 40.4km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
E288 Kimng'orom – Sirwa	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 9.5km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
D350 Society-Saos-Cheberen	To ease and improve road transport.	To maintain 33.3km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.
Emining – Saos	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 11.2km.	Routine and spot improvement of road works.

B. New projects proposals: Roads

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
E288 Junction-Chepkoiyo	1	Improve accessibility in rural areas.	To improve 3km of road, instalation 136m of culvert.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Mogotio-Molo River	2	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 9km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Muserechi-Noiwet	3	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 12.4km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Kimngorom-Kapterit	4	To ease and improve road transport.	To install one vented drift.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Railway-Kisanana	5	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 0.4 km of road, and	Routine and spot improvement road

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
			install 16m of culvert.	works.
Esageri-Emining	6	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 15km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Tabach-Ngetui	7	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 6km and open up the road.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Siewa-Majimotto	8	To ease and improve road transport.	To maintain 5km of road, install 24m of culvert & backfill drift.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Lombala-Kararam-Ngubereti	9	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 4km of road, install 18m of culvert & backfill drift.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Moringwo-Arama-Timboroa	10	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 24.8km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Kabimoi-Solian-Lebolos	11	Improve rural accessibility.	To maintain 24km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Arama-Kamasaba-Kipsichit	12	To ease and improve road transport.	To maintain 5.7km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Maji Mazuri-Igure-Makutano	13	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 11 km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Sinonin-Arama	14	Improve access to the rural areas for improved general development.	To maintain 8km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Simotwet-Kibias-Tolmo	15	To improve on the condition of the road.	To maintain 8km and improve 6km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.
Sogonin-Kabiyet-Muchongoi	16	Improve access to rural areas.	To maintain 4km.	Routine and spot improvement road works.

A. Ongoing projects: Public Works

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mogotio Police Station	To provide accommodation to police officers.	Accommodate 24 Police Offices.	Construction of Administration Block and two number Flats.
Timboroa Police Station	To provide accommodation to police officers.	Accommodate 24 Police Offices.	Construction of Administration Block and two number Flats.
Eldama Ravine Police Station	To provide accommodation to police officers.	Accommodate 12 Police Offices.	Construction of two units, staff houses, road works and renovation of existing building.
District information and	Improve planning and as resource centre in the District.	Accommodate DDO, DSO and their Staff.	Construction and equipping of District Information and Documentation Centre.

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Documentation centre.			
Children's office Eldama Ravine	To improve conditions of service for the Officers.	To accommodate DCO and 6 Officers.	Construction of Office block.

B New projects proposals: Housing

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Maintenance of Government Residential buildings in Koibatek	1	To provide quality housing.	110 No. of Government buildings by end of plan period.	To maintain Government residential buildings.
Registration of Lands on which Government residential houses are built	2	To improve service delivery.	100 hectares of land registered by end of plan period.	Registration of Lands.
Registration of unregistered government houses	3	To improve service delivery.	150 No. buildings by end of plan period.	Registration of unregistered government houses.

3.3.7 Cross-sector linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector especially agriculture. The sector depends on education sub sector for skilled manpower. Development of physical infrastructure also depends on proper policy, planning and financial management undertaken by public administration. The Governance Justice Law and order sector provides sound environment for development of the sector through maintenance of law and order. Environmental issues are also taken into account during the development of physical infrastructure.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. This will contribute towards realizing MDG goal 1 by increasing employment for the youth and contribute towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector also has a large portion of the workers being migrant workers.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy and alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages.

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

3.4 ENVIRONMENTS, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all”

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to improve the accessibility of clean and affordable water. This shall be achieved through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes, construction of water pans and dams and rehabilitation of existing water facilities. Since water is essential for life, the district will therefore strive to develop major water supplies, including proper designing and implementation of a sewerage system for waste disposal in Eldama Ravine and Mogotio towns.

The district will also address sanitation and waste management especially in urban centres since this are closely related to human health. The district will also promote conservation and protection of the environment by creating awareness on the importance of conserving the environment and plantation of more trees to increase forest cover.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays an important role in determining food security and quality of environment in the district. The Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector forms the bedrock for a clean, secure and sustainable environment not only for the present population but also the posterity for the citizenry by promoting the quality of the country’s environment and environmental sustainability of natural resources. Sound environmental conservation results in preservation of natural resources thus, assuring continuous supply of resources goods and services. In addition, proactive management of the environment pre-empts calamities and disasters which would otherwise have serious socio-economic implications. Sanitation and waste management are closely related to human health.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
National Water Corporation	Carry out water survey, design and construction and maintenance of water supplies.
Donors (CDTF)	Offer financial support, technical advice and capacity building.

Stakeholders	Role
Constituency Development Fund	Fund water and environmental projects.
Local Authorities	Establishment of liquid and solid waste management.
Civil Society	Create awareness on environmental education.
National Environmental Management Authority	Coordinate environment management issues; Conduct survey on the environment; Provides technical assistance to organizations involved in natural resources management; Monitoring and assessment of activities that have an impact on the environment; Enforce Environmental Management and coordination Act.
Water Department	Plan and develop water resources; Conduct research and apportion water resources; Control Water quality; Train communities on operation, maintenance and management.

3.4.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Major Water Works	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Provision of adequate and reliable water; Ensure environmental sustainability.	High demand for domestic and water for irrigation; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems; Lack of community education on environmental issues.	Drilling of more boreholes; Involvement of the community and the private sector in the provision and management of water supplies; Improvement in revenue collection so as to raise more funds for maintenance and expansion of the water facilities.
Irrigation development	Develop a district irrigation profile and appropriate technologies.	Poor water quality; Lack of funds	Provision of enough funds; Design for development
Sanitation	Development and improvement of sewerage system in urban centres Involvement of all stakeholders in the provision of sanitary facilities; Encourage proper waste management in urban and rural areas.	Poor sanitary facilities in the rural areas; Poor urban planning; High cost of sewerage infrastructure.	Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Cleaning of all markets on regular basis; Training of rural communities on importance of waste management.
Environment	Awareness creation on environmental issues.	Poor environmental conservation and management; Over exploitation of natural resources and pollution.	Enforce EMCA; Natural forest conservation; Increase vegetation cover.

3.4.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

B New projects proposals: Water and irrigation

Project name/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Tarabunyan Dam Mogotio	1	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 90% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kanjulul Dam Esageri	2	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 25,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 80% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Lokuchur Dam Mogotio	3	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Excavation to create a 25,000m ³ Reservoir.	Excavation of a new pan to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Toniok Dam Eldama Ravine	4	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 25,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 100% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kamasaba Dam Eldama Ravine	5	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 100% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Chemitei Dam Mogotio	6	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 100% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kapnosgei Dam Kisanana	7	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 15,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 90% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Letoi Dam Emining	8	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 100% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kikorwe Dam Mogotio	9	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Excavation to create a 25,000m ³ Reservoir.	Excavation of a new pan to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Chepchomus Dam Emining	10	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Desilting to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Pan 90% silted hence requires urgent desilting to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kipkututia Dam Kisanana	11	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with	Excavation to create a 20,000m ³	Excavation of a new pan to provide water for domestic and livestock use.

Project name/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
		limited alternative water sources.	Reservoir	
Kibirigut Dam Sirwa	12	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Excavation to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Excavation of a new pan to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Esageri Dam Esageri	13	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Excavation to create a 950,000m ³ Reservoir	Excavation of a new pan to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kewapsit Dam Emining	14	To provide water for domestic and livestock use in this area with limited alternative water sources.	Excavation to create a 20,000m ³ Reservoir.	Excavation of a new pan to provide water for domestic and livestock use.
Kayone Borehole Emining	1	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Bebogoi Borehole Mogotio	2	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Ararae Borehole Mogotio	3	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Kabarsengwer Borehole Emining	4	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank
Kiptoim Borehole Esageri	5	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Tugumoi Borehole Torongo	6	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Loenbei Borehole Emining	7	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Chomiek Borehole Emining	8	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Kamasai Borehole Kisanana	9	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole. Construction of storage tank.
Oterit Borehole Emining	10	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank;

Project name/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Simotwet Borehole E/Ravine	11	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Bartulgel-kaplegoi Borehole Esageri	12	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Kipkitur Borehole Mogotio	13	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole. Construction of storage tank.
Kibotany Borehole Mogotio	14	To provide clean water for domestic and livestock use.	Drill and equip the borehole.	Drilling and equipping of the borehole; Construction of storage tank.
Mogotio water supply Mogotio	1	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Laying of a parallel gravity main; Rehabilitation and expansion of distribution mains; Construction of additional storage facilities; Construction of a twin treatment plant; Construction of a direct gravity main to Kipsogon tank from Molo River intake.
Timboroa water supply Mumberes	2	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply	Construction of a rising to Boito/hillotee; Construction of additional storage facilities; Construction of a treatment plant; Rehabilitation and expansion of distribution mains; Construction of office, operator's house and store.
Cheberen water supply Kipngorom	3	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Extension of distribution mains; Construction of additional storage; Laying of a parallel gravity main.
Sagat water supply Esageri	4	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Extension of distribution mains; Construction of additional storage;
Kisanana water supply Kisanana	5	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Extension of distribution mains; Construction of additional storage.
Oldebes (Nambawan) water supply Kisanana	6	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Extension of distribution mains; Construction of storage facilities.

Project name/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Ndabibi water supply Kisanana	7	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Extension of distribution mains: Construction of storage facilities.
Torongo water supply Torongo	8	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Rehabilitation and extension of distribution mains: Construction of storage facilities.
Radat water supply Emining	9	Expansion to meet increased demand hence revenue base.	Increase water supply.	Extension of distribution mains: Construction of additional storage facilities.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. This sector depends on proper policy, planning and financial management undertaken by public administration.

On environmental conservation and management, public administration will be expected to lead in public awareness creation. Local authorities will therefore be expected to accord higher priority to waste management and conservation, adhere to planning buildings guidelines as well as controlling urban population through the provision of basic services in the rural market centres to control rural-urban migration.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all other sectors therefore it will play a key role in advocating for environmental conservation and management. The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by the absence of working water and sanitation and waste management facilities. In this regard, construction of sewerage system both at Eldama Ravine and Mogotio towns will be given priority. This sector will strive to achieve MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development."

The sector mission is "to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market."

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to sector vision and mission, the education sub sector will put emphasis in improving and increasing of physical facilities both in primary and secondary schools. This is to cater for increased enrolment in primary schools due to introduction of free primary education and free tuition in secondary education. The sector will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with information communication technology and laboratory facilities.

For enhanced exploitation of the vast development potential in the district, human resource development is a pre-requisite if substantial level of success is to be realized. Emphasis will be laid on retention and transition in order to boost performance of the district in the national exams

In the health sub sector, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local health facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre- and post-natal maternal services. The district will focus on reduction of malaria and other communicable diseases which are prevalent in the district. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services. On HIV/ AIDS more efforts will be put on prevention and reduction of prevalence in the district. Treatment and care of the affected and infected will also be emphasized during the period.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Education is an important sub sector in the development of human resource and empowering the community to be involved in nation building. The young people in the district require appropriate education that prepares them to acquire skills that they can apply in income generation activities and hence reduce poverty.

The sector also plays a significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving human potential to maximize returns from economic activities being undertaken.

The health sub sector ensures the health condition of the workforce and the working environment by putting in place an effective public health strategy.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of policy guidelines for education sector; Provide free primary and secondary education; Reduce gender disparity in access to education and encourage communities to participate in the provision of facilities in schools.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of education infrastructure and education programs example CDTF.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education.
Local Authority Trust Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools.

Stakeholder	Role
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of education.
Constituency Development Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools and provision of bursary funds.
Health Department	Provide education to the public on disease prevention and health promotion; Conduct immunizations for preventable diseases; Provide health facilities with staff, and promote home-based care for AIDS patients.
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop key medical infrastructure.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services.
National AIDS Control Council	Provide funds to HIV and AIDS activities in the District.
District Technical & Constituency AIDS Control Committees	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes.
Constituency Development Committees	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.
Local Authorities	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with government policies.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training.	Provision of free and equitable access to education; Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary to tertiary level; Promotion of training; Improve quality of education.	Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities, High dropout rates and low transition rates at secondary schools; Poor participation by both parents and other actors; Inadequate funding; Inadequate bursaries.	Provision of bursaries to the poor and vulnerable groups; Integrate ECED to regular education system; Provision of instructional materials; Intensify the Schools feeding programme in ASAL areas; Development and encouragement of non-formal and tertiary education curriculum for adult learners and school dropout; Recruitment and training of more adult education teachers.
	Increase adult enrolment and retention.	Low number of candidates.	Publicise the adult education program Start IGAs for adult learners.
	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses.	Inadequate funding.	Improve physical facilities; Get authorization from relevant bodies;
Public health	Increase awareness of reproductive health; Reduction of maternal and infant mortality; Improve maternal health services	High population growth rate; Limited male participation in reproductive health issues; HIV/AIDS.	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services; Intensify reproductive health, education and counselling services; Undertake research survey on critical population issues.
	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district; Reduction of stigma; Improve care given	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders;	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build community organization fighting the scourge;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	to those infected; Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.	Immorality; Inadequate funding; Increasing number of OVCs	Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Increase access to VCT/CCC services.
	Increase access to quality health care services.	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation; Inadequate qualified personnel.	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. Ongoing Projects: Education

Project name/location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
Water and sanitation in schools	To provide water and sanitation facilities; Supply of water tanks.	Construct 100 toilets in 86 pry. Schools and 30 sec. schools; Supply of 61000lts water tanks to schools.	Sinking of toilets; Tendering of works; Installation of water tanks.
Textbooks/Instructional material provision	To supply enough books and instruction materials to schools.	Pupil book ratio of 1:2 in all subjects; Supply of writing and instructional material to all public primary schools.	Constitution of tender committee; Procurement of instructional materials; Monthly FPE trial balance.
School Feeding Programme in primary schools	To improve on access retention and completion rates in ASAL areas.	A total of 104 primary schools are under the school Feeding Programme.	Receive food consignment; Storage of food at maize silos; Transport food consigned to schools; Monitoring and evaluation.
Laboratory equipment scheme GOK	To strengthen the teaching of practical science in school.	Fund 10 secondary schools with laboratory funds.	Renovation and construction of laboratory; SMASSE training for teachers.
Supply of chairs, tables and desks	To promote conducive learning environment.	800 chairs and tables have been bought in the last 2 years in 40 schools.	Tendering and procurement.
Computer rooms/Labs	To promote ICT education.	Three secondary schools received Funding from GOK Ksh. 3.7 million to equip computer labs.	Setting up of computer lab; Procurement of computers; Recruitment of computer teachers.
PTA project-bus project.	To improve on mobility of	Repayment of the	Procurement;

Project name/location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
Baringo High School Emining High School	students and reduce transport cost.	school.	Auditing the project by MOE;
PTA project Saos Secondary School	To improve on catering facilities	Installation of Kitchen and renovation	Procurement; Monitoring and Evaluation by Public Health Officer.
PTA project Mogotio Secondary	To increase access to the learning materials.	Fitting of the library.	Procurement. Monitoring and Evaluation by BOG members.

B. New projects proposals: Education

Project name/location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
OPEC/GoK Project- Construction of classrooms; Kiplombe Secondary School; Waseges Primary School; Mutaran Primary School; A.I.C. Esageri Primary School; Koibatek Primary School.	1	To improve the learning environment.	To construct 2 ultra modern classrooms in each school.	Constitute tender committee; Construction work; Public works to supervise to ensure quality workmanship.
ADB/EDUCATION – Project III Kamelilo Secondary School; Olmarai Secondary School.	2	To increase access to the school.	To construct 2 ultra modern classrooms.	Constitute tender committee; Construction work; Public works to supervise to ensure quality workmanship.
ICT- for schools GoK project Mercy Girls Secondary School; Kisanana Secondary School; Kabimo Secondary School.	3	To promote ICT and e-learning in schools.	To purchase at least 40 computers to fit a computer Lab.	Procurement of Computers. Renovate a room for computer installation and fitting. Recruit computer teachers.

A. Ongoing projects: Public Health

Projects/programmes	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Malaria Control Programme District wide	To reduce the incidence of malaria cases; To create awareness to the community.	Make 90% of the population aware of mosquito control; Purchase of microscopes and reagents;	Create awareness on mosquito control; Provide equipment (microscopes and laboratory reagents); Purchase impregnated bed nets and sell them

Projects/programmes	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		Purchase and distribute 5,000 nets annually; Hold 4 training sessions annually; Hold 2 sessions in each sub-location.	at subsidized price; Training of health personnel on the management of malaria; Train community leaders on malaria control.
STI/AIDS Control Programme District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS infection; To enable people affected by HIV/AIDS/STIs to get treatment; To provide counselling and treatment centres; To promote safe sex practices.	Increase HIV/AIDS awareness by 95%; Reduce transmission rate by 20%; Distribute drugs to all treatment centres;	HIV/AIDS awareness campaign; Distribution of drugs; Setting up/equip VCT centres; Training of counsellors for VCT; Distribute and promote condoms use at the village level.
Nutrition Programme District wide	Reduce cases of malnutrition in the district.	Purchase 10 sauntering machines per year; Set up 1 demonstration plot in each division; Provide at least 50% of the malnourished children with food supplement.	Purchase of sauntering machines; Set up demonstration gardens; Food supplement.

B. New projects proposals: Public Health/ Medical Services

Projects/Programmes	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of offices for District Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Offices	1	To provide office accommodation and improve service delivery.	To construct 1 no. office block to accommodate all the staff in the district headquarters and each of the divisions.	Construction and equipping offices at Eldama Ravine, Kisanana, Emining, Kimng'orom, Sirwa, Mogotio and Torongo.
Expansion of health facilities in Timboroa, Emining, Kisanana, Torongo and Sirwa	2	To improve on service Delivery.	To expand existing health facilities.	Expansion of the existing health facilities.
Community Health Strategy	3	To improve accessibility to health services in rural areas.	To initiate 40 units.	Training of community health workers and health facility committees.

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector is instrumental in provision of an enlightened and healthy population. An enlightened population will embrace ICT as well as participate in project planning,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This will promote community ownership of projects. Governance, justice, law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for a healthy, educated and skilled manpower.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The education sub-sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by incorporating gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. The sector will also continue supporting schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, equipment and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. The sector contributes towards realization of universal primary eradications by ensuring that, by 2015 children in the District, boys and girls will be able to complete full course of primary schooling.

The health sub sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. It provides through the public health department environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programmes. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, the sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, the sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

The sector also contributes towards achieving MDG goal number 4 through reduction of infant mortality rate and also strives to achieve MDG goal number 5 by improving maternal health care, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge"

The sector mission is "to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology"

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission the district will strive to improve adoption of Information Communication Technology. Conducive environment shall be created to encourage investment in this sector. Cyber cafes, M-Pesa outlets will be set up and

mobile and telephone network coverage shall be expanded. With the introduction of digital village centres it is expected to improve internet services at the village level. It is also expected that completion and equipping of Koibatek District Information Centre will improve ICT services in the district, strengthen the planning capacity and improve the performance of the DIDC as a resource and reference centre for development information on the District.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in informing, educating and communicating to the community socio-economic, political and social issues. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates intra sector and inter-sector linkages. Once the DIDC is completed it will play a major role in the provision of information for economic development in the district.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
The Government	Give policy guidelines for the sector; Facilitate infrastructural development; Resource support for procurement of equipment for government training; Establishing ICT business; Capacity building in ICT.
District Information and Documentation Centre	Use ICT to provide the necessary information on development of the district, Government, Research students and the general public;
Private sector & learning institutions	Capacity builds the public on ICT and provides commercial internet access. Train students on ICT and its applications.
Donors	Provide funds for the installation of district management information systems

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Invest in information technology.	Inadequate electricity and telephone facilities; It is expensive; Lack of an ICT policy.	Encourage the private sector to invest in IT; Opening of a District Information Office.
	Construction of a DIDC fully equipped with ICT facilities.	Inadequate electricity supply; High cost of ICT installation.	The donors and NGO's will be requested to support ICT.
	Capacity building in ICT	Training in ICT is expensive. There are few instructors teaching ICT.	The ministry of Finance and planning to provide, ICT training

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A. Ongoing Projects DIDC

Project name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
District Information and Documentation centre.	Improve planning and as resource centre in the District.	Accommodate DDO, DSO and their Staff.	To construct and equip District information and documentation centre.

B. New project proposals: Information Communications Technology

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
District Information offices Eldama Ravine	1	To improve the capacity of the department to inform, educate and disseminate information effectively.	To construct 1No. Office block to accommodate 20 members of staff and fully equip it by 2003.	Construction and equipment of District Information Office.
Training in ICT District wide	2	To create the capacity for the use of IT in the district.	To Train at least 30 officers every year.	Training of Government officers on various computer applications.
Computerization of Government Departments District wide	3	To improve the capacity of the district to collect, analyze, store and retrieve information for development of the district.	To computerize all government offices by the end of the plan period.	To purchase enough computers and install the necessary software.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Delivery of quality and fast service depends on ICT. ICT plays a crucial role in planning and implementation of projects and programmes of other sectors. The sector needs good infrastructure and security in order to grow. The sector also benefits farmers, business people in marketing and exchange of vital information availing information and best practices.

3.6.8 Strategies to mainstream Cross-cutting issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication and education. The sector contributes towards realization of MDG goal number 8 target 18 which include developing a global partnership for development which include making available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya."

The mission of the sector is "to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development"

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall focus of the sector is to improve delivery of justice, governance and security in the district. The sector will play a major role in creating conducive and secure environment for investors. Emphasis will be put on community participation in peace building and reconciliation.

The major strategies include construction of more police post and involvement of the community in security issues through strengthening community policing and strengthening the community service order programme and construction of modern law court in the district.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a very important role in the development of the district, since law and order is very vital for any development. The sector sets the stage for economic growth by creating an enabling environment for economic growth and development.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Government of Kenya	Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice; Formulation of policies; Financial Support for development of activities and administration of service; To provide leadership, and implement government policies.
Community	Feedback on effectiveness of policies; Compliance with the provision of the law; Participate in implementation of the policies.
NGO's / CBOs, Religious organization	Awareness creation on importance of various policies; Enhance capacity of feedback on effectiveness of the policies; Support to community project used as training tools.
Local government	Formulation and implementation of by-laws; Awareness creation on importance of the policies; Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services.
Private Sector	Provision of services such legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.

3.7.5 Sector/Sub Sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social; economic and political development; Promotion of civic education.	Inadequate funding; Political interference; Poverty; Inadequate office accommodation.	Provision of office and housing accommodation; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Public sector reforms.
Legal Services	Modernization of legal court and provision of legal services.	Poor access to legal services due to high cost; Delay in prosecuting cases; Poor public awareness of legal rights.	Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available.
Prosecution	Public awareness; Promotion and administration of Justice; Computerization and automation of court services.	Delay in handling cases; Inadequate qualified personnel; Lack of transport; Under funding.	Speed up of prosecution; Provision of more funds; Construction and equipping of a modern court; Posting of enough judicial staff.
Administration of justice	Ensure that rule of law is upheld and ensure transparency	Poor administration of justice; Inadequate judicial service and high cost of judicial services.	Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen; Posting of enough judicial staff; Public awareness in matters relating to law and order.
Penal institutions	Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling; Construction of a modern remand prison and penal institution; Implementation of community service order to decongest the prison.	Congestion at the prison; Lack of personnel; Poor acceptance of CSO programme; Society's negative attitude towards released prisoners; HIV/AIDS.	Construction and equipping of a modern remand prison; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice; Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A. Ongoing projects: Provincial Administration and Internal security

Project name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Mogotio Police Station	To provide accommodation to police officers.	Accommodate 24 Police Offices.	Complete the Construction of Administration Block and two number flats.
Timboroa Police Station	To provide accommodation to police officers.	Accommodate 24 Police Offices.	Complete the Construction of Administration Block and two number flats.
Eldama Ravine Police Station	To provide accommodation to police officers.	Accommodate 12 Police Offices	Complete the construction of staff quarters and Police Division and Station at Eldama Ravine Divisional Headquarters; To construct two units, Staff houses, Road works and renovation of existing building.

B. New projects proposals: Provincial Administration and Internal security

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
District Headquarters and Divisional Offices	1	To improve services delivery by officers; To improve efficiency; To ease congestion.	Construct one building to accommodate all the officers.	Construct office block to accommodate all Government Departments; Construct offices in all divisions.

A. Ongoing projects: Immigration and registration of persons

Project name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Issuance of National Identity cards district wide	Registration of all persons who have attained the mandatory age.	Register all new applicants 18 years and above.	Registration; Issue identity cards.
Awareness Creation on Births and Deaths Registration District wide	To promote community participation in civil registration; To equip the registration agent with skills of filling in the data formats, soliciting for data and publicity.	To increase the number of events reported for registration.	Training registration assistants and agents; Holding of Barazas; Constitution or registration of committees at all levels; Collection of data formats; Conduct registration audit; Attending registration meetings and Barazas.

B. New projects proposals: Justice

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Magistrates Court at Eldama Ravine	1	To improve efficiency; To take the services closer to the people; To reduce cost of dispensing justice.	Construction of senior resident magistrate court	Construction of modern court and offices at Eldama Ravine. Justification: Lack of courtrooms.

A. Ongoing Projects: Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK)

Project name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Voter Education District wide	To ensure coordination.	All people aged 18 and above educated.	Conduct voter education from grassroots.
Voter Registration District wide	To achieve 100% voter turnout.	100% voter registration.	Continuous voter registration.

B. New projects proposals: Prison

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Prisoners wards	1	To provide accommodation to prisoners.	To construct two remand prison wards.	Construction of modern prisoners wards.

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Office block	2	To provide office accommodation to the staff.	One office block.	To build an office block.
Staff houses	3	To provide accommodation to prison wardens.	To construct 20 staff houses.	Construction of staff houses.
Modern toilets	4	To improve the sanitary condition.	Construct modern toilets.	Construction of modern toilets.
Customer care centre	5	To improve on quality of services rendered.	Construct customer care centre.	Construction of customer care centre.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Performance of governance, Justice, Law and Order sector is closely linked to other sectors. Agriculture and rural development, Physical Infrastructure, Human Resource development and Special Programmes sectors rely on this sector for mobilization of the community, coordination of development activities and implementation of various government policies. Performance of this sector will also determine the extent to which other sectors objectives and targets are achieved.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it carry out its role of coordination and provision of leadership and governance. The sector contributes towards developing a global partnership for development which includes commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision “to be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”

The sector mission is “to provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.”

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to achieve the sector Vision and Mission, the district will ensure active participation of communities in the development process and government collaboration with development partners and private sector. The sector will also strive to mobilize resources from Non Governmental Organizations and other development partners. The sector will provide prudent financial management by ensuring accountability and transparency in government transactions.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a major role in coordination and management of public resources by installing high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Government of Kenya	Formulation of policies; Financial Support for development of activities and administration of service; Provision of Manpower; Leadership in Policy dissemination and implementation
Community	Feedback on effectiveness of polices; Compliance with the provision of the law; Participate in implementation of the policies.
NGOs/CBOs, Religious organization	Awareness creation on importance of various policies; Enhance capacity of feedback on effectiveness of the policies, support to community project used as training tools; Training for local leaders.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administrative Issues and development of policies	Improve service delivery in civil service.	Inadequate office accommodation; Lack of proper equipment and machinery.	Provision of office and housing accommodation; Provision of proper equipment.
Financial Management	Proper and effective financial management.	Weak financial management.	Adequate utilization of resources and enhance transparency and accountability.
Development plan	Provision of necessary equipment; Construction of relevant buildings; Capacity building; provision of funds.	Poor coordination; lack of harmonized institutional framework; Inadequate capacity to collect data; Weak monitoring and evaluation systems; Lack of equipment and funds.	Participatory planning for development; Strengthening the district planning unit; Legal framework to guide and enforce planning and implementation; Construction of DIDC; Development of M & E Systems.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A. Ongoing projects: DIDC

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District information and Documentation centre.	Improve planning and as resource centre in the District.	Accommodate DDO, DSO and their Staff. Provide source of information in the district.	To construct and equip District information and documentation centre.

A. Ongoing projects: County Council of Koibatek

Project name	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Mogotio Eco-tourism Information Centre	To attract more tourists.	To complete the construction of the Eco-tourism Information Centre.	Construction of Ecotourism Information Centre.

B. New projects proposals: County Council of Koibatek

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Lake Bogoria Community project	1	Conserve and manage the environmental services and values of lake Bogoria catchment for sustainable development.	Initiate community socio-economic development that ensure sustainable livelihoods, reduces pressure on the environment and natural resources, and arrests encroachment on the biodiversity in the reserve.	A forestation, Organize workshops for community leaders; Form local environmental conservation committees.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all other sectors by providing visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies and ensuring overall macro-economic stability and creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore the sector will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as the sector fulfils its role of coordination and provision of stable and sustainable public resource management and improve governance through monitoring and evaluation.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to have sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

The sector mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector will focus on enhancing community participation in the development process through community mobilization as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes.

The sector will also focus on proper management and utilization of women and youth enterprise funds. Considering the untapped potential of the youth, efforts will be made to create jobs by attracting investors, particularly in the productive and ecotourism sectors.

The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS in decision making levels or forms such as the District Development Committee and Constituency Development Fund Committee.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in promotion of equality and equity in development, empowering the youth through sports and capacity building of communities. The sports sub sector is important in promoting the productivity of the labour force by encouraging construction of sports facilities and improving the general administration and management of sports bodies.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Youth department	Coordinate youth activities in the district; Mobilize youth to form groups for funding through Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Encourage enrolment in the polytechnics; Provide trainers for the polytechnics.
Applied Technology Department	Coordinate the activities of the Jua Kali sub-sector.
Gender and Social Services Department	Mobilize communities to form groups; Provide training to groups; Avail grants to groups and disabled persons.
Department of sports	Coordinate sporting activities; Provide advice on sports related matters; Tap the local sporting talents.
Private Sector	Support community and government initiatives

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and children affairs	Encouraging of income generating activities; Training of group members and provision of grants.	Poor management of groups; Lack of capital; Illiteracy among group Members; Lack of sense of ownership and gender imbalance.	Provision credit and basic tools to the people with disabilities; Training of groups; Provision of enough funds for training and expansion of existing loan schemes.
Youth	Youth Empowerment through the Development Youth	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth;	Capacity build youth groups and individuals

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programmes; Youth Participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues.	Leadership wrangles among youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities; High unemployment levels.	to develop their entrepreneurship skills; Training of youth leaders on management; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; Construction of Youth; Empowerment Centres in each Constituency.
Sports	Development of talents in sports and Arts.	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership among sports organizations; Under developed sports infrastructure.	Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities; Construction of sports facilities.

3.9.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

B New projects proposals: Special programmes

Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Capacity building community group leaders	1	To improve the capacity of the groups to manage projects.	Two trainings per division.	Conduct capacity building for group leaders.
Rehabilitation and resettlement of persons with disabilities	2	To rehabilitate and resettle persons with disabilities.	200 persons with disabilities.	Engaging of disabled persons in self employment by providing them with tools of trade.
Construction of ministerial office block	3	To provide accommodation to staff	One office block	Construction of office block.
Social protection to vulnerable persons (older persons, orphans, destitute etc	4	To provide protection to vulnerable persons.	50 individuals.	Assist vulnerable persons with small grants to invest in small income generating activities.

B New projects proposals: Youth Affairs

Project name/location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
Office Construction	1	To provide accommodation to staff.	1 District Office and 3 divisional offices constructed.	Construction of office.
Office equipment and furniture	2	To improve service delivery.	District and all divisional offices equipped.	Purchase of office equipment and furniture.
Develop one youth Empowerment Centre	3	To create employment.	2 Youth Empowerment	Construction of the centre and

Project name/location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
per Constituency			Centres constructed and equipped fully.	equipment.
Construction of one polytechnic per division	4	To create employment.	6 polytechnics constructed and operationalize.	Construction of the polytechnics.
Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	5	To improve service delivery.	1 Vehicle for District office; 3 Motor cycles for divisional offices.	Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles.
Entrepreneurship and leadership training	6	To capacity build the youth.	100 youth leaders per annum.	Conduct entrepreneurship and leadership training.
Staff training and development	7	To capacity build the staff.	At least 2 staff per annum.	Conduct staff training and development.
Youth Programmes	8	To create employment.	Implement programmes in health, environment, sports, leisure and crime.	Implement youth programmes.

3.9.7 Cross- Sector Linkages

The sector plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of women, youth and people with disabilities in economic development. The level at which the needs are met depends on the incomes generated by the productive sectors. To improve educational physical facilities, the local economy will only be available to fully participate in development and social activities like sports. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordination of development activities and generally oversees the implementation of various government policies.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds and youth polytechnics. This will contribute towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by empowering women and the youth.

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. More efforts will be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector; the sector will be involved in community mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS.

The sector will mobilize the community especially youth in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the plans and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external assistance. It also sets out objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor and evaluate project implementation, and sets out medium term milestones for project achievement.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The success of the Koibatek DDP implementation will greatly depend on a sound monitoring, monitoring and evaluation framework that will ensure that strategies and projects designed are efficiently implemented and that the desired outcomes are achieved by eliminating the current constraints in each sector. The monitoring and evaluation systems adopted for the DDP implementation are designed to provide a clear and concise picture of the progress of the DDP implementation.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring of the Koibatek DDP will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES). The system serves to address strengthening of capacities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMECs) by defining, measuring and monitoring district performance indicators.

Monitoring process will be a continuous function which entails measuring progress towards planned objectives. This will ensure that inputs, plans, budgets, physical targets and other necessary actions proceed as planned. The fundamental objectives of M&E are to measure whether inputs and activities are being realized.

Monitoring will also permit project cost control in the DDP implementation. This includes knowledge of the total requirements of funds to complete each project. Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken in the midterm and the end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. The end of the plan evaluation will provide an end-of plan status report.

The monitoring and Evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in plan implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix gives the project name, costs, timeline, monitoring and evaluation indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies, source of funds and stakeholders' responsibilities in the projects/programmes.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter specifies programs and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets out medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The success of the Koibatek DDP implementation will greatly depend on a sound systematic monitoring and evaluation framework that will ensure that strategies and priorities identified are efficiently implemented. This will help achieve the desired outcomes by eliminating the already stated constraints to development in each sector. The monitoring and evaluation systems adopted for the DDP implementation are designed to provide a continuous tracking and feedback mechanism to all stakeholders in the process of plan implementation.

Monitoring of the Koibatek DDP will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES). The system serves to address strengthening of capacities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMECs) by defining, measuring and monitoring district performance indicators.

Monitoring process will be a continuous function which entails measuring progress towards planned objectives. This will ensure that inputs, plans, budgets, physical targets and other necessary actions proceed as planned. The fundamental objectives of M&E are to measure whether inputs and activities are being realized.

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The monitoring and Evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in plan implementation to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix gives the project name, costs, timeframe, monitoring and evaluation indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies, source of funds and stakeholders' responsibilities in the projects/ programmes.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Capacity building of members, staff, committees in Kabimoi and Sirwa coffee societies	0.8M	2008-2012	400 members; 20 staff; 2 committees trained.	Quarterly Reports; Annual reports.	MOCDM	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Members; staff and committees to attend capacity building workshops.
Beekeeping farmers' mobilization and organized marketing system and processing.	0.5M	2008-2012	450 farmers organized marketing groups; Refinery plant established.	Annual reports; Field visits.	MOCDM/ CDF	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Beekeeping farmers to form organized marketing groups; MOCDM to provide technical expertise.
Increased milk production, Marketing and provision of credit to Agricultural Cooperatives.	60M	2008-2012	Increased milk collection; Amount of loans advanced to farmers.	Financial and progress reports; Field visits.	MOCDM	GOK/ Cooperatives societies.	GOK to provide funds.
Proposed establishment of divisional cooperative office in Mumberes/Timboroa divisions.	2M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed	Bill of quantities; Progress reports.	MOCDM	GOK	GOK to provide funds, MOCDM to implement project, Public works to provide technical expertise.
Milk coolers for enhanced milk collection and marketing.	5M	2008-2012	No. of coolers installed; Volume of milk collected.	Progress reports; Annual reports.	Mumberes & Torongo societies.	GOK/ Cooperatives societies.	GOK & Societies to provide funds.
Promote ICT compliance in cooperative societies.	1M	2008-2012	No. of societies installed with ICT.	Physical Verification.	10 Cooperative societies	Cooperatives societies.	GOK & Societies to provide funds.
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	5M	2008-2012	No. of focal points identified	Field visits; Annual and quarterly reports.	DLPO/ Project committees.	GOK/ Donors	Community to be trained and implement the projects; GOK to provide funds.
Kimose Sheep & Goat Station Emining Division	91.5M	2008-2012	No. improved stock supplied.	Field visit; Financial reports.	DLPO/DVO/ DCO/ Farmers.	GOK	Community to cost share; GOK to provide funds.
Radat Honey processing plant	3.5M	2008-2012	Physical structures on the ground; Volume of processed honey marketed.	Annual and quarterly reports; Field visit.	DLPO; CDF; Community.	GOK/ CDF	Provision of funds; Provision of local material by community; Community to implement project.
Auction rings at Maji Moto and Oikokwe in Kisanana	1.0M	2008-2012	Length of fencing; Offices constructed	Bill of Quantities; Progress reports;	DLPO/ CDF/ Community.	GOK/ CDF	Community to provide land, GOK to provide funds;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			and operating: Length of water piping: Number of animals sold through the auction yards.	Physical verification.			Marketing livestock through the established market centres by communities.
Chemogoch livestock multiplication centre	6.5M	2008-2012	Length of fencing: Offices constructed: Water reticulation: Number of improved livestock: Number of farmers trained: Number of animals availed to farmers:	Field visits: Project reports.	DLPO/ CDF/ Community	GOK/ CDF	Funds provision: Technical training and backstopping.
Olkokwe Sheep and Goat multiplication centre	20M	2008-2012	Number of farmers with improved stock: Volume of milk produced in the region: Number of improved animals: Number of farmers trained: Length of perimeter fencing.	Field visits: Annual reports: Quarterly reports.	DLPO/ CDF/ Community	GOK/ CDF	GOK to provide funding: Department of livestock to provide technical training and backstopping.
PATTEC	800.000	2008-2012	Number of livestock treated.	Area covered.	DVO	GOK/ Donors.	PATTEC to provide funding: Veterinary department to implement project.
Food Security	0.7M	2008-2012	No. of bags produced (maize & beans): Acreage of yields per acre.	Field visits: Annual and quarterly reports.	MOA	GOK	Farmers to implement project: Farm input dealers to provide farm inputs: Credit institutions (AFC, SACCOS, BANKS) to provide credit
Environmental Conservation	3.3M	2008-2012	Number of Km of soil conservation structures: No. of water harvesting structures: Km of river bank protected.	Community action plans: Field visits.	MOA	GOK	Farmers to cost share and implement project: Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources to provide technical

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							expertise.
Horticulture development	7.5 M	2008-2012	Acreage under horticultural crops; Tonnage of produce;	Field visits; Annual reports;	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA); Horticulture Crop; development Authority (HCDA).	MOA/ HCDA	Farmers to implement project; Credit institutions i.e. AFC, SACCOS and Banks to provide credit to farmers;
Oil crop production and Processing	0.4M	2008-2012	Acreage under oil crops; Oil crop tons produced.	Field visits; Progress reports; Annual reports.	MOA	GOK	Farmers to implement project; Thiya Macadamia nuts co. and Bidco Oil Co. to provide marketing.
District/Division Office Construction & Renovation	5.0M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed; No. of buildings renovated.	Bill of quantities; Progress report, Inspection report	MOA	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise construction works.
Farm business planning & Record keeping	1.0M	2008-2012	No. of farm plans developed; No. of farmers keeping farm records.	Field visits; Financial reports.	MOA	GOK	Farmers to implement project; GOK to provide funding.
Machinery training programme	4.0M	2008-2012	No. of plant operators trained.	Training reports;	MOA (Koibatek A.T.C)	GOK	Community to attend training, Department of Agriculture to provide training.
Industrial crops (Coffee, Sisal, Pyrethrum, Aloe Vera)	0.3M	2008-2012	Acreage under crops; Produce tonnage.	Statistical reports; Annual reports; Field visits.	MOA	GOK	Pyrethrum Board Coffee Board and Sisal Board to provide funding and technical expertise; Farmers to implement project; Agro-input dealers to provide farm inputs; Credit institutions to provide credit to farmers.
Plantation development	3.96M	2008-2012	No. of seedling produced.	Physical verification; Field visits.	KFS	KFS	KFS to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation of project.
Forest Extension Service	0.570	2008-2012	No. of field days done; No. of farmers trained; No. of seedling	Physical verification; Field visits	KFS	KFS	KFS to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation of project.

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			produced.				
Catchment and Natural Forest Conservation	0.448	2008-2012	No. of seedling produced; No. of sites rehabilitated; No. of public barazas held.	Physical verification; Field visits; Annual reports.	KFS	KFS	KFS to provide funding; Community to implement project.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and industry

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Office Building District Trade Development Offices Eldama Ravine.	10M	2008-2012	Status of the construction.	Bill of quantities ; Physical verification.	Ministry of Trade and Industry (Internal Trade).	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DOW to supervise construction works.
Cultural centre	5M	2008-2012	Status of the construction.	Bill of quantities ; Progress report.	DCO, DWO	GOK	GOK to provide funds; DWO to supervise construction and provide technical advice.
Grants to cultural groups/artist District wide	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of groups funded.	Annual reports; Financial report.	DCO	GOK	GOK to provide funds; DCO to implement and supervise.
Office building Koibatek	1M	2008-2012	Status of the construction.	Bill of quantities ; Progress report.	DWO, DCO	GOK	GOK to provide funds; DWO to supervise construction and provide technical advice.
Products Development and Marketing of Milk, Honey, Hides and Skins, Fruit, Bakeries and Textile District wide.	20M	2008-2012	No. of persons/artisans per division per year; a marketing system in place per year; No. of enterpri	Training reports; Progress reports; Products developed.	Ministry of Trade and Industry (Internal Trade)	GOK	GOK to provide funding; Department of Trade to provide technical expertise.

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			ses per year to acquire appropriate capital and machinery; No. of trained persons per year.				

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Chepnes - Cheraik	0.552 m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Majimazuri - Igiure - Makutano	0.440 m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds, Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Equator - Lelgelo - Kisorobil - Boito	1.201M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Orien - Nakurutakwe	1.302M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained;	Bill of quantities;	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
i			Condition of the road.	Site visit; Progress report.			Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Chemilil Orinie	0.678 m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Kiplombe Kipkaber Kapkitet	0.424m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Lebolos Kiplombe	0.588m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Torongo Soibei	1.106M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Tripkatoi Mwachoni	0.522m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
				report.			required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Kipkaber Kapkedon Kirobon	0.612m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Society Tabare Kabiyet Kabitol	1.17M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Soy Mining /Mlango Nne - Daraja Mbili	0.942m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
E1431 Poror - Sirwa- Lawina	7.6M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
E288 Kimng'orom - Sirwa	0.971m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
D350 Society - Saos - Cheberen	46M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
Emining - Saos	0.917m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	MOR	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Community to provide required labour; Department of roads to supervise and monitor the project.
E288 Junction- Chepkoiyo	0.917m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Mogotio- Molo River	1.033M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Muserechi- Noiwet	0.16m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Kimngorom- Kapterit	1.692M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Railway- Kisanana	0.577m	2008-2012	No. of km improved &	Bill of quantities;	DRC-KOIBA	GOK	GoK to provide funds;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			length of culvert installed.	Site visit; Progress report.	TEK		Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Esageri-Emining	1.238m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Tabach-Ngetui	2.132M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Siewa-Majimotto	0.9m	2008-2012	No. of km & length of culvert installed	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Lombala-Kararam-Ngubereti	1.364M	2008-2012	No. km improved & no of structures completed.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Moringwo-Arama-Timboroa	1.297M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Kabimoi-Solian-Lebolos	0.558m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Arama-Kamasaba-Kipsichit	1.029M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Maji Mazuri-Igure-Makutano	0.728m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition	Bill of quantities; Site visit;	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of

Koibatek District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			of the road.	Progress report.			roads to provide technical expertise.
Sinonin-Arama	1.05M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Simotwet-Kibias-Tolmo	1.503M	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Sogonin-Kabiyet-Muchongoi	0.944m	2008-2012	No. of Km maintained; Condition of the road.	Bill of quantities; Site visit; Progress report.	DRC-KOIBA TEK	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Department of roads to provide technical expertise.
Mogotio Police Station	112.4M	2008-2009	No. of units produced.	Bill of quantities; Site meeting minutes; Physical inspection.	DWO/O OP	GOK	GoK to provide funding; DWO to provide supervision and technical expertise.
Timboroa Police station	115.4M	2008-2009	No. of units produced.	Bill of quantities; Site meeting minutes; Physical inspection.	DWO/O OP	GOK	GoK to provide funding; DWO to provide supervision and technical expertise.
Eldama Ravine Police Station	96.7M	2008-2009	No. of units produced.	Bill of quantities; Site meeting minutes; Physical inspection.	DWO/O OP	GOK	GoK to provide funding; DWO to provide supervision and technical expertise.
District information Documentation Centres	18M	July 2008	One office block.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification; Progress report.	DWO/D DO	GOK	GoK to provide funding; DWO to provide technical advice; DDO to

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							implement the project.
District Children Office	2M	2008	One office block.	Bill of quantities, Physical verification, Progress report	DWO/D CO	GOK	GoK to provide funding, DWO to provide technical advice; DCO to implement the project.
Maintenance of Government Residential buildings in Koibatek	180M	2008-2010	No. of buildings refurbished.	Physical verification; Project reports.	Ministry of Housing; Government Estate Department.	GOK	District Maintenance Officer to oversee the progress of work to completion and provision of funds.
Registration of Lands on which Government residential houses are built	1.6M	2008-2012	Hectares of land registered.	Annual reports; Title deeds	Ministry of Lands and ministry of Housing.	GOK	District Maintenance Officer to oversee the progress of the exercise to completion and funding.
Registration of unregistered government houses	0.360m	2008-2012	No. of buildings registered	Registration Certificate Annual reports	Ministry of housing government estate department	GOK	District Maintenance Officer to oversee the progress of registration to completion.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Tarabunyan Dam Mogotio	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kanjulul Dam Esageri	2.5M	2008-2012	Volume of dam	Bill of quantities;	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide

Koibatek District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			constructed.	Physical verification.			funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Lokuchur Dam Mogotio	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Toniok Dam Eldama Ravine	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kamasaba Dam Eldama Ravine	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Chemitei Dam Mogotio	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kapnosgei Dam Kisanana	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Letoi Dam Emining	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kikorwe Dam Mogotio	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Chepchomus Dam Emining	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kipkututia Dam Kisanana	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kibirirgut Dam Sirwa	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							Water department to provide technical expertise.
Esageri Dam Esageri	15M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kewapsit Dam Emining	2M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kayone Borehole Emining	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Bebogoi Borehole Mogotio	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Ararae Borehole Mogotio	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							to provide technical expertise.
Kabarsengwer Borehole Emining	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kiptoim Borehole Esageri	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Tugumoi Borehole Torongo	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Loenbei Borehole Emining	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Chomiek Borehole Emining	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							expertise.
Kamasai Borehole Kisanana	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO. CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Oterit Borehole Emining	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO. CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Simotwet Borehole E/Ravine	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO. CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Bartulgel-kaplegoi Borehole Esageri	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO. CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kipkitur Borehole Mogotio	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO. CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kibotany	3M	2008-	Volume of	Bill of	DWO.	GOK	GOK/CDF

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Borehole Mogotio		2012	dam constructed.	quantities; Physical verification.	CDF		to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Mogotio water supply Mogotio	3M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Timboroa water supply Mumberes	126M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Cheberen water supply Kipngorom	4M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Sagat water supply Esageri	6M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Kisanana water supply Kisanana	8M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Oldebos (Nambawan) water supply Kisanana	8M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Ndabibi water supply Kisanana	4M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Torongo water supply Torongo	6M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.
Radat water supply Emining	6M	2008-2012	Volume of dam constructed.	Bill of quantities: Physical verification.	DWO, CDF	GOK	GOK/CDF to provide funds; Community to manage the project; Water department to provide technical expertise.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Water and sanitation in schools	2M	2008-2012	No. of water tanks built; No. of water tanks bought	Progress report; Physical verification.	MOE	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Schools to implement projects.
Instructional material provision:	77.1M	2008-2012	No. of instructional materials bought.	Stores record; Physical verification, Financial report.	MOE/C FBT/UN ICEF	GOK/ CFBT/ UNICE F	GOK/Donors to provide funding; MOE to implement project.
School Feeding Programme in primary schools:	3.18M	2008-2009	No. of schools funded.	Financial report; Stores record.	MOE/W FP	GOK/ WFP	GOK/ WFP to provide funding; MOE to implement project.
Laboratory equipment scheme:	2.5M	2008-2012	No. of schools funded.	Financial report; Stores record.	MOE	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Schools to implement project.
Supply of chairs, tables and desks:	2M	2008-2009	No. of chairs tables & desks bought.	Stores record, Physical verification.	MOE/A DB	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Schools to implement project.
PTA project-Bus project. Baringo secondary school Emining secondary school	4M	2008-2010	No. of buses bought.	Financial report; Physical verification.	PTA	PTA	PTA to provide funding; Schools to maintain buses.
PTA project Saos Secondary School	0.5M	2008-2010	No. of installed steam stoves.	Physical verification; BOG minutes.	PTA	PTA	PTA to provide funding; School to implement project.
PTA project Mogotio Secondary	0.5M	2008-2010	No. of classes renovated	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	PTA	PTA	PTA to provide funding; School to implement project.
OPEC/GO K Project-construction of classrooms. Kiplombe	12.6M	2008-2011	No. of classroom constructed. Status of construction.	Bill of quantities; Progress report; Financial report.	OPEC/ MOE	OPEC	OPEC/MOE to provide funding; School to implement project.

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Secondary. Waseges Primary School Mutaran Primary School A.I.C. Esageri Primary School Koibatek Primary School							
ADB/Education – Project III- Construction of labs and classrooms. Kamelilo Secondary School Olmarai Secondary School	4M	2008-2009	No. of laboratories constructed; No. of classrooms constructed.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	ADB/MOE	ADB/GOK	ADB/GOK to provide funding; Schools to implement projects.
ICT- for schools GOK project Mercy Girls Secondary School Kisanana Secondary School Kabimoi Secondary School	2.1M	2008-2009	No. of computers purchased and installed.	Stores records; Physical verification.	MOE	GOK	GOK to provide funding, Schools to implement projects.
Malaria Control Programme District wide	12M	2008-2012	No. of households sprayed with icon; No. of nets sold.	Health records, Field reports	DMOH, DPHO	GOK	GoK to provide funds; MOMS to implement project;
STI/AIDS Control Programme District wide	20M	2008-2012	No. of trainings done; Prevalence rate.	Health records; Field reports.	DMOH,	GOK	GoK to provide funds; MOMS to implement project.
Nutrition Programme District wide	6M	2008-2012	Amount of food supplement distributed; No. of people	Health records, Field reports	DMOH,	GOK	GoK to provide funds, MOMS to implement project.

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			trained.				
Construction of offices for District Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Offices	5M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed; Status of construction.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DMOH,	GOK	GoK to provide funds; MOMS to implement project.
Expansion of health facilities in Timboroa, Eminig Kisanana, Torongo and Sirwa	20M	2008-2012	No. of health facilities expanded.	Bill of quantities; Progress report; Site visit.	DMOH,	GOK	GoK to provide funds; MOMS to implement project.
Community Health Strategy	10M	2008-2012	No. of community strategies developed.	Field reports; Health records.	DMOH, DPHO	GOK	GoK to provide funds; MOMS to implement project.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and technology

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
District information Documentation Centres	18M	June 2008	Status of construction; Office block.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DWO/D DO	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Monitoring and supervision by public works department.
District Information offices Eldama Ravine	5M	2008-2012	Status of construction; Office block.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DIO	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Monitoring and supervision by public works department.
Training on ICT District wide	10M	2008-2012	No. of trained officers.	Training reports; Annual reports.	DDO	GOK	GoK to provide funds; Officers to attend training; DDO to facilitate training.
Computerization of Government Departments	10M	2008-2010	No. of computers installed.	Stores records; Physical verification.	Various Government department	GOK	GoK to provide funds to purchase computers;

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
District wide					ent		Various departments to implement project.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, law and order

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Awareness Creation on Births and Deaths-Registration District wide	3M	2008-2012	No. of training session held; No. of births & deaths registered.	Training report; Annual and Monthly report.	DCR, Chiefs, Community	GOK	GOK to provide funding; Community to attend training.
Issuance of National Identity cards district wide	5M	2008-2012	No. of IDs issued	Monthly reports; Annual reports.	DRP	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DRP to implement project.
Mogotio Police Station	112.4M	2008-2009	No. of units constructed.	Bill of quantities, Progress report	DWO/O OP	GOK	GOK to provide funding, DWO to supervise construction works and provide technical advice.
Timboroa Police Station	115.4M	2008-2009	No. of units constructed.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DWO/O OP	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise construction works and provide technical advice.
Eldama Ravine Police Station	96.7M	2008-2009	No. of units constructed. Status of construction.	Bill of quantities, Progress report	DWO/O OP	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise construction works and provide technical advice.
District Headquarters and Divisional	20M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DC/DW O	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DWO to

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Offices							supervise construction works and provide technical advice.
Magistrates Court at Eldama Ravine	15M	2008-2012	No. of offices constructed.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DRM, DWO	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise construction works and provide technical advice.
Voter Education District wide	20M	2008-2012	No. of forums organized.	Monthly reports; Annual reports.	ECK, Community	GOK	GOK to provide funding; ECK to implement project.
Voter Registration District wide	20M	2008-2012	No. of voters registered.	Monthly reports, Annual reports.	ECK, Community	GOK	GOK to provide funding, ECK to implement project.
Prisoners wards	3.2M	2008-2012	Constructed wards; Status of construction.	Bill of quantities, Progress report.	O/I GK Prison, DWO	GOK	Monitoring and supervision by public works department; Prisons department to implement project.
Office block	3M	2008-2012	Status of construction.	Bill of quantities, Progress report.	O/I GK Prison, DWO	GOK	Monitoring and supervision by public works department; Prisons department to implement project.
Staff houses	10.5M	2008-2012	Status of construction.	Bill of quantities, Progress report.	O/I GK Prison, DWO	GOK	Monitoring and supervision by public works department; Prisons department to implement project.
Modern toilets	0.9m	2008-2012	Status of construction.	Bill of quantities;	O/I GK Prison,	GOK	Monitoring and

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
				Progress report.	DWO		supervision by public works department; Prisons department to implement project.
Customer care centre	0.4m	2008-2010	Status of construction.	Bill of quantities, Progress report.	O/I GK Prison, DWO	GOK	Monitoring and supervision by public works department, Prisons department to implement project.

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
District Information and Documentation Centre	18M	2008	One office block.	Bill of quantities; Progress reports.	DWO/D. DO	GOK	GoK to provide funds; DWO to supervise construction work.
Mogotio Eco-tourism information centre	4.75m	2008-2009	No. of offices constructed.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	CCK	LA/EU	GOK to provide funding; CCK to implement project.
Lake Bogoria Community Project	0.8m	2008-2009	Ha. of land; No. of committees.	Monthly reports; Annual reports.	CCK	LA	GOK to provide funding; CCK to implement project Community to participate.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Capacity building community group leaders	0.9m	2008-2012	Number of trainings carried out; Number of leaders trained.	Training reports; Annual and quarterly reports.	DGSDO	GOK	GOK to provide funds, Community to attend training; DGSDO to facilitate

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
							training.
Rehabilitation and resettlement of persons with disabilities	1M	2008-2012	Number of disabled persons identified; Number of skilled disabled persons engaged in self employment.	Annual and quarterly reports.	DGSDO	GOK	GOK to provide funds; Community to implement project; DGSDO to provide technical advice.
Construction of ministerial office block	4M	2008-2012	Number of staff housed.	Bill of quantities; Progress report.	DGSDO / DWO	GOK	GOK to provide funds; DWO to supervise construction and provide technical advice.
Social protection to vulnerable persons (older persons, orphans, destitute etc)	2M	2008-2012	No. of needy persons assisted; Amount allocated and disbursed.	Annual and quarterly reports.	DGSDO	GOK	GOK to provide funds; DGSDO to implement the project and give technical advice.
Office Construction	50M	2008-2012	District Office constructed.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification; Progress report.	MOYA &S; Public Works	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise construction and provide technical advice.
Office equipment furniture and installations	2M	2008-2009	Divisional offices; District and all divisional offices equipped.	Stores records; Physical verification.	MOYA &S	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DYO to implement project
Develop one youth Empowerment Centre per Constituency	17M	2008-2012	No. of Youth Empowerment Centres constructed and equipped fully.	Bill of quantities; Physical verification, Progress report.	MOYA &S/ CDF/	GOK/ CDF/ Donors	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise construction and provide technical advice.
Construction of one polytechnic per division	36M	2008-2012	No. of polytechnics constructed and operationalis	Bill of quantities; Physical verification, Progress	GOK/M OYA&S CDF Donors	GOK/ CDF/ Donors	GOK to provide funding; DWO to supervise

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			ed.	report.			construction and provide technical advice.
Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	10M	2008-2009	No. of Vehicle or Motor cycles purchased.	Annual reports; Physical verification.	GOK/M OYA&S	GOK	GOK to provide funding; DYO to provide maintenance services.
Entrepreneurship and leadership training	10M	2008-2012	100 youth leaders per annum	Training reports; Annual and quarterly reports.	GOK/M OYA&S NGO'S	GOK/NGOs	GOK/NGOs to provide funding; MOYA to facilitate training services and provision of venues and M&E.
Staff training and development	4M	2008-2010	At least 2 staff per annum	Training reports; Annual and quarterly reports.	GOK/M OYA&S	GOK/NGOs	GOK/NGOs to provide funding; MOYA to facilitate training services and provision of venues and M&E; Youth to attend training.
Youth Programmes	100M	2008-2012	No. of youth programmes implemented.	Annual and quarterly reports.	MOYA &S Department of Youth Development	GOK	Ministry to provide funding and M&E.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

Sector	Present Situation (2008)	Mid Term Projection (2010)	End of Plan Period (2012)
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Total acreage under cash crop (ha)	200	220	250
Total acreage under food crop (ha)	25,500	27,000	30,000

Sector	Present Situation (2008)	Mid Term Projection (2010)	End of Plan Period (2012)
Total acreage under horticulture (ha)	1,600	1,800	2,000
Milk production (kg)	24m	35m	40m
Beef production (kg)	432,000	500,000	600,000
Mutton (kg)	64,000	80,000	100,000
Chevron (kg)	86,000	100,000	120,000
Honey production (kg)	108,000	130,000	15,000
Prevalence of Livestock diseases (%)	27	25	22
Number of households with potable water	4,520	6,000	10,000
Average distance to the nearest potable water point (km)	8	6	4
Percentage households with access to piped water (%)	60	70	80
Physical Infrastructure			
Total km. of road (Bitumen) (km)	250	350	450
Total km of road (Gravel) (km)	370	450	500
Number of centres with electricity	20	30	40
Human Resource Development			
Population growth rate (%)	2.5	2.3	2.1
Fertility Rate (per 1,000)	6	6	5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	41	20	10
Immunization coverage (%)	79	85	90
HIV/AIDS prevalence (%)	4	3	2
Malaria prevalence (%)	27	25	20
Average distanced to the nearest health facility (km)	10	7	6
Poverty level	50	45	40
Primary school-Gross enrolment rates:			
Girls (%)	116	108	100
Boys (%)	119	110	100
Teacher/Pupils Ratio	1:27	1:30	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rates:			
Girls (%)	39.0	41	43
Boys (%)	39.5	42	44
Teacher/ Student Ratio (%)	1:21	1:23	1:25
Literacy level (%)	54.9	60	70

